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Strong Nazi Blows Smashed By British on Neder Rhine; Reds Rip Across Yugoslavia

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FEW TANKS PUSH ACROSS NEDER RIJN

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Counteroffensive Spreads Along Front—Yanks Take Key Town

General Eisenhower in broadcast to Austrians tells them "to prepare for arrival of Allies". *Page 2*

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Oct. 1 (AP)—British troops on the Arnhem-Nijmegen front tonight fought off the nearest thing to a German counteroffensive since the unsuccessful drive to split the Brittany-bound American armies at Avranches in Normandy two months ago.

Although some German infantry and tanks were able to cross the Neder Rijn at Heissen, four miles southeast of Arnhem, the drive definitely has been broken up, it was reported at supreme Allied headquarters.

Typhoons Rip Up Forces

The massing of Nazi tanks and infantry eight miles north of Nijmegen had been spotted by British forces. Rocket-firing Typhoons were summoned and ripped into the enemy forces.

Field Marshal Walter Model teamed with his Western Front ally, bad weather, to stage his latest attack. It was coordinated in haphazard fashion with stabs that were not quite so strong against the American First Army front southwest of Prum and in the Gremecy forest northeast of Nancy.

None of their thrusts gained any ground for the Germans.

The size of the German force indicated it was not a local counterattack such as have harassed the British Second Army and the airborne American troops since they landed in Holland two weeks ago.

Tried To Nip Spearhead

The Germans apparently had planned to drive east from Huissen and nip off the tip of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's spearhead, still on the banks of the Neder Rijn west of Arnhem.

The Americans had routed the enemy from a key stronghold 30 miles southeast of Nancy today in one of many battles fought across sodden plains and mountains of northeastern France.

Canadians on the French coast, striking a blow to ease the supply problem for the momentous battles of Europe, captured the French Channel port of Calais and took a total of 5,000 prisoners.

Berlin Predicts Drive

The Berlin radio, adding to the air of expectancy over the 460-mile front, asserted that the British Second Army and the United States First Army had massed strong tank forces for a great offensive that would be aimed east and northeast at the Rhineland.

The British not only shattered two blows at their Nijmegen corridor but also widened it further as strong forces began driving the last enemy across the Maas (Meuse) river, where Tommies already are entrenched along 25 miles of the west bank south of the Siegfried Line's northern terminal at Kleve.

Repel Flame-Throwers

The United States First Army dug deeper into the Siegfried Line from east of the besieged fortress of Aachen to 40 miles nearer Prum, overran a number of pillboxes and repelled attacks by tanks and flame-throwers.

The United States Third Army broke up a big German assault in a four-hour battle 16 miles northeast of Nancy and carved out local gains. At least six m[illegible] enemy tanks were destroyed.

The German communique announced the Seventh Army's capture of Rambervillers, a key position which the enemy has bitterly defended, since it controls important highways 30 miles southeast of Nancy.

Forward elements of the Seventh were only a mile south of the town yesterday and the Allied communique announced today that it had been reached. Rambervillers is only 21 miles west of the Saales Pass through the Vosges Mountains.

Nazi Attacks Fail

Northwest of Belfort, where the Seventh stands only nine miles from the fortress city at the mouth of the gap, the Germans struck violently but failed to dent the American positions.

The enemy's communique said that on spurs, forested mountains and the valley entrances of the Vosges bitter fighting was in progress.

Canadian capture of Calais left Dunkerque the only Channel port in German hands.

Calais' fall yielded a bag of 5,000 prisoners, including the garrison commander, Colonel Schroeder, who abruptly reconsidered his decision to fight to the death as 12,500 tons of bombs as well as shells rained on his positions. He called it quits Saturday night and the last holdout hoisted the white flag Sunday morning.

The British were only three or four miles east of 's-Hertogenbosch—which the enemy has fortified strongly to protect his northern line of retreat out of Holland—and were pressing the Germans [illegible] k in a bloody sect[illegible]ween land and Berlicum.

Press Germans Back

An enemy force charged against the west rim of the corridor south of 'sHertogenbosch, which is 18 miles north of the base of the British corridor at Eindhoven.

East of Eindhoven the British were pressing toward the Maas against only moderate resistance, the Allied communique reported. The Germans were falling back across the stream and digging in for a stand on its east bank from two to five miles from the Reich border.

North of that area the British hold the west bank for a distance of 25 miles northward to within 11 miles of the Siegfried Line's northern terminal at Kleve.

Foe Stills Holds Bridgehead

A British staff officer said that at the apex of the British front in Holland the Germans still held a bridgehead on the south bank of the Nederrijn near Renkum, eight miles west of Arnhem, but it was a small one and was causing no Allied worry.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army to the south fought through pillboxes of the Siegfried Line southeast of Aachen. Forty miles below, they were striking toward the prime stronghold of Prum from the southwest, taking [illegible]mber of prisoners.

[illegible]e Germans struck back with [illegible]e-throwers and retook one pillbox but were driven out again.

Under cover of heavy artillery, the Germans also tried to hurl the Americans from positions in the Siegfried Line, south of Stolberg, six miles east of Aachen, but they were repulsed.

The heavy fighting on the Third army front, where Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's forces have destroyed hundreds of enemy tanks, broke out today at Jallaucourt, 16 miles northeast of Nancy.

Only minor action was reported from around the railway city of Metz, but 30 miles to the north, the Third blasted the Germans out of the Luxembourg town of Remich, at the German frontier, which had changed hands twice in fluid fighting.

Germans Retake Abries

Two hundred miles south of the fighting at Belfort, the Germans claimed a local success. A German broadcast said troops had captured the fortified French town of Abries, on Monte Genevre in the Alps five miles from the French-Italian border. The account said Moroccan troops defended the town.

Although some 200,000 Germans were nearly walled off in Western Holland they were showing no inclination to withdraw through the 25-mile wide escape gap between Arnhem and Ijssel Meer (Zuider Zee), a British officer said.

Canadians advancing against part of this force across the Antwerp-Turnhout canal scored gains of several miles northwest of Turnhout, the Allied communique said, but elsewhere there was little change.

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FIRST DIVISION FIRST TO BREACH SIEGFRIED LINE

By DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, Sept. 25—(Delayed) — (AP) The famous Fighting First infantry division has done it again.

The boys proudly wearing No. 1 on their arm patches, who fought through Tunisia and Sicily, whipped an entire German division on the Normandy beaches D-day and then helped engineer the great break-through west of St. Lo, were among the first ground troops to fight their way across the German border and were the first to breach the Siegfried line.

Has Great Record

The battle record of this great combat division is one of the epics of this war, for wherever the fighting has been the heaviest the First division usually has been in the middle of it. They are still "the Fighting First from hell to victory."

It took them just 24 hours to breach the Siegfried defenses east of Aachen in a sudden thrust which Hitler had built along the German border to protect the Reich.

An armored division fighting alongside the first was the first to penetrate the Reich in force on Sept. 14. Tanks rolled across the border just a few minutes before Doughfoots of the first crossed and Lt. Col. Edward Driscoll of Long Island radioed: "this is Driscoll reporting from Germany."

These Doughboys penetrated first into the somber shadows of the Aachen town forest and the next day began the Siegfried assault.

At the spearhead was a company commanded by Capt. Kimball Richmond of Windsor, Vt., a youthful veteran of Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns. Kimball led one of the companies which captured Troina in Sicily in the battle which broke the back of German resistance on the island.

This cagy young warrior, wearing a nondescript cap, sat in a farmhouse and studied his maps and the positions of the German defenses until he figured he had the problem licked.

"I believe I can take my men up this way and slip through," he said. The next day he did it, with tanks helping to knock out pillboxes in the path of his men.

Pierce Siegfried Line

Once through this primary defenses, infantry and tanks pushed on 6,000 yards without a halt and engaged the second belt of defenses. This time the spearhead was a company under the command of Lt. Frank Kolb of Paducah, Ky.

Kolb is only 22 and his superiors worried a little when they put him in command of the company. They knew his capabilities, but it always is a problem to have a youth commanding old-time line sergeants in the middle thirties.

"That kid has enough courage for two men," said Maj. Johnny Lawton of Glendale, Calif. "Now his men follow him anywhere, any time."

There is the secret of the First division's greatness — young, courageous and capable officers and aggressive leadership from the top down.

The division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Clarence Huebner of

Kansas, who worked his way up from the ranks as an enlisted man. He took over the Division near the end of the Sicilian campaign and has had it in the van of the American advance all the way across France and Belgium.

Donkey's Shadow Saves Lives Of U. S. Officer And Private

With American Airborne Forces in Holland, Sept. 20 (AP—Delayed)—The lieutenant colonel and the private were in the same ditch dodging the same German Tiger tank in the darkness near Zon, and it looked like curtains for them both until the shadow of a donkey saved their lives.

"Yes, sir, that's right. The shadow of a donkey saved us," said Lieut. Col. Ned Moore, of Guthrie Center, Iowa.

How It All Happened

This is how it happened: Moore took a patrol of 12 men to reconnoiter the strength of German tank forces moving toward the Wilhelmina Canal bridge at Zon, across which supplies for Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army were moving.

Moore had started down the canal bank when he saw the Tiger tank advancing, so he sent part of the patrol back into Zon for help. The patrol lost several men while maneuvering toward the tank to get a bazooka shot, and finally only Moore and two enlisted men were left.

When they were within a few dozen yards from the tank, Moore ordered one man with a bazooka to slip up the canal bank and put a rocket into the tank. The GI missed and became so scared he dropped his bazooka and fled.

Rocket Failed To Stop Tank

Then the second soldier dashed up the bank and plunked a rocket into the tank, but the Tiger rolled right along.

Moore had one rocket left.

"I decided to have a pop at the tank with that, because he was getting pretty close, but that damned rocket jammed and I didn't get my shot," he said.

But the tank was abreast of the Americans, who crouched below the bank, trying to keep under the firing line of the German guns.

Both Pinned In Ditch

As the tank rolled past, it revealed two German infantrymen dog-trotting along behind it, with rifles.

While the tank paused a little way farther along the canal to lob occasional shots into the town of Zon, the German soldiers pinned Moore and his companion down until darkness. Then Moore and the GI made for some woods.

They were heading for a building for shelter, when the tank fired a shot and set it afire. Afraid the Germans would spot their silhouettes, Moore recalled a kid stunt and a made a donkey head with his hands against the flickering flames from the house.

Donkey's Silhouette Fooled Foe

"The fire threw the silhouette of the donkey, as big as a house, right in front of the tank," said Moore.

"What do we do now, sir?" asked the soldier.

"We lie low," Moore replied.

"I'd like to know your name, sir," the soldier said. Moore gave him his name.

"I'm ... J. McCarthy, sir, let's shake on it," said the private.

By the light of the flickering flames, right under the noses of German guns, they solemnly shook on it.

In a little while the Americans knocked out the tank, and McCarthy and his colonel made their way to safety.

Major Henri d'Astier de la Vigerie Leads French Commando Spearhead of Invasion

LUXEUIL, France, Sept. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—The mysterious modern "Scarlet Pimpernel" of the French Commandos, who has led an incredible existence since D-day for southern France, has been identified as Major Henri d'Astier de la Vigerie, brother of a former member of the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers.

The tall, handsome commander stepped from behind the veil of censorship today to reveal the details of the organization that operated in advance of the French, American and British Armies; overpowering German garrisons, blowing up bridges and trains, scaling château walls, dynamiting German headquarters and maintaining communications between the Allies and the French underground.

He said that, since D-day, his men had carried out 210 military missions with negligible losses. The organization numbers only a few hundred and is furnished with American equipment. The members were trained in American Ranger schools. The organization was formed this year when the major asked for fifty volunteers and within a week received 1,500 applications. All members of the original group were Frenchmen who escaped by devious ways.

Among the most conspicuously successful of the commandos are a priest from Bayonne, several lawyers and a chemist fron Paris, a former Marseille butcher and two internationally known Rugby players. The commandos never wear steel helmets, only berets. They were trained as parachutists in Egypt. They learned mountain-climbing in North Africa.

For the great adventure—the return of French armies to French soil—they crossed the Mediterranean in a sailboat loaded to the gunwales with high explosives. Six hours before H-hour on D-day they swarmed ashore at St. Tropez on the Riviera coast and, since that time they have fought six battles as infantrymen, discovered and helped to silence 100 German batteries and smoothed the way for the Allies' armies in a dozen different ways.

RUSSIANS STRIKE TO CLOSE TRAP ON ENEMY IN BALKANS

Ankara Reports Soviet Troops Push 22 Miles Inside Hungary.

DRIVE ON BUDAPEST

Situation of Polish Patriots in Warsaw Is Termed 'Critical.'

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 2—(AP) Russian troops struck 23 miles deeper into Yugoslavia yesterday, fighting through the mountains of northeastern Serbia to within 43 miles of the Belgrade-Nis railway, main escape hatch for 200,000 Germans imperilled in the lower Balkans.

Simultaneously, an unconfirmed Budapest dispatch via Turkey said other Soviet forces and Romanian contingents had smashed 22 miles inside southeastern Hungary, chewing up the troops of that shaken Axis satellite preliminary to a swift mobile thrust across the farmland plains toward Budapest, Magyar capital less than 100 miles distant. Budapest officially acknowledged Russian gains, but did not disclose their depth.

Silent on Hungarian Drive

Moscow was silent about the Hungarian drive, and also about the Warsaw situation, which Polish patriot reports described as "critical," and where Berlin said the Nazis were badly mauling the dwindling guerrillas.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army—which Berlin says now has poured 30,000 men across the Danube into Yugoslavia below the Romanian city of Turnu-Severin—was reported in Moscow dispatches to be 80 miles east of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital, with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans acting as advance scouts.

The Soviet communique disclosed that one Red army spearhead had veered southwest in a push toward Nis, big rail junction of lines radiating to Belgrade, Sofia and Salonika. This group, skirting the Timok river, a tributary of the Danube, captured Vrazogrnac, only 50 miles northeast of Nis.

Vrazogrnac is on a spur railway which turns westward to meet the Nis-Belgrade trunk line in the Morava valley at Paracin, only 43 miles away. It is 23 miles beyond Negotin, southernmost point reached by the Russians Saturday.

A midnight supplementary communique said the Germans resisted this advance stubbornly, basing themselves on easily defensible terrain, but were outflanked. A battalion of perhaps 800 Germans, among reinforcements sent into the area, was wiped out.

Capture Danube Craft

A Russian flotilla on the Danube captured nine German cutters used in mine-sweeping operations, it added.

Drive to Meet Partisans

A link-up in force with Tito's partisans also appeared to be imminent, if not already accomplished, because his army units last were reported operating just a few miles south of Vrazogrnac in this area near the Bulgarian frontier.

Prahovo and Dusanovac, five miles northeast and north, respectively, of Negotin, and near the Danube were among 10 hamlets captured by the Russians as the Germans strove desperately to keep them from breaking out of the big bend.

The Russians now hold a north-south front of 50 airline miles inside Yugoslavia, and must fight their way through mountains rising as high as 3,500 feet in order to reach the Morava valley and Belgrade. Front reports said Red army men were manhandling heavy artillery up the steep west banks of the Danube in a steady build-up of the bridgehead.

The Yugoslav sector was the only front mentioned in the Soviet bulletin, one of the shortest of the war.

An Ankara broadcast quoted a Budapest dispatch as saying the Red army had penetrated 22 miles inside Hungary after crossing the southeastern frontier on a 93-mile front, but termed the operation as only "softening up blows before the all-out drive across the Hungarian plains which is expected shortly."

Budapest was "nervously tense," said the Ankara broadcast.

The official Hungarian bulletin broadcast by Budapest said the fresh Russian gains were punched out on 11-mile front between Mako and Csanadpalota. The latter is east of Mako, captured town which is only 15 miles east of Szeged, Hungarian's second largest city. The Hungarians again spoke of "far superior" Russian and Romanian troops attacking their wavering lines.

Nazis Battle near Oradea

Bitter figthing also swirled around Oradea, big western Romanian communications city near the Hungarian frontier 100 miles northeast of Szeged. The fall of Oradea would cut the main escape route for Nazi-Hungarian garrisons at imperilled Cluj, Transylvanian capital 80 miles to the east.

Inside ruined Warsaw the situation "has become critical," said a communique from headquarters of Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor). With the Russians, who took Praga suburb Sept. 14, unable to force a crossing in strength of the intervening Vistula river, the Polish patriots who arose Aug. 1 against the Germans were being chopped to pieces.

The Nazis were using flame-throwers, grenades, tanks and big guns in a systematic blasting of houses and cellars held by inadequately-armed Poles. Polish headquarters admitted that contact had been lost with units in Zoliborz, a northern district of the Polish capital, and Berlin said the majority of the patriots there had been wiped out and 2,000 captured.

There still was fighting in the center of the city, but the Poles were being pressed back to the west, and had lost Mokotow district in the south. In the Kampinoska forest, eight miles northwest of Warsaw, the Poles also were forced to retreat and 600 were killed, Berlin said.

In Moscow, Edward Osubka-Morawski, president of the Polish National Liberation committee which opposes the London Polish government, said that Warsaw would not be won "until it is completely encircled."

Hold Steel Pillboxes

The Germans, estimated at 200,000 in the Warsaw sector, hold a formidable series of steel and concrete pillboxes with mobile turrets in the area. "The German command attaches great importance to holding Warsaw and the Vistula line at all costs," Osubka-Morawski said.

Baltic front dispatches left little doubt that the siege of Riga, Latvian capital, would be a long, bitter struggle. After evacuating thousands of battle-weary Nazis through the narrow corridor along the Gulf of Riga coast, the German command rushed up fresh reinforcements to hold their strong defense line on the northeastern, eastern and southern sides of Riga.

Germany's Yugoslav frontier defense line was snapped by the Russians with surprising ease when they crossed the Danube several days ago, front reports said.

The line mostly was a series of machinegun nests mounted on the steep western banks of the river. Soviet patrols crossed the river in canoes, fishing boats and on rafts, scaled the hills and scouted out enemy positions ahead of following waves of riflemen, machinegunners and light artillerymen. Finally heavy artillery was ferried across and hastened the German retreat into the mountains.

British Drive Germans From 3 Greek Islands

London, *Monday*, Oct. 2 (AP)—A BBC broadcast of a Cairo report early today said "the Germans have had to give up three islands between Crete and Greece to British Commando troops."

One island, the name of which was given as Kythera, is six miles off the Greek mainland. The other two islands were not located and the date of the action in which they were taken from the Germans was not given.

New Zealanders Send Gift Of Food To Greeks

Wellington, N. Z., Oct. 1 (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for a shipment of foodstuffs as a gift to the people of Greece, upon their liberation, presented by the Government and people of New Zealand, Prime Minister Peter Fraser said today.

The two nations are bound by special ties from their common fight in the dark days of 1941, Fraser said.

Tito's Forces Capture Strong Point In Serbia

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—Marshal Tito's Partisans captured the German strongpoint of Sopot, 20 miles south of Belgrade, in their drive coordinated with the Russian army push into Yugoslavia, Tito's broadcast communique said tonight.

The Yugoslavs were said to have routed 6,000 enemy troops, inflicting 2,500 casualties, farther south in the Rasina river sector.

The communique said that Tito's forces helped the Red army by slashing at German communications throughout Serbia.

EISENHOWER TO AUSTRIANS

"Prepare For Arrival Of Allies" He Says In Broadcast

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—A spokesman for General Eisenhower told the Austrians in a broadcast tonight "to prepare for the arrival of the Allies."

"The time has come for Austrians to give positive and active proof of their willingness to dissociate themselves from their German masters," the supreme commander said in official instructions broadcast at 1.30 P. M.

"Austrians, in town and country, should form in all their local communities clandestine committees for the arrival of the Allies. These committees should be ready to provide all possible help for the Allies in regard to administration of local affairs, the purge of the Nazis, the preparation of black and white lists and the preservation of food stocks, together with a safeguarding of transport and machinery."

May Escape War's Devastation

The Austrians were told if these instructions were followed, the chances of Austria becoming a devastated theater of war—as the

Nazis wish it to become—would be lessened.

The Moscow radio similarly called on Austrians today to "start a civil war now" and to strike boldly and quickly to help aid Allied strategy.

The broadcast, recorded by Reuter, said: "All German administration officers in Austria must get a bullet through their hearts. You can help finish this war before the end of this year."

The Moscow radio said that more than 10,000 Austrians had been thrown into concentration camps by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. Dr. Karl Seitz, former Socialist Mayor of Vienna, was among those arrested.

WEATHER GROUNDS ALLIED BOMBERS

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LONDON, Oct. 1—(AP) All American and RAF heavy bombers were grounded today due to weather on this opening day of October, traditionally a bad month in Allied air operations, but rocket-firing typhoons from continental bases struck furiously at German tanks north of Nijmegen in Holland.

The Typhoons swept into the tanks in an effort to break up a projected Nazi attack on British lines at Huissen.

An RAF spokesman said the weather had improved tonight. The Frankfurt radio went off the air about 10 o'clock, indicating that Allied bombers were again operating behind enemy lines.

British Mustangs surprised a German submarine and destroyer off the coast of Denmark just before sundown. Strikes were scored on the destroyer's superstructure and decks and the surfaced U-boat was raked with fire from zero levels.

During October last year the U. S. Eighth Air force bombers found only seven operational days, and three in October, 1942. This was in sharp contrast to 20 days of bomber blows at targets in Germany last month, with fighters out every day.

Low-flying Mosquitos last night struck Hamburg and Western Germany objectives, and Intruders swept over targets behind the Siegfried Line.

Canadian pilots flew over two airfields in the Munich area not more than 10 feet above the ground, destroyed three German fighters and damaged several others.

RAF Typhoons ripping over German defense lines late yesterday destroyed or damaged 27 transport vehicles, 95 barges, 174 rail cars, and seven locomotives.

The RAF bomber command in a summary said 11,500 tons of explosives were dropped on the German garrison at Calais between Sept. 20 and the start of the truce on Thursday to allow evacuation of civilians.

Dover Finds New Quiet Difficult to Comprehend

War-Numb Citizens Just Smile on Hearing Calais Is Freed

DOVER, Oct. 1 (AP).—Liberated Dover, in its strange new freedom from shellfire, was too numb today after four years of front-line terror to realize right away the meaning and the goodness of quiet and peace.

There were bright smiles—and that was all—when the British Broadcasting Corporation gave first place to the news: "Calais has been liberated."

Churches at Dover had special thanksgiving services and the mayor, J. C. Cairns, raised the town flag, at a little ceremony, to the top of the old town hall tower.

Every train into Dover brought civilians back to greet those who had stayed through the worst. In their modest Sunday best, they mingled with dusty workers clearing away the rubble caused by the last salvos the Germans had fired in hate and spite from positions near Calais.

Mayor Cairns said the city's normal population of 42,000 dropped to 14,500 and then gradually rose to 18,000—until the last three worst weeks, when another exodus began.

ROBOT STUDIED BY SCIENTISTS

Sudden Silence During Dive Held "Fortunate Accident"

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—Those few precious seconds during the dive of the flying bomb which undoubtedly saved the lives of hundreds of persons were a fortunate accident, British scientists have learned.

The buzzbomb's engines almost always cut off just as they started diving, and this silence told those underneath to start diving too. But it is believed now that the Germans really intended the bombs to roar down under full motor to increase their destructiveness.

A tiny propeller in the nose of the robots was set to govern the distance traveled and after it had turned the required times it automatically locked the controls and put down small tail tabs that threw the robot into a steep dive.

Contrary To German Intention

But this maneuver threw the fuel to the top of the tank and, contrary to the German intention, the engine was stopped.

Detailed examination of the remains of hundreds of flying bombs also disclosed that about three per cent. carried small radio transmitters, and with the aid of a trailing aerial, sent continuous signals during flight so their courses could be followed by triangulation from listening points on two sides of the launching sites.

Experts reported that the whole crude little airplane was very inexpensive to construct but very wasteful in the use of fuel.

It weighed about 4,700 pounds, including its 2,000-pound explosive warhead, and its simple jet propulsion engine developed about 600 horsepower which gave a speed of 360 miles per hour.

The course of the bomb was set by a gyroscope and a magnetic compass and the altitude of the flight was controlled by an aneroid barometer mechanism.

LONDON SEES POLAND FACED BY CIVIL WAR

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Soviet Backing Of Moscow Group Held Rebuff For U. S.-British Stand

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—The struggle between Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's exiled Polish Government in London and the rival Soviet-sponsored National Committee of Liberation in Moscow for political control of Poland approached the exploding point today in a controversy which may breed civil war within the unhappy land.

Mikolajczyk's bid for friendship of the committee and Russia through replacement of Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski as commander-in-chief of Polish forces by Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski drew such a violent reaction in Moscow—apparently with Stalin's approval—that it virtually eliminated any hopes of effecting a reconciliation between the rival political groups.

Bor's Trial Threatened

President Osubka Morawski, president of the Moscow Committee, in a press conference in the Russian capital, expressed determination to bring to criminal trial those in the London Government responsible for the untimely Warsaw uprising.

He denounced Komorwski, leader of the Warsaw fighting, as a criminal and said the London Government was "crazy" for appointing him commander in chief.

London Poles, officially silent on the committee President's blast pending a Cabinet consulation, were frankly stunned by its ramifications. Nor were they alone in their astonishment, for it raised diplomatic implications far more important than the denunciation of individuals.

Held Creation Of Russia

The Moscow Polish Liberation Committee has been regarded in London as a creation of Russia with its power derived from the Red army and its words reflecting the views of the Kremlin.

Thus Morawski's statement on the latest peace move was deemed a Russian rebuff not only for the London Poles but also for Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who have been the prime movers in urging upon Premier Mikolajczyk and President Wladyslaw Raczkewicz the necessity for sacrificing General Sosnkowski in the interest of accord.

Serious Allied Rift Feared

As a result it may turn the question of Anglo-Soviet-Polish relations, even now so delicate Churchill cautioned Commons last Thursday against discussions which might lead to greater misunderstanding, into a serious rift in Allied relations.

It can be said without qualification that the question of Poland's future has been a factor in cool exchanges between Eden and Soviet Ambassador Fyodor Gusev in the past and was a major reason for the Foreign Secretary's sudden departure for Quebec to urge a firmer hand and a clearer understanding in dealing with Russia.

Meanwhile, it was understood in London that both Churchill and President Roosevelt, the latter through Ambassador John G. Winant, have assured Mikolajczyk of support of the London Polish government through thick and thin, regardless of Soviet backing of the rival group.

Bitterness in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP).—Controversy between Polish leaders in Russia and Great Britain reached a new peak of bitterness today with the Soviet-backed Polish Committee of National Liberation determined to bring to criminal trial those in the London exile government whom the committee holds responsible for Warsaw's tragic uprising.

A verbal attack directed chiefly against the London Poles' new commander in chief, General Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski, who led the Warsaw fighting, was made at a committee press conference here last night and was significantly quoted in full by all Soviet morning newspapers.

General Osubka Morawski, president of the committee, said the Londoners were "crazy" for making Bor the new commander. The committee favors its own defense chief, Colonel General Mihail Rola-Zymierski.

Morawski also asserted the London Poles were not ready even yet to give up the dictatorial constitution of 1935 formulated by Marshal Pilsudski, which must be done if a unified provisional government ever is agreed upon.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the London government and three or four others of his political hue still would be accepted by the liberation committee, Morawski said, but he gave no indication that the committee would make any compromise in order to win them over.

The committee's unbending attitude was indorsed today in an editorial in the Communist party newspaper "Pravda," which said:

"The crisis of the emigre government is a crisis of all Poles. London is separated from the Polish people and the living Poland. The crisis is too profound to be solved by some changes in personnel. On the contrary, these changes will aggravate the internal struggle going on in the camp of these political failures."

The editorial classed Wladyslaw Rackewicez, president of the London government, as the equal among anti-Soviet nationalist extremists of his ousted War Minister, Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, who was succeeded by Komorowski. It said nothing in praise of Mikolajczyk.

But Relief Aid Still Sought

Regardless of Poland's political troubles, the committee was making appeals for relief and supplies from the Soviet Union and the Allies, principally the United States.

The committee vouched for these reports: 250,000 killed in Warshaw since the fighting started August 1; 400 civilians killed daily in the suburb of Praga by German artillery fire from across the Vistula river; serious epidemics raging on both sides of the river; widespread misery, starvation and death certain unless liberated areas receive food, medicine and clothing.

PLANNED ECONOMY AIM OF DE GAULLE

OCT 2 1944

State Control Of Industry Promised Throng At Lille

Lille, France, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Government of France will direct reconstruction and economic activity of the entire nation by a planned economy, Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared today.

In his first visit to his native city since before the German occupation, de Gaulle stood on a balcony in a drenching rain and told a cheering audience of 20,000, "we do not want to go back to the pre-war political, social and moral situation which took us to the brink of the abyss."

The French leader said, "our economic duty is to make the fullest use of what we have in our soil, our subsoil and our empire. The only way we can do that is by means of what is called planned economy. We want the state to direct the economic activity of the entire nation."

Control Of Mines First Step

He said the Government already had taken steps toward this planned economy by taking over control of mines. Entire control of the country's economy will not be taken over at once, he explained, "but it shall be carried out in due time. It shall be an organization of industry in which all who participate shall be considered associates."

In outlining his program, however, de Gaulle went on to say that "we must have state control without, at the same time, excluding initiative and profit . . . we have got to have participation of workers and management without conflicting in any way with those having the responsibility of direction."

Crowd Cheers His Pledge

If the audience in this city of textile and chemical plants and coal mines regarded this as possibly a middle-of-the-road trend, it did not say so, but shouted itself hoarse with "Vive de Gaulle," as the tall general continued:

"The planned economy is for the benefit of all . . . so that every French man and woman shall have a better life. We no longer can permit the concentration of interests which in England and America are called trusts and which today do not meet the needs of social betterment.

"We are going to show the world and ourselves that the suffering and humiliation of the past four years have not been for nothing. We are a great people who know what we want and what we are going to do."

Says Army Will Fight To End

De Gaulle declared that the army of France would fight on beside the Allies to the end of the war.

His automobile trip from Paris to Lille was a triumphant parade through crowds that lined the roads at every village. He reached Lille last night, briefly reviewed French Forces of the Interior, and then conferred with regional officials.

Much of the discussion concerned plans to resume coal production, which is virtually at a standstill. Workers prevented the Germans from damaging the mines but disrupted transportation has made it impossible to get timber for new mining, which is vital to the whole country.

Mistinguette Still Insures Her Legs

Paris, Oct. 1 (AP)—Mlle. Mistinguette, blonde singing star of the Casino de Paris for the last quarter of a century, still has her legs insured for fabulous sums.

"When I was in New York they were worth $3,000,000—now I still insure them because I must go on a bicycle, which is very dangerous," she said, showing a shapely leg with a big black bruise.

Mistinguette seems unchanged since before the war—indeed, since the first World War, when she was the darling of American troops who flocked to see her and Maurice Chevalier. She visited the United States in 1923 and in 1936-37.

Singing a verse of the song, "I Am Looking For a Millionaire," she showed how she made fun of German officers at one performance she was forced to make at the Casino de Paris during the occupation.

When France fell, she spent two years quietly in unoccupied France

until she was called to Paris by the Germans.

Mistinguette, who is appearing next week in a camp show for United States Air Forces near Paris, hopes to play in the Casino de Paris soon.

"I hope to go to New York again," she added. "I love the Americans and loved singing there.

French Children Return To Freed Schools Today

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 1—With German-banned books restored — and books glorifying Germany and Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain eliminated — several million French children will return tomorrow to elementary schools freshly arrayed with the republic's tricolor and portraits of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Government.

The happy enactment in reverse of the historic painting "The Last Class"—showing a heroic teacher defying oncoming Germans in the previous war—will take place throughout this country, still extensively disrupted by war. As a result of some Allied shipments of paper, school officials hoped they would not be short of either textbooks or notebooks.

The country still lacks transportation and communications, and the heating of schools is going to be an early problem. Many pupils are stranded in country evacuation points. Some of their pre-war teachers are prisoners in Germany. Other teachers are excluded as the authorities continue to compile "black" and "white" lists of those who collaborated and those who did not.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS WILL BE LICENSED

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—All French journalists will have to be licensed by the government starting in April, 1945, the Agente Française de Presse disclosed tonight in its summary of the newly published Government press ordinances.

Licenses may be denied to newspaper, radio and magazine writers and commentators who, since June 16, 1940, evidenced in words "insufficient patriotism" or an attitude insufficiently "independent in regard to the enemy or the de facto Government that collaborated with the enemy," the agency said. These license-deciding attributes will be passed on by a commission "whose composition will be established in a later decree," according to the agency, which said that these factors were aside from overt acts of treason and "national unworthiness."

These ordinances empower the Commissioner of Information for the duration to regulate the paper allotment, format, size, sale price and the frequency of publication of all periodicals, the agency revealed.

Maurras Trial Reported Begun

New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Toulouse radio reported tonight that the trial of Charles Maurras, leader of the French Royalist Action Francaise, who was arrested in Lyon September 9, has begun, according to a broadcast from Brazzaville recorded today by CBS.

German Plane Plants Found In French Mines

Algrange, France, Oct. 1 (AP)—The German aircraft industry, driven underground by Allied bombings, was disclosed today to have been converting French iron mines in this area into bombproof factories on a huge scale.

One elaborate subterranean plant at Algrange was scheduled to start mass production this month and planned eventually to turn out 1,000 Messerschmitt fighter planes a month.

The plan was interrupted by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops when they captured the Algrange mine and another at nearby Fontoy in the same sweep which seized the big underground robot-bomb factory at Thil, eight miles to the north.

In the Algrange mine alone, the Americans captured 300 tons of sheet aluminum, stored underground, along with millions of dollars worth of equipment which was crated and stacked in the mine's labyrinthian passages. Additional hundreds of tons of materials, still to be inventoried, were found in the Fontoy mine.

Most French Art Treasures Found Unhurt

Venus de Milo, Mona Lisa, Bayeaux Tapestry Safe; Noted Structures Survive

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Most of France's national art treasures are safe and numerous old buildings and monuments escaped destruction, an Allied Supreme Headquarters Commission made known tonight.

The renowned Bayeux tapestry was found in the vaults of the Louvre Museum when Allied troops entered Paris, although the Vichy government had tried to have it removed, and the "Mona Lisa," the "Venus de Milo" and Michael Angelo's "Slave" are all safe.

Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Webb, former Slade professor of fine arts at the University of Cambridge and now adviser to the monuments, fine arts and archives section of Supreme Headquarters, said the Bayeux tapestry was in good condition.

So far as can be ascertained at this time, he said, there has been no considerable German looting in France of nationally owned art treasures, but private collections, especially those owned by Jews, have suffered.

Colonel Webb's section, a force of ten specialist officers, said the Chartres Cathedral is practically undamaged. The Church of St. Pierre at Chartres is untouched.

When the Germans burned Beauvais, in 1940, the bishop's palace and the school were destroyed, but the blaze stopped within twenty feet of the cathedral.

The Troyes Cathedral did not escape, but forty-seven paintings taken by the Germans from the museum there to decorate officers' quarters are believed to be still in Troyes.

The basilica at Lisieux and the Convent of St. Therese remain amid the ruins of that Normandy town.

Nazis Warned Of Poor Potato Crop Prospects

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—Nazi Reichsminister Herbert Backe warned the German people in a broadcast today that the potato crop would be mediocre following last year's bad harvest, and presented a gloomy view of the food situation.

"More than in any other year of this war, nutrition will depend upon the German harvest and German production," he said. "Large and important occupied territories with their substantial food supplies can no more be included in our plans."

NAZI PROPAGANDA SEES FIRM DEFENSE LINES

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 1 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has opened a new propaganda campaign to bolster German morale. The High Command is pictured as believing the luck of the war will change again in German favor.

Writing in the Angriff, Dr. Robert Ley, Labor Front leader, declared the miracle had happened, that the defenses in the east and west had been built up again. He said every village and city was being made a fortress, and promised that the moment would come when Germans will attack and march forward.

Other Nazi newspapers declared Germany was in position to continue the war through the winter, when a change in fortunes of battle would come, the Berlin correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter said. Another newspaper said the crisis of all crises had passed, and credited Field Marshal Walther von Model with saving the German armies in France from chaos.

Belgian Editor, Soldier Sentenced As Traitors

New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—Paul Joseph Herten, who acted as a director of the pro-Nazi publications *Cassandre* and *Le Nouveau Journal*, and Gaston Hoogeveen, a soldier, were sentenced to death yesterday by the first session of the court-martial trying traitors in Brussels, the Brussels radio reported today.

The broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said that among a number of charges brought against the pair was one concerning the betrayal of a Belgian student to the Nazis.

FINNS CAPTURE GERMAN FORCE

Enemy Equipment Also Taken, Helsinki Reports

Stockholm, Oct. 1 (AP)—Finnish troops advancing through Lapland in their campaign to disarm and intern German troops announced today, for the first time, the capture of a small Nazi force.

The Helsinki communique said German prisoners were taken near Pudasjarvi on the II river, in central Finland, as the Finns continued to press forward after the retiring Nazi troops. German equipment, including motor transport, also was captured, the communique said.

The Finns also reported that their troops, fulfilling the terms of their armistice with Russia, had passed the village of Taivalkoski, east of Pudasjarvi, and that the Germans burned and destroyed farms in the area before evacuating.

Battle In Tornea Reports

Swedish newspaper reports from Haparanda telling of fighting directly across the border in Tornea were not mentioned by Helsinki. The correspondent of the newspaper *Aftonbladet* said explosions and shooting could be heard through the night.

[A broadcast by the Swedish radio said that "fires are burning in many places" in Tornea, one of them being the Tornea schoolhouse which the Germans were using as a barracks.

[CBS quoted the British radio as saying the Finns had driven the Germans out of Tornea "after making a night landing on the gulf and sending up motorized forces by a land route." The Germans were reported by BBC as "moving up for a counterattack."]

Foes Only 50 Yards Apart

Aftonbladet's correspondent said there was a lull in the Tornea fighting in the early morning but during the forenoon it flared anew apparently after reinforcements had arrived for both sides. Swedes standing in the Haparanda water tower and observing the battle across the border said that in addition to the high school the Germans were entrenched in the Hotel Funk. Fifty yards away, they reported, the Finns were holding the customs house.

Swedish reports also said detonations could be heard in the direction of Kemi, Finnish port on the Gulf of Bothnia about a mile and a half southeast of Tornea. The Germans previously had been reported destroying equipment and harbor installations in Kemi preparatory to evacuating the town.

[NBC Reporter Bjorn Bjornson in northern Finland said the Finns "are now moving their best men and material into impending fierce battles with the Germans in Lapland."]

Swedish Papers Aid Nazis, Says Pravda

Moscow, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* sharply criticized Sweden today, charging editorially that "certain Swedish papers are in the hands of Goebbels' organizations (German Propaganda Ministry) which have made nests in Stockholm and operate there without restraint."

"It appears this kind of practice coincides with the Swedish idea of 'pure neutrality,'" *Pravda* said.

German propaganda is quoting Swedish press opinion about the Russo-Finnish armistice terms, the editorial declared.

SAVIGNANO TAKEN BY BRITISH TROOPS

Eighth Army Captures Town 10 Miles Inland on Rimini-Bologna Highway

AMERICANS SMASH BLOW

Third Counter-Attack at Mount Battaglia Crushed—Gains Made Farther West

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP)—British Eighth Army troops have captured Savignano, ten miles inland from the Adriatic on the Rimini-Bologna highway, after several days of bitter fighting, and have thrown the Germans back at some points from their strong Fiumicino River line, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Despite rains that hampered movements, the Eighth Army has cleared the east bank of the river from the coast to Savignano. Southwest of that twon it occupied Tribola and Montalbano.

Americans of the Fifth Army knocked back a third and powerful German counter-blow aimed at recapturing Mount Battaglia, a commanding height eleven miles from Imola and the lateral highway to Bologna. Elements of at least three German divisions, strongly supported by artillery and flame-throwers, charged in the vain effort to oust the Americans from the mountain overlooking the Po Valley. The Fifth Army's troops there threaten the main supply line of the Germans in the Adriatic sector.

Two miles farther west along this central front in Italy, Americans attacked Mount Cappella, where the Germans were stubbornly defending strong positions. Still farther west the American won ground north of Giugnola, eighteen miles south of Bologna, and cleared enemy remnants from Mount Fredente, twenty-one miles southwest of the city.

The Germans have rushed reinforcements from other Apennine areas against the American thrust. It is making slow progress through mud and rain.

On the west coastal sector the Germans stepped up artillery fire against Brazilian and other Allied units maintaining pressure on mountain strongholds.

Despite foul weather, the Allies' bombers struck nine bridges in the Milan and Venice areas yesterday in the campaign to isolate the Germans in the Po Valley. Fighter-bombers cut Po Valley railways in twenty-one places.

Mediterranean Air Post Goes To General Morris

Rome, Oct. 1 (AP)—Appointment of Brig. Gen. Edward M. Morris, former chief of the 12th Fighter Command, to succeed Brig. Gen. Robert Kauch as commander of the Mediterranean Air Transport Service was announced today at a ceremony at Mediterranean air force headquarters, in which Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker pinned the Legion of Merit on Kauch.

Kauch is returning to the United States to accept an undisclosed assignment. His home is in Garden City, N. Y.

Morris assumed charge of the 12th Fighter Command last February. His home is in Austin, Texas. Both he and Kauch began their army flying careers in the first World War.

Italy's Queen Appeals For 'Spools Of Thread'

New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—Queen Elena of Italy, a National War Fund agency said today, has appealed to an American friend for "some spools of white thread" because "there is no more here."

American Relief for Italy, Inc., said the Queen made the request in a letter to a New York woman. She spends her time, the letter said, "making clothes and embroidering bibs."

Brazil's War Minister Given Command In Italy

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Oct. 1 (AP)—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, has been assigned by Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark to temporary command of a sector on the Fifth Army front which is held by Brazilian, American and British troops.

The War Minister, who has been making a close inspection of all Brazilian and Fifth Army installations in this theater, will return to Brazil after his temporary command, General Clark's headquarters announced.

Dutra and his party moved up today through the rugged mountains held by the Brazilians and

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made a personal visit to son
ward positions. He drove over r..
clawed out of the mountains by
Brazilian engineers and over
bridges they had constructed after the Germans had hastily destroyed spans in their retreat.

Accompanying the War Minister was Maj. Gen. Joao Baptista Mascarenhas, commander of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force. They attended mass conducted by Chaplain Joao Pheeney at the forward command post of Brigadier General Zenobia.

Combat Duty Day Upon Day

By Noland Norgaard

Rome, Sept. 30 (AP)—When the Fifth Army distributes service chevrons in the next few weeks—one for each six months overseas—some 700 veteran Minnesota fighting men will get five each.

These old-timers are all who remain of more than 3,000 former Minnesota National Guardsmen of the 135th Regiment which sailed for Ireland and England in April, 1942. Of the nearly 1,000 days they have been overseas, 300 days and nights have been spent in actual front-line fighting in Africa and Italy.

Story Disclosed For First Time

The Allied command disclosed for the first time the full story of the 135th Infantry, whose role in the Mediterranean war has been one of the toughest any United States unit has carried out.

The equivalent of nearly a division of replacements has passed through this regiment, largely to make up for casualties suffered in those 300 days of fighting. Close to 1,000 men have been killed, several thousand wounded.

Still Going Strong

Replacements were drawn from everywhere in the United States, but the sturdy 700 Minnesota veterans are still going strong.

For instance there is Master Sergeant Harold Hermansen, of Minneapolis, of the Regimental Service Company, who refused a home furlough because he wanted to see the war out. And there is Capt. James F. Garfield, of Minneapolis, who went alone ahead of his unit without a mine detector, and dug out 23 deadly anti-personnel mines so his men could advance.

Warriors of the 135th have won 22 Distinguished Service Crosses, 119 Silver Stars, 187 Bronze Stars and 26 battlefield promotions. Even the medical detachment, commanded the whole time by Major Vil-

heim Johnson, of Lawson, Minn., is one of the more-decorated units of its kind. With a strength of 126 men, it has received 61 awards, including two DSCs.

Replacements As Brave

Replacements have established outstanding records, too. Lieut. Sylvester J. Hunter, of St. Louis, Mo., won a DSC at Cassino and later at Rosingnano schemed out a plan which gave his men good positions at small cost. The Nazis had a habit of attacking in early evenings to screen their night withdrawals. Hunter taught his men to wait out the attacks, then pass quickly through the German assault troops and grab good ground. This worked so well that sometimes not a man was wounded in the swift exchange of positions, and Germans were mightily confused.

The regimental commander, Col. Ashton H. Manhart, of Salt Lake City, said the Rosingnano fighting was as tough as any he has seen, despite the regiment's smash into Nazi Rome defenses, when the Third Battalion alone killed more than 300 Germans. The Second Battalion cleaned out sniper nests around the famed, ancient Coliseum.

CHENNAULT GIVES UP FOURTH BASE

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Advanced Field At Tanchuk Evacuated And Destroyed

Chungking, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Japanese offensive that swept through Hunan and on south through Kwangsi province has driven the American air force from a fourth base, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters admitted today.

The advanced base at Tanchuk was "evacuated and destroyed several days ago," it was announced, in advance of Japanese forces that cut through the southern part of Kwangsi province. Tanchuk is 47 miles west of Wuchow, Kwangsi river port. Both fell in a lightning enemy drive.

Despite the loss of this base, the 14th Air Force struck repeatedly with fighters and fighter-bombers at Japanese forces in Kwangsi province.

Other Bases Abandoned

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's air force previously had been forced from bases at Hengyang and Lingling in Hunan province and Kweilin, in Kwangsi.

While the Japanese still are at least 30 miles from Kweilin, provisional Kwangsi capital, outflanking thrusts to the south, as well as the frontal menace, prompted the air force to relinquish its base there some time ago.

The Chinese high command reported no further Japanese gains today in the enemy drive on Kweilin, but reported street fighting still raged in Paoching, 140 miles north.

From the base at Poaching, the Chinese have been harassing the right flank of the Japanese drive on Kweilin, and the enemy command apparently decided to knock out the Chinese here before resuming the southward drive, part of the strategy to split China in half.

General Stilwell's Report

General Stilwell's headquarters also reported:

"Following up the all-time record sinking of Japanese shipping for the month, bombers of the 14th AAF during the week of September 21-27 sank 28,800 tons of ocean-going vessels, probably sank 1,700 tons more and damaged 4,300 tons.

"In addition aircraft of the 14th AAF and Major General Chennault's Chinese-American wing destroyed 52 other vessels of less than 100 feet in length, probably sank a tug and river gunboat and damaged 31 miscellaneous vessels, largely river shipping on the Japanese water supply lanes along the west river from Canton and northward from the Luichow peninsula through Jangyun to Tanchuk.

"In the Lingling-Kweilin area the southeasterly pincer columns flanking Kweilin as well as rearward supply lines to Hengyang and Tungting Lake sector were slowed by heavy air attacks.

39 Enemy Planes Hit

"Direct air operations against enemy troops and air support of the Chinese armies on the Paoching flank where the Japanese stalled during the week continued.

"In northern Hunan province 34 to 38 enemy fighters attempted interception over Sinshih and on a second mission approximately 20 of the enemy were contacted over Sintsiang. Thirteen Japanese planes were destroyed, seven probably destroyed and 19 damaged. The 14th AAF lost none. One enemy bomber was destroyed in air combat during the week."

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ALLIES RENEW CONTACT WITH JAPS IN BURMA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon Oct. 1—(AP)—Allied troops of the Fifth Indian division have renewed contact with enemy forces near chocolate staircase, a long series of hairpin bends by which the road climbs 3,000 feet into Tiddim, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

Tiddim, main objective of the current Allied Chin Hills offensive, was the Japanese Burma base for the enemy's unsuccessful Indian invasion of last spring.

Although bad weather restricted aerial operations, headquarters said RAF Beaufighters attacked shipping in the Gulf of Martaban while Spitfires of the Eastern Air command strafed troop concentrations in the Buthedaung area.

Peleliu Battle Nears End; Japs Cling to Vital Ridge

Over 10,000 Enemy Soldiers Killed in Palaus, Nimitz Reports.

McMurty

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 1—(AP) American forces have secured all of Peleliu island except isolated "Bloody Nose Ridge," Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communique today. Marine planes were smashing the strong positions still held by the Japanese in the heart of Umorbrogol hill.

The Admiral disclosed that more than 10,000 Japanese soldiers have been killed in the southern Palau islands, of which Peleliu is the largest. The Yanks now control not only Peleliu but all of Angaur, Ngesebus, Konhauru and five smaller islets in the same general region.

Blast Jap Positions

Fliers of the Second Marine Aircraft wing hammered the Japanese hill positions last Friday with "numerous" 1,000-pound bombs in an effort to demolish remaining Nippon fortifications. Isolated enemy remnants continued to offer bitter resistance from hillside caves.

One small pocket of resistance remains on Angaur island. The communique said "elimination of the remnants of the Japanese defenders continues."

Striking about 1,300 miles northeast of Tokyo, Liberator bombers of the 11th AAF blasted Shumushu Friday. That island is the northernmost of the Kurile chain. The Yank raiders encountered only moderate antiaircraft fire and all returned to their base.

The wiping out of open organized Japanese resistance on Peleliu and Angaur, and the taking of seven nearby islands in the same chain, virtually concludes the first Allied invasion of the Caroline islands

probably Japan's strongest pre-war insular possession. Other enemy strongholds in the Carolines, such as Truk and Ponape, were neutralized by aerial invasion but ground forces have never landed there.

The mid-September landings on Peleliu and Angaur came within two days of each other and simultaneous with the invasion by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces of Morotai island, just north of Halmahera in the Moluccas. These invasions pose a triple-pronged threat to the southeastern Philippines.

Morotai, within 300 miles of the southern tip of that Archipelago, was quickly overrun against light opposition and with minor losses.

Imperills Jap Conquests

MacArthur declared the Morotai invasion "penetrated" the Halmahera-Philippine defense line and "imperilled" Japanese conquests to the south "by the threat of envelopment."

"Rolling up the remainder of this line," MacArthur said, "would cut off and isolate garrisons in the East Indies estimated at nearly 200,000 and would sever vital supply lines to the Japanese mainland of oil and other war essentials."

Enemy air bases on both Peleliu and Morotai were quickly reconditioned to speed the aerial invasion of the Philippines, already badly mauled by American carrier plane attacks.

Nimitz said seizure of the Palau islands would make Truk "next" to useless" to the Japanese, place American forces in position "from which to strangle communications between Japan proper and Japan's conquered territories" to the south and sweep away "a formidable obstacle to our eventual return to the Philippines."

"We will have a base from which to cover and support general MacArthur's Philippine campaign," concluded Nimitz.

U. S. BOMBERS HIT 3 JAPANESE SHIPS

Spencer

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS New Guinea, Oct. 2—(AP) Ending one of their most successful months in a blaze of Japanese destruction, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's flying forces ranged from Celebes to the Philippines, damaged or sank three Japanese ships, set fire to airdromes and destroyed a number of parked planes, today's communique announced.

The month-end's bag of ships brought to a total of 210 ships and smaller craft, including barges, that MacArthur's men have sunk or damaged in the southwest Pacific in September.

(These figures are in addition to those included in a Pearl Harbor announcement last Thursday that the Third fleet's carrier planes had destroyed 160 surface craft of all types and had damaged 200 others of all types in seven days' raiding the Philippines.)

Two of the largest ships of the lot were accounted for Saturday, when a 10,000-ton tanker was damaged off Zamboanga, southern Philippines, and an 8,500-ton freighter-transport was sunk in Tiworo strait, southern Celebes. A coastal vessel also was damaged near Zamboanga, second largest city on Mindanao.

Heavy bombers extended their Celebes attack to enemy aircraft facilities at Kendari, where three grounded planes were set afire and others damaged.

Meanwhile carrier planes and air patrols pounded the enemy's Halmahera airdromes day and night.

Raids on Ceram and Buru airdromes by Allied heavy, medium and fighter bombers that dropped a total of seventy-nine tons of explosives put the airstrips out of service and probably destroyed four parked planes. Coastal shipping also was hit.

The 30-day bag of Japanese shipping included a seaplane tender and two destroyer escorts sunk; 68 vessels, ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 tons, sunk or destroyed, and 38 ships damaged. The figure also covered 111 barges and small coastal vessels, important craft in the enemy's hard-hit supply lines, sunk or damaged.

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FLIER GETS 16TH PLANE

Colonel Westbrook of Hollywood in Pacific After Furlough

AN ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE, Sept. 29 (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Col. Robert Westbrook of Hollywood, Calif., shot down his sixteenth plane during the Thirteenth Air Force raid on Japanese positions at Kendari in the southern Celebes, Sept. 25.

It was the famed California air ace's first victory since Rabaul and came a few weeks after he resumed combat flying with the Thirteenth on his return from the United States. The victory makes him high scorer for the Thirteenth, with Major William Harris, Springville, Calif., second with fifteen.

Admiral Nimitz Urges Increased Production

Honolulu, Oct. 1 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz called for increased war production today in a statement terming Hawaii and the West Coast the "forward echelon of America's arsenal of democracy."

"Hawaii's task," he said, "is to repair ships and planes and to keep supplies moving to battle areas in a steady stream.

"The people of Hawaii and the thousands of men and women who came here from the mainland are contributing in large measure to the success of our armed forces.

"After the fall of Germany, the need for manpower in Hawaii will be greater. Activities in these islands will be intensified. This also will be true of the West Coast, which will increase tremendously in importance as a great staging area."

Latin-American Unions to Meet

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1 (AP)—The second general congress of the Latin-American Labor Federation will meet in Cali, Colombia, Dec. 10 to 15, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the federation, announced tonight.

Ecuador Will Welcome Jews, Officials Report

Quito, Ecuador, Oct. 1 (AP)—Jacob Landau, representative of the War Refugee Board, said today he had received assurances from the President and Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador that the country will admit "all Jewish immigrants with honest background" who wish to settle here.

Landau said arrangements already were being made to bring 300 Jewish children from Hungary to Ecuador.

FOUR COSTA RICANS WOUNDED IN FIGHTS

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 1—(AP) Four Costa Ricans were reported to have been wounded in

street brawls with Nicaraguan exiles in various parts of Costa Rica.

The outbreaks followed capture of a Costa Rican border town by Nicaraguan rebels. Later the rebels were driven out of the town by Costa Rican troops.

The newspaper La Tribuna published a statement by President Anastasio Somoz of Nicaragua condemning the activities on the Nicaraguans in Costa Rica.

At the same time Costa Rican authorities seized a small arsenal of six bombs and 15 sticks of dynamite in a private home here and an investigation was under way as to whether the explosives were destined for Nicaraguan revolutionaries or some local subversive group.

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Bolivia Envoy to Arrive Soon

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 1 (AP).—Enrique Baldivieso, independent Socialist and former Foreign Minister, who has been made Ambassador to the United States, will leave for his new post soon, it was announced today.

CHINESE TALKS TO OPEN TODAY

Details Of Defining Aggression May Delay Accord

Washington, Oct. 1 (AP)—Chinese talks with American and British delegations beginning tomorrow morning at Dumbarton Oaks are expected to reach quick agreement on most major points.

Questions on details, however, may require thorough exploration, at Chinese suggestion, before these initial conversations on a world security organization are wound up.

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Outlined In Detail

Ambassador Wellington Koo, Chinese degelation chief, has outlined China's desires in considerable detail and they appear to dovetail smoothly with the principles which generally are understood to have been agreed upon by the Russian, British and American delegates in the first six weeks of the talks.

Koo stressed the necessity for a security system which could move unhesitatingly and forcefully to forestall aggression and which would be flexible enough to adapt itself to changing conditions.

China's century of experience as a victim of aggression in many forms is thought likely to lead her delegation to press for a definition of what constitutes aggression, and when.

Chinese cite the latest example in their history, when Japan conducted an insidious campaign to weaken Chinese authority in north China after grabbing Manchuria.

Other Forms Of Aggression

From 1932 to 1937 the Japanese promoted dissension among Chinese regional leaders, encouraged the smuggling of silver out of China to debase her currency, flouted and beat up Chinese customs officers who tried to collect duties on Japanese goods, and frequently invaded Chinese territory "to maintain order" among bandit gangs who were supplied with Japanese arms. Japanese merchants used their extra-territorial status to sneer at Chinese law enforcement, promote the sale and use of narcotics, and force Chinese to admit Japanese capital into Chinese firms.

The Chinese, therefore, are likely to ask for provision against aggressive economic and political tactics as well as against military aggression.

Austin Calls For Treaty

The world security program now being drafted should be strengthened by a Senate-ratified treaty, Senator Austin (R., Vt.) said today.

But Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) expressed belief the requirement of a two-thirds Senate majority for treaty approval would nullify effective United States participation in world affairs.

The views of the two men, both members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, were outlined in a report of the Foreign Policy Association, a private research organization.

Both favored a strong world court and prompt action on decisions of the world security organization, but opposed the establishment of zones of influence in the world.

BYRNES DECLARES NO NEED EXISTS TO RATION COFFEE

War Mobilization Head Says Supplies Now on Hand Are Ample.

MORE EXPECTED SOON

Brazil to Resume Filling of Orders; Price Rise Held Unlikely.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—(AP) War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said today that there is no necessity of rationing coffee now.

Ample replacement stocks for retailers are available from wholesalers and coffee roasters, Byrnes said. His statement took cognizance of "reports that coffee rationing was imminent, causing runs on grocery stores in some parts of the country."

Byrnes' statement:

"With four months' supply of coffee now available to civilians, and on basis of assurances received today by the Department of State from Brazil that the filling of orders for United States coffee importers would be resumed tomorrow, rationing of coffee is unnecessary.

Large Stocks On Hand

"Stocks of coffee in this country available to civilians Sept. 1 totalled 670,000,000 pounds compared with 201,000,000 pounds when coffee rationing began in November, 1942 and 487,000,000 pounds on July 29, 1943, when coffee rationing ended."

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Byrnes' office said that Brazilian Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa, had given assurance that 1,000,000 bags of coffee a month would be provided the American trade through normal trade channels.

American importers have had difficulty in recent weeks in contracting more adequate supplies from exporting countries and stocks therefore had been declining.

OPA said last night that "speculative exporters" in coffee producing countries had been holding back on shipments in an attempt to force an increase in price ceilings.

Doubt Price Will Be Raised

American importers have appealed to the OPA to lift coffee from price controls, but OPA sources have said there is little chance that this will be done.

Byrnes said that coffee stocks now in this country amount to about 3 and 1-2 months' supply "which is more than a normal supply." These stocks together with coffee now on shipboard bound for this country and that purchased for shipment constitute about four months' supply. The resumption of shipments, he said, will make possible the maintenance of an adequate working inventory.

FORMULA PROPOSED FOR GERMAN PEACE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—(AP) A peace formula for Germany based on breaking up her industrial monopolies and distributing stock ownership among workers and returning soldiers was proposed tonight by Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.).

Asserting that Germany's future geographical boundaries are of "secondary importance," the chairman of the Senate military war mobilization sub-committee declared:

"The basis for lasting peace is fundamentally an economic one. Germany, under the Nazi setup, built up a great series of industrial monopolies in steel, rubber, coal, and other materials. The monopolies soon got control of Germany, brought Hitler to power and forced virtually the whole world into war.

Kilgore told reporters that most peace terms for Germany so far discussed are political, rather than economic, "and do not get to the root of the problem."

He said any plan to strip Germany of her industry, and to divide the country into family-size farms would not prove workable.

"Let Germany keep her industry," he said, "but break up her industrial monopolies and reform them as the individual companies they were before. I. G. Farben alone is made up of 177 corporations.

"See that the stock of the war criminals in control of these corportations is distributed among German workers and returning German soldiers and insist upon the establishment of competitive free enterprise."

Kilgore said his plan would be coupled with the seizure "of the illgot gains of German industrial leaders" to be spent in the rehabilitation of Germany and the countries her war machine overran.

New Argonaut Replaces Submarine Lost in 1943

2 Undersea Craft Launched at Portsmouth, One at Groton

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 1 (AP). Two submarines, the U. S. S. Quillback and the U S. S. Argonaut, were christened today at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Mrs. John A. Tyree jr., wife of a Navy commander, sponsored the Quillback, and Mrs. Allan R. McGann, wife of a Navy captain, took a similar role in naming the Argonaut.

The Argonaut perpetuates the name of the craft reported lost in the Pacific theater of war in February, 1943.

PUERTO RICANS SPONSOR SUBMARINE 'CAPITAINE'

GROTON, Oct. 1 — (AP) Financed by the purchase of war bonds by the people of Puerto Rico, the submarine "Capitaine' slid down the Electric Boat company's victory yard ways today into the Thames river, the latest addition to Uncle Sam's fighting navy.

Mrs. Julia A. Rondomanski of New London, whose son, Bernard, was chosen in a special election to name the person to christen the ship, served as sponsor.

On the platform with company officials, Navy officers and their wives were Victor M. Collanzo and Jose Manuel Rivera, Puerto Rican welders who came here for the ceremonies.

CARRIER PLANES SEEN WINNING WAR

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JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 1—(AP) "Carrier based aircraft is going to win the Pacific war," declared Cmdr. Norman "Bus" Miller, here with his family on 30-day leave.

"Any layman can figure it out," said the unassuming Southerner whose exploits from flattop flight decks have earned him 12 decorations and the nickname of "one-man task force."

"B-29 raids are spectacular but an effective bombload just can't be carried on those long range trips. The way to lick the Japanese is to strike at their shipping. That's what the carrier planes are doing."

The 36-year-old airman grinned as he told of his squadron's unofficial motto. "'Flashes—not splashes' was our watchword," he related. "In other words, we made every bombload count. Our low level attacks were accurate and very few of our missiles landed in the water."

Modest to the point of shyness, Miller had little to say about his personal achievements. It was Mrs. Miller who told of the reactions of the man who is credited with sinking or damaging 66 enemy vessels and possibly causing more damage to Japanese shipping and military installations than any other flier in the Pacific theater.

Miller said he expects to be stationed at San Diego, Calif., when his leave in Jacksonville expires. He will take up duties as a multi-engined training officer in the California city. His wife and five children will accompany him.

Black Widow Fighters On Two-Front Night Duty

Army's Newest Air Weapon Now Active in Both War zones

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Army Air Forces newest night fighter plane, the P-61 Black Widow, now is in operation in both the European and Pacific theaters, the War Department reported tonight in disclosing additional details of its operation.

Powered by twin motors and crammed with security-guarded radio detection devices capable of locating enemy aircraft in total darkness, the Black Widow has proved effective in protecting Allied night troop movements from enemy bombing and strafing as well as for observation and certain types of attack support, the announcement said.

Because of its heavy armament and elaborate radio equipment the P-61 can operate singly, it added. Its two 2,000-horsepower Pratt and Whitney engines give it "high" speed and "fairly long" range, and the plane carries 20-millimeter cannon and .50-caliber machine guns and a crew of two or three men.

WLB RESUMES HEARINGS ON INCREASE IN WAGES

OCT 2 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP) The War Labor Board resumes hearings tomorrow on labor's demand for increased wartime wages with Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, a principal witness.

Johnston will appear with Robert M. Gaylord, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

They follow other industry spokesmen who have asserted that any relaxing of the present wage controls may result in a dangerous inflationary spiral detrimental to the entire nation's postwar prosperity and endangering reconversion plans.

The board also has heard pleas from CIO and AFL spokesmen for an upward revision of the Little Steel Wage formula, based on claims of increased wartime living costs. The formula pegs wages to 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941, levels.

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Krug Won't Let Auto Industry Retool as Yet

Says Munitions Schedules Bar Priorities for Head Start on Reconversion

OCT 2 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, declared today the government cannot grant now the request of automobile manufacturers for priority on machine tools to give the industry a fast start on passenger cars after German collapse.

Record-breaking munition schedules for the rest of the year—described by him as "the peak of our war needs"—stand in the way of the preparatory move, the new W. P. B. chief said in an interview.

"If W. P. B. did that for the automotive industry, we would have to do it for all other industries," Mr. Krug observed. "We haven't the man power now to make the machine tools.

"Issuance of such a piece of paper would simply be defrauding business into thinking it was getting something it couldn't get."

Mr. Krug, acting chairman during Donald M. Nelson's mission to China, became permanent chairman when Mr. Nelson designed yesterday.

Despite his firm "no" to the proposal advanced by automotive leaders in Detroit last week, Mr. Krug promised that the W. P. B. "will do everything we can to assist every industry" in shortening the period of lay-offs and idleness between the German surrender and the start of civilian production.

"I have requested each of our industry divisions to study with the industries the additional measures that can be adopted," he said.

The motor group proposed that its order for peace-time machine tools and equipment be given priority equal to the "less urgent" class of war orders and ahead of some of the consumer goods now given "essential civilian" priorities.

Such preference, said the heads of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, at an informal news conference, might well be given to all industries which abandoned their normal product completely when war came.

The W. P. B. now permits plants to place orders for machines and tools to be needed after V-E day, but the motor executives reported they could not get delivery unless the orders had priority standing. Suppliers estimate that some of these needed tools cannot be delivered until next June, they said.

Preferential treatment, the industry estimated, might shorten the change-over period by three months. Most of the manufacturers estimated it would take six to eight months to start passenger-car production if V-E day came tomorrow, three to four months if all necessary preparatory steps could be taken in advance.

SUPREME COURT TO MEET TODAY

Nine Justices Face Docket Full Of Wartime Problems

Washington, Oct. 1 (AP)—A Supreme Court which split often and widely on issues of legal philosophy at its last sitting reassembles tomorrow to begin a new term expected to produce history-making decisions on a docket full of wartime problems.

Promptly at noon, the nine justices will march to their places on the bench for the first time since June 12. They will be confronted by an unusually large stack of more than 500 cases piled up since they scattered for vacations.

Among their first tasks they must decide what to do about one of the loudest repercussions from the last term—the term made memorable by split decisions and acrimonious exchanges among individual jurists.

Fire Insurance Case

Attorneys General of 41 States demand reconsideration of the court's 4-3 ruling that insurance is business in interstate commerce, subject to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The insurance group specifically involved also insisted on a rehearing, asserting that as a result of the decision "hazards have been imposed upon the negotiation of every insurance contract."

Other problems, some loaded with dynamite, face the tribunal in cases on which it has agreed to hear argument.

Near the top of the list is the case of an American woman citizen of Japanese descent who demands release from a war relocation authority center in California.

Scheduled also is the appeal of a young man born in this country of parents who were nationals of Japan. He questions the constitutionality of army evacuation orders under which he was taken from his California home and put in a relocation center in Utah.

Kent Asks Court Take Hand

Tyler Kent, former code clerk in the American Embassy in London, wants the court to take a hand in the case which resulted in his conviction in a British court on a charge of violating the British Official War Secrets Act. Sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, he asked the tribunal to help get him back to the United States.

An army lieutenant asked the court to decide quickly—before election day—on the constitutionality of the Federal ballot. His case arose from refusal by Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois to certify use of the ballot.

Also scheduled for argument are the cases of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former head of the German-American Bund, and 23 other Bund officials, protesting their conviction on charges of conspiring to advise evasion and resistance to the Selective Service Act. Anthony Cramer, naturalized German charged with aiding two of the Nazi saboteurs landed from submarines on the east coast in 1942, also will get a hearing on his appeal from conviction for treason. Cramer was sentenced to 45 years' imprisonment.

Other Legal Disputes

Other legal disputes docketed include: Constitutionality of the death-sentence clause of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, protests by two Negro locomotive firemen on southern railroads that they had been discriminated against, and a complaint by the Governor of Georgia seeking to force equalization of freight rates between the South and other parts of the country.

Tomorrow's session likely will be a formality.

Compton Off to London to Study Labor Relations in British Isles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(AP) Representative Ranulf Compton (R-Conn) has left for London for a series of conferences with members of Parliament, British officials and organized labor, making the trans-Atlantic flight with members of the British delegation returning home after the Dumbarton Oaks conferences.

Compton was the only American to make the trip in company with Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent secretary of the British Foreign Office, and the other Dumbarton conferees.

One other New England member of Congress is in London—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass), who is studying the care of war wounded.

Compton was invited by the British to consult on labor relations, economics, international trade and post-war problems. Before leaving, he lunched in Washington with Malcolm Gordon, labor attache of the British Embassy, to complete arrangements for a conference with Arthur Bevin, Britain's minister of Labor and head of the organized labor movement in Britain.

The New Haven congressman said he also intended to spend as much time as possible with Connecticut fighting men in the European theater, hoping to visit fighting zones in France and Germany.

As a major in command of a tank battalion under the then Colonel George S. Patton, Compton fought in France during World War I. He was decorated with the Purple Heart and the French Legion of Honor.

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BRICKER STARTS TOUR OF WESTERN STATES

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 1.—(AP) Four nationwide radio broadcasts will be made by Gov. John W. Bricker on his western campaign for the vice presidency, he announced tonight as he began the 9,250-mile trip.

The first will be from St. Louis at 9:30 p. m. (E.W.T.), Oct. 4. Another will originate in Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 11, the time of which will be announced later. The site of the two others is yet to be selected.

The Republican candidate boarded his six-car special train with a briefcase bulging with speeches to be delivered on the four-week tour that will take him to the Pacific coast.

PEW CALLED ONE OF DEWEY BACKERS

Hannegan Sees Oil Man As Power 'If' GOP Wins

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New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, said today that "if—by chance" Gov. Thomas E. Dewey were elected President, Joseph N. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia oil man, "would become one of the dominating figures behind the United States Government."

Hannagan made the remark in a statement, saying he had promised "to answer inquiries we have been receiving about the men behind Dewey who would emerge to places of power and influence" if Dewey won. The statement was released by the Democratic National Committee's publicity bureau.

"Facts About Pew"

"I want the voters to have some facts about Joseph N. Pew, Jr., multimillionaire of Philadelphia," Hannegan said. "Pew is one of the wealthy group of little-known, power-hungry men whose steady stream of money dominates the Republican party."

The national chairman said Pew "led the Pew family into national politics with an open checkbook" in 1936 and that the family "poured over $300,000 into the coffers of Alf Landon's campaign."

"Not Happy About Willkie"

"In 1940," Hannegan added, "Joe Pew wasn't too happy about Mr. Willkie (Wendell Willkie)—at least the publicly revealed contributions of the Pew family that year amounted to only $113,000. And in 1940 there was also an act limiting big corporations. So the Pew family contributions were carefully spread through ten States.

"There were other contributions that year. Among them was a little matter of $16,000 the Pew family donated to buy into that central clearing-house of bitter reaction, the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government."

Hannegan said Pew also had sought to "build up power" by buying the *Farm Journal* in 1935 and the *Pathfinder*, national weekly newspaper, in 1943. The chairman added:

"Through these and other publications—which do not bear Pew's name on the masthead—the Pew philosophy of despair and reaction and fear of democracy in spread through the country."

30-24-1 1955

THE MAYOR SAID WEARILY "WE ARE GLAD IT'S OVER"--AND THEN QUICKLY
ADDED--"OR NEARLY OVER."

HE WARNED "WE MUSTN'T THINK THE WAR IS OVER."

EYING THE WRECKAGE OF 2,026 SHELLS, HE SAID, "WE'LL DO THE BEST WE CAN."

IN A TAXICAB OFFICE A WOMAN LOOKED UP FROM HER WORK AND SAID
"I HEAR THEY GOT 3,000 GERMAN PRISONERS AT CALAIS. THEY OUGHT TO
PUT THEM ON A SHIP AND BRING THEM TO THIS WATERFRONT AND SAY,
'NOW, IF YOU CAN GET THROUGH DOVER ALIVE YOU CAN GO BACK TO GERMANY
FREE.'"

A TAXI DRIVER, WEARING AN ARTIFICIAL LEFT LEG TO MAKE UP FOR THE
REAL ONE A SHELL HAD RIPPED OFF, SAID "SEEMS QUIET, SITTING AROUND
LISTENING FOR THE SIRENS, DOESN'T IT?" WE ARE ALL HAPPY BUT JUST
CAN'T BELIEVE IT."

OCT 2 1944

NOT ALL OF DOVER'S PEOPLE STAYED AND TOOK IT. DISPLAYING COMMON SENSE, THOUSANDS WHO COULD, DID LEAVE AND THEY ARE COMING BACK NOW

THE PEOPLE LEARNED TO TAKE SHELTER QUICKLY. SO THE SHELLS KILLED A TOTAL OF ONLY 107 AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED 200. MANY SPENT SATURDAY NIGHT, THEIR FIRST NIGHT OF LIBERATION, IN THE SHELTERS AS USUAL.

THEY DIDN'T HAVE ANY OTHER PLACE TO GO.

THE SYMBOLISM OF DOVER AS THE NEAREST POINT TO THE ENEMY COAST--AS THE TOWN OVER WHICH THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN WAS FOUGHT AND WON FOUR YEARS AGO--IS TALKED ABOUT LEAST HERE IN DOVER.

BUT THEY REALIZE IT NEVERTHELESS. THE TAXIWOMAN LOOKED OUT ACROSS THE 20-MILE CHANNEL AND SAID SOFTLY "THAT LITTLE DROP OF WATER JUST SAVED ENGLAND."

KA345PEW

BY DWIGHT L.PITKIN

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE, EAST ANGLIA, BRITAIN, OCT. 1-(AP)-LT. CLIFTON W.ECCLES SAID TODAY THE GREMLINS MUST HAVE TAKEN OVER THE FLYING FORTRESS "MELANCHOLY BABY" AFTER IT WAS ABANDONED BY ITS CREW AND FLEW 600 MILES ACROSS ENGLAND, EIRE AND OUT OVER THE ATLANTIC BEFORE RAF FIGHTERS SHOT IT DOWN.

ECCLES OF ROUTE 2, DUKE, OKLA., A VETERAN OF TEN BOMBER MISSIONS OVER GERMANY, EXPLAINED HOW MELANCHOLY BABY BECAME A GHOST RAIDER SETTING OFF ALERTS IN LIVERPOOL AND A NUMBER OF MIDLANDS AND WALES TOWNS.

"GEORGE (THE AUTOMATIC PILOT) MUST HAVE FALLEN DOWN ON THE JOB," HE DECLARED. "BUT THE GREMLINS MUST HAVE HAD A HAND IN IT BY TAKING OVER THE SHIP WHEN WE BAILED OUT."

ECCLES ORDERED THE CREW TO PARACHUTE WHEN ONE ENGINE CAUGHT FIRE AND THEN JUMPED HIMSELF AFTER SETTING THE AUTOMATIC PILOT TO TAKE THE SHIP UP THE NORTH SEA.

"ONLY TEN MINUTES PREVIOUSLY WE HAD TAKEN OFF ON A BOMBING MISSION TO GERMANY," ECCLES SAID. "WE HAD REACHED 2,500 FEET WHEN I SAW THAT ONE ENGINE WAS IN FLAMES. THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE WAS FAR TOO CLOSE TO OUR FULL LOAD OF GASOLINE FOR ME TO BE VERY HAPPY ABOUT IT. FOR A QUARTER OF AN HOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS POURED FOAM ON THE ENGINE WHILE I THREW THE SHIP ABOUT ALL OVER THE PLACE.

"WE THOUGHT THAT WE COULD DROWN THE FIRE OR BLOW IT OUT BUT I SAW IT WAS HOPELESS. TURNING BACK INLAND I ORDERED MY CREW TO JUMP AND WHEN THE LAST MAN HAD GONE I HEADED OUT TO SEA AGAIN, SET THE AUTOMATIC PILOT SO THAT THE SHIP WAS CERTAIN TO CRASH INTO THE DRINK AND THEN BAILED OUT MYSELF.

"IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I HAD TAKEN UP THIS GREMLIN-RIDDEN MELANCHOLY BABY AND I DID NOT EXPECT TO HEAR FROM HER AGAIN."

MQ925PEW

OCT 2 1944

MAPPER (180)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT. 1-(AL--ALLIED LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

ONE LINE WHICH RUNS FROM A POINT BETWEEN BLANKENBURGHE AND ZEEBRUGGE ON THE BELGIAN COAST AND FOLLOWS THE LEOPOLD CANAL TO THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SCHELDE ESTUARY WEST OF TERNEUZEN.

THE LINE RESUMES ALONG THE WEST SCHELDE ESTUARY, NORTH OF ANTWERP, AND FOLLOWS THE TURNHOUT CANAL NORTHEAST. FROM THE TURNHOUT CANAL IT RUNS NORTH TO FOUR MILES EAST OF 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH AND FROM OSS TO THE RIVER MAAS (MEUSE). THIS LINE RUNS THROUGH BEST, BERLICUM AND NULAND NORTH OF EINDHOVEN.

FROM NIJMEGEN IT RUNS UP TO THE DUTCH RHINE NORTH OF BEMMEL, GOES BACK DOWN TO NIJMEGEN, BARELY PENENTRATING GERMANY IN THE BEEK AREA, AND AGAIN ENTERING GERMANY IN THE REICHSWALD FOREST EAST OF MOOK.

FROM THERE THE LINE MOVES SOUTH TO VIERLINGS-BEEK AND THEN SOUTHWEST TO DEURNE AND WEERT AND SOUTHEAST TO MAESEYCK AND SITTARD.

EXCEPT FOR ELIMINATING THE GERMAN POCKET AT CALAIS, THERE ARE NO MAP CHANGES ELSEWHERE.

(EDS: 1ST LINE READ: FORCE, OCT. 1-(AP)-ALLIED ETC)

BY910PEW

OCT 2 1944

Add Algrange, France Underground Industry (Ball) x Fonte, minc.

THE GERMANS, WHO DECAMPED IN A HURRY ON A FAKE EVACUATION ORDER PUT THROUGH BY THE FFI, LEFT BLUEPRINTS OF THE ENTIRE PROPOSED PLANT AND PLANS CALLING FOR ITS COMPLETION BY OCT. 20.

UP UNTIL A DAY OR TWO BEFORE THE AMERICANS ARRIVED, THE GERMANS WERE WORKING 3,000 SLAVE LABORERS--MOSTLY FRENCH, POLES, ITALIANS--

30.24— 19257

ON A 24-HOUR SCHEDULE. WHEN IN FULL PRODUCTION, THE PLANT WAS TO EMPLOY 15,000, TWO-THIRDS OF THEM WOMEN.

ALTHOUGH LITTLE EQUIPMENT ACTUALLY HAD BEEN INSTALLED, FFI INFORMANTS SAID THE GERMANS WERE DRIVING THE LABORERS IN AN EFFORT TO START PRODUCTION THIS MONTH AS ORDERED BY HITLER. OCT 2 1944

HUNDREDS OF TONS OF MACHINES AND TOOLS WERE PILED IN THE CATACOMBS OF THE ALGRANGE MINE, WHICH HAS 42 MILES OF WHITEWASHED AND PAVED PASSAGES, 30 FEET HIGH. THERE ARE 16 ENTRANCES TO THE 60-YEAR-OLD ALGRANGE MINE LEADING FROM COMMUNITIES CLUSTERED IN THE VALLEY AND ON THE HILLSIDES, BUT THE GERMANS HAD CLOSED ALL BUT THREE. THE BLUEPRINTS SHOWED PLANS FOR A NEW ENTRANCE TO BE CAMOUFLAGED TO LOOK LIKE A BALL PARK.

MUCH OF THE EQUIPMENT AND THE ALUMINUM SHEETS, THE LATTER ALREADY NUMBERED FOR CUTTING INTO PLANE COMPONENTS, HAD BEEN SHIPPED FROM AUGSBURG, INDICATING THE BIG MESSERSCHMITT PLANT THERE HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT AND ALL SALVAGEABLE MATERIAL SHIPPED HERE. OCT 2 1944

"THE GERMANS PLANNED TO MAKE EVERYTHING HERE FOR FIGHTERS, FROM ENGINES, WINGS, FUSELAGES AND GENERATORS ON DOWN," SAID COL.JOSEPH L.COWHEY, AN ORDNANCE OFFICER FROM NEW LONDON, CONN.

"AFTER THEIR TRANSPORTATION BROKE DOWN UNDER ALLIED BOMBINGS, THEY HAD PUT ALL THEIR EGGS IN ONE BASKET. THEY DO NOT BUILD PLANES THE WAY WE DO--FOR INSTANCE, THE WAY WE MAKE ENGINES IN DETROIT, PROPELLERS IN DAYTON AND SHIP THEM SOMEWHERE ELSE FOR ASSEMBLY."

FRENCHMEN SAID THE GERMANS REFERRED REPEATEDLY TO THE ALGRANGE PROJECT AS "THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT," AND IT RECEIVED NO. 1 PRIORITY, SUGGESTING THAT IT ULTIMATELY WAS TO BECOME ONE OF HITLER'S CHIEF FIGHTER PLANE PRODUCTION CENTERS.

COLONEL COWHEY RODE THE ELECTRIC TRAM INTO THE MINE DURING THE AFTERNOON, ACCOMPANIED BY LT.JESSE BURBAGE, JR., OF TUSKEGEE, ALA., WHOSE FATHER WAS FORMERLY FOOTBALL COACH AT SOUTHERN COLLEGE, LAKELAND, FLA., AND COMMANDANT OF GULFCOAST MILITARY ACADEMY AT BILOXI, MISS., AND WHO NOW IS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL IN THE ARMY AIR FORCE. OCT 2 1944

"BURBAGE IS MY BOOBY TRAP EXPERT, SO WE HAD BETTER TAKE HIM ALONG," THE COLONEL LAUGHED. BURBAGE'S REGULAR JOB IS WITH A BOMB DISPOSAL SQUAD, BUT HE DIDN'T FIND ANY BOMBS TODAY.

LT.KEN MOYER OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, CAME ALONG TO PICK UP A SHEET OF ALUMINUM TO MAKE A DOOR FOR HIS JEEP. "THEY TELL ME WINTER'S COLD AROUND HERE, SO I'M GETTING PREPARED," MOYER SAID.

SGT.LURTY C.CURRENCE OF HENDERSON, KY., IS IN CHARGE OF THE CREW GUARDING THE MINE AND MAKING AN INVENTORY OF ITS HUGE STOCKS. HIS STAFF INCLUDES PVT.MICHAEL A.BERTILACCI, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO; PVT. RAY FULLER, HAMLIN, TEXAS; PFC.KELSIE DECKARD, BLOOMINGTON, IND., AND PRIVATE HELMER HOLM, COOK, MINN. OCT 2 1944

WHILE THE SERGEANT WAS REFLECTING ON THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS INCIDENT TO STOCK-TAKING, HIS WORRIES WERE SOOTHED BY THE ODOR OF BEER AND THE STEAKS HOLM WAS BROILING FOR DINNER OVER COALS IN THEIR QUARTERS AT THE MINEHEAD. OCT 2 1944

BY&PEW

BULLETIN
BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, OCT 1-(AP)-ATTACKING WITH FLAME THROWERS, GERMAN INFANTRY THRUST AT AMERICAN LINES LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING, BUT WERE BEATEN BACK BY THE DOUGHBOYS.

THE GERMANS MANAGED TO RETAKE ONE PILLBOX IN THE PRUM AREA IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN A FLAME-THROWING ATTACK, BUT THE POSITION WAS REGAINED BY U.S. TROOPS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE PRECEDED AN ATTACK SOUTH OF STOLBERG, BUT THE ENEMY WAS REPULSED.

ARMOR OPERATING NEAR HOLLAND IS MEETING STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

DA106PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY, OCT.1-(AP)-THE GERMANS SMASHED AT U.S. THIRD ARMY POSITIONS IN A SERIES OF HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS YESTERDAY IN THE PARROY FOREST AREA NORTH OF THE FRENCH CITY OF LUNEVILLE AND IN THE DIEUZE SECTOR BUT THE AMERICANS HELD THEIR GROUND.

THE GERMANS LOST SIX TANKS IN THESE BLOWS DIRECTED AGAINST THE AMERICAN ARC EACH OF NACY.

GERMAN TROOPS WERE DRIVEN FROM REMICH ON THE LUXEMBOURG-GERMAN BORDER AFTER THE TOWN CHANGED HANDS TWICE.

MINOR ACTION WAS REPORTED IN THE AREA OF THE FRENCH FORTRESS CITY OF METZ.

RH745AEW NM

OCT 2 19

BY ROGER GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT.1-(AP)-THE LAST GERMAN SURVIVORS IN THE FRENCH PORT OF CALAIS ON THE DOVER STRAIT SURRENDERED AT 7:50 A.M. TODAY (2:50 A.M., E.W.T).

THE GERMAN COMMANDER WHO EARLIER ASKED AN ARMISTICE AND THEN REFUSED TO CAPITULATE WAS CAPTURED WITH 3,000 PRISONERS.

THE NAZI COMMANDER WAS TAKEN LAST NIGHT BUT GERMAN TROOPS CONTINUED TO FIGHT THROUGH THE STREETS AND SNIPED AT THE CONQUERING CANADIAN SOLDIERS UNTIL SHORTLY AFTER DAWN THIS MORNING WHEN THE ENEMY HOISTED THE WHITE FLAG.

RH658AEW NM

CALAIS

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

CALAIS, OCT. 1-(AP)-A GRAY-HAIRED LITTLE WOMAN CARRYING A DUST-PAN FULL OF RUBBLE WALKED ACROSS A FORSAKEN STREET AND WAVED BRIGHTLY AS OUR JEEP PICKED ITS WAY THROUGH THE HEAPS OF DEBRIS IN THIS PORT CITY'S MAIN STREET.

HELEMETED CALAIS FIREMEN--THEIR HOSELINES USELESS BECAUSE THEY COULD DRAW WATER NOWHERE--CHOPPED AT CHARRED TIMBERS AND CLEARED AWAY REFUSE TO PREVENT FIRES BLAZING HOTLY IN A HALF-DOZEN HOUSES FROM SPREADING TO OTHERS.

A LITTLE BLACK KITTEN EMERGED FROM A SHRAPNEL-POCKED DOORWAY, PICKED ITS WAY CAREFULLY OVER A FELLED LAMP-POST AND WALKED ON DOWN THE STREET.

A CANADIAN SOLDIER SLOUCHED AGAINST THE WALL OF WHAT ONCE HAD BEEN A MOTION PICTURE THEATER. HE WAS SOUND ASLEEP. ON HIS KNEE RESTED A STILL STEAMING CUP OF TEA, PROBABLY THE FIRST HOT DRINK HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO HAVE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

THAT IS PART OF THE PICTURE OF CALAIS TODAY--CALAIS WHICH IS A DEAD CITY ALTHOUGH NOT A CITY OF THE DEAD.

RW936PEW NM OCT 2 1944

PARIS, OCT 1-(AP)-PABLO PICASSO, THE FAMED MODERN PAINTER WHOSE WORKS WERE TERMED "DEGENERATE" BY THE NAZIS AND REMOVED TO THE TOP FLOORS OF GALLERIES IN GERMAN MUSEUMS, HAS EMERGED FROM THE RETIREMEN HE IMPOSED ON HIMSELF DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND WILL SHOW ABOUT 50 PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES IN THE PARIS AUTUMN SALON WHICH OPENS SATURDAY.

"IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE THAT I HAVE GIVEN A SHOW OF MY WORKS," PICASSO SAID TODAY. "THE GERMANS FORBADE ME TO TAKE PART IN ANY EXHIBITION DURING THE OCCUPATION. ALTHOUGH THIS DID NOT BOTHER ME SO MUCH, IT GAVE ME THE IDEA THAT I WOULD LIKE TO. ALWAYS BEFORE SOMETHING SEEMED TO HAPPEN TO STOP ME--EITHER I HADN'T ENOUGH MONEY OR I FORGOT THE DATE."

IN HIS SUITE IN AN OLD HOUSE CROWDED WITH CANVASES, FURNITURE AND A SHAKY OLD EASEL WHICH HAS ACCOMPANIED HIM EVERYWHERE FOR 40 YEARS, PICASSO SAID HE HAD BEEN LIVING IN COMPLETE RETIREMENT AMONG HIS PAINTINGS, DISTURBED ONLY BY VISITS FROM THE GESTAPO.

"THE OTHER DAY FOR THE FIRST TIME I WENT OUT WITH MY HANDS IN MY POCKETS JUST FOR THE PLEASURE OF WALKING AND LOOKING AROUND ME," HE SAID.

DURING THE OCCUPATION, HE LEFT HIS HOUSE ONLY TO TAKE HIS MEALS IN A NEARBY RESTAURANT.

M537AEW OCT 2 1944

A46

ANKARA, TURKEY, OCT 1-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND SOVIET MARSHAL FEODOR TOLBUKHIN FORESEE AN ADMINISTRATION OF GRECIAN THRACE, UNTIL A PEACE CONFERENCE BY A MIXED COMMISSION, COMPOSED OF TWO GREEKS, ONE BULGARIAN AND ONE TURK, ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT BY THE BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER, DIMO KAZASOV.

TURKISH DISPATCHES, REPORTING THE BULGARIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT, SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS WILL OCCUPY GRECIAN THRACE JOINTLY WITH THE BULGARIANS UNTIL THE FINAL PEACE SETTLEMENT.

SB312PEW

ELIMINATION

EDITORS--ELIMINATE THE ANKARA BULGAR-SOVIET ACCORD ON GRECIAN THRACE (A46). (OLD.)

THE AP

M507PEW OCT 2 1944

Add Adv. SW Pacific Airbase Westbrook xx with 15.

COL.WESTBROOK WAS WITH A FIGHTER GROUP ON A MISSION LED BY LT. COL.LEO F.DUSARD, OF KIRKWOOD,MO. THE MISSION WAS AMONG THE LONGEST EVER FLOWN BY P-38S.

FIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS ROSE TO THE CHALLENGE. BESIDES THE ONE WESTBROOK GOT, ANOTHER WAS SHOT DOWN BY FIRST LT. DENYERD (SIC)

RAYMOND, OF OAKLAND PARK,FLA., WHO FORMERLY WAS A REPORTER ON THE FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS AND THE MIAMI HERALD. IT WAS RAYMOND'S FIRST WIN. ONE OTHER NIP PLANE WAS DAMAGED.

BV3 OPCWNM

MEXICO CITY,SEPT 30 (AP)-PRESIDENT-ELECT RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN OF CUBA LEFT BY PLANE FOR HAVANA AT 8O3A.M. MWT.

OCT 2 1944

DR.GRAU SAN MARTIN FLEW HOME IN THE SAME MEXICAN MILITARY PLANE THAT BROUGHT HIM HERE THURSDAY FOR A STATE VISIT TO PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO. THE TWO HAD CONVERSATIONS AND MADE FORMAL ADDRESSES DEALING PRINCIPALLY WITH THE BASIC NEED FOR UNITY AMONG AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE VITAL VALUE OF DEMOCRACY.

WHILE DR.GRAU SAN MARTIN WAS GETTING INTO THE PLANE WITH HIS PARTY, THERE WAS BEING FIRED A PRE

WHILE DR.GRAU SAN MARTIN WAS GETTING INTO THE PLANE WITH HIS PARTY, THERE WAS BEING FIRED A PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE OF 21 GUNS AND THE MILITARY CADETS BANDS PLAYED THE CUBAN ANTHEM.

AS THE PLANE STARTED TO ROLL, DR.GRAU SAN MARTIN WAVED HIS HAND, SMILED AND SHOUTED "VIVA MEXICO." THE CROWD ANSWERED "VIVA CUBA."

OCT 2 1944

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT 1-(AP)-BRAZILIAN FINANCE MINISTER ARTHUR DE SOUZA COSTA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SHIPMENT OF 1,000,000 SACKS OF BRAZILIAN COFFEE A MONTH TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER AT REGULAR CEILING PRICES IS "BEING RIGOROUSLY CARRIED OUT" BY THE GOVERNMENT.

HIS STATEMENT APPARENTLY WAS INTENDED TO ALLY FEARS EXPRESSED BY

U

.S. COFFEE IMPORTERS THAT BRAZILIAN COFFEE GROWERS WOULD HOLD OUT FOR HIGHER PRICES AND CREATE A SCARCITY OF THE BEVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THESE SHIPMENTS WILL BE INDEPENDENT OF QUANTITITES OF COFFEE OBTAINED DURING THE FOUR MONTHS BY U.S. ARMED FORCES, SOUZA COSTA SAID.

SB314PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. E.W.T. SUNDAY OCT. 1)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 1-(AP)-PTE. WILLIAM JAMES ORRIS, WHOSE FATHER GEORGE ORRIS LIVES AT 245 FREEPORT ROAD, NEW KENSINGTON, PA., WAS REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED BY THE CANADIAN ARMY TONIGHT. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

LT.IAN MACMILLAN (CAP M) CRAWFORD, WHOSE WIFE MRS. MONA M. CRAWFORD LIVES AT 3725 MCCOMBE ST. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS LISTED AS DEAD.

OCT 2 1944

PT. JOHN RICHARD DEGARMO, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. FLORA DEGARMO LIVES ON R.D. 5, WASHINGTON, PA., WAS LISTED AS WOUNDED.

LANCE CPL. GERALD THOMAS DONAHUE, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. DORIS DONAHUE LIVES AT 1432 NORTH DETROIT ST., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WAS LISTED AS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. EWT TONIGHT, SUNDAY OCT. 1.)

UX423PEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, OCT 1--BRITISH FORCES HAVE LANDED ON THREE GREEK ISLANDS, THE LONDON RADIO, QUOTING ITS

OCT 2 1944

CAIRO CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED TONIGHT BY CBS.

THE REPORT SAID THE BRITISH MET NO OPPOSITION. ONE OF THE ISLANDS, IT SAID, WAS KYTHERA, SIX MILES FROM THE MAINLAND BETWEEN GREECE AND CRETE.

M619AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 1-(AP)-SIXTY ALLIED PLANES RAIDED THE JAPANESE BASE AT BALIKPAPAN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF BORNEO SATURDAY A DOMEI BROADCAST FROM TOKYO RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TODAY.

THE AGENCY DECLARED SEVEN OF THE RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

SB907AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 2, 1918--THE GERMANS BEGAN A RETREAT ON A WIDE FRONT AS THEY WERE THREATENED BY THE SWIFT ALLIED ADVANCE IN BELGIUM. BY THE

BRITISH THRUST PAST CAMBRAI AND BY THE CONTINUED AMERICAN ADVANCE IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE. ST.QUENTIN, CORNERSTONE OF THE HINDENBURG DEFENSES, WAS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES.

OCT. 2, 1940--GERMANS CONTINUE SHELLING DOVER.

SB442PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

OCT 2 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM WEST OF KLEVE)

2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)

3. ITALIAN FRONT: ~~750~~ 510 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).

M558PEW

OCT 2 1944

-95-

WASHINGTON,OCT.1-(AP)-MORE THAN 10,000 JAPANESE TROOPS IN THE SOUTHERN PALAU AREA HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT SINCE UNITED STATES FORCES LANDED IN THAT ISLAND GROUP TWO WEEKS AGO, THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY.

A PACIFIC FLEET COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE GROUP OF JAPANESE STILL CLINGING TO BLOODY NOSE RIDGE ON PELELIU ISLAND AND A SMALL POCKET OF RESISTANCE ON ANGAUR THE FOUR ISLANDS ON WHICH MARINE AND ARMY FORCES HAVE CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION ARE SECURED.

EG509PEW NM

U. S. First Army Opens New Aachen Drive, Breaches Westwall for Two-Mile Advance

Yanks Advance Under Annihilating Barrage

Smash Two Miles Into Enemy Defenses On Six-Mile Front North of Aachen—Two Other Punches Thrown By Yanks—Headquarters Warns Not to Expect Quick Break-through.

By Howard Cowan

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Tuesday, Oct. 3. (AP)—The U. S. First Army, loosing a powerful drive under an earth-shaking barrage of bombs and shells, smashed two miles into the Siegfried line on a new front yesterday, and a furious battle raged last night as the Germans fought from pillboxes barring the way to the Rhineland.

Hurdle River

Infantry with bayonets, tanks and mobile guns hurdled the tiny Wurm river north of the frontier Fortress of Aachen and fought into Germany on a six-mile front, advancing behind an artillery barrage paced by 10-inch Howitzers planted along the frontier almost three weeks ago.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' battle-wise veterans jumped off two hours after the first of 500 medium and fighter bombers came hammering out of the clouds upon the startled Germans, shattering a comparative lull of two weeks while the First Army mustered strength for the blow.

Two Villages Wiped Out

The bombers wiped from the map two German villages, Merkstein, a mile inside Germany, and Palenberg, four miles north, both in the path of the big push, which may be aimed at the enemy's fifth largest city, Cologne, 35 miles east of the crossings, or Dusseldorf to the north, standing at the gate to

30. 24— 1926 61

the Ruhr industrial valley.

Another drive appeared to be gathering some 30 miles north of this fighting, where Allied forces pushed southeast eight miles from Deurme to the Dutch town of Meijel, only 10 miles from Roermond, where a good bridge spans the Maas (Meuse) river on the road to Germany.

The Americans also threw two other punches at the Germans. One was at Havert, just inside the Reich, 12 miles northwest of this fighting, and the other at Overloon, in Holland just south of British positions on the west bank of the Maas.

Enemy Uses Flame-throwers

The Germans again struck back with flame-throwing counter-attacks, striking at Berg, 24 miles southeast of Aachen.

The focal point of fighting was between Ubach and Herzogenrath, nine and five miles respectively north of Aachen. They were about four miles from the main highway to Julich, a road junction 22 miles from Dusseldorf and an equal distance from Cologne.

This was the largest of three main attacks which Hodges leveled at the enemy on a 50-mile front extending northward into Holland, where the British were poised in position to strike at the Siegfried line's northern terminal at Kleve.

Villagers Watch Air Armada

It was the biggest air show since the July breakthrough at St. Lo which destroyed German military power in most of France. Thousands of Dutch, Belgian and German villagers came out to watch the awesome aerial armada cross the cloud-flecked sky.

The first bombs plummeted into the green German pasturelands and forests at 9 a. m., and then 10-inch guns of one of the heaviest American artillery concentrations ever put on to any battlefield opened up a barage that made the earth tremble for miles.

Patrols also had been out during the night knocking off the pillboxes from which the Germans could oppose the crossing at the small Wurm river, but despite all this, strong German forces survived the cyclone of explosives dumped upon their positions.

Run Into Stiff Opposition

After the doughboys had stormed through the first shocked and stunned defenders they struck heavy artillery, mortar and small arms fire from pillboxes.

Supreme headquarters cautioned correspondents not to expect a quick breakthrough.

The entire 460-mile front showed signs of restlessness, and indications were that soon the furious fighting would spread.

The British moved up assault lines on an 18-mile front in Holland after smashing back two vicious counterblows aimed at their narrow Nijmegen corridor.

They moved out menacingly toward the German stronghold of 'S Herto-Genbosch, 25 miles southwest of Nijmegen, and were in assault positions only three miles to the east in what may be a drive against the estimated 200,000 Germans walled off to the west.

(The Germans said this five-mile push was paced by the veteran "Desert Rat" Seventh British armored division, which chased Marshal Erwin Rommel out of North Africa).

Canadians Drive Into Holland

The Canadian First Army to the southwest, pounding the south flank of this German force, drove north four miles into Holland against stubborn resistance.

Gen. Eisenhower broadcast a warning to the Dutch to clear out of two islands in the Scheloe estuary which the Germans have fortified to keep the Allies from using the great port of Antwerp. He asserted massive air blows were impending.

There were signs that the Germans, sensing peril in these positions, were preparing to pull out of western Holland, but a British staff officer emphasized there was as yet no wide-scale withdrawal, only a number of truck convoys moving north.

On the south of the new U. S. offensive, the U. S. Third Army swung sharply northward close to a junction with the First Army.

Driving through Luxembourg, the Third seized the little duchy's seventh-century village of Grevenmacher, only 12 miles southwest of the German Siegfried fortress of Trier, scene of the First Army's original entry into Germany.

Slowed Up at Belfort

At the southern end of the long front, the U. S. Seventh Army was slowed to an advance of a few hundred yards at the southern entrance to the Belford Gap, which leads 30 miles east to the Rhine and Germany's black forest of Bavaria.

For ten days the U. S. First Army had been massing materials and men for its great blow at the center of Germany's industrial might.

The main push came after 2,700 Allied warplanes had swarmed across the skies of Germany, not only pounding away at front positions but ranging inland. More than 900 heavy bombers plastered Cologne itself and Kassel, 150 miles east of Aachen.

Three hundred Liberators struck Germany's greatest freight yards at Hamm, 90 miles northeast of Aachen, in a well-co-ordinated attack designed to paralyze enemy movements.

Doughboys Quick in Action

Hardly had the last dive bomber snarled over than the doughboys, who had waited in their foxholes as close as 50 yards to the enemy lines, plunged into the smoke and rubble.

While the doughboys were fighting onto German soil from this new quarter, the Germans hemmed in at Aachen were feverishly stringing chains across streets as road blocks and digging in tanks in fear that soon the lightning might strike there too.

American assault units splashed across the Wurm river into Germany only a few hundred yards behind their creeping artillery barrage. Combat engineers threw a 20-foot bridge across the river and tanks and artillery rumbled across.

At some points they tackled mine shafts which the Germans had converted into strong points.

Enemy Counter Thrusts Beaten Back

The American forces attacked at two more points along the front and combat engineers beat back enemy counterthrusts by two companies five miles north of Roetgen, first town taken by the Americans in Germany, nine miles southeast of Aachen.

One attack came at 6:30 this morning at the Dutch town of Overloon, some 50 miles north of Aachen. This was made by an armored column on a front west of the Maas river where some German forces have been concentrated.

The third was made by American cavalry, which ploved forward slowly against stubborn German resistance at Havert, Germany, some 11 miles northwest of the big push north of Aachen.

In Holland the Germans first struck toward the Nijmegen crossing of the Waal Rhine from the area of Huissen, eight miles northeast of Nijmegen, but their tanks were driven off by artillery and rocket-firing Typhoons.

Another attack came rolling from the area of the Reichswald Forest, southeast of Nijmegen, the Germans charging with flame-throwers.

Germans Digging In

Reconnaissance showed the Germans east of the corridor were digging in along the Maas river to defend the homeland.

They were also strongly entrenched on the west side of the corridor, where the British extended their assault lines to within three miles east of the enemy strongpoint of 'S Hertogenbosch.

The Tommies drove five miles north of Oss, a Dutch village 15 miles southwest of Nijmegen, to the Maas river where it turns west and runs parallel with the Waal Rhine. From there the assault line extends south through Nuland and Berlicum, 5 to 3 miles east of 'S Hertogenbosch.

Canadian First Army units, hammering against the southern flank of the Germans in western Holland struck a hard core of resistance northeast of Antwerp but pounded on into Holland northwest of Turnhout.

Nazis Hold River Islands

They were cutting across the Antwerp-Turnhout canal, a 22-mile water barrier where the Germans had deployed about 25 battalions—the 200,000 Germans estimated hemmed in on this front who have been striking at the Dutch corridor from the west.

Part of this enemy force was strung along the Dutch islands of Walcheren and Zuid Beveland along the Schelde estuary.

Lt. Gen. Patton's Third Army, in addition to its menacing gesture on the north end of its front, threw the last Germans out of the forest of Gremecey, about 20 miles east of Nancy, where the enemy had been assembling for some of his numerous counterblows.

Tanks Gain In Forest

About 18 miles east of Nancy the Americans plowed ahead 2 1-2 miles through Parroy forest, another troublesome sector, running into few tanks — an indication that Third Army gunners who knocked out 138 of them in four days were beginning to collect a dividend.

Nineteen of these tanks were blasted in a four-hour slugging match 14 miles northeast of Nancy, where the Americans seized strategic high ground north of Malaucourt and Jallaucourt. After it was secured the Germans tried a counterattack, but it was a light one and was not pressed home with the vigor the enemy previously has shown on that front.

Foe Stops Counter-attacks

On the Seventh Army front, the Germans called off their futile counterattacks and fell back to their mountain positions around Belfort, where they held the Americans and French to gains of a few hundred yards by raining down heavy artillery and mortar fire.

The French who had reached the gap from the south by way of Montbeliard, eight miles south of Belfort, were able to move north only a short distance before they were forced to hole up.

American elements of the Seventh, striking through the Vosges foothills some 40 miles north of Belfort captured St. Jean Du Marche, 11 miles east of Epinal and about 19 miles west of Bonhomme pass, one of four main avenues through the Vosges on the way to the Rhine.

Doughboys Gain 2 Miles on Six-mile Front—Tremendous Barrage Paves the Way—Attack Is Called Greatest.

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The American First Army, striking one of the greatest offensive blows of the war in an effort to break a new hole in the Siegfried Line, drove a wedge two miles deep on a six-mile front north of Aachen today.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's infantry and tanks rushed forward toward Geilenkirchen in Germany from the Dutch village of Groenstraat, ten miles north of Aachen, and splashed across the little Wurm River coursing near the Dutch-German border in the first forty-five minutes of the attack.

The assault, made across wooded and pasture land pitted with thousands of foxholes and mineshafts which had been converted into strongholds, was aimed at driving a fourth hole in the West Wall. The Americans already held three breaches in the line near Aachen.

The attack still was going forward tonight in the face of heavy resistance from enemy pillboxes, and fire from artillery and six-barreled mortars.

Advancing into the rubble of German defenses almost before the debris had stopped flying from one of the greatest aerial and land bombardments, the Americans were reported pouring through a lane of ruin pointed at the Rhine between Cologne and Dusseldorf, side door to the Ruhr and main highway to Berlin.

"I doubt if they will stop now until they have reached the Rhine," said one front-line correspondent.

Gen. Hodges, ending a stalemate of almost two weeks, led off the assault with a tremendous massed artillery barrage in which 10-inch guns thundered salvoes into the enemy's fixed positions, and an hour-long aerial attack by hundreds of medium and fighter-bombers. Many of the enemy positions were shattered, and the defenders of others were pinned helplessly in their concrete posts.

The Infantry Moves Forward.

Great bursts of earth, stone and debris rose as the explosives tore great holes in the green German countryside and blew apart Nazi buildings, while residents of nearby German, Belgian and Dutch villages watched the spectacle.

Then the American infantry men advanced with bay-

onets fixed to attack the enemy before he could rally from the shock and surprise. For days, many of the infantrymen had been living as close as fifty yards from the Nazi lines. Many of them were veterans of the attack that split the enemy lines at St. Lo back in Normandy.

First news of the attack came from front-line correspondents. Late this afternoon Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters cautioned correspondents not to count too immediately on a breakthrough.

As fighting spread it was officially announced that the infantry, had moved 400 yards beyond the Aachen-Geilenkirchen Railroad after fording the Wurm River under heavy small arms fire. Strong enemy pillboxes were knocked out in an advance of more than 1,000 yards to the river.

"They are still going forward slowly and meeting heavy resistance from enemy pillboxes, artillery and nebelwerfer mortar fire," a staff officer at the First Army Headquarters said.

The fighting extended for twenty miles north of Aachen, where the Nazis are stringing chains across the streets and digging in old tanks for a last-ditch stand, although the battle was centered on a lesser front.

Attack at Two Other Points.

American forces attacked at two more points along the erupting battlefront, and combat engineers beat back vicious enemy counter-thrusts by two companies five miles north of Rotgen below Aachen. A second American attack was made by an armored column at Overloon, Holland, along the front west of the Meuse. A third was made by American cavalry which advanced at Havert, Germany, near the Holland border northwest of Geilenkirchen.

The American drive was a great surprise to the Germans, who only twenty-four hours before were attacking along an elastic front from Overloon to Berg and Weschied in the south. All these counter-attacks, in which the Germans used flame-throwers at Berg, were beaten back decisively before Gen. Hodges threw his army into the attack.

Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle at First Army headquarters said the infantry jumped off at 10:55 A. M. after an hour-long aerial bombardment that caused the earth to shudder for miles about, and charged ahead behind a moving wall of their own artillery shells. At 11:40 they splashed across the knee-deep Wurm.

The River Is Bridged.

As soon as a bridgehead had been established, combat engineers threw across a 30-foot bridge and armor and artillery wheeled over to back up the fast-moving infantry, their path eased by a rolling barrage from several hundred grouped artillery pieces, including the biggest ones.

The area was dotted with mineshafts and thousands of V-shaped foxholes hurriedly built during the last two weeks.

While lighter bombers got in close for pinpoint attacks on the enemy's line, heavy Flying Fortresses and Liberators, 1,200 strong, sailed over and pounded rail chokepoints at Hamm, Kassel and Cologne through which the Germans could hurry up reinforcements and supplies.

A factory at Weilerwist, thirty miles southeast of Aachen, also was hit by the mediums, and the double railroad line near Siegen was blasted by 12,000 pounds of bombs.

The new offensive abruptly ended a week of seesaw fighting along the 460-mile Allied front from Holland to the Belfort Gap, in which Americans and British turned back scores of sharp enemy counter-attacks and advanced a few miles in nearly all sectors. Some of these gains yesterday were up to three and four miles.

It followed enemy warnings for several days that the Allies were preparing powerful blows in the Aachen area, the Nijmegen corridor held by the British to the north, and in the Moselle and Belfort areas to the south.

Yesterday Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters broadcast to Austrians "to prepare for the arrival of the Allies." The Seventh Army, fighting forward a few hundred yards, had edged into the western entrance of the Belfort Gap in the sector nearest Austria.

The British yesterday crushed two of the strongest German counter-attacks, attacks which were aimed at severing the Nijmegen corridor, and pushed on in an operation that broadened their salient toward the west.

Nazis Seen Falling Back.

The Germans sagged back into the defense, after the ruin of these greatest counter-attacks since Caen in Normandy, and were reported to be starting a fighting retreat from the Dutch coastal loop where 200,000 enemy soldiers may be in danger of entrapment.

Led by armor, the British drove five miles north of the village of Oss, at the northwestern corner of their salient, to the Maas (Meuse), and organized a front commanding the Nazi defense line three miles east of 's Hertogenbosch. The Germans said this armored unit was Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's old "Desert Rat" Seventh Division which helped chase Field Marshal Erwin Rommel across Africa.

It was through 'S Hertogenbosch that the Germans were attempting to keep open an escape gap between the British cutoff and the broad Holland Deep, an estuary of the Maas. A front-line correspondent reported increasing signs of a pull-out through this tightening gap of tens of thousands of German troops still in southwestern Holland.

Still striking for the long Nijmegin bridge across the Waal Rhine, the Germans sent tanks, flame throwers and infantry beating against the Tommies' line northeast and southeast of the city, but they were broken up by rocket-firing Typhoon attacks, British heavy guns and infantry steel.

Allied troops also pushed northward out of Antwerp, capturing the village of Brecht, eleven miles northeast of Antwerp and seventeen miles from Breda in Holland.

Patton Gains 3 Miles.

To the southwest of the new Aachen offensive Americans captured the seventh century Luxembourg border town of Grevenmacher, fifteen miles northeast of the city of Luxembourg and twelve miles southwest of Trier.

Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army fought strong German counter-attacks near Jallaucourt, sixteen miles northeast of Nancy, in a four-hour fight in which nineteen Nazi tanks were knocked out—bringing Gen. Patton's total to 138 in the last four days. Then, almost over the same ground, the Third advanced one to three miles clear through the Forest of Gremecy to the high ground around Fresnes en Saunois, a mile beyond Jallaucourt, and to hills overlooking Coutures, only one-mile west of Chateau-Salins.

The Seventh Army, just to the south, still was digging into stiff German resistance through rugged, wooded, sniper-infested foothills of the Vosges Mountains. But the Germans had given up their sharp counterattacks there and were resorting to artillery fire.

Yanks Receive Winter Clothes From Bombers

Eisenhower's Problems Include Race Against Winter.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 2. (AP)—American strategic bombers have taken a major role in the vital battle of supply now being waged in France and Belgium by loading their bomb bays with Winter overcoats and uniforms for shivering thousands of American troops instead of explosives for the enemy.

It is apparent that among the biggest problems confronting Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is the race against Winter and the struggle to overcome the handicap of long supply lines.

Questions of Priority

These obstacles must be measured alongside the problem of German strength. Headquarters now is faced with the question of giving munitions and gasoline higher priority than warm clothes.

Despite the known Allied power and the present First Army offensive, it is apparent that the supreme command is preparing for a long Winter campaign.

Troops are being given as much cover as France, Belgium and Holland afford, and the front is taking on the aspect of 1914-18, particularly in Northern France near Metz and north of Nancy. Mud and slush are ankle deep under dripping, windswept skies.

Rains Come Early

The rains have come early and they have robbed the Allied armies of one of their two greatest assets—mobility. The other, which they retain is overwhelming air superiority.

Rains have turned fields into quagmires and American armored divisions, which in the race across France cut German troops to pieces, now are confined to paved highways where they may be easily dealt with by the defense.

It is the same with motorized divisions, and gains are now confined to the foot-slogging infantry.

Allied Armor Restricted

France and Germany, unlike Russia, never freezes hard enough to allow tanks to operate in open country in Winter. It therefore is likely that the Allies' vast superiority in armored strength soon may be restricted by weather.

Moreover, the onrushing Allied troops had to halt at the end of August to "pull up their supply pants," giving the Germans time to dig in and make necessary another bloody and violent drive backed by unlimited supplies such as the original Normandy breakout in July.

American armies now are churning the mud of Northern France in the same position as Gen. John J. Pershing's armies in 1918. They are fighting, but keeping their tongue in cheek and preparing for a Spring campaign—and hoping someone shoots Hitler.

Arnhem Escape Just In Time

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 2 (AP)—The men of Arnhem who escaped could not have held out another 24 hours, Maj. Gen. R. E. Urquhart said today.

Urquhart came here after about 2,000 of 8,000 men in his British airborne division escaped annihilation by pulling across the Rhine, where they landed September 17 in a vain effort to establish a bridgehead.

"The Americans put on a really magnificent show, flying in the face of heavy flak, trying to bring us supplies," the 6-foot-tall general said. "It wasn't their fault the operation failed.

German Tanks

"The Germans kept tapping away at us. We could cope with their infantry, but not the tanks. They would start down a street and blast every house to the ground.

"We had one outfit trying to hold the bridge and another fighting its way into the town. None of those men escaped."

At one time during the fighting in the suburbs of Arnhem, Urquhart said, the Germans and British were both using the same hospital for wounded.

The general was cut off from his headquarters for 36 hours and spent the night in a loft, keeping constant watch on a German machine gunner planted 50 yards from the door.

1st Unit To Crack Siegfried Line

United States First Army Headquarters, Oct. 2 (AP)—The hard-hitting United States Third Armored Division was the first American outfit to crack a way through the Siegfried Line, it was officially announced today.

At the same time it was disclosed that the United States Ninth Infantry Division, which was the first to slice across the Cherbourg peninsula, also was among the first American units to smash through the Siegfried Line.

First Infantry Unit In Reich

(It was disclosed yesterday that the United States First Infantry Division was the first infantry outfit to enter Germany. Elements of an armored division moved onto German territory first.)

The battle-tried veterans of the Ninth, who fought in Morocco, Tunisia and Sicily, also cleaned up Chateau Thierry and stormed across Belgium before forging a path through Hitler's West Wall defenses September 14, during almost 85 consecutive days in the line.

It has been moving steadily since it helped spearhead the crack-through at St. Lo and Perriers last July 25 which decided the battle of France.

NAZI PLANE PLANTS FOUND IN MINES

Algrange, France, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Allied advance across France interrupted German efforts to convert French iron ore mines in this area into elaborate bombproof factories, one of which was almost ready to start turning out 1,000 Messerschmitt fighter planes a month.

In this particular mine alone the Americans captured 300 tons of sheet aluminum, along with millions of dollars worth of equipment crated and stacked. Additional hundreds of tons of materials, still to be inventoried, were found in another mine at nearby Fontoy.

The Germans decamped in a hurry after a fake evacuation order put through by the F. F. I. and left behind blueprints of the Algrange plant calling for its completion by October 20. Frenchmen said the Germans had referred repeatedly to the Algrange project as the most important in the German war effort, and it received first priority, suggesting that it ultimately was to become one of Hitler's chief fighter plane production centers.

YANKS SEIZE NAZI ARSENAL

Guns Ranging From 9 MM To 12-Inch Rifles Found

Florange, Lorraine, Oct. 2 (AP)—A giant arsenal which the Germans started planning back in 1928 has been seized by the Americans in this iron-rich province of France.

Guns ranging from 88-mm. to 12-inch long-range rifles with 25-foot barrels were being turned out here in a massive plant covering ten acres and equipped with modern machinery—some of it made in Milwaukee.

In the same plant, which has a capacity of 1,000 guns annually, steel shell cases for the 88s were produced at the rate of 150,000 a month. High-grade steel for its products came from a foundry a quarter of a mile away.

Other Plants To Be Inventoried

Florange, a miniature Pittsburgh, has other steel plants yet to be inventoried. It is but a small unit in the vast munitions empire which the Germans had made of Lorraine, both above and below ground.

A Messerschmitt factory, found at near-by Algrange and a buzz-

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bomb factory at Thil—both built in ore mines—are other evidences of Hitler's plans to concentrate a big part of his war production in the province he once proclaimed a part of the Reich.

The Germans' long-range planning to make guns in Florange for this war was disclosed by an old Frenchman who said: "While they were restoring French industry under terms of Versailles reparations they put extra diligence into the construction of buildings of this plant.

Had Blueprint Ready In '40

"However, the economic crisis came before they finished and the buildings remained uncompleted until they came back in 1940. When they did arrive in 1940 they had complete blueprints for the plant and took up where they left off as if they'd left only the day before.

"With them they brought plans showing the location of every piece of machinery they intended to install—and hardly had they gotten here before the machinery started arriving. They knew exactly what they were doing."

The plant was completed in 1942, reached peak production in 1943 and still was going full blast until a few days before the Americans arrived.

Mostly Germans Employed

The Germans employed their own workers for the most part in the plant, but employed Russians, Poles and French in less highly skilled work in other industries in the area and housed them in camps surrounded by electrically charged wire.

A number of Russians still occupy one camp near the smelter today.

Among the millions of dollars of precision equipment is one huge breech block finishing machine made in Milwaukee which bore a plate saying it was imported from the United States by a French concern. No date was given.

Other equipment came from France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

cere tribute to the officers and men of the resistance groups who, carrying out my orders, have fought so magnificently.

"They can be further proud of having by their devoted heroism contributed so largely to the liberation of their beloved homeland. The rapidity of the advance of the Allied forces which has spared much of your country the horrors of war has been due in no small measure to your help. I salute especially your honored dead and wounded."

WARNING ISSUED BY EISENHOWER

OCT 3 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower warned residents to evacuate immediately the Dutch islands in the Schelde Estuary because "there is every likelihood that a severe and prolonged aerial bombardment" will start soon.

The message said that the danger of flooding the islands "also threatens your lives."

The string of six or seven inhabited islands lie off the southwest coast of Holland, south of Rotterdam.

Gen. Eisenhower paid "sincere tribute" to Belgian resistance groups in an order of the day saying "the rapidity of the advance of the Allied forces, which has spared much of your country the horrors of war, has been due in no small measure to your help."

He said that if their government required them to fight on as members of the regular Belgian forces he would be proud to have them under his command.

'Ike' Praises Belgians

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 2 (Reuter)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has issued an order of the day to officers and men of all Belgium resistance organizations, saying:

"Now that the soil of Belgium is almost liberated, I wish, as supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, to pay sin-

Gen. Bradley Writes A Letter To Help Boy Get Dog

United States 12th Army Group Headquarters, Oct. 2 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, field commander of American troops cracking down on Germany, pitched in today to help a youthful admirer back home get a new dog.

The general's aid was asked by William H. Traphagen, Jr., 13, Cedar Grove, N. J., who thought a ... from the general would ...pt his dad to get him a new ...o replace the family dog killed in an accident.

Complimenting General Bradley on liberating Paris, young Traphagen wrote he was part French himself, as well as Scotch, English and German, and also "a relation of Abraham Lincoln—directly or indirectly, I don't know which."

Really "My Mom's Dog"

"I had a little dog named Skippy," he continued. "He looked like a Maltese poodle and, for all we know he was, but his hair never seemed to grow as long as a Maltese should. We didn't care much what he was—we knew what he meant to us. He loved my brother, Bob, and I a lot, but he really was my Mom's dog. You see, when we were in school she was with him all the time and she fed him most of the time.

"We had him for eight years and on Valentine's Day this year my Dad and Mom started to back our car out of the driveway and go visit friends. Skip had sneaked out the back door that night and when he saw the car, thinking Mom was in it, he ran under the wheels. He lived about 10 minutes and in the period he showed his love for us more than at any other time in his life.

"It took a while for me to get over it and now I will be darned if I don't want another dog. None can take Skip's place, but I'd like another.

"My Dad sort of doesn't want to get one, but I noticed how his face lit up when he saw a picture of your dogs in last night's paper. I think he liked that kind of dog, and maybe if I use that picture I might get him to buy one like them.

"I am just wondering what kind they were. I wish you'd write and tell me. They sure are cute. Have you seen that picture? It shows your pups guarding your helmet. I like the one that has his paws on your helmet. I think a good name for him would be Bozo.

"Can they do any tricks?"

Cookies Or Candies

Before closing with wishes for good luck to the general and his troops, Bill promised that "in return for your kindness in supplying me with this information, I am prepared to send you either some hard candy or some cookies. All I need is your full address and written request for the article."

Presumably that was to satisy

postal regulations for shipments of parcels overseas.

From his field headquarters General Bradley, a doglover since he hunted through the Missouri woods in his schoolboy days, sent this reply:

"*Dear Bill:*—Your clipping on the pups was the first I had seen; it was thoughtful of you to mail it. They are peppery little fellows, 3 months old and just large enough to scamper like circus tumblers over the camouflage net that hides our tents from enemy air attacks.

Pups' Background Obscure

"Their mother was a puppy herself when we found her in London. One of our soldiers carried her to France on the invasion and Betsy gave birth to her litter several weeks afterward. To mark the birth, we named the pups after the beaches.

"Like Skippy's pedigree the pups' background is a trifle obscure. We grant them the benefit of the doubt, however, and call them wirehaired terriers.

"I am returning your clipping with the hope that you may be able to use it in selling your Dad on a pup to take the place of Skippy. When the war is over, perhaps we can get together somewhere and have a chat on our dogs. I still have one in the States that I'm anxious to take out hunting again.

"Sincerely,
"O. N. BRADLEY,
LIEUTENANT GENERAL, USA."

Germans Comply Well With Allied Regulations

OCT 3 1944

By Harold V. Boyle

Kornelimunster, Germany, Oct. 2 (AP)—An officer in the first Allied Military Government unit established inside Germany said today the German populace is cooperating well and that there has been no known case of civilian violence against occupying American troops.

"There have been a few cases of sniping, but they were so close to the front lines it is reasonable to assume they were by Nazi soldiers who filtered past our outposts," said Lieut. Shale L. Tulin, East Norwalk, Conn.

Tulin, a member of the 14-man outfit which has been operating in the Reich more than two weeks, said this section was strongly Catholic and that the Nazi doctrines had never gained the same hold as in the heart of Germany.

Six Brought To Trial

So far there have been only six enemy civilians brought to trial in the summary military government court presided over by Capt. Kurt L. Walitschek, of Oakland, Cal.

"Four women were convicted of violating security by entering the combat zone," said Tulin. "They gave the excuse they wanted to go back to their homes to get some belongings. They were fined 1,000 marks—about $100—and paid.

"Otherwise they would have been given six months in jail. The other two defendants were German men accused of stealing coal owned by the American Government."

Possible Death Penalty

Because these cases were regarded as more serious—they carry a possible death penalty—Captain Walitschek remanded the men to a higher intermediate court.

The military government has established stringent restrictions on civilian movements to safeguard the security of Allied troops.

There is a dusk-to-dawn curfew and none except those given one-day passes—doctors, nurses, midwives and food agents—are allowed to move more than a few score yards from home, day or night.

"We simply cannot risk the safety of our troops by allowing enemy civilians to circulate in the combat zone," said Tulin.

All civilians—men, women and children—between the ages of 12 and 60 have been registered. They also have been required to turn in

spirit."

"This is the first time they really have felt the war and they don't seem to understand why we find it necessary to restrict their movements," he said.

"But one *Burgermeister* told us, 'We expected much worse. We expected we would be tortured and shot. Had we known how we really were to be treated—even though you are very strict with us—none of our people would have fled farther into Germany. They would have remained in their homes here.'"

Tulin said that although "we have taken firearms and daggers we have made no effort to search civilian homes and remove their radios or burn their books. Any German can tune in and listen to all the Nazi propaganda broadcasts he wants to and he can sit and read Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' all day long if he has a mind to. We don't think many of them do, however."

"Displaced Soldiers"

Major Claude E. Post, Elmhurst, N. Y., a member of another front-line military government unit, confirmed Tulin's observation that there had been no corroborated case of physical assault by any German civilian against an American soldier. He said that most trouble came from "displaced soldiers."

"That is the term we use for thousands of Poles and Russians who have been forced to do farm and factory work in Germany," he said. "They have been breaking into homes and threatening the Germans. They want revenge and you can't blame them, but we have to keep order."

ArmyDon't'WannaGo Home' Till Hitler Falls

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP).—A "Stars and Stripes" editorial gibe at "I wanna-go-home" soldiers brought a tumultuous response from the Army ranks that "Sure, we wanna go home—but not until we've beaten Hitler," in a solid page of letters published today in the Army daily.

"Stars and Stripes" editors plan to send the declarations of determination to General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Yanks Acquire Eiffel Tower

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Eiffel Tower, prime landmark of Paris, has been requisitioned by the U. S. Army, it was learned today.

The 984-foot tower completed in 1889 has been, since the liberation of Paris, a magnet for wandering American fliers who enjoy zooming under the high arches of its base.

But the Army plans a different use for it. Officially this is described as "observation." The top of the tower commands a view of 60 miles and also, according to standard guidebooks, houses "a powerful wireless installation."

'Chutist Returns, Revenge On Nazis

With American Airborne Troops at Nijemegen, Oct. 2 (AP)—Major Augustin Hart, Jr., considered it sweet revenge when he parachuted into Holland with American airborne troops.

He was trapped in The Hague four years ago by a German parachute invasion. He was there on business, but he joined the United States Embassy as military attache. The Germans would not permit him to leave for two months because he had been a witness to a German airborne operation. When he got back, the War Department assigned him to lecture American troops on what he had seen.

MONA LISA FOUND SAFE IN FRANCE

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Most of France's national art treasures, including the renowned Bayeux Tapestry, the Mona Lisa and the Venus de Milo, are safe, a Supreme Headquarters commission has disclosed.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Webb, former Slade professor of fine arts at the University of Cambridge and now adviser to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of Supreme Headquarters, said also that numerous old buildings and monuments escaped destruction.

He said the Bayeux Tapestry was found in the vaults of the Louvre when Allied troops entered Paris, although the Vichy Government tried to have it re-

moved.

So far as can now be tained, he declared, there been no extensive looting of nationally owned art treasures, but private collections, especially those owned by Jews, had suffered.

Col. Webb's section, a force of ten specialists, reported that the Chartres Cathedral is practically undamaged and the Church of St. Pierre in Chartres untouched.

Swarm Of Planes Crowd Nazi Skies

2,500 Aircraft Blast Path Through Siegfried Line for First Army Offensive—Plaster Cologne, Kassel, Hamm.

By Robert Eunson

LONDON, Oct. 2. (AP)—More than 2,500 Allied warplanes crowded the skies over Germany today, blasting a path through the Siegfried line for the U. S. First Army's new offensive and plastering the great enemy cities of Cologne, Kassel and Hamm.

One Per Cent Lost

Twelve heavy bombers, one per cent of the force of 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators that heaped destruction on the three cities, failed to return, and seven fighters are missing.

About 1,000 Marauders and fighterbombers joined in the awesome barrage against the Siegfried Line before the First Army went over to the offensive, and returning pilots said the German air force offered little resistance.

About 900 heavy bombers took on the industrial plants of Cologne, little more than 30 miles east of the fighting front, and ranged on deeper into Germany for a big raid on Kassel's smoking factories.

Hamm Plastered

A force of 300 Liberators swept northward and plastered Hitler's biggest freight yards at Hamm, through which the enemy high command would be expected to rush men and material to the new fighting front.

These big raids also were unopposed, escort pilots reported, but flak was intense.

About the same time, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned the residents o ftwo Dutch islands in the Schelde estuary, where German guns deny Allied entry to the Belgian port of Antwerp, to take refuge because "there is every liklihood that severe and prolonged aerial bombardment will be carried out shortly against enemy troops."

Rocket Gun Sites

There are reports the Germans also have rocket gun sites on the islands—Walcheren and Zuid Beveland.

Fighterbombers also roared off back of the front. One force demolished a factory at Weilerwist, 30 miles southeast of Aachen.

A group led by Col. Gilbert L. Meyers, Milford, Iowa, dropped 12,000 pounds of bombs on a double track rail linenear Siegen.

Two German villages in the path of the First Army offensive, Merkstein, about a mile east of the border, and Palenberg, four miles father north at the frontier, were obliterated by medium and fighterbombers.

Smash Troops

Several hundred fighterbombers of the Ninth Air Force ranged through the Ruhr valley smashing at troop reinforcements and equipment.

"An additional 250 planes gave close support to the U. S. First Army near Aachen by attacking enemy troop areas, strong points and communications," an official Ninth Air Force announcement reported.

"Ranging just ahead of the attacking American troops, the fighterbombers hit the enemy gun positions and troop concentrations. Two attacks were carried out with large incendiary bombs."

Thunderbolts on armed reconnaissance strafed trains in the vicinity of Saarbrucken and Strasbourg on the Third Army front. East of Thionville, the P-47's got six enemy gun positions. More than 26 locomotives and 100 freight cars were destroyed in the Ruhr valley and nearly as many damaged.

Rail lines, warehouses and railroad junctions were wrecked.

U.S. BOMBERS BLAST SUPPLY HUBS BACK OF SIEGFRIED LINE

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—More than 2,700 Allied warplanes today stuck in close and deep support of the great new American offensive against the Siegfried Line in the Aachen sector of northwest Germany.

While more than 1,000 medium and fighter bombers blazed a pathway into the Nazi wall immediately before Lieut.-Gen. Courtney Hodges's men, 900 Flying Fortresses of the Eighth United States Air Force battered Cologne and Kassel, and 300 Liberators poured bomb loads into Germany's greatest freight yards at Hamm, ninety miles northwest of Aachen.

Cologne is thirty miles east of Aachen and is not only one of Germany's greatest arsenals, but also a communication center for supplying the northern end of the German front. Kassel is one of the most important German railroad centers in the west. It lies 150 miles beyond Aachen.

Some 500 Mustangs and Thunderbolts convoyed the Fortresses to and from Kassel and Cologne. The bombers attacked through clouds.

Rural Factory Bombed

Marauders and fighter bombers shook the ground around Aachen for miles around with blows at pillboxes, gun positions and troop concentrations, front reports said.

The Germans also reported formations over southwest and south Germany, suggesting a two-directional attack from the west and south. One report said some bombers in the north were approaching the Nazi naval base of Emden.

Other forces of speedy Mosquito intruders bombed a rural factory 30 miles from Handorf, and carried out more than 40 small attacks on rail and canal targets in Germany and Holland during the night. No aircraft were lost in these operations.

Returning flyers reported that while they encountered little fighter opposition, they ran into plenty of anti-aircraft fire. Sergt. Charles W. Crabbe of 19 Park Place, Rockville Centre, L. I., was hit on the head by a large piece of flak "but it didn't hurt me any more than to give me a little bump." Sergt. Crabbe is engineer of the Fortress Billie the Kid.

The German radio reported formations over southwest and south Germany, suggesting a two-directional attack from the west and south.

Last night Mosquito squadrons of the Royal Air Force attacked the German city of Brunswick by bright moonlight.

Both American and British heavy bombers were idle yesterday after closing the books on one of their busiest months of the war. The big bombers were over Germany on twenty of the thirty days of September, concentrating on railway terminals choked with supplies for the western front. According to reconnaissance reports their work of sealing off the Nazi forces dug in on the Siegfried Line has been highly effective.

The Clouds Part, the Bombers Come

Then Massed Artillery Opens Up and Great U. S. Offensive Is Under Way.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Groenstraat, Holland, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The heavy rain clouds broke early today and then the bombers came in. They streaked overhead in measured, majestic flight by the hundreds, and dumped their deadly cargoes onto the Siegfried Line. The attack was on.

For ten days, the entire United States First Army front has been comparatively quiet. In the high echelons, they called this period a lull. But to the infantry in their cold wet foxholes up front, there was no lull. The enemy was counter-attacking and the shells were coming toward them all the time.

For ten days, the Army has been building up supplies and reserves in preparation for this drive. Now Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges was ready. His troops were in position. Hundreds of big guns were massed along this sector.

The break in the gray skies which had blanketed the fighting front for days was the signal for the attack.

A few minutes before 7 A. M., there came a sullen and distinct rumble from the skies where the gray cloud masses still scudded across a brilliant blue background. The low rumble grew into a roar and then you saw them—the silvery toys up there catching the glint of the sun.

And Then It Came.

Peasants driving along in high-wheeled carts stopped on the roadside to stare open-mouthed. Men and women turned their heads to the sky and children stopped, shouting at passing vehicles to point at the planes overhead. Housewives leaned from windows to watch and troops stood in the fields with faces turned upward. It seemed as if this part of the world stood still and held its breath for what was to come.

Then it came.

There was a drumming, rolling thunder of exploding bombs that made the earth tremble. This was the bombing of St. Lo repeated—not on such a grand scale but an awful spectable just the same. Great columns of black smoke billowed up. The haze of explosions clung over the bomb zone in the evil gray mist. The bombers were striking at pillboxes, foxholes and entrenchments over the path down which the Americans would attack.

Behind the mediums came the swift fighter-bombers, wave after wave of them. For two hours the planes thundered across and then the artillery—hundreds of guns—started a rolling barrage against the enemy strong points.

Lead Spearhead Troops.

At 11 A. M. Capt. Ross Simmons of Tulsa, Okla., and Lieut. Ferdinand Bons of Salt Lake City led their units across the green fields to spearhead the attack. They advanced to the Wurm River and sloshed through knee-deep icy water. They kept on driving into the mass of pillboxes and emplacements.

Down muddy roads behind these shock troops slogged other infantrymen. Infantrymen always look tired with their slow tread and heavy loads of ammunition, machine-guns and mortars. About their mouths were the tight looks of warriors going into battle. Occasionally they shrank involuntarily as a shell moaned in and crashed across the ridge. A column turned from the road into a field and marched to an embankment at the ridgetop. Across that flat ridge they were exposed and in view of the enemy.

"Keep it spread out there," shouted a sergeant.

They Can't Go Fast.

At the ridgetop the men scrambled up the embankment and ran coughing across the open field like troops in the last war going over the top. They ran heavily with black mud holding their feet in a dogtrot and with their heavy weapons and ammunition boxes making their effort for speed seem ridiculous. You wanted to shout "faster, faster" but they could go no faster.

Another group reached the embankment.

"Spread out and be ready to go on the double," shouted a young officer, and then the men charged up the embankment and ran slowly across the field, disappearing down another slope.

In a village a few hundred yards back, troops stood on the sidewalks on either side of the street waiting to move ahead. Shells crashed into buildings near by and the men melted into doorways and behind buildings. The street was suddenly deserted.

Soviet Bombers Augment Drive On Yugoslavia

Moscow, Oct. 2 (AP) — Russian fighter bombers swarmed over Yugoslavia in round-the-clock raids on German forces as Russian ground troops gained steadily today along a curving, mountainous front 70 to 100 miles southeast of Belgrade in a drive that is bottling up an estimated 200,000 Nazi troops in the lower Balkans.

The Germans were defending their Balkan life-line southeast of the Yugoslav capital fiercely, but yesterday Red army troops, with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans acting as advance scouts, dented Nazi defenses another 23 miles to within 43 miles of the Belgrade-Nis railway, Moscow announced.

50 Batteries Silenced

Soviet pilots today reported silencing 50 enemy batteries, destroying five military trains and knocking out scores of trucks and tanks along the vital escape hatch for the imperiled Nazis.

(Meanwhile an unconfirmed Budapest dispatch from Turkey said other Soviet and Romanian troops had penetrated 22 miles into southeastern Hungary in an offensive aimed at Budapest, Magyar capital, less than 100 miles distant. Russian gains in that sector were officially acknowledged by Hungary, but their depth was not disclosed.

(Moscow was silent about the Hungarian drive and about the situation at Warsaw, which was described as "critical" by Polish Patriots, as Berlin said the Nazis were overwhelming the dwindling guerrillas.)

Nearer Morava Valley

Soviet progress toward the Morava Valley route of the Belgrade-Greece railway was the only important advance claimed today along the entire eastern front.

Aerial observation and information from Yugoslav Partisans pinpointed the location of German reinforcements diverted to the Serbian invasion sector. Stormoviks, augmenting their usual role of flying anti-tank guns, were sent out along with relays of light bombers in paralyzing assaults against these troop movements.

Burning Transport Seen

Pilots said roads and spur railways east of the Morava valley

were dotted with fires of burning enemy transport.

(In western Serbia, Tito's army, after two days' fighting, routed the Germans and liberated the town of Lesnica, the Moscow radio said today, Reuters reported. Lesnica is about 20 miles southwest of Sabac and 57 miles from Belgrade. Detachments of Chetniks under personal command of General Mihailovich fought in this sector on the side of the Germans, the communique said. It added that in Bosnia, Yugoslav troops have occupied a number of German strong points, including Srebrnik.)

Riga Liberation Predicted

On the northern flank of the eastern front, a dispatch to *Pravda* declared, the "hour of liberation is near for Riga."

Pravda continued: "The battle of the Soviet Baltic is entering its last conclusive stage. The struggle for Riga is becoming more furious each day. Soviet fighters have to break a complicated enemy defense based on natural obstacles, swamps and forests, together with steel and concrete fortifications and mine fields. But all these obstacles will be overcome."

Some 50 miles due east of Riga Red troops forced the Oger river and widened a gap in the enemy line to more than 60 miles, the front-line report said.

The Germans clung stubbornly to positions in the Vidzen hills west of Madona. Frame throwers and machine guns failed to stop Russian infantry attacks.

Says Counterattack Failed

A German counterattack with a tank division was beaten back with heavy losses and some enemy infantry battalions were reduced to 50 men, prisoners said.

Pravda's forecast of the quick liberation of Riga made a strong impression in Moscow, for the Russian press usually is ultra conservative in discussing military prospects.

There was no confirmation in Moscow yet that the Russian offensive against Hungary had got past the southeastern frontier, but in northern Transylvania, which the Hungarians regained by Nazi dictate in 1940, the Russian-Romanian drive closely approaches the capital city of Cluj.

River Village Southeast of Capital.

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 3. (AP)—Marshal Tito's headquarters announced last night that units of the Yugoslav 14th Partisan Corps had linked up with Russian troops in a converging drive on Belgrade, and were fighting on the approaches to the German stronghold of Donji Milanovac, Danube River village 80 miles southeast of the capital.

Partisans Battle Nazis

Other Partisan units were reported battling German and puppet troops within 18 miles of Belgrade on the south and 55 miles on the southwest.

Struggling against fierce German resistance and the imminence of heavy autumn rains, the combined forces under Marshals Rodion Y. Malinovsky and Tito were threatening the reconquest of big German-worked copper and coal mines in a 40-mile area between Donji Milanovac and Zajecar to the south.

At Donji Milanovac they were only 10 miles northeast of the Majdanpek copper mines and 25 miles north of the larger Bor mines, formerly operated by the French. Soviet troops attacking from the east and southeast were within 12 miles of Bor, whose mines before the war produced most of Yugoslavia's 63,000 metric tons.

Reds Near Zajecar

Fourteen miles southeast of Bor the Russians were attacking just outside Zajecar, a rail junction serving the copper and coal fields in the surrounding area. On Sunday advance Soviet spearheads had fought their way to a point less than two miles from Zajecar with the seizure of Vrazogrnac.

On the middle of the irregular front Berlin admitted its troops had withdrawn westward into the mountains, abandoning their positions around the rail town of Negotin. Berlin said the Russians had more than 30,000 troops inside Yugoslavia, and had that many more preparing to cross the Danube at a point west of Turnu-Severin.

The chances of trapping an Axis force originally estimated at 200,000 men lessened, however. Moscow, in an unusually brief communique, announced there were "no essential changes" on the long front between the Baltic and the Balkans. The Germans were reported making a "masterful retreat" through the Ibar Valley from Greece and lower Yugoslavia.

Cut Off Nazis

Moscow dispatches said the Russians still had a chance of cutting off from 40,000 to 50,000 Germans should they be able soon to reach and cut the Nis-Belgrade railway and roads through the Morava Valley. On Sunday their spearheads were within 43 miles of the railway in the Zajecar area.

A dispatch from Associated Press correspondent, Joseph Morton, at Bari on the Adriatic, told of the German retreat and the junction of Tito's forces with the Red Army near Donji Milanovac.

He said the Allied troops had seized 40 square miles of territory, freeing the big Danube bend area southwest of Turnu-Severin, Romanian border base whence the Red Army drive was launched. Marshal Tito recently conferred with high Soviet officials on the joint operations in his country, the dispatch said.

Partisans Seize Lesnica

On the southwestern approaches to Belgrade partisan troops were within 55 miles of the capital after seizing Lesnica, and on the south had taken Sopot, near the Nis-Belgrade trunk railway at a point only 13 miles below the capital.

Zajecar, center of the Timok minerals, is 45 miles northeast of Nis, important objective of the attacking Russians. Partisan troops recently were reported to have seized Zajecar, but presumably were thrown out again by elements of several German divisions which retreated out of Romania and Bulgaria when those countries quit the war.

A Bulgarian communique said that Bulgar troops and Yugoslav partisans had captured Vlasotince, Serbian town 25 miles southeast of Nis and 20 miles west of the Bulgarian border, in the double-pointed at Nis.

Main Line of Retreat

The German retreat through the Ibar valley, west of the Morava, appeared to be the main Nazi line of withdrawal because of the strength of partisan resistance along the Skolpje-Nis-Belgrade line.

The Yugoslav Telegraphic agency here estimated that there were elements of 27 German divisions still in Yugoslavia, including six infantry divisions, four SS divisions, one airborne, and some armored groups.

Moscow dispatches said that Soviet fighters were now attacking the Germans on a round-the-clock basis and the pilots reported during the day that they had silenced 50 enemy batteries, destroyed five military trains and knocked out scores of tanks and trucks.

Reds Lose Mako

On the front of invaded southeastern Hungary the Russians lost Mako, three miles inside pre-war Hungary and 15 miles east of Szeged, Hungary's second city, Berlin said. Axis commentators also claimed successes along a 100-mile front northeast of Szeged. Moscow still has never announced the Hungarian penetration.

Berlin told of heavy fighting west of the Dukla Pass in southern Poland where Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's fourth Ukraine army units were trying to push into Czechoslovakia en route to northern Hungary.

The Russians were stalled in the offensive ring almost encircling Riga, Latvian capital on the Baltic, but a Pravda dispatch said the battle there now was entering its conclusive stage, and added "the hour of liberation is near for Riga."

Inside Warsaw weakened Polish patriot forces were forced to give up the northern Zoliborz district, but still hold points in the center of the capital, said a communique from Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor.) "The battle is strenuous but we still stand up," the bulletin said.

Reds, Tito's Troops Drive For Belgrade

Fighting Together on Approaches to German Stronghold of Donji Milanovac, Danube

PRAVDA CRITICAL

Moscow, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Pravda devoted three columns today to another angry attack by Ilya Ehrenburg, eminent Soviet writer, on alleged signs of weakness among the Western Powers in exterminating "Hitlerism." He castigated the French author, Andre Gide, for "mumbling 'Down with Hitler,' but simultaneously preparing for the return of the Brown fever," and he declared: "In Paris, academicians persuade themselves that Petain is not a vulgar traitor."

"In a German city captured by the Allies, an old Nazi is the new mayor," Ehrenburg contitnued. "An American newspaper moans over the fate of arrested traitors in France."

Declaring that there were no isolationists in Russia, he said: "We are not witnesses or custtomers, but one of the creators of European culture. We writers of the Soviet Union are waiting for words of truth and goodness from the writers of the West."

Poles Say Lublin Group Barred Aid

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 3 (AP)—An editorial accusing the Polish National Committee of Liberation of not only neglecting to help the underground fight in Warsaw, but of standiing in the way of assistance, appeared in today's semi-official Polish daily, *Dziennik Polski*.

"On August 6, after six days of fighting in Warsaw, General Zymierski and Mr. Morawski (president of the committee) declared there was no fighting in the capital," the editorial stated, in part.

Cites Call To Arms

"Later, when the Soviet press admitted fighting was going on, they began to make charges that the rising had begun prematurely, and they did this despite the fact that they bore responsibility for the communique issued by the Union of Patriots from Moscow on July 29, which called the population of Warsaw 'to arms.'

"They knew well that Marshal Stalin himself had declared the Soviet forces were expected to be in Warsaw on August 6, six days after the rising.

"M. Zymierski, pretending to the role of C.-in-C. and endeavoring to create a militarist regime in Poland, did not order the Polish airmen who are under his command to fly over Warsaw, fight the Germans, and drop supplies, and that at a time when 105 Polish airmen perished while bringing aid from Allied bases in Italy.

Ordered Disarming

"Worse still, at the same time he ordered disarming and arrests of detachments and leaders of the underground army, as well as detachments which were marching to help Warsaw.

"While the Soviet Government decided to help Warsaw when British, South African, American and Polish airmen brought assistance, you, the gentlemen of the Lublin committee, not only did not help but actively stood in their way."

ATTACK STUNS LONDON POLES

Moscow Committee Action Poses Problem for U. S.

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Hopes of an early settlement of the Polish controversy faded today in the wake of a bitter new attack upon the Polish Government in Exile, ended by Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczky in London, by the rival Soviet - sponsored National Committee of Liberation in Moscow. The attack, delivered by Osubka Morawski, president of the national committee, at a Moscow press conference, posed grave new diplomatic problems for Great Britain and the United States, both of which are understood here to have assured Premier Mikolajczky of their support.

Morawski bitterly denounced the exiled Government in London for its appointment of Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor) as commander in chief of the Polish forces to succeed Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, whom Premier Mikolajczky's Government had dismissed in a bid for the friendship of the Moscow committee. Gen. Komorowski is the leader of the Polish Patriots battling the Germans in Warsaw.

Characterizing the action of the London Polish Government as crazy, Morawski expressed the determination of his committee to bring to criminal trial those in the exile regime whom it regards as responsible for the untimely Warsaw uprising. A bulletin from Gen. Komorowski's headquarters last night described the position of the Patriot forces in Warsaw as critical. The blast left London Poles stunned and raised diplomatic issues that may be far-reaching in their effects.

The Moscow committee has been regarded here as the creature of Russia, its words and actions reflecting the views of the Kremlin. Thus Morawski's statement was generally deemed a rebuff not only to the London Poles but also to Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who are believed to have been prime movers in urging Premier Mikolajczyk to sacrifice Gen. Sosnkowski in the interests of unity.

Morawski indicated that Premier Mikolajczyk and three or four associates were still acceptable to the Liberations Committee, but gave no hint that the committee would make any compromises to win them over. He said the committee favors its own defense chief, Col.-Gen. Mihail Rola-Zymierski, for the post of Polish Commander in Chief.

FINNS CLOSE AROUND KEMI

Surprise Capture Of Tornea Traps German Force

By ROBERT STURDEVANT

Oulu, Finland, Oct. 2 (AP)—Finnish troops closed in tonight on the Bothnian Gulf port of Kemi both from the Tornea direction and north from Kuivaniemi, which Finnish Arctic troops have just reached.

Capture of Tornea by a surprise landing from the Bothnian Gulf on Saturday trapped Nazis on both sides of the Kemi river.

One Finnish officer told me the German rear guards, usually motorized, often sit on the far bank of a river awaiting the arrival of Finnish troops. When they are sighted, the Germans touch off explosive charges and then dash on to the next river.

Little Actual Fighting

So far as I have been able to observe in this limited sector, there has been little if any actual fighting. The Germans are definitely retreating along an approximately 120-mile front stretching from the Olhava river on the Gulf of Bothnia eastward through Pudasjarvi and Taivalkoski to the vicinity of Kuusamo.

The pattern of the Finnish effort to drive the Germans from their Arctic stronghold was made clear to correspondents in a 75-mile tour behind the "front."

In the space of slightly more than 40 miles between headquarters of the Finnish command in the direction of Pudas Jarvi, I counted five blown bridges. So far in the campaign beginning September 15 there have been 131 bridges destroyed by the Germans in this area.

Follow Lonely Roads

The Germans are withdrawing along lonely roads leading to Rovaniemi, the Nazis' principal base in this northern area near Lapland.

On the approaches to Kiiminki, about 30 miles northeast of Oulu, I was told the Germans had established a mine field four by six miles in area and that one stretch of road was mined for a distance of 15 miles.

Coincident with the arrival of correspondents in this area a Russian general, Major General Tokarev, and several other officers, all members of the armistice control commission, set up a branch here

Tokarev formally met the Finnish commander in chief this afternoon and received Finnish maps and other plans of operations against the Germans at Kemi and Rovaniemi.

Nazis Reported Fleeing As Finns Fight in Tornio

German Garrison in Border Town Is Captured

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (AP).—Swedish newspaper reports from the Finnish border tonight said German troops were fleeing north of Tornio after Finnish troops had captured the German garrison in the border town.

A dispatch from Haparanda—across the Swedish-Finnish border from Tornio—estimated 2,000 Germans were routed by the Finns who surprised the Nazis by slipping through their defenses Saturday night and attacking the garrison early Sunday.

The Finnish communique made no mention of the fall of the town but declared Finnish and German forces had been engaged in battle in Tornio since yesterday morning.

The border dispatch said the Germans had attempted to hold out until reinforcements could arrive from the Nazi stronghold at Kemi on the Gulf of Bothnia several miles south of Tornio, but the Finns cut the road and beat off the relief column.

The Germans were reported to have started demolition of military and port installations in Kemi, now threatened with encirclement.

In central Finland, German forces were reported fleeing east of Pudasjarvi with Finnish troops in close pursuit.

from Hitler to fortify certain Bavarian and Austrian sectors as a last line of defense on the ground that he did not want to see Germany turned into a battleground.

The same sources, amplifying Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's charges that Heinrich Himmler was forming a secret organization to keep Nazism alive, asserted the No. 2 Nazi had set up three different "crews."

"Picked Gestapo Men"

"Crew No. 1" was described as picked Gestapo men who had assumed in new localities the identity and papers of men killed in Allied air raids.

"Crew No. 2" reportedly was made up of picked youths from the 12 *Ordenspurgen* special schools for Nazi youngsters, who are now being trained at secret camps in all the dodges of underground organization.

"Crew No. 3" is to be made up of boys and girls under 16 years of age who would be given special training for harassing occupation forces.

Would Replace War Shipping

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—The General Council of British Shipping today advocated full use of all available shipping after the war, but urged early scrapping of war-built vessels in favor of ships constructed for specific purposes.

Lost vessels have been replaced largely by one type of ship—the 10,000-tonner—the report said, adding that "permanent operation of a large volume of war-built vessels would invite disaster both for the marine and shipyards."

The "sterilization" of unsuitable shipping might seem extravagant, it was argued, but the price would be cheap if England could secure an efficient merchant marine con- various types of vessels.

Three Germans Face Treason Trial, Report

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—Three prominent Germans—one of them editor of Hermann Goering's newspaper, *National Zeitung*—will be tried on charges of treason, according to information today from German border sources.

The editor, Count Schwerin, has been accused of complicity in the abortive bomb plot against Hitler. So has Dr. Gessler, a non-Nazi who once served as Minister of War in the Weimar Republic and who also is facing a Himmler trial.

Three "Crews" Cited

The third defendant was listed as General Wagner, who allegedly refused to follow a direct ord

The report also advocated Government subsidy if other governments subsidized shipping "to our disadvantage."

5 More Nazi Generals Are Listed As Dead

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—The official German news agency DBN announced tonight that five more German generals had been killed in action or died of wounds.

The Berlin broadcast listed them as:

Infantry General Friedrich Mieth and Maj. Gen. Friedrich Bluemke, killed on the Eastern Front; Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Crisolli, killed in Italy; Lieut. Gen. Zickwolff and Maj. Gen. Werner Dueking, died of wounds.

Nazi Convoy Hit Off Dutch Coast

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—Light British navy coastal forces patrolling off the coast yesterday attacked a convoy of German supply ships escorted by a destroyer and several armed trawlers and damaged two of the enemy vessels and left two others burning, the Admiralty reported today.

Two British motor torpedo boats were lost in the attack, the Admiralty communique said.

One of the motor torpedo boats was sunk after her steering gear was jammed by enemy fire, causing her to turn on a circle near an enemy trawler. She damaged the trawler with her gunfire and rammed a small enemy coaster.

ASSAILS PROPOSAL OF AGRARIAN REICH

London, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Taking to task those suggesting that Germany be turned into an agricultural state after the war, The Times said today that German production "must be raised to its highest point and modeled and organized on lines which will make it a useful constituent of an organized European economy."

"The notion recently mooted that the interest of Europe or the world would be served by the obliteration of Germany's productive capacity and a return of the German people to primitive agriculture may serve to express a legitimate indignation," the paper said editorially. "But it does not otherwise qualify for serious discussion."

Warning that supervision and direction of German industry is "a central responsibility which the principal Allied powers will have to shoulder," The Times said "a war ravaged Europe can afford less than ever before to dispense with the contribution which German skill and German labor can make to recovery."

7 Forts Guard London Line

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Government revealed today that seven forts bristling with guns, built on concrete stilts above the water in the Thames estuary, have been guarding the strategic seaborne supply route to London since 1942.

It was from these forts that Hitler's planes, attempting to sow mines in the estuary in an effort to cut off London from seaborne supplies during the early *blitz*, met a terrific barrage of ack-ack fire.

The forts' guns successfully fought off German planes planting acoustic and magnetic mines and broke up E-boat attacks on assembling coastal convoys. Later they whipped up effective fire against the robot bombs and also were used as bases for sea rescue boats.

Each outpost is manned by 60 to 120 men.

British Trade Union Program

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—Public ownership or public control of all British industry, including the immediate transfer to public ownership of the transport, fuel and power and iron and steel industries, was advocated today by the general council of the Trades Union Congress.

In a report on post-war reconstruction, prepared for submission October 16 to the annual convention of this British labor union group, the general council said its immediate recommendations could be considered "part of the gradual transition of the economic system from unregulated private enterprise to public ownership and public control."

Says Public Is Prepared

Public opinion is prepared for nationalization of British coal mines and railways, the report declared. It urged that these be taken over at once if political opposition or legislative difficulties should slow public ownership of other industries named.

Public ownership, the report said, should take the form of a public corporation under a minister responsible to Parliament. It asked provision for representation of the "viewpoint of the work people engaged in the industry."

Short of complete public ownership, the general council suggested public control through state acquisition of key sections of an industry, financial control of important companies, Governmental wholesaling, or creation of industrial boards within industries.

Industrial boards would be made up in equal proportion of wage-earners and employers, with an impartial chairman and other independent members appointed and paid by the Government.

The function of such boards, the report said, would be the concentration and specialization of production for each industry, standardization of equipment and products and creation of a common research organization. It also would include the pooling of methods and patents and general commercial information and the creation of common marketing and purchasing agencies.

SPAIN IN AIR RIVALRY

Decree Awards Monopoly to Iberia Co. of All Lines

MADRID, Oct. 2 (AP)—Spain entered post-war international airline competition today with a decree awarding the Iberia Company a monopoly for Spain, its colonial communications and all foreign lines which the nation may operate "on a reciprocity basis."

The decree, approved by the Cabinet and published today, places Spain on the list of nations seeking post-war freedom of the air in international competition on the basis of reciprocity.

The State-owned company, which authorized an increase in capital to 90,000,000 pesetas, will place 25 per cent of the stock in the hands of Spaniards, with preference in purchase offered to Spanish shipping companies.

Germans Stem Onslaught In Northern Italy

Yanks Meet Particularly Violent Enemy Resistance.

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—German resistance officially described as "very strong" had brought the Allied drive for Italy's industrial north to a virtual standstill tonight along the last mountain rim guarding the broad Po river valley.

American troops met particularly violent enemy resistance, fighting off Nazi counterattacks for the fourth straight day as they clung to Monte Battaglia, a towering height 11 miles from Imola on the Bologna-Rimini highway. Neighboring Monte Cappella was captured by Yank assault units after a bitter battle.

Skies cleared over most of the front after nearly a week of unbroken rain, permitting the Allied tactical air force to get back into the battle. Mountain streams began to subside and there was a possibility that both the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies would be able to resume fullscale attacks within a few days.

Despite heavy concentrations of Nazi artillery along the entire Eighth Army sector near the Adriatic coast, British troops cleared the last enemy snipers from Savignano and struck on across the Fiumicino river. To the southwest other British units reached the Fiumicino's banks north of Montalbano.

Nazis Dig In

The Germans, faced with disaster if the great mass of British armor should break through to the rolling valleys above Rimini, were dug in strongly along the Fiumicino northern bank and were supported by many pieces of self-propelled artillery.

American troops inching through the mountains toward Bologna had to contend with furious German shelling and seemingly endless enemy mine fields. The most serious Yank threat to the enemy appeared to be the drive toward Imola, whose capture would deprive the Nazis of the use of the broad Bologna-Rimini "airline" highway for reinforcing and supplying the entire eastern half of their line.

Front dispatches indicated elements of 27 Nazi divisions were holding the Italian fronts, with 12 facing the British Eighth Army on the Adriatic sector, and eight opposing the American Fifth Army in the center. Another seven are believed divided betwen the Ligurian coast and th French-Italian border in northern Italy.

Gun Positions Attacked

At least one enemy attempt to counterattack was broken up by a bombing attack and other German concentrations of artillery positions were assaulted from the air with effective results.

On the Adriatic sector there were heavy patrol engagements as the Eighth Army cleared the last of the Nazis from Savignano and struck on across the Fiumicino, where the enemy was occupying the far bank in strength.

Heights Attacked

Farther to the southwest British units advancing beyond Mont-Albano reached the Fiumicino's banks. The enemy dug in and was supported by self-propelled artillery on the far banks.

Southwest of Tribola the Eighth Army began attacking Monte Reggiano and Borgh. The Germans were using substantial artillery concentrations along the entire Adriatic sector.

Americans of other Fifth Army units also were encountering strong enemy shelling as well as thick minefields as they inched through the mountains.

Weather Clears

The possibility of both the Eighth and Fifth armies being able to resume full-scale attacks in a few days was seen with the clearing of the weather. Mountain storms which flooded roads, creeks and rivers have been a big factor in bringing the Italian offensive almost to a standstill.

Front reports indicate elements of eight Nazi divisions are facing the Fifth in the center of the line and 12 are opposite the Eighth. Seven others are holding the Ligurian coast and the Franco-Italian border. Many of these divisions, however, are depleted in combat strength.

Yanks Take Height Near Imola

Rome, Oct. 2 (AP)—Americans of the Fifth Army yesterday beat back German counterattacks on Monte Battaglia, dominating height on the road to Imola, for the fourth straight day and captured neighboring Monte Cappella after a bitter battle, the Allied command announced today.

The skies over most of the Italian front cleared after nearly a week of frequent rains, enabling the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to take an active role supporting the doughboys.

Caruso Guarded From Ghouls

Rome, Oct. 2 (AP)—A guard of Italian police has been stationed night and day at the grave of Pietro Caruso, former Rome police chief executed by a firing squad, as the result of an attempt to unearth his body last Saturday.

Italian Banker Faces Trial

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—Dr. Vincenzo Azzolini, governor of the Bank of Italy under the Fascist regime, will go on trial for his life

next Monday on a charge of having collaborated with the Nazis, the Rome radio said tonight in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

FIRST GREEK ISLAND FREED

British Commandos Land On Kythera Without Opposition

By CLINTON B. CONGER
[Allied War Correspondent]

With the Commandos of Kythera, Sept. 16 (AP—Delayed)—British Commandos, transported by the British and Canadian navies, have landed unopposed during the last five hours on the island of Kythera, five and a half miles south of the Greek mainland, in the first liberation of Greek territory since the Germans swarmed through the Balkans in the spring of 1940.

Left-wing Greek Partisans who welcomed us said the Germans had withdrawn from the island during the past week, but still were present in force on the outstretching fingers of the Peleponnesus just across the channel from the island.

Came PJrepared For Fight

Landing with the first assault wave at the tiny fishing village of Avlemonon, on the east coast, at 10 o'clock last night, I saw probably the most uncommando-like operation on record. Veteran Commando troops approached the shore ready for trouble, but almost at the moment of landing we confirmed earlier intelligence that the island was clear of Germans and the assault turned into a camping trip.

Within ten minutes of the landing the "no smoking" and "no flashlights" rules were abandoned and within 15 minutes the full headlights of two jeeps were beaming down on the rough stone jetty where assault craft were disembarking the troops and supplies which followed.

Brooklyn Man Interpreter

Several columns pushed out on reconnaissance, but the full examination of the island will wait until dawn. Others are going from house to house in the village, summoning the inhabitants so that the commanding officer can tell them through an interpreter, American Corporal George Stathis, Brooklyn, N. Y., who left Greece 25 years ago, just why we landed and what we require of the local population—order and cooperation. We seem to be getting both.

Five youthful Partisans with rifles and automatic pistols who met us willingly checked their guns until morning to become messengers.

Half the population of 30-odd of the village is helping us unload the assault craft.

Kythera is roughly 11 miles wide and 19 miles long, probably big enough, although mountainous and rocky, to feed its own several hundred inhabitants as well as the few score Germans who were garrisoned on it without much famine.

Commandos Seize 3 Isles Off Greece

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Germans were reported from Cairo today to have given up three islands off Greece in the face of British commando tanks, while other advices told of Allied forces driving into Greece from the northwest and of Partisans fighting in the vicinity of Athens.

The Paris radio said Allied troops had landed in northwestern Greece on the Albanian frontier and had made contact with Greek Patriots.

Meanwhile, the BBC broadcast a Cairo report that German forces, hopelessly isolated by the collapsing Balkans, have given up three islands between Crete and Greece to British Commando troops. One Island, possibly Kapela, was said to be off the southern tip of Greece. The others were not located.

Greeks Rule Khios

The British radio in another broadcast said that the Aegean island of Khios, 200 miles north of Crete off the Turkish coast, possibly one of the three said to have been occupied by the Commandos, has been freed of Germans, and a governor appointed by the Greek Government in exile had been received "with great enthusiasm by the population."

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said Khios was the first Greek soil over which the exiled Government had resumed jurisdiction.

Hurled Back, Nazis Say

The official German news agency DNB asserted without confirmation that British airborne forces in Albania had been thrown back near the port of Valona and the coastal stronghold of Himara. The British Fifth Airborne Division, Second Airborne Brigade and a Highland infantry regiment were said to be taking part in the fighting.

Two days ago the Greek Prime Minister, George Papandreou, hinted that Greece's liberation was drawing near. From Cairo he announced the signing of an agreement between the Greek Government and armed organizations in Greece and said: "Today is the last time we address the nations from abroad. The time that separates us is now very short."

Aegean Isle Reported Liberated From Nazis

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—The British radio said today the Aegean Island of Khios, 200 miles north of Crete, off the Turkish coast, has been freed of Germans and a Governor appointed by the Greek Government-in-exile had been received "with great enthusiasm by the population."

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said Khios was the first Greek soil over which the exiled Government had resumed jurisdiction.

GANDHI BIRTHDAY GIFT: $2,560,000

Mahatma At 75, Gets Purse For All-India Fund

Sevagram, India, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, marking his 75th birthday today, was presented with a purse of 8,000,000 rupees (about $2,560,000) on behalf of the All-India National Fund established in memory of his wife, who died February 2.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 2 (AP)—Royal Air Force Beaufighters destroyed five more German aircraft over Aegean Islands during the night, bringing total enemy losses to sixteen within the last six days, a Middle East air communiqué announced today.

The majority of the planes shot down were large personnel-carrying transports, indicating the Germans were attempting to evacuate key men from the islands.

SCATTERED FIGHTING RAGES IN TIDDIM AREA

KANDY, Ceylon, Oct. 2 (AP)—Indian troops outflanking Japanese defenses at the enemy's western Burma base of Tiddim are engaged in scattered fighting northeast and east of Tiddim, headquarters announced today.

These Indian units are threatening Japanese communications between Tiddim and the Chindwin River, forty miles to the east.

Meanwhile, the main body of the Fifth Indian Division, with fighter-bomber support, was meeting stiffer resistance on the "chocolate staircase," the twisting road north of Tiddim. It was from Tiddim, now a main objective of the current Allied Chin Hills offensive, that the Japanese launched their unsuccessful Indian invasion last spring.

FLIGHT LEAVES KWEILIN RUIN

Chinese City Evacuated By Civilians In Three Days

By CLAUDE A. FARNSWORTH

Kweilin, China, Oct. 1 (AP—Delayed)—With Japanese forces only a few miles away and slowly closing in, this city, once the gayest spot in Free China, was today but a tragic caricature of its old self.

[The Chinese high command in Chungking announced heavy fighting four to 12 miles southeast of Hingan, 31 miles from Kweilin, but this dispatch indicated the invaders were even closer to the site of an American air base which has been abandoned.]

The streets are littered with broken tile, bricks and wooded debris from ruined buildings.

Rickshas Broken Down

En route into the town, the road was lined with broken rickshas that gave way under their tremendous load of household goods before the refugees could get out of sight of the city. Smashed furniture and cooking utensils lay scattered along the roadsides.

Most goods in the stores were spirited away by shopkeepers fleeing before the approaching enemy.

Only soldiers or closely supervised coolies now are permitted in the town.

The evacuation of Kweilin was an exemplary accomplishment carried out in three days—September 12, 13 and 14. By midnight of the third day the city had been emptied and civilians remaining thereafter were liable to summary execution.

Have Surprise In Store

The city's outer defenses consist of a tangle of unbroken barbed wire, some going straight up the walls. The Chinese have several surprises in store for the enemy.

It is quite possible the Japanese will not make a direct assault on the city until they carry out further flanking maneuvers east and southeast of the town.

What could be seen of Kweilin's dispersed defenders they are healthy and well fed and generally in good physical shape. I saw coolie trains pouring into the city with padded winter clothing and other supplies.

Chinese Intensify Battle For Kweilin

Chungking, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Chinese command announced extremely severe fighting today near Kweilin, locating the battle 4 to 12 miles southeast of the rail town of Hingan, 31 miles from the Kwangsi provincial capital.

The American air force has lost its advanced base at Tanchuk, the fourth abandoned in face of the Japanese offensive through Hunan and Kwangsi to split China in two.

Strongpoints Seized

The Chinese communique said street fighting intensified in Paoching yesterday with both sides suffering heavy losses. Chinese forces near Paoching counterattacked and were said to have taken two Japanese strongpoints, one 12 miles west and the other six northwest of the city. The advance continued, the communique added.

Severe fighting continued near fallen Tanchuk on the West river and to the southwest and northwest of Pingnam, about ten miles farther up the river.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced yesterday the Tanchuk base, 47 miles west of the Kwangsi river port of Wuchow, was "evacuated several days ago." Previously Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force had been forced from bases at Hengyang and Lingling in Hunan province and Kweilin in Kwangsi.

Jap Columns Hit

Despite loss of the base, American fighters and fighter-bombers struck yesterday at Japanese forces in Kwangsi and the Tinka and Mangshih areas in Yunnan.

From Paoching the Chinese have been harassing the right flank of the column headed for Kweilin and it appeared the enemy had decided to attempt to knock out Paoching before resuming the drive.

Lungling Blows Repelled

Activity on the Salween front in Yunan province, to the west, was limited to minor engagements and patrol actions during the last five days, the Chinese said. The Chinese repulsed several small enemy attacks in the Lungling area.

the actual tonnage of American supplies delivered to the East China forces since Pearl Harbor would not be sufficient to sustain an American or British division in combat for a week.

"The only real help afforded the Chinese armies in East China has been in the form of heroic and remarkably effective air support given by units of the United States 14th Air Force," the spokesman said. "The achievement of Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's men in this campaign constitutes another glowing page of military history."

He declared the work of American airmen who have been flying supplies into China has been beyond all praise and that tonnage has exceeded all expectations, but added:

"The face remains that after the minimum requirements of the American air force have been met, supplies flown in for the Chinese armies are necessarily very limited, and virtually all of these have been allocated to Chinese forces fighting on the Salween front, where China has made an important contribution to the successful Burma campaign."

The spokesman's statement was issued in response to Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons last week during which he expressed disappointment of reverses in China.

Chinese Communist Quits Negotiating

Chungking, Oct. 2 (AP)—Four and a half months of negotiations on the tangled Communist issue having failed to yield agreement on a single point, Lin Tso-han, chairman of the Chinese Communist Government, will return this week to Yenan.

He will be accompanied by Tung Pu-wu, Communist "ambassador" to Chungking, and five members of the People's Political Council who are going to Yenan to investigate conditions in the Communist-dominated area of China.

Chinese Lay Setbacks To A Lack Of Supplies

Chungking, Oct. 2 (AP)—Attributing recent Chinese reverses to lack of essential equipment, a spokesman for the Chinese National Military Council said today

Americans Bomb 9 Ships, 7 Airbases of Nipponese

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, Oct. 3. (AP)—American fliers sank or damaged nine small freighters and pounded seven enemy airbases on Themoluccas-to-the-Philippines invasion route, headquarters announced today.

Ships Sunk, Damaged

Two small freighters were sunk near Manado, four were damaged near Zamboanga and three near the islnd of Amboina. Meanwhile heavy bombers were punishing the Celebes and Moluccas airdromes with 134 tons of bombs.

The Japanese attempted to raid the American base on Morotai south of the Philippines, nad lost one plane.

An additional three Japanese interceptor planes were shot down near Kendari.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 2—(AP)—With American forces well on their way to the Philippines after securing a strong foothold in the Palau islands, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, wants production on the home front stepped up to meet the needs of Pacific campaigns to come.

515 Miles From Philippines

More than 10,000 Japanese soldiers have been killed in the southern Palau fighting where American forces now control Peleliu, Angaur, Naesebus, Konhauru, and five smaller islets, just 515 miles east of the Philippines.

On Peleliu, where the last Japanese resistance has been cornered in strong hill and cave positions, American fliers are using half ton bombs to demolish fortifications.

In a communique today Admiral Nimitz disclosed a military government had been established on Angaur and that only 187 Japanese have been taken prisoner since the Palau invasion began Sept. 14.

Marines Bomb Japs

The communique also disclosed Marine Corsairs bombed the airstrip on Babelthuap island, largest of the Palaus, Sept. 30 and met heavy anti-aircraft fire. Thirty-seven tons of bombs were dumped on Truk in the Caroline islands by 7th AAF Liberators while Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands was hit Sept. 30. One Liberator was downed at Iwo and others damaged by eight "aggressive" Japanese interceptors.

In a raid on Juluit in the Marshals one Corsair was damaged by flak.

Admiral Nimitz termed Hawaii and the west coast the "forward echelon of America's arsenal of democracy" and said "Hawaii's task is to repair ships and planes and keep supplies moving to battle areas in a steady stream."

"After the fall of Germany," the Admiral added, "the need for manpower in Hawaii will be greater. Activities in these islands will be intensified. This will be true of the west coast which will increase tremendously in importance as a great staging area."

Japs Make Oil

(Meanwhile the Japanese took steps to increase synthetic oil production as their communication lines to the Dutch East Indies felt heavier Allied attacks. In a broadcast beamed to the United States and recorded by the FCC Domei, the Japanese news agency, said the Japanese government had decided to create a single synthetic oil control company "in order to boost production of synthetic oil.")

On the southwest arm of the Pacific battle line Gen. Douglas MacArthur's fliers ended one of their most successful months by sinking or damaging three Japanese ships and attacking enemy airdromes.

In September the MacArthur air force sank or damaged 210 ships, including small craft and barges.

MacArthur reported a 10,000-ton tanker and coastal vessel damaged off Zamboanga, southern Philippines and an 3,500-ton freighter-transport sunk in Tiworo Strait, southern Celebes on Saturday.

Heavy bombers continued to shower explosives on the Celebes, hitting Kendari airfield. Carrier and patrol planes kept up their day and night attack on Halmahera airdromes while Ceram and Boeroe fields also were hit.

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 2 (AP)—American control was secure over Peleliu and eight satelite islets in the southern Palaus today, after 17 days' fighting against stubborn defenders and rough terrain.

More than 10,000 Japanese troops have been killed in the Palau campaign, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today in announcing the islands were "secure," except for two pockets of resistance. One held out in caves on Peleliu's Umorbrogol Hill (Bloody Nose Ridge). A second and smaller group of Nipponese remained on Anguar islet, six miles southward.

More Ships Sunk

Southwest Pacific airmen, meanwhile, concluded one of their most successful months against Japanese shipping. In strikes reported today they sank or damaged three vessels, including a 10,000-ton tanker, bringing to 210 their September total of enemy craft of all types sunk or damaged in southern Philippine waters and their approaches.

(In addition, Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet carrier planes destroyed 160 surface craft of all types and damaged 200 others during their seven-day thrusts over the Philippines.)

Only Tail Of Chain Held

American forces held only the tail of the Palau chain, which includes 26 main islands and a total of 109. But the campaign drove a deep wedge into Japan's Carolines and gave the Yanks at least two airfields for attacks against the northern Palaus and the Philippines, 515 miles westward.

Nimitz reported that "elimination" of the Japanese remnants continues. Marine planes unloaded numerous 1,000-pound bombs to "demolish remaining enemy fortifications" on Bloody Nose Ridge.

New Airfield Seized

The Americans took a second airfield—a 4,800-foot fighter strip—when they occupied Ngesebus islet, northward of Peleliu.

Southwest Pacific bombers damaged the tanker and a coastal vessel off Zamboanga, southern Philippines, Saturday, and sank an 8,500-ton freighter-transport in Tiworo Strait, southern Celebes.

Additional American raids ranged from Shumushu, northernmost of the Kuriles, to Ceram and Boeroe, west of New Guinea. The Japanese Domei raido reported a 60-plane attack on the oil center of Balikpapan, Borneo, but there was no confirmation.

Pilot Reaches Safety After 18 Days In Jungle

Allied Headquarters in New Guinea, Sept. 25 (AP—Delayed)—After 18 days of wandering alone through the New Guinea jungle, Fighter Pilot First Lieutenant Joseph Adamow, of Philadelphia, made his way through miles of the tropics' worst country to safety.

With clothing mended with silk from his parachute, his shoes completely worn out, and hungry from living on six chocolate bars and what native food he could find, Adamow came through without serious physical difficulty.

Adamow had been on a flight over Wewak. On his return he ran into dirty weather, his plane became uncontrollable and he bailed out.

Romulo Rejoins Staff Of General MacArthur

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Tuesday*, Oct. 3 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo is headed back for the Philippines, his homeland.

Romulo rejoined Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff here today.

The former Manila newspaper publisher and Pulitzer prize winner told war correspondents he had come back to the Southwest Pacific to return to the Philippines with MacArthur.

Before Corregidor fell Romulo operated the famous Voice of Freedom radio station on that island. He made a daring escape by air just before Corregidor fell and reached Australia. In the spring of 1942 he went to the United States. Recently he was named Philippine resident commissioner by President Sergio Osmena.

Romulo's wife and children are in the Philippines.

Navy Frees Isle Natives Under Noses Of Japs

[The following, by Sergt. William C. Harris, of Savannah, Ga., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, was distributed by the Associated Press.]

Somewhere in the Marshall Islands (Delayed)—In one of the most unusual feats of the war, the United States Navy recently evacuated the civilian native population of the Japanese-held fortress of Wotje atoll, in the Marshall Islands.

Accomplished at night, the evacuation must have been a mortifying surprise to the near-by Japanese garrison of several thousand soldiers and Korean laborers.

More than 700 native Micronesians were liberated in the operation, carried out under the direction of Lieut. Eugene F. Bogan, USNR, of Washington, civil affairs officer for that area.

One Family Remains

Only one family, consisting of a man, his wife and their baby, elected to remain on the island, which has been bombarded almost continuously since early in January. Today Wotje remains one of the most bombed places in the world, sharing that distinction with three other by-passed Marshall bases, Mili, Jaluit and Maloelap.

Here is how the natives were evacuated:

Two small warships slipped into the lagoon of Erikub atoll, about six miles from Wotje. Aboard were several natives who had previously escaped, unassisted.

Skim Over Reef

The natives were lowered in their outrigger canoes from the two ships and unfurled little sails about the size of tablecloths. In the dark they skimmed over the Wotje reef. Landing on the village beach, they slipped from hut to hut, arousing their kinsmen and advising them that the Americans were on Erikub, ready and willing to remove them to a haven free from bombing. Quickly but silently the 700 rolled up their mats and gathered their poultry and pigs. These, together with the women and children, were dumped in the tiny outriggers.

The silent flotilla tacked straight into the Erikub lagoon. At daylight, the women and children and the infirm were hauled aboard the warships. After a long journey, the human cargo was pulled ashore on the beach of another atoll, where they receive a resounding welcome from hundreds of other Marshallese so recently freed of the Japanese yoke.

Stage Celebration

Later the natives told the American authorities they desired to stage a great celebration to commemorate their liberation.

It was my pleasure to witness this celebration, which consisted of intricate dances with singing chorus, each dance created to depict various scenes of their subjugation by the Japes, the enemy's cruelty, the coming of the Americans and the killing of the enemy. The dances resembled a Harlem rug cutting in grass skirts and an untutored rendition of the "Anvil Chorus."

Paper Reports Prison Camp 'Kangaroo Trials'

Lethbridge, Alberta, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Lethbridge *Herald* said today that "kangaroo court-martials" have been held by the Gestapo in German prisoner-of-war camps in Canada.

There were merciless beatings, tortures and starvation, and even death was decreed, the paper said, adding:

"In some instances, it is learned, the Gestapo ordered some of its victims to commit suicide. When they refused they were severely battered, pounded and kicked into helplessness by bullying agents of Hitler."

At one time the Gestapo's word was law in the camps, but with the series of defeats of Hitler's armies its power declined among the prisoners, the paper said.

3 Reported Killed In Aircraft Crash

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 2 (AP)—Police here said today that three men had been killed and two others injured in the crash of a United States aircraft which smashed into woods about a mile off a road two miles from here.

An ambulance was sent to the scene from the RCAF station at Reserve, but it was expected it would be some time before the men could be reached.

"Nazi Rats" Declared Fleeing "Hitler Ship"

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—In a broadcast from Moscow a spokesman for the Soviet-sponsored Free Germany National Committee said tonight that Nazi leaders were fleeing to Spain and South America by submarine on the pretext of "secret missions."

"Single passengers with a remarkable amount of luggage travel on these trips in an allegedly diplomatic or economic capacity. In reality these people are mostly Nazi rats leaving the sinking Hitler ship or they are agents preparing for the flight of these men or bringing foreign bonds to safe quarters."

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, urged submarine commanders ordered on such missions to head for a British or French port.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 305 miles (from west of Kleve).

2—Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 570 miles (from south of Bologna).

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 2, 1940—German artillery continues to shell Dover; residents take daily refuge in ancient caves once used as wine vaults. Germans acknowledge British planes have caused fire damage to cities in western Reich.

Bulgar Troops Must Be Taken Back, Hull Says

Withdrawal of Forces From Greece, Yugoslavia Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, (AP)—Secretary of State Hull prodded Bulgaria today to speed withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Greece and Yugoslavia.

He said at a news conference that we can't help but notice reports that Bulgaria doesn't seem in any hurry to get the troops out.

Withdrawal of these forces, it was learned, is one of the terms being prepared for the former Axis satellite. Bulgaria asked for an armistice Sept. 8, immediately after Russia had declared war on her.

Working on Terms

However, the European advisory commission is still working on armistice terms. Asked what was causing the delay, Hull said the terms were in process of preparation.

As far as they have been completed, it was reported elsewhere, the terms put Bulgaria back within her 1939 boundaries. Slices of Bulgarian territory claimed by Greece are said to be left as Bulgarian for the time being, with the possibility left open for readjustment at the peace conference.

There is no specific provision for reparations as in the Romanian and Finnish armistices, it was understood, beyond the clause that Greece and Yugoslavia, which have suffered most at Bulgaria's hands, can raise the question later.

No Occupation Planned

It appears unlikely at this point that there will be any Allied military occupation of Bulgaria, although Allied troops will demand freedom of passage.

An Allied control commission is expected to be established to administer the armistice and direct return of loot and of war criminals to liberated countries.

Hull was also asked at his news conference about the ouster of an Bulgarian capital by a Russian Allied military mission from the commander. He said the matter has been straightened out and that it was a misunderstanding of no special importance.

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HULL ADMITS ROW WITH REDS IN SOFIA

Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that the ejection of an Allied military mission from Bulgaria by a Russian commander had required a little attention but that he thought the matter had now been straightened out. The mission went into Bulgaria to handle Anglo-American interests, and some authorities here said that the Russian military commander had not been properly advised.

Discussing the incident at his news conference, Mr. Hull said he expected the mission would be permitted to re-enter Bulgaria as a result of arrangements made by Washington and London with Moscow. He also reported that Allied armistice terms for Bulgaria would be ready in due course and that, meanwhile, he could not help but notice the lack of speed with which Bulgaria was pulling out of Greece and Yugoslavia.

Commenting on London reports of differences of British and American policy regarding Argentina, Mr. Hull said it was not necessary for this country to consult with Great Britain before banning northbound ships of the American merchant marine from Argentine ports. He told the correspondents that it was not necessary to go into these matters with Great Britain except in instances where there was a joint relation between the two governments.

Mr. Hull, 73 years old today, observed his birthday by working as usual.

Army Loses 42,000 Planes During War

Operating Losses Twice As Many as Combat Losses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Approximately 42,000 airplanes have been lost by the Army Air Forces since Pearl Harbor, the closed today, with operational losses accounting for twice as many as combat operations.

Since the start of the war, General H. H. Arnold said in a summary, the Air Forces have dropped a million tons of bombs on the enemy and destroyed more than 27,000 of his planes.

A total of 27,400 planes have been lost as the result of what the Army describes as "other than combat causes" since Pearl Harbor —17,500 in the United States. Presumably a substantial part of the planes lost in the United States were in training operations. Crashes occurring during the routine transfer of aircraft or personnel and the accidental destruction of planes on the ground accounted for a smaller proportion. In overseas operation, 9,900 have been lost elsewhere than in combat.

The 14,600 aircraft lost on combat missions included only powered aircraft. Gliders used in air borne operations were not included in the figure because they are viewed as expendable material.

The battle casualty total for the air forces since the start of the war is about 72,000 dead, wounded, missing or prisoners. (The overall casualty total for the entire Army, including all branches of the service, now is in excess of 337,000).

In addition to the 27,000 enemy planes definitely destroyed by the AAF, Arnold said that 6,000 others probably were destroyed and 10,000 damaged.

—and 5,300 non-battle casualties made up of dead, missing, sick and injured.

Over all plane losses amount to approximately 42,000. Of these 14,600 aircraft have been lost on combat missions and an additional 9,900 have been lost overseas from non-combat causes. In the continental United States 17,500 planes have been lost.

Of the total bomb tonnage, Arnold said, approximately 175,000 tons were concentrated on aircraft factories and related plants and air fields, 140,000 on oil plants, ball-bearing works and other industrial targets and the remainder against shipping and military installations and in direct support of ground troops.

AAF planes overseas have flown 13,900,000 hours, consuming more than 2,000,000,000 gallons of 100-octane gasoline.

Millionth Bomb Ton Dropped

Nearly Half Showered Down by Army Air Force Since D Day, Gen. Arnold Says.

Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Army Air Forces has dropped its millionth ton of bombs in this war, it announced today. This total was reached on September 28 in the attack on the synthetic oil refinery at Merseberg-Leuna, in the center of Germany.

Almost half the total, 432,000 tons, has been dropped since D day on June 6, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the AAF, reported.

Citing figures covering all bombings from December 7, 1941, to September 28 of this year in all theaters, Gen. Arnold noted that hitting the enemy with this great tonnage has not been without cost.

There have been 72,000 Air Forces battle casualties—dead, missing, prisoners and wounded

Yank Wins Highest Award In 1st Day Of Fighting

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—The first day of battle for an 18-year-old infantryman, now dead, won him the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Sergt. John Charles Squires, of Louisville, Ky., died in action on the Anzio beachhead a month after his first engagement without knowing that his conspicuous gallantry would win him the nation's highest military decoration.

The War Department announced the award yesterday, saying the medal would be given the boy's father, Leroy Y. Squires, at a ceremony to be announced later.

Volunteers For Job

Squires was a private first class and member of the 30th Infantry Regiment, Third Infantry Division, when his outfit was assigned on April 23 to clear the enemy out of a pass north of Padiglione, Italy —to establish an outpost and hold the position until relieved.

A platoon moved forward under heavy artillery and mortar fire which eventually began to disorganize the group with casualties. But an advance element was further up and concern was felt about its position. Squires volunteered to advance to it to see how it was making out.

Rounds Up Stragglers

He crawled through an area of exploding shells, got the information and then, acting on his own knowledge, rounded up a group of stragglers and led them into action as a squad. Later when his own platoon had been cut to only 14 men, Squires made another dash through shell-fire and barbed wire to get reinforcements. During his roving he picked up a German machine gun with ammunition. Squires used this gun to assist in fighting off German counterattacks. When the gun jammed, Squires consulted a captured German officer and found how to fix it.

During a lull in the counterattacks, Squires made a series of single-handed forays beyond the American outposts, during which he captured and brought back 13 more enemy machine guns and 21 Germans. When the Germans started a new counterattack the following night, they were cut down by the fire of their own machine guns. In that counterattack, Squires used both a captured machine gun and some potato-masher grenades, former property of the Nazis, to kill three Germans and wound a number of others.

Observers See Japs Fighting Holding War

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—Running far ahead of schedule, with early invasion of the Philippines likely, the Pacific war is nearing a showdown stage, but the end is not in sight.

Strategy adopted by the Japanese high command when American forces land in the Philippines may indicate the future course of the war. Two possibilities ont:

1. The Japanese may elect to throw major strength into an effort to retain those islands. They are rich in raw materials and also stand as a bulwark of defense for shipping lanes to other enemy-held supply sources to the south.

2. The enemy may conserve his machines of war and choose to fight a holding war.

Supplies Piled Up

Many observers believe firmly that the second course is likely to be chosen. They point out that Japan has had an opportuntiy in the last two years to pile up vast quantities of supplies.

With those added supplies, it is wholly probable that Japan, even without addition of any new material whatsoever, could continue to wage effective warfare for many months, possibly years.

Those who feel that the Japanese will attempt to draw out the war—in hopes that the American people will tire of war and agree to a negotiated peace—cite also the cold statistics of supply.

Supply Lines Shorten

As the victorious Allied forces drive the Japanese back, enemy supply lines become shorter and shorter. Conversely, Allied lines grow, adding to the problems of movement of supplies and men.

When—and where—the big surface engagement long sought by American naval men will be fought, depends also upon the decision of the enemy command after the Philippine campaign opens. It could be that a naval battle will come there.

But, purely from the viewpoint of sound military judgment, it is considered more likely that the fleet will be conserved for protection of the shortening supply lines. If that is done the battered merchant fleet probably could be convoyed in sufficient strength along shorter lines, to keep the enemy war machine running.

Air Bases Held Vital

Aerial blows against Japan's industries, certainly will play a big part in the final crushing of that enemy. But, excepting the Superfortresses, no planes yet have been able to deliver heavy blows against Japanese industrial centers. Bases in China could help, but there, for the present at least, the outlook is not bright, with Japanese armies forcing abandonment of air bases rather than establishment of new ones.

That Japanese army hasn't been tested on a large scale by any American ground forces, but military men agree it is a well-trained and well-equipped fighting force.

Osmena And Roosevelt Talk

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippine Government in exile, conferred with President Roosevelt today, but declined to tell reporters the reason for his visit to the White House. He was accompanied by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of insular affairs.

U. S. NAVY REGIME SET UP ON ANGAUR

Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Enemy resistance has dwindled on Angaur, in the Palau Islands, to a point at which the Navy has established a military Government for the area, and only the wiping out of a few troops, holed up in caves, remains.

A communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said "Military Government was proclaimed on Anguar Island on September 30 as mopping up operations proceeded on Anguar and Peliliu. A few fanatical enemy troops . . . continued to resist with small arms fire. On the same day Corsairs of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing bombed the airfield on Babelthuap Island. Anti-aircraft fire was intense.

"On September 30, 9,076 enemy troops had been killed on Peleliu and 1,075 on Anguar, while a total of 187 prisoners have been captured on the two islands.

"Seventh Army Air Force Liberators on September 29 dropped approximately thirty-seven tons of bombs on Moen and Eten islands in Truk atoll. Anti-aircraft fire was meager. Another formation of Seventh Army Air Force Liberators bombed runways and airdrome facilities at Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands on September 30. Anti-aircraft fire was moderate, but eight aggressive enemy fighters intercepted our planes. One of the Liberators was shot down while several of the others were damaged.

Corsairs of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing attacked gun positions on Jaluit Atoll in the Marshalls with thirty-three tons of bombs on September 30. In the attack a small raft was sunk after strafing. Heavy anti-aircraft fire damaged one of the Corsairs.

HONOR GEN. GRISWOLD

Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Major-Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, whose wife, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Griswold, lives at Cranford, N. J., was announced last night by the Navy Department. The citation read:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility as commanding general, XIV Corps, and as commander, Bouganville landing forces, from December 15, 1943, to June 5, 1944. Exercising splendid initiative, superior tactical ability and brilliant leadership throughout this period of vital offensive operations, Major-Gen. Griswold skillfully co-ordinated the activities of Army, Navy and Allied units, enabling our forces to exert their greatest strength against the enemy and administer a series of crushing defeats despite extremely difficult terrain and adverse weather conditions. By his sound judgment and thorough understanding of the problems involved in combined operations, he contributed materially to the neutralization of the last and most formidable Japanese stronghold in the Solomon Islands and to the continued success of the Allied campaign in the strategic South Pacific area."

NAVY CASUALTY

Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 183 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 65,234 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 25,779 are reported dead, 25,268 wounded, 9,707 missing, and 4,480 prisoners of war. Included in today's list are the following with their next of kin:

NELSON MAY GO TO MEXICO, S. A.

Businessman Ambassador To Latin America Next Job

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—Expanded industrialization of Mexico and certain South American countries reportedly is among the major projects to be placed in the hands of Donald M. Nelson in his future role as Presidential emissary for "post-war economic cooperation with other nations."

Nelson will work outside the State Department and Foreign Economic Administration, it was reliably stated, and will perform his economic liaison job mainly by moving between President Roosevelt and the heads of foreign governments. He probably will be a member of President Roosevelt's personal staff.

Mexico After China

The former War Production Board chairman is expected to turn his attention to Mexico when his present White House assignment—that of spurring China's war industry and planning Chinese post-war industrial expansion—is farther advanced.

Subsequently, it is understood, he has hopes of helping broaden the base of industry in the more southerly Latin American countries with the same ultimate aim—the stimulation of trade between this country and others. WPB associates pointed out that while it was under Nelson's leadership that agency already has taken steps to help both Mexico and Brazil with industrial expansion.

Nelson is no longer interested in running a government agency, according to friends, and therefore can be ruled out as a possible choice for leadership of any present agency or any new one set up to handle reconversion or demobilization.

Has Hull's Confidence

The former Sears Roebuck vice-chairman is said to enjoy the confidence of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, a fortunate circumstance in view of the fact that the "businessman ambassador" role would require him to cut across the agency lines of State and Commerce departments, FEA, the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and other units concerned with foreign policy and foreign trade.

There were indications that he might have a part in fostering industrial rebuilding of war-devastated Europe.

To Start On Modest Scale

The proposed Mexican project is expected to start on a modest scale with this country helping in the financing and spreading into additional industrial fields if the opening moves prove successful.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter accepting Nelson's WPB resignation and asking him to take another post noted that "the economic well-being of other countries is essential to the prosperity of this nation in providing jobs for workers and export outlets."

Vets To Get Priority On Building Materials

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—Immediate priority aid for honorably discharged veterans of World War II for building or remodeling their homes was announced today by the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency.

The action is expected to relieve the housing problem of returning servicemen, who are not eligible for admittance to war housing projects unless they are engaged in war work.

Veterans were advised to file applications with the nearest office of the Federal Housing Administration.

Three Senators See Universal Service

1944

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—Three Senators predicted today some type of peacetime conscription for the young men of America.

But the divergence of ideas about the form it should take indicates that the necessary legislation would have a long, twisting route to follow. A program for a year's military service for every able-bodied youth might be diluted by educational and physical training.

For It, Maybank Says

As for compulsory peacetime military training, Senator Maybank (D., S. C.) declared:

"I'm for it all the way. I think we're going to get it."

Senator Downey (D., Cal.) said he thought the idea "deserves and will receive careful consideration," but he questioned whether the training should be entirely military.

Senator Johnson (D., Colo.) suggested additional educational opportunities might well be provided along with any military training, perhaps through expansion of the Reserve Officers Training Corps or the Civilian Military Training Corps.

"Valuable To Men"

"I think a year's training would be valuable so far as the men are concerned," Johnson said.

"But as a defense measure I think it's absolutely a failure. There are at least three other things more important to defense," he added, listing these as:

1. An adequate stockpile of metals needed for war, and by that he means a supply that would last through six years of war.

2. An efficient research program for the continued development of new planes, ships and weapons of all sorts.

3. The establishment in the State or War Departments or both of an intelligence division that would "let us know exactly what all our potential enemies are doing."

Like Marshall's Plan

Both Johnson and Maybank said they liked Gen. George C. Marshall's proposal for a small professional, standing army. They said it could be kept up through rotation of youths who go through a year's military service.

Maybank said the military training would be valuable not only from the standpoint of preparedness, but also in building up the health of America.

Downey was apprehensive about a purely military program, however, on grounds it might invite such programs in other countries and thus build up a martial spirit in the world.

KRUG PUSHES WPB PLAN FOR V-E DAY

Washington, October 2 (A. P.).—Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board pressed ahead today with his plans to drop 350 orders controlling industry as soon as Germany falls, but without giving the automobile industry priority now on machine tools.

Mrs. Krug, successor to Donald M. Nelson at the WPB, told an interviewer that "we haven't the man power now to make the machine tools" which auto makers have asked to get them off to a fast start on making passenger cars after victory in Europe.

Motor company heads have said that they can not get delivery on machine tool orders unless these orders had priority standings and that suppliers say they can't fill some of the orders otherwise until next June.

In announcing that 350 of the existing 500 WPB orders governing industry would be dropped on V-E day, Krug said:

"Except for military requirements, which must be protected at any cost until victory over Japan is secured, it is expected that essential needs will by and large be met without Government control, either restrictive or supporting."

AID TO WAR VICTIMS

1943-1944

Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Americans have given more than $175,000,000 to aid war victims in more than twenty countries, including $40,000,000 for Great Britain, the largest total for any country, it was announced today by Joseph E. Davies.

Mr. Davies, chairman of President Roosevelt's War Relief Control Board, made his statement in connection with the second national War Fund drive, being conducted this month.

Totals of the amount of war relief showed other major voluntary gifts from Americans, apart from Red Cross donations, were distributed as follows: Russia, $30,000,000; China, $20,000,000; Palestine, $12,000,000; Greece, $12,000,000; Poland, $9,000,000; France, $4,500,000, and Yugoslavia, $2,000,000.

Date Set For Overseas Christmas Packages

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—October 14 will be the last day for mailing Christmas packages to men and women overseas. The deadline had been announced as October 15, but that date falls on Sunday and the Postoffice Department said today that postoffices will not be open.

Pan American Airways Accused by Rickenbacker

He Charges 'World Monopoly' at C. A. B. Hearing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP).—Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., testifying today at a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on air routes to Latin America, termed Pan American Airways, Inc., a "world monopoly," and opposed air-line operations by steamship companies. He also presented a last-minute revision of Eastern's plans to serve international routes.

Lawyers for several other applicant companies protested Captain Rickenbacker's appearance on the stand, contending Eastern's new program had been presented without sufficient notice and that copies of the Rickenbacker testimony were circulated only a short time before today's session.

Counsel for Grace Lines, Inc., Fred M. Knauer, called for adjournment before the World War ace appeared as opening witness for Eastern. The request was denied by examiner Francis Brown, who added, however, that Eastern's late announcement of a change of plans was "highly unfortunate."

The company's withdrawal of all proposed routes to South America came as an unexpected development in the hearing. Postponement of plans to serve Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and other principal Latin-American cities was attributed by Captain Rickenbacker to changing world conditions and his belief that the war's duration "now seems even longer than I thought a year or two ago."

JOHNSTON SAYS HIGHER WAGES ARE DANGEROUS

U.S. Chamber of Commerce Head Opposes Lifting Ceilings Now.

N. A. M. VIEW ALSO IS HEARD

Congressman Warns Vinson Any Change in Little Steel Scale Must Be Legislated.

Washington, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said today in a statement prepared for the War Labor Board that he favors high wages, but opposes lifting the existing wage ceilings because, he argued, that might lead to inflation, then to deflation.

"After the last war, we had inflation, followed by deflation," he said. "We must avoid that mistake this time."

Mr. Johnston appeared as an industry spokesman at the WLB hearings on the demands of labor for wage increases which would crack the Little Steel Formula, keystone of the nation's wage-stabilization policy. Mr. Johnston said that the war had brought increased earnings both to business and labor, but it should not be forgotten "that we are borrowing against the future, and that, as a nation, we will have to pay in the future."

In addition to an inflationary danger, Mr. Johnston said, an increase in basic wage rates would multiply the post-war problems for industry—higher costs immediately would be saddled onto consumer industries on which, in the post-war era, "we must rely to increase employment and consumer goods." Also, he said, the wage increases would be imposed at a time when post-war production costs "are complete."

Expressing a belief that most firms would want to increase hourly wage rates after the war if they can, Mr. Johnston said that he would advocate progressive wage increases "as improved methods permit increased production." Mr. Johnston reported last night that the chamber has adopted a broad social security program based on a referendum which he said showed that hundreds of thousands of business men want security expanded.

A policy statement added that "however desirable and necessary a social security program may be, it is no substitute for productive employment."

Views of N. A. M. Head.

The president of the National called on the WLB to be fair to those who fight as well as those who work for victory by standing firm on the Little Steel wage formula.

Asserting that neither a general wage increase nor a general price increase would be in the public interest now, Robert M. Gaylord added in a statement prepared for submission to the board:

"It is unfortunate that a decision on this issue has been postponed until this time when circumstances make it a political football."

Contending that only 25 per cent of the nation's workers would benefit by relaxation of wage controls, Mr. Gaylord said all workers would have to pay the bill.

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Two Interested Groups.

Businessmen, he said, fall into two groups:

Those who could pay higher wages out of excess profits and those who could remain in business only by adding the pay increases to their selling prices.

In the case of the first group, he asserted, "so long as excess profits taxes are set at 95 per cent the Treasury, not the employer, will then take the loss of virtually all reduction in business profits resulting from higher wages.'

On the second class "either prices will have to be increased or else these companies will go out of business and their workers will join the unemployed."

Representative Monroney (D.-Okla.), a ranking member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, insisted meanwhile today that Congress should have a chance to approve or disapprove any modification of the Little Steel formula. Mr. Monroney, an administration leader on price control and subsidy legislation, expressed his views in a letter to Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilizer.

"To break through the Little Steel formula now would result in a general upward movement of all prices of great enough degree to cancel out all, or almost all, of the real purchasing power of any increase," the Oklahoman asserted. This disturbance would occur at a time when the battle against inflation is almost won and a "goal line fumble now would result in losing this battle," Mr. Monroney declared, adding that "it would set the stage for a chaotic economic situation that would make reconversion and re-establishment of a sound and healthy civilian economy impossible.

"Because wages and prices are

tied together so closely, I would like to insist that before any modification of the Little Steel formula is made, that Congress be given a chance to approve or disapprove this important step."

WPB Given Authority On End Of Arms Making

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt today transferred to the War Production Board the authority to determine when privately owned war plants and armament-making equipment are no longer necessary for war purposes.

Prior to the executive order, the authority was held by the Secretaries of War and Navy.

The "certificates of non-necessity" issued in such cases are needed by the owners of the plant facilities—whose total value now exceeds $6,000,000,000—so that they can calculate depreciation for purposes of income and excess profits taxes.

Rumely Gets Indictment Of Willful Default

Would Not Give Documents to House Committee.

OCT 3 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. (AP)—Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who refused to give the House Campaign Expenditures Committee a record of contributions to the Committee for Constitutional Government, was indicted today under a law against "willful default" in production of subpoenaed documents.

Rumely is executive secretary of the committee, organized by Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher. He refused the committee's demand for the subscription list on the ground that the group is educational and not political and therefore, he said, outside the committee's jurisdiction.

Misdemeanor Charged

The offense alleged is a misdemeanor, with a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

When he refused to produce the list of financial supporters last week, Rumely told the committee his organization had made no political campaign contributions. He offered a list of expenditures but said the organization was prepared to defend the secrecy of its contributors list in court if necessary. He said he was taking that position to protect committee supporters from possible "reprisals."

Gannett, who was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940, told the House committee Sept. 7 that the organization was set up for educational purposes.

In a statement after the indictment was returned by a District of Columbia grand jury, Rumely asserted that the citation which preceded the indictment was not voted on by Congress and that it was "mainly the work of Mr. Clinton Anderson, a fanatical partisan who is misusing the powers of a congressional committee."

Anderson is Chairman

Rep. Anderson (D-NM) is chairman of the House committee.

"It was obvious when we said 'no' to the dragnet subpoena that the indictment would be the price we must pay to curb the invasion of a basic right, the law abiding citizens' right to be let alone," Rumely's statement said. "x x x Neither the House of Representatives nor the whole Congress can, by setting up a committee of a few of its members, as Mr. Anderson's resolution did, lawfully abolish the section of the Bill of Rights which reads: 'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

Anderson, commenting on Rumelys description of him as "a fanatical partisan," said Rumely "overlooked the fact that the subpoena was issued by a committee on which there are four Democrats, and three Republicans, and that it was issued by unanimous vote of the committee, all members being present."

Rumely Refused in 1938

Rumely, Anderson said, had refused in 1938 to furnish copies of organization records to the Black-Minton committee of the Senate, when it was inestigating lobbying activities in connection with a bill calling for reorganization of the federal government.

"Our record show," Anderson said, that "Dr. Rumely was subpoenaed by that committee, after having refused to turn over to two committee investigators his records."

Anderson Rumely at that time was connected with a committee known as the committee for the nation.

Brought to Washington at that time, Rumely still refused to turn his records over to the Senate committee which did not press the action further, Anderson said.

He quoted Rumely as saying at that time: "'When the dragon was defied, it evaporated.'"

Navy Officer Describes Brawl With Unionists

Says Fight In Hotel After Roosevelt Speech Was Over Refusal To Favor Reelection

OCT 3 1944

Washington, Oct 2 (AP)—A story of how fists flew in the Statler Hotel after President Roosevelt made his opening campaign address to the Teamsters Union was told today by a young navy lieutenant.

The lieutenant, Randolph Dickins, Jr., 23, said he and a companion were beset by a group of men who described themselves as Teamsters union members and who were angered because the officers wouldn't declare in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's reelection.

Knocked 4 Or 5 Down

In the resulting melee, Dickins said, he knocked four or five men "to the deck." One of the group later informed him, he said, that he had "beaten a personal friend of the President" and would be severely punished.

Dickins said he could not identify a picture of Daniel Tobin, head of the AFL teamsters union, as that of anybody in the melee.

Tobin, in New York, denied being in any such fight or knowing anything about it. Stephen Early, White House secretary, denied published reports that Tobin called him yesterday to urge suppression of information about it.

Recuperating At Bethesda

Lieutenant Dickins gave his account in a news conference at the Naval Medical Center at Bethseda, wher he is recuperating from malaria and combat fatigue.

It all started, he related, when he and another officer, whom he declined to identify, went to the Statler Hotel about 11.30 P. M. September 23, expecting to attend a dance, but found that function had been postponed in favor of the teamsters union dinner.

They made inquiries among a group of several hundred men outside the ballroom. Dickins said, and several "accosted us, telling us they were members of the teamsters' union and the President had just made a fine speech. They asked us what political party we belonged to and who we would like to see elected in November.

"We retorted that it was none of their business."

Asked Opinion Of Unions

The crowd around them grew, Dickins said, and kept firing questions about political opinion in the navy, and what the men in the services thought about unions.

When he and his companion persisted in refusal to answer questions, the lieutenant said, several of the questioners "accused us of being disloyal to the service and to our Commander in Chief."

He said he and his friend tried to leave but became separated and he saw his companion "had been pushed down into a chair and was being held there while several men appeared to be arguing with him."

One big fellow, Dickens said, took a swing at his seated friend, and Dickens started to the rescue.

Hit In The Eye While Pinioned

"Immediately I was grasped from behind," he said, "and while pinioned one of the group that was near me hit me in the left eye, thus preventing me from getting any nearer to my friend.

"Infuriated by this attack, I lifted my leg in such a manner to force the fellow behind me to release me. I then proceeded to attack the man who hit me in the eye. While fighting this man I was constantly surrounded by men of this group who kept swinging at me. I knocked this first man to the deck and was immediately attacked by another man with whom I proceeded to do the same."

He said he fought his way to his friend who by this time was "being held down inside a telephone booth," still fighting from his sitting position.

Called President's Friend

Several bellboys broke in and stopped the fracas, and the Shore Patrol was called. As the patrol escorted the two officers away, Dickins said, a man in the crowd "told us that I had beaten up a personal friend of the President and that he was going to take the matter up with the higher authorities and see that we got severe punishment."

Dickens told his story slowly, as though dictating a statement. Shown the picture of Tobin later, he said he could not recognize it and was "sure I didn't hit a man with glasses."

Dickins, 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighing 180, was born in El Paso, Texas. His wife and young son live in Bradenton, Fla. He played football for the University of Miami.

He wears ribbons for the Caribbean and Pacific, and was in the battle of Midway.

At the time of the hotel melee he was on "shore leave" which convalescents at the hospital can have on request. In answer to a question, he said he had not been drinking.

Denial Amplified

In New York, Tobin supplemented his denial with a lengthy statement he read at a news conference in the offices of the Democratic National Committee.

He said "the whole tale is a baseless, contemptible falsehood," including the report that he had telephoned the White House.

"Moreover, if I were foolish enough to telephone the White House they would have the right to think that I was crazy because they could not influence the newspapers to keep from printing a story in their columns . . . ," Tobin said.

"I can only ascribe the linking of my name with the so-called episode to a desire to convey the impression that the International Teamsters' Union and their officers who were honored by the President's attendance and address . . . are composed of a class of American citizens unworthy of citizenship and that I, as chief official and general president of that international union, am not a man of character and decency."

F.D.R. MANAGEMENT HAILED BY TRUMAN

President Recommended For 'Biggest Job In The World'

Hillman says if vote is as heavy as in 1940, Dewey will be "worst-defeated candidate in our times"..... *Page 11*

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—For "the biggest job in the world," Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, tonight recommended President Roosevelt as a man of experience and proven leadership.

In a radio address the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee declared that "we wouldn't be fighting and winning the kind of war we are fighting and winning—if it weren't for Roosevelt's experience in big jobs." It is no accident, Truman said, that "this has been the best-managed war."

Without the quality of leadership, the Senator asserted, no man is fitted for the world's biggest job—the Presidency. Mr. Roosevelt showed his, he said, in choosing the right men for the right jobs—men like Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King and his War and Navy secretaries.

He "Has It"

They were selected for ability, not on a partisan political basis, Truman said, and he called that "Democratic leadership."

"Either a man has it—or he hasn't," he said. "America knows that Franklin Delano Roosevelt has it. I think you'll agree we're going to need this kind of leadership in the next four years."

The Missourian said crossroads lie ahead, one way leading back to normal for the few and hunger for the many, the other to years in which the Government recognizes jobs, security and the needs of the many as its responsibilities.

"It won't be any accident that we find ourselves on the right road," he asserted. "Reconversion and the jobs and security are matters for a man who has already looked and thought and planned ahead. For a man with the kind of greatness the times will most certainly demand. I submit that that means a big man—a mighty big man—a Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Plans 3 October Speeches

Earlier Senator Truman had announced that he would make speeches at Caruthersville, Mo., October 7; New Orleans, October 11, and Los Angeles, October 16.

Truman is undertaking a transcontinental political swing, but details of the trip beyond Los Angeles have not been completed.

The Senator said he hoped to see a game or two of the World Series in St. Louis at the end of the week, then go to Caruthersville to attend an American Legion fair.

BURTON AND BALL DIFFER ON DEWEY

Former Says New Yorker Would Help Foreign Policy

Washington, Oct. 2 (AP)—Senator Burton (R., Ohio) asserted today that he had "no hesitancy at all" in indorsing Thomas E. Dewey's Presidential candidacy because election of the New York Governor "would be helpful to our foreign policy."

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) announced last week that he could not at this time campaign for Dewey because the Governor had failed to satisfy him in his position on foreign affairs.

Burton and Ball were the Republican half of the "B2H2" Senate quartet—the Democrats were Hill, of Alabama, and Hatch, of New Mexico—which strongly advocated committing the United States to participation in a world organization to enforce peace.

Arranges Several Addresses

Where as Ball said he would not speak for Dewey, Burton said he had offered all of October to the Republican National Committee and the Ohio State Committee and had lined up "quite a number" of addresses.

To reporters who inquired why he thought Dewey's election would strengthen America's foreign policy, Burton remarked that the Senate will be anti-Roosevelt for the next two years and Republican for the two ensuing years.

"Our greatest problem," he said, "is going to be to get agreement between the President and two thirds of the Senate. To get full cooperation on foreign policy we need an anti-Roosevelt President.

Sees Prejudices Lowered

"It will eliminate personalities, prejudices and partisanship to a greater extent if we have a Republican President than if we don't."

Burton said he felt that the Senate was convinced of the need for a sound, firm, constructive foreign policy and actually had declared for one when it adopted the Connolly foreign-policy resolution, which pledged maintenance of international security.

"If we just have sense enough to keep the Allies together and the various branches of our own Government together," the Senator declared, "we're going to have peace."

Ball To Explain Stand

Minneapolis, Oct. 2 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), storm center of Minnesota Republican circles since his announcement of non-support for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency, will speak over Radio Station KSTP in explanation of his stand Wednesday at 7.45 P. M., the station announced today.

FLURRY MADE BY PAMPHLET

Both Parties Annoyed By

Press Research, Inc. Book

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—A 95-page pamphlet entitled "Special Report No. 1, Thomas E. Dewey" which the Democratic National Committee said it used for "source material" caused a flurry in Democratic and Republican campaign headquarters today.

Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, expressed disapproval of statements in the booklet criticizing former national chairman James A. Farley, Col. John J. Bennett, now head of the committee's veterans' division, and Edward J. Flynn, national committeeman for New York. Hannegan said he would have those statements expunged from any copies used by the committee.

Dewey 'Deal' With Flynn

The pamphlet, published by Press Research, Inc., of Washington, D. C., called Bennett "Farley's anti-New Deal candidate" against Dewey in the 1942 Gubernatorial election and charged that "the Dewey machine has profited considerably through a deal with Flynn." Democratic leader in the Bronx.

Hannegan said that the objectionable references were confined to two pages and added: "I suppose the other 93 pages are fairly accurate."

He said he had no knowledge as to how the booklet came to the committee because "information against Dewey comes to us from all over." He added that the committee had spent no money on the pamphlet and denied earlier reports that copies of it had been burned.

Called PAC Branch

At Republican national headquarters, Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., interpreted the use of the pamphlet as bringing into the open what he called a "serious breach between responsible Democratic leaders and the Hillman-Browder forces within the party."

"Press Research," Brownell said, "is a branch of the Political Action Committee."

He added that *Editor and Publisher*, newspaper trade publication, had asserted that the Press Research organization was established as a propaganda service for the PAC and that Sidney Hillman, PAC chairman, last July appointed Nelson Poynter, publisher of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) *Times*, as head of the organization.

PAC Has No Comment

No comment was available from PAC headquarters in New York. Earlier, the office of Press Research in Washington said it had no comment.

Bennett said in a formal statement regarding references to him in the pamphlet:

"The story is a repetition of the dirty smear used against me by the bigots in the 1942 Gubernatorial campaign. The only truth in all the references to me is that I was nominated for Governor."

Five Million Parcels Go Overseas By New York

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—A total og 5,338,604 Christmas parcels for men and women in the armed forces overseas were turned over to the army postoffice port of embarkation by the New York Postoffice during the first half of the 30-day mailing period, the postmaster's office said today.

It was an increase of 3,438,344 over last year, according to the announcement.

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Hopkins Asks Removal Of Excess Profit Tax To Assure Employment

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Removal of excess profit taxes and other means of encouraging private enterprise, rather than continued government spending, are urged by Harry L. Hopkins, close confidant of President Roosevelt, to assure post-war employment and security.

Hopkins, who outlines his program in the November American magazine, has been a close adviser of President Roosevelt throughout his three terms. He returned to his job as special assistant to the President last July after a six-months illness and convalescence.

The opportunity to work, Hopkins says, must be provided "through the dynamics of our way of life, by increased production, increased earning, and increased private spending . . . competition through free enterprise can help destroy poverty in America."

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Mitchel Field Hospital

Mitchel Field, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt today told convalescent servicemen at the hospital here "to bear with us at home because we may not be able to understand how you men feel who have been so close to war."

Accompanied by Col. Douglas Johnston, post commandant, Mrs. Roosevelt visited the hospital wards, stopped to chat with the wounded and attended a short performance of a Broadway production, performed ... the post theater.

General Denig Praises Job Of Reporting War

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 2 (AP). Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, director of public relations of the United States Marine Corps, said tonight, "The American press has been the most accurate, industrious and ingenious in the world in reporting the war," and "the all-out effort of journalism has paced the all-out effort of the nation."

39 Ships Built in September

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP).—Thirty-nine ships were delivered by East Coast shipyards during September, ... F. McInnis, Maritime Commission regional director of construction for the East Coast announced today.

HILLMAN SEES BIG MAJORITY

All Needed, He Says, Is Vote As Heavy As In 1940

Atlantic City, Oct. 2 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, said today that if the vote in the November election "is as heavy as in 1940 — about 50,000,000 — Dewey will be the worst-defeated candidate in our times."

Addressing the national convention of the CIO's Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Hillman said: "We of organized labor must realize what is at stake November 7, not only for labor and the nation but for the world."

The PAC, he said, had been called un-American "because we asked people to register so they could vote—the lowest thing we can do from the viewpoint of the vested interests."

"Designed To Cloud" Issues

The attack on the PAC, he said, was "designed to cloud the real issues—winning the war and after victory.

"They dare not face these issues, so they resort to a smear campaign —a campaign of villification that makes PAC responsible for all our ills.

"I wonder that they haven't yet blamed us for the recent hurricane."

Discussing the war, Hillman said, "Let no one say, as Mr. Dewey is trying to make the country believe, that the war already is won. How soon and at what cost it will be won will depend on our leadership in these times of the greatest world catastrophe.

"It would be a tragedy if by the default of our not casting ballots one who is totally inexperienced and totally unprepared should come into office."

Dewey's Record Queried

Hillman said that Dewey's record as Governor "has shown him to be anything but an administrator or concerned with the problems of labor or the nation."

There will be 20,000,000 war workers and veterans seeking jobs when peace comes, Hillman said, and added, "what is Mr. Dewey's record in handling these problems? Why, for the last dozen years he has been too busy campaigning to have a record.

"We haven't heard from Mr. Dewey on the subject of full employment, but we know those who have assured him the nomination. We know what they think. Hoover's (former President Herbert Hoover) record is our only reference."

SMUGGLED TO U. S. VIA COFFIN, SHIP?

Belfast Girl, 17, Tells Story To Ohio Authorities

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 2 (AP)—Nineteen-year-old Elizabeth MacLeod, who told a bizarre story of being smuggled out of her native Ireland in a casket aboard a United States Army bomber, and a subsequent trip to America as stowaway on a Victory ship, was named today in three charges of illegally entering the United States.

Edwin B. Topmiller, inspector-in-charge of Youngstown's United States immigration office, said he charged the red-haired girl with entering this country without a passport, without a visa, and as a stowaway who evaded inspection.

"Hid Her In A Coffin"

Police Chief John B. Thomas quoted the girl as saying she spent three years seeking an American soldier who would marry her and "get me away from the air raids."

Six months ago, Thomas quoted her as saying she "persuaded an American colonel and a major to hide her in a coffin and transport her from Belfast to Scotland.

Smuggled Aboard Ship

"Sometime later I met a merchant marine from Youngstown, Ohio, who fell in love with me," Thomas said the girl told him. "He and another sailor smuggled me aboard their ship in a sailor's uniform."

She said she came ashore at Boston August 11 and the seaman brought her to Youngstown the following day. The police chief said the girl was arrested while police were searching for her roommate, a fugitive from a welfare home.

BRICKER ASSAILS FEDERAL PAY ROLL

GOP Candidate Says New Deal Hires More Near Election

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to give tax views in radio talk over 160 stations tonight.....Page 11

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, proposing a "thorough housecleaning" in Washington, asserted tonight that the Federal Government pay roll had been expanded under the present Administration from 560,000 employes to "the staggering total of almost 3,500,000."

And, the Republican candidate for Vice-President added "no one knows to what peak it will climb by November, but it seems likely that the level will be lifted still higher."

Scores Number Of Bureaucrats

The Ohio Governor, who came here from Bowling Green, Ky., on the first leg of a 9,250-mile Western tour, remarked at Ryman Auditorium:

"Steadily as the tides, the number of bureaucrats has grown larger and larger, revealing a peculiar vigor during the months immediately preceding an election. It is a New Deal axiom that every individual added to the Federal pay roll is equivalent to four additional votes for the fourth-term aspirations of Mr. Roosevelt."

In 1932, Bricker said, the Democrats promised to reduce drastically the number of Federal employes, but before the war increased personnel 65 per cent.

Suggests 5-Point Program

After asserting that "a thorough housecleaning is needed in Washington to clear out the excess and duplications," he suggested a five-point program of reform in the Federal personnel.

His proposals included: Allowing only elective officials and executive agency heads to make exemptions from civil-service regulations; a system of classification; vesting control of Federal employes in a responsible agency; assignment of employes to duties for which they best are fitted, and elimination of "partisan" politics" from their merit system.

Bricker declared that "the violation of civil service and the misuse of Federal employes is clearly shown as this campaign goes on," and said a letter, purportedly signed by a Democratic national committeeman, had been sent to Ohio employes of the United States Employment Service in a campaign-fund solicitation.

Cites Signature Of Horstman

The letter, which Bricker said bore the signature of Albert A. Horstman, who also is Ohio Democratic chairman, said in part:

"I want you, who are a part of the present Roosevelt Administration, to ask yourself what the defeat of our great President would mean to you. Unquestionably, if our opposition comes into power, they will replace many thousand incumbents with others. In the enclosed self-addressed envelope, please mail me a check or money order, now. Give all you can."

Horstman commented tonight at Dayton, Ohio, "the Ohio Republican Committee investigated and found I was within my rights." He also cited a statement two weeks ago, when the letter first became an Ohio issue.

"I am not a Federal employe and am at liberty to solicit funds from anyone," he said then. "The Hatch Act makes no claim that this can not be done. Federal and civil service employes can contribute to any campaign. The law says only that persons employed on the Federal pay roll, or a civil service employe cannot solicit from his fellow-employes."

The Governor said it was "partially true" that many new Federal employes are needed in war or war-related agencies, but added that the joint committee on reductions of non-essential Federal expenditures had estimated 300,000 Federal employes could be discharged without a loss of efficiency in the war effort.

"While the New Deal fights this campaign for power and jobs," Bricker concluded, "the Republican party fights for our country."

Quotes Rival On "Waste"

At Bowling Green the Republicans' No. 2 standard-bearer told an audience that Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, in 1941 and 1942 laid "charges of confusion, waste, lack of planning and unpreparedness at the feet" of President Roosevelt.

Citing magazine articles, official reports and speeches of the Missouri Senator critical of the handling of the war's prosecution, Bricker then asked:

"Did the great power and will of the New Deal to punish and reward persuade him as it did Senator Barkley (Majority Leader Alben Barkley, of Kentucky) to again be its vassal and servant?"

Bricker will speak from the rear of his special train tomorrow in Kentucky and Illinois and talk in Centralia, Ill., tomorrow night.

Gov. Kerr Blames GOP For Unpreparedness

Oklahoma City, Oct. 2 (AP)—Governor Robert S. Kerr, answering Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's attack on President Roosevelt, charged tonight it was "obstruction by Republican leadership" that left the nation unprepared for war before Pearl Harbor.

In a radio address, Kerr discussed major accusations of the Republican Presidential nominee's Oklahoma City speech September 25 and flung back at him Dewey's assertion President Roosevelt "did absolutely nothing to prepare the American people for war."

Philippine Government Staff Cut To Skeleton

San Francisco, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Philippine Government has been reduced to a "mere skeleton force" because of "the present emergency," the Japanese-controlled Manila radio said tonight. The broadcast, beamed to the Philippines, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Puppet President Jose Laurel, the broadcast said, issued an executive order reducing the personnel of "provincial, city and municipal governments and government-owned or controlled corporations." The order became effective September 30.

[The English-language broadcast gave no specific reason for this action, which might be a Japanese-sponsored move to free Government employes for more direct war work.]

NORMAN THOMAS TO QUIT POLITICS

Los Angeles, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Examiner said today that Norman Thomas, five times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, will withdraw from

politics at the end of the present campaign.

"This is my last campaign," the newspaper quoted Mr. Thomas as saying to a Socialist gathering. "At a meeting of the party in Chicago in January I shall formally retire from active politics."

At Socialist headquarters a spokesman said that "Mr. Thomas's decision is not surprising to us" as he had required persuasion to make the present race. Mr. Thomas, here on a campaign tour, had left for San Antonio, Tex., and was not available for comment.

Mr. Thomas ran for President in 1928, 1932, 1936 and 1940, and now is making his fifth campaign for the office. He has been candidate for Governor of New York and for Mayor of New York city

Manila Paper Plan Cited

Los Angeles, Oct. 2 (AP)—Founder-Publisher Carson Taylor, of the Manila *Bulletin*, says he hopes to reestablish the newspaper within six months.

"It looks as if we are going into the Philippines very soon," he observed, concerning invasion prospects.

The *Bulletin*, the islands' oldest newspaper, was founded in 1900. Managing Editor Roy Bennett and other staff members are in internment camps.

ADD LONDON - (LONG) X FIRE

THE AMERICANS PUSHED ON A FEW HUNDRED YARDS EAST OF EPINAL, AND ST.JEAN DU MARCHE 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF EPINAL AND 19 MILES FROM BONHOMME PASS, ONE OF THE MAIN PASSAGES THROUGH THE VOSGES, WAS CAPTURED.

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FRENCH FORCES, THEIR ADVANCE BITTERLY CONTESTED AROUND MONTBELIARD WHERE THEY HAD EDGED INTO ENTRANCE TO THE BELFORT GAP FROM THE SOUTH, ALSO WERE HELD TO GAINS OF A FEW HUNDRED YARDS.

GERMAN ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE WAS MAKING THE GOING PARTICULARLY HARD SINCE MAIN COLUMN ADVANCES WERE RESTRICTED TO THE ROADS BECAUSE OF THE HILLS AND WOODS.

THE LUFTWAFFE MADE SEVERAL APPEARANCES, APPARENTLY ATTEMPTING TO HARASS ROAD LINES OF SUPPLY BEHIND THE PUSH ON THE BELFORT GAP.

THERE WAS NO LARGE-SCALE TROOP SUPPORT AIR OPERATION, HOWEVER, ON EITHER SIDE. CLOUDS CLUNG TO THE HILLTOPS. RAIN CAME DOWN HOUR AFTER HOUR. TO THE NORTH, IN HOLLAND, THE WEATHER WAS SLIGHTLY CLEARER, BUT THERE STILL WERE LOCAL SHOWERS EVEN THERE TO KEEP THE GROUND SODDEN.

THE COUNT OF GERMAN PRISONERS AT CAPTURED CALAIS ROSE TO 7,130, INCLUDING THE NAZI COMMANDER, COL.SCHROEDER. IT WAS EXPECTED TO REACH 8,000.

ABRUPTLY RECONSIDERING HIS DECISION TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH, SCHROEDER CALLED IT QUITS SATURDAY NIGHT AFTER 12,500 TONS OF BOMBS AND SHELLS HAD RAINED ON HIS POSITIONS. THE LAST GERMAN HOLDOUTS SURRENDERED YESTERDAY MORNING.

ADDING TO THE AIR OF EXPECTANCY OVER THE FRONT, THE BERLIN RADIO ASSERTED THAT THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY AND THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HAVE MASSED STRONG TANK FORCES FOR A GREAT OFFENSIVE THAT WOULD BE AIMED EAST AND NORTHEAST AT THE RHINELAND.

THE GERMANS USED FLAME THROWERS AND ARMOR YESTERDAY IN STABS ON THE U.S. FIRST ARMY FRONT FROM EAST OF AACHEN TO SOUTHWEST OF PRUM. FARTHER SOUTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS ENGAGED IN A FOUR-HOUR BATTLE AT JALLAUCOURT, 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH

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CITY OF NANCY. THE GERMANS ALSO LAUNCHED AN ATTACK AGAINST THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY NORTHWEST OF BELFORT. THE YANKS ARE ONLY NINE MILES FROM THE FORTRESS CITY OF BELFORT AT THE MOUTH OF THE GAP OF THE SAME NAME.

IN NONE OF THEIR THRUSTS DID THE GERMANS GAIN ANY GROUND.

THE HEAVIEST OF THE THREE BLOWS PARRIED BY THE BRITISH CAME AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE NETHERLANDS SALIENT. THIS OPERATION-- WHICH BEGAN WITH A MASSING OF GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY EIGHT MILES NORTH OF NIJMEGEN--WAS THE NEAREST THING TO A GERMAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE SINCE THE UNSUCCESSFUL DRIVE THE NAZIS MADE TWO MONTHS AGO AGAINST THE BRITTANY-BOUND AMERICAN ARMIES AT AVRANCHES IN NORMANDY.

SOME GERMAN INFANTRY AND TANKS WERE ABLE TO CROSS THE NEDER RHINE AT HUISSEN, FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF ARNHEM, BUT IT WAS REPORTED AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS THAT THE DRIVE DEFINITELY WAS BROKEN UP. THE SIZE OF THE GERMAN FORCE EMPLOYED INDICATED THAT THIS BLOW WAS NOT MERELY A LOCAL COUNTERATTACK.

THE SECOND GERMAN COUNTERATTACK CAME FROM THE REICHSWALD, A FOREST ACROSS THE BORDER IN GERMANY SOME EIGHT MILES SOUTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN. THIS ENEMY DRIVE WAS POINTED TOWARD NIJMEGEN AND THE STRATEGIC BRIDGE OVER THE WAAL THERE.

ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS AIDED THE GROUND TROOPS IN REPELLING BOTH GERMAN THRUSTS.

THE THIRD GERMAN BLOW WAS THROWN IN AGAINST THE WEST SIDE OF THE HOLLAND SALIENT SOUTH OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH, WHICH IS 18 MILES NORTHWEST OF EINDHOVEN.

BRITISH TROOPS CONTAINED THIS ATTACK AND PRESSED FORWARD THEMSELVES IN A SECTOR BETWEEN NULAND AND BERLICUM IN AN ADVANCE WHICH CARRIED TO POSITIONS THREE OR FOUR MILES EAST OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH. THE GERMANS HAVE FORTIFIED 'S HERTOGENBOSCH TO PROTECT THE NORTHERN LINE OF RETREAT OF SOME 200,000 OF THEIR TROOPS NEARLY WALLED OFF IN WESTERN HOLLAND. THE GERMANS HAVE SHOWN NO INCLINATION TO WITHDRAW THESE TROOPS THROUGH THE 25-MILE WIDE ESCAPE GAP BETWEEN ARNHEM AND IJSSELMEER (ZUIDER ZEE), A BRITISH OFFICER SAID.

CANADIANS ADVANCING AGAINST PART OF THIS FORCE ACROSS THE ANTWERP-TURNHOUT CANAL IN BELGIUM HAVE SCORED GAINS OF SEVERAL MILES NORTHWEST OF TURNHOUT.

THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED THAT THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY, OPERATING ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE ALLIED LINE, HAS CAPTURED RAMBERVILLERS, A KEY POSITION WHICH THE NAZIS HAD DEFENDED BITTERLY, SINCE IT CONTROLS IMPORTANT HIGHWAYS 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF NANCY. RAMBERVILLERS IS ONLY 21 MILES WEST OF THE SAALES PASS THROUGH THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS. THIS PASS IS ONE OF THE GATEWAYS TO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY.

IN ADDITION TO REPELLING GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE 40-MILE SECTOR FROM AACHEN TO NEAR PRUM, THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY DUG DEEPER INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THE SAME AREA OF THE FRONT AND OVERRAN A NUMBER OF PILLBOXES.

A FIELD DISPATCH FROM THE FIRST ARMY REVEALED THAT MEN OF THE FAMOUS AMERICAN FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION WERE AMONG THE FIRST GROUND TROOPS TO FIGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE GERMAN BORDER AND WERE THE FIRST TO SMASH THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THE FIRST DIVISION HAS A PROUD BATTLE RECORD IN THIS AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS BLASTED THE GERMANS OUT OF THE LUXEMBOURG TOWN OF REMICH, AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, WHICH HAD CHANGED HANDS TWICE IN FLUID FIGHTING.

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M440AEW

LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE B. WILSON, CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR BY ADMIRAL HAROLD R. STARK FOR "EFFECTIVE COORDINATION OF STAFF SECTIONS" PRIOR TO THE NORMANDY INVASION.

THE CITATION SAID THAT WILSON'S WORK CONTRIBUTED "MATERIALLY TO THE EXECUTION OF VITAL TASKS" OF THE INVASION. HE IS A RESIDENT OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-THE RAF ABANDONED SATURATION NIGHT BOMBING DURING SEPTEMBER IN FAVOR OF SMALLER AND MORE CONCENTRATED ATTACKS ADAPTED FROM THE PINPOINT TECHNIQUE OF THE AMERICAN AIRFORCES, THE AIR MINISTRY DECLARED TONIGHT IN A STATISTICAL REVIEW OF AIR OPERATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

"THE RANGE OF DESTRUCTION OF TARGETS IN GERMANY WAS INCREASED BY THE USE OF COMPARATIVELY SMALL FORCES BOMBING WITH SUCH ACCURACY THAT AS MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE AS IN MUCH HEAVIER ATTACKS OF THE PAST," THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THIS IS THE CASE OF THE CITY OF DARMSTADT, CENTER OF GERMANY'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND BASE FOR NAZI ARMIES DEFENDING THE UPPER RHINELAND, WHICH WAS BOMBED THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 12.

"ALMOST THE WHOLE OF DARMSTADT WAS DESTROYED BY A FORCE OF A LITTLE MORE THAN 200 LANCASTERS," THE REPORT SAID.

LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-HOW IT FEELS TO FLY RIGHT THROUGH A FIRE WAS TOLD TONIGHT BY LT.NORMAN TOMKINS, 359 WEST PALMER AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF., WHO WENT OUT IN THE DAY'S BIG AIR SHOW TO SKIP-BOMB A RAILWAY TUNNEL.

EN ROUTE TO THE TUNNEL WITH OTHER MUSTANG PILOTS, TOMKINS SIGHTED A LARGE AMMUNITION DUMP IN A FIELD AND DECIDED TO HAVE A GO AT IT.

"I WAS FLYING LOWER THAN THE DUMP WHEN I STARTED SHOOTING," HE SAID. "THE DUMP WENT UP WITH A GREAT BLUE FLASH AND I FLEW RIGHT THROUGH IT. MY PLANE CAUGHT ON FIRE BUT I GAVE IT THE GUN AND THE WIND PUT THE FLAMES OUT."

TOMKINS SAID IT WAS "SORTA WARM" IN THE COCKPIT FOR A MINUTE, BUT HE THOUGHT IT PROBABLY WAS SORTA WARM IN THE AMMUNITION DUMP TOO.

TOMKINS AND THE REST OF THE OTHER MUSTANG PILOTS GOT BULLS-EYES ON THE TUNNEL TOO, SKIPPING BOMBS IN THE ENTRANCE AND SEALING IT.

Z1145PEW

LONDON, OCT. 2-(AP)-A PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON WORLDWIDE PRESS FREEDOM WAS DESCRIBED AS UTOPIAN BY THE YORKSHIRE POST TODAY. THE COMMENT WAS MADE ON AN ADDRESS SATURDAY BY WILLIAM REDFERN, PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, WHO RECOMMENDED, THE POST SAID, "A CONVENTION GUARANTEEING THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WITH FREE ACCESS TO NEWS AND FREEDOM TO CIRCULATE IT AT RATES FAIR TO ALL."

"SUCH A SAFEGUARD," SAID THE POST EDITORIAL, "BELONGS RATHER TO A PLANNER'S UTOPIA THAN TO EARLY PEACEMAKING PRACTICALITIES.

"NEWSPAPERS ARE A PART OF THE FABRIC OF THEIR NATIONAL LIFE, AND WILL BE MORE LIKELY TO RESENT THAN TO SEEK ON THEIR BEHALF OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE. POLITICIANS IN OFFICE ARE EVEN MORE NATIONALISTIC, AND UNLIKE MOST JOURNALISTS THEY VALUE HIGHLY THE POWER OF RETICENCE. HOW WOULD ARGENTINE STATESMEN RESPOND TO A DEMAND BY BRAZIL JOURNALISTS FOR ACCESS TO FULL INFORMATION WHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES WERE STRAINED? WOULD PROTESTATIONS FROM A BUREAU IN EUROPE MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE? WHAT WOULD THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN MOSCOW SAY TO A DEMAND FROM THE POLISH PRESS FOR INFORMATION THE BOLSHEVIKS WERE KEEPING QUIET?"

DECLARING "YOU CANNOT MAKE GOVERNMENTS FRANK BY A GENEVA CONVENTION," THE POST CONCLUDED:

"FOR THE PRESENT WE BELIEVE THE CAUSE OF PRESS FREEDOM WILL BE SERVED BEST BY THE EXAMPLE OF A PRESS USING ITS FREEDOM WITH THE UTMOST PUBLIC SPIRIT. IF WE VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN THAT RESPECT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WILL SET AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD THAT WILL BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN RELIANCE UPON ANY SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY, HOWEVER NEATLY AND IDEALISTICALLY PLANNED."

JJ1030PEW

LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-FLIERS PARTICIPATING IN TODAY'S MIGHTY AERIAL ASSAULT ON COLOGNE, KASSEL, AND HAMM REPORTED THAT WHILE THEY ENCOUNTERED LITTLE ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION THEY RAN INTO PLENTY OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

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"I SAW MORE FLAK THAN I'VE SEE FOR QUITE SOME TIME," SAID S/SGT. MAY L.GRAMLUND, 512 N. JAY ST., TACOMA, WASH., A FLYING FORTRESS TAILGUNNER. GRAMLUND SAID: "THOSE JERRY GUNNERS MUST HAVE BEEN WORKING OVERTIME. WE HAD NO ENEMY AIRCRAFT TO BOTHER US AND OUR OWN ESCORT GAVE US CLOSE SUPPORT."

"I SAW ONE FOCKE-WULF 190 GO TEARING BY BELOW," REPORTED S/SGT. JOHN L.SINGER, 206 E. WASHINGTON ST., PONTIAC, ILL., A FORTRESS WAISTGUNNER. "IT KEPT GOING STRAIGHT AND DIDN'T BOTHER ANYONE."

BOMBARDIER LT.STANLEY P.FRIEDMAN, 3114 LAKEWOOD ST., SEATTLE, WASH., SAID "ABOUT A DOZEN ROCKETS CAME UP SINGLY AND IN PAIRS.

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THEY EXPLODED IN B. WHITE BURSTS WITH A BIG RED FLAME."

CAPT.GEORGE LINDHOLM, 1237 N. LABREA, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., A NAVIGATOR, FLYING HIS 13TH MISSION, SAID: "I GUESS YOU WOULD CALL OUR FIGHTER ESCORT ELEGANT. THE BEST PART OF THE WHOLE MISSION WAS WATCHING THOSE FIGHTERS DARTING THROUGH THE CLOUDS DARING THE LUFTWAFFE TO COME UP."

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ANOTHER NAVIGATOR, FLIGHT OFFICER GEORGE RAY, 3518 ARSENAL ST., ST.LOUIS, MO., ALSO REPORTED HEAVY FLAK AND SAID, "WE HEARD THE LUFTWAFFE FIGHTERS WERE UP BUT WE DIDN'T SEE ANY OF THEM NEAR US."

SGT.CHARLES W.CRABBE, 15 PARK PLACE, ROCKVILLE CENTER, LONG ISLAND, WAS HIT ON THE HEAD BY A LARGE PIECE OF FLAK "BUT IT DIDN'T HURT ME ANY MORE THAN TO GIVE ME A LITTLE BUMP." CRABBE IS ENGINEER OF THE FORTRESS "BILLIE THE KID."

SB355PEW

LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS SHO COOPERATE TO "RESTRAIN THE POLICY OF CUSTOMER-GRABBING UNDER LEND-LEASE," LORD QUEENBOROUGH, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST.GEO SAID TODAY.

"UNLESS WE CAN TRADE TO OUR OLD, FULL MEASURE WITH LANDS OVERSEAS, MUST PERISH," LORD QUEENBOROUGH STATES IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE TRIOTIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATION, "MONTHLY MESSAGE."

WARNING THAT "IT IS VITAL TO CONTINUING GOOD RELATIONS THAT SIGNS THIS RESTRAINT BE SOON," LORD QUEENBOROUGH ADDS "A SUCCESSFUL FIGHT R TEMPORARY MARKETS MIGHT BE BOUGHT AT THE COST OF A CRIPPLED FRIEND-HIP WHICH WOULD EVENTUALLY GIVE ENTRY TO SOME THIRD POWER WHO WOULD POVERISH BOTH."

SW11AEW

LONDON, OCT 2-(AP)-REP.PHILLIPS (R-CALIF) SAID TONIGHT HE WOULD DEMAND ON HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON THAT WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR MARVIN JONES COME TO ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY FOR CONFERENCES WHICH, PHILLIPS DECLARED, MIGHT AVERT POSTWAR CHAOS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

"BRITAIN'S FOOD REQUIREMENTS AFTER THE WAR MUST BE LEARNED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT," HE SAID, "AND THE WAY TO FIND OUT WHAT THEY WILL BE IS FOR JONES TO COME OVER HERE AND TALK THINGS OVER WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS.

"AMERICAN AND BRITISH FARMERS HAVE BOOSTED PRODUCTION FAR PAST PREWAR LEVELS. IT HAS BEEN A MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE, BUT WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN THE WAR ENDS?

"ENGLISH FARM OUTPUT HAS DOUBLED SINCE THE WAR STARTED, WHILE AMER-

MERICAN HAS SHOT UP FROM ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF CAPACITY BEFORE THE WAR TO ABOUT 140 PERCENT."

HE PREDICTED THAT ENGLAND WOULD MAINTAIN MOST OF ITS PRODUCTION GAIN AFTER THE WAR AND WOULD ARRANGE WITH HER DOMINIONS FOR MOST OF WHAT SHE DOES NOT RAISE AT HOME.

"WHERE WILL THAT LEAVE THE AMERICAN FARMERS WHO HAVE PRODUCED ALL THE WAY?" PHILLIPS SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "YOU CAN'T TURN FARM PRODUCTION OFF LIKE WATER AT A FAUCET. THERE'S A GREAT NECESSITY FOR AGRICULTURAL PLANNING BUT ALL OUR GOVERNMENT SEEMS TO THINK ABOUT IS GETTING INDUSTRY BACK ON A PEACETIME BASIS.

"ALREADY THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN FARMERS ARE CONTRACTING FOR LAND ON WHICH TO RAISE NEXT YEAR'S CROP WITHOUT KNOWING WHETHER THERE WILL BE A MARKET FOR THEIR PRODUCE. THEY SHOULD BE TOLD HOW LONG LEND-LEASE WILL CONTINUE AFTER THE WAR AND WHAT BRITAIN IS GOING TO DO FOR MONEY WHEN THERE ISN'T ANY MORE LEND-LEASE."

PHILLIPS SAID HE THOUGHT JONES WOULD BE ABLE TO GET A CLEAR PICTURE OF H BRITISH S

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PHILLIPS SAID HE THOUGHT JONES WOULD BE ABLE TO GET A CLEAR PICTURE OF THE BRITISH SITUATION IN CONFERENCES WITH LORD WOOLTON, MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION, WHO FORMERLY WAS FOOD MINISTER; ROBERT HUDSON, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND JOHN J.LLEWELLIN, FOOD MINISTER.

SW159PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT. 2-(AP)-THE ALLIED LINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT:

BEGINNING ON THE BELGIAN COAST AT A POINT BETWEEN BLANKENBERGE AND ZEEBRUGGE THE LINE FOLLOWS THE LEOPOLD CANAL TO THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SCHELDE ESTUARY WEST OF TERNEUZEN.

IT RESUMES ALONG THE WEST SCHELDE ESTUARY NORTH OF ANTWERP AND GENERALLY FOLLOWS THE ANTWERP-TURNHOUT CANAL THROUGH THE VILLAGE OF BRECHT BULGING NORTH OF THE CANAL TO A POINT THREE MILES NORTH OF MERXPLAS.

FROM THE TURNHOUT AREA IT RUNS NORTHEAST ACROSS THE DUTCH BORDER GOING THROUGH BEST TO POSITIONS FROM THREE TO FOUR MILES EAST OF THE DUTCH CITY OF 'S HERTOGOGENBOSCH. FROM THERE IT PASSES THROUGH BERLICUM, NULAND AND OSS TO THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER.

FROM NIJMEGEN IT RUNS NORTH TO THE NEDER RHINE NORTH OF BEMMEL. GOING BACK DOWN TO NIJMEGEN THE LINE BARELY PENETRATES GERMANY IN THE AREA EAST OF BEEK AND AGAIN ENTERING GERMANY IN THE REICHS-WALD FOREST EAST OF MOOK.

FROM THERE THE LINE MOVES SOUTH TO VIERLINGS BEEK AND THEN SOUTHWEST TO DEURNE AND WEERT AND SOUTHEAST TO MAESEYCK AND SITTARD.

ON THE FRENCH COAST THE GERMAN POCKET AT CALAIS WAS ELIMINATED.

(EDS--NEXT LAST GRAPH ABOVE PLS READ X X TO VIERLINSBEEK AND ETC -VIERLINSBEEK ONE WORD-)

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JR755AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY HDQTRS, OCT. 2-(AP)- THE VETERAN FLYING FORTRESS "MISS PONCA CITY" WAS SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES NEAR RUHLAND, GERMANY, ON SEPT. 12 WHILE ON HER 55TH RAID AND ALL CREW MEMBERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, THE EIGHH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE SHIP'S NAME WAS CHOSEN BY HER CREW CHIEF, SGT. MERLIN D. SUMMERS, 701 SOUTH 13th STREET, PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA. HE WAS FIRING THE TOP TURRENT GUNS ON THE FATAL RUN.

IN ADDITION TO SUMMERS THERE WERE THE PILOT, LT. MARVIN W. FREEMAN, 202 WEST EMERSON ST., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

FLYING OFFICER CURTIS M. BARBER. CO-PILOT, OF 906 NORTH ROYAL AVE., FLORENCE, ALA.

LT. CHARLES E. STANSBURY, NAVIGATOR, OF 304 EAST WARUGA AVENUE, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

FLYING OFFICER FRANCIS B. SMITH, 375 FOURTH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SGT. KENNETH W. LEWENS, RADIO OPERATOR, OF 309 HARDEN AVE., DUQUESNE, PA.

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SGT. JOHN G. HOLMES, BALLTURRENT GUNNER, OF MOUNTAIN ROAD., BERNARDSVILLE, N.J.

SGT. JAMES E. HUGHES, WAISTGUNNER, OF 330 WEST PECAN STREET., SHERMAN, TEXAS.

SGT. ROBERT APPELL, TAILGUNNER, OF APPLE RIVER, ILL.

JS343AEW

NOTE TO EDITORS: (NOT FOR PUBLICATION)
SHAEF ADVISED US IN AN OFF-THE-RECORD GUIDANCE THAT THE UBACHT-MERKSTEIN ACTION IS NOT A "BIG OFFENSIVE" AND DISCOURAGES PLAYING TOO STRONGLY. THE SECOND NIGHT LEAD SHAEF (ASS) WAS PREPARED WITH THAT INFORMATION IN MIND AND ON THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT ACTION, INCLUDING SHAEF GUIDANCE AND FIELD DISPATCHES.
THE AP
SK1014PEW

ADD 6 KOEN STRAAT - (WHITEHEAD) AS PRESENTED

"WHEN THOSE THINGS ARE COMING IT IS TIME TO DISAPPEAR," SAID PFC VAUGHN CARMACK OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA. PFC EUGENE CARBARINI, 57 BAXTER ST., NEW YORK CITY, PVT. JOHN DUDDY, WILKESBARRE, PA., AND PVT EUGENE PAGNER, MOUNT JOY, PENN., NODDED AGREEMENT. OCT 3 1944

SK243PEW

BY ROGER GREENE
WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT. 2-(AP)-BRITISH ARMORED COLUMNS ARE CLEANING UP TO A DEPTH OF FIVE MILES ON AN 18-MILE FRONT ALONG THE NORTHWEST FLANK OF THE BRITISH SALIENT INTO HOLLAND AMID INCREASING SIGNS THE GERMANS MAY BE PULLING OUT FROM THE DUTCH COASTAL LOOP.
A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID SOME NORTHBOUND MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TRUCKS WAS SPOTTED YESTERDAY. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATIONS OF A MASS WITHDRAWAL, HOWEVER.
GERMAN FORWARD TROOPS STILL WERE FIGHTING AT PEAK FURY.
GERMAN INFANTRY, TANKS AND FLAMETHROWERS WERE EMPLOYED IN TWO COUNTERATTACKS IN THE NIJMEGEN SECTOR AT THE TIP OF THE CORRIDOR YESTERDAY. TYPHOONS ATTACKED THE BIG NAZI FORMATION MASSING IN THE HUISSEN AREA NORTH OF NIJMEGEN. ARTILLERY BEAT OFF AN ATTACK LED BY TANKS TO THE NORTHEAST AND TOMMIES WITH COLD STEEL REPULSED A JAB BY ENEMY INFANTRY USING FIRE SOUTHEAST OF NIJMEGEN.
THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, GERMAN TROOPS ATTEMPTED TO INFILTRATE BRITISH LINES AT THE TIP OF THE SALIENT AND ACHIEVED A LITTLE SUCCESS. THESE ENEMY TROOPS WERE BEING DEALT WITH THIS MORNING.
A HEADQUARTERS COMMENTATOR STRESSED THE ASSERTION THAT THE GERMAN THRUSTS WERE "INFILTRATIONS" AND NOT "PENETRATIONS."
"THE GERMANS ARE PUSHING HARD, TRYING TO FIND A HOLE FOR MAJOR THRUSTS INTO NIJMEGEN," A STAFF OFFICER SAID, "THE ENEMY ALSO IS REINFORCING STRONGLY IN THE ARNHEM SECTOR AND A FRESH GERMAN ARMORED FORCE APPEARED THERE YESTERDAY."
TO FORESTALL A GERMAN LUNGE ACROSS THE RHINE, ALLIED BOMBERS STEPPED UP THEIR ATTACK.
ON THE SOUTHWEST FLANK OF LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S CORRIDOR, CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS HIT STIFFENING OPPOSITION WEST OF TURNHOUT BUT DROVE SEVERAL MILES FARTHER NORTH OF MERXPLAS AND PUSHED INTO HOLLAND. THE CANADIANS CAPTURED BRECHT.
AT CALAIS, THE TOTAL OF GERMAN PRISONERS ROSE TO 7,130. THE FINAL COUNT AT THE RUBBLED FRENCH CHANNEL PORT 21 MILES FROM DOVER IS EXPECTED TO REACH 8,000.
JJ903AEW

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ALGRANGE, FRANCE, OCT 2-(AP)-THE SWEEP OF ALLIED ARMOR ACROSS FRANCE INTERRUPTED GERMAN EFFORTS TO CONVERT FRENCH IRON ORE MINES IN THIS AREA INTO ELABORATE BOMBPROOF FACTORIES, ONE OF WHICH WAS ALMOST READY TO START TURNING OUT 1,000 MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER PLANES A MONTH.
IN THIS PARTICULAR MINE ALONE THE AMERICANS CAPTURED 300 TONS OF SHEET ALUMINUM, ALONG WITH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF EQUIPMENT CRATED AND STACKED. ADDITIONAL HUNDREDS OF TONS OF MATERIALS, STILL TO BE INVENTORIED, WERE FOUND IN ANOTHER MINE AT NEARBY FONTOY.
THE GERMANS DECAMPED IN A HURRY AFTER A FAKE EVACUATION ORDER PUT THROUGH BY THE FFI AND LEFT BEHIND BLUEPRINTS OF THE ALGRANGE PLANT CALLING FOR ITS COMPLETION BY OCT.20. FRENCHMEN SAID THE GERMANS HAD REFERRED REPEATEDLY TO THE ALGRANGE PROJECT AS "THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT," AND IT RECEIVED NO.1 PRIORITY, SUGGESTING THAT IT ULTIMATELY WAS TO BECOME ONE OF HITLER'S CHIEF FIGHTER PLANE PRODUCTION CENTERS.
M638AEW

BY EDWARD D. BALL
WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, OCT. 2-(AP)-LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S TROOPS CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM GREMECEY FOREST TODAY, KNOCKED OUT 19 TANKS AND SEIZED STRATEGIC HIGH GROUND 14 MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY.
TO THE SOUTH, THE AMERICANS LASHED TWO AND A HALF MILES INTO PARROY FOREST, MEETING LITTLE ENEMY ARMORED OPPOSITION BUT CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY.
THE DRIVE NORTHEAST OF NANCY WAS SPEARHEADED BY TANKS, FOLLOWED BY INFANTRY. IT REACHED HIGH GROUND NORTH OF LALANCOURT AND JALLAUCOURT.
THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED LIGHTLY IN THE PARROY FOREST, AT LALANCOURT AND JALLAUCOURT AND WERE DRIVEN OFF.
ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT, THE AMERICANS CAPTURED GREVENMACHER ON THE LUXEMBOURG SIDE OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG. GREVENMACHER IS AN OLD PLACE, DATING BACK TO THE SEVENTH CENTURY.
JB203AEW

U.S.FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT 2-(AP)-THE ~~U.S.~~NINTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WHICH WAS THE FIRST TO SLICE ACROSS THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA, ALSO WAS AMONG THE FIRST AMERICAN UNITS TO SMASH THROUGH GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(IT WAS DICLOSED SESTERDAY THAT THE U.S. FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION WAS THE FIRST INFANTRY OUTFIT TO ENTER GERMAN SOIL. ELEMENTS OF AN ARMORED DIVISION MOVED ONTO GERMAN TERRITORY FIRST.)

THE BATTLE-TRIED VETERANS OF THE NINTH, WHO FOUGHT IN MOROCCO, TUNISIA AND SICILY, ALSO CLEANED UP CHATEAU THIERRY AND STORMED ACROSS BELGIUM BEFORE FORGING A PATH THROUGH HITLER'S WESTWALL DEFENSES SEPT. 14, DURING ALMOST 85 CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN THE LINE.

IT HAS BEEN MOVING STEADILY SINCE IT HELPED SPEARHEAD THE CRACK-THROUGH AT ST.LO AND PERRIERS LAST JULY 25 WHICH DECIDED THE BATTLE OF FRANCE.

(EDS: IN 1ND GRAF X X X DISCLOSED YESTERDAY)

JJ118PEW

U.S. FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BELGIUM, OCT 2-(AP)-THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE USING OLD COAL MINE TUNNELS AS AVENUES TO BRING UP SUPPLIES IN THE AACHEN AREA TO AVOID ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBARDMENTS.

"THEY BRING THEM FROM ONE MINE TO THE NEXT ACROSS COUNTRY, BUT MOST OF THE TIME THEY PROTECT THEM BY MOVING IN THESE UNDERGROUND TUNNELS," A STAFF OFFICER SAID.

SNA03PEW

BY ~~HAL BOYLE~~

U.S.FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BELGIUM, OCT. 2-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' INFANTRY AND TANKS DROVE THROUGH THE BATTERED SIEGFRIED LINE FOR TWO MILES ON A SIX MILE FRONT BETWEEN AACHEN AND GEILENKIRCHEN TODAY IN ONE OF THE GREATEST AIR AND GROUND ATTACKS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

AS FIGHTING SPREAD IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE INFANTRY, WHOSE ATTACK WAS PRECEDED BY A BOMBARDMENT BY HUNDREDS OF MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS AND ACCOMPANIED BY A BARRAGE FROM HUNDREDS OF ARTILLERY GUNS, HAD SMASHED 400 YARDS BEYOND THE AACHEN-GEILENKIRCHEN RAILROAD AFTER FORDING THE WURM RIVER UNDER HEAVY SMALL ARMS FIRE.

STRONG ENEMY PILLBOXES WERE KNOCKED OUT IN AN ADVANCE OF MORE THAN 1,000 YARDS TO THE RIVER.

"THEY ARE STILL GOING FORWARD SLOWLY AND MEETING HEAVY RESISTANCE FROM ENEMY PILLBOXES, ARTILLERY AND NEBELWERFER MORTAR FIRE," SAID A STAFF OFFICER.

THE FIGHTING EXTENDED FOR 20 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, WHERE THE NAZIS ARE STRINGING CHAINS ACROSS THE STREETS AND DIGGING IN OLD TANKS FOR A LAST-DITCH STAND, ALTHOUGH THE BATTLE WAS CENTERED ON A LESSER FRONT.

AMERICAN FORCES ATTACKED AT TWO MORE POINTS ALONG THE ERUPTING BATTLEFRONT, AND COMBAT ENGINEERS BEAT BACK VICIOUS ENEMY COUNTER-THRUSTS BY TWO COMPANIES FIVE MILES NORTH OF ROTGEN BELOW AACHEN.

A SECOND AMERICAN ATTACK WAS MADE BY AN ARMORED COLUMN AT OVERLOON, HOLLAND, ALONG THE FRONT WEST OF THE MEUSE.

A THIRD WAS MADE BY AMERICAN CAVALRY WHICH PLOUGHED FORWARD AT HAVERT, GERMANY, NEAR THE HOLLAND BORDER NORTHWEST OF GEILENKIRCHEN.

THE SMASHING AMERICAN DRIVE WAS A GREAT SURPRISE TO THE GERMANS WHO ONLY 24 HOURS BEFORE WERE ATTACKING ALONG AN ELASTIC FRONT FROM OVERLOON TO BERG AND WESCHIED IN THE SOUTH.

ALL THESE COUNTERATTACKS, IN WHICH THE GERMANS USED FLAMETHROWERS AT BERG, WERE BEATEN BACK DECISIVELY BEFORE HODGES THREW HIS ARMY INTO THE ATTACK.

THE DOUGHBOYS JUMPED OFF AT 10:55 A.M. AFTER AN HOUR-LONG AERIAL BOMBARDMENT THAT CAUSED THE EARTH TO SHUDDER FOR MILES ABOUT,

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AND CHARGED AHEAD BEHIND A MOVING WALL OF THEIR OWN ARTILLERY SHELLS. AT 11:40 THEY SPLASHED ACROSS THE KNEE-DEEP WURM.

AS SOON AS A BRIDGEHEAD HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED, COMBAT ENGINEERS THREW ACROSS A 30-FOOT BRIDGE AND ARMOR AND ARTILLERY WHEELED OVER TO BACK UP THE FAST-MOVING INFANTRY, THEIR PATH EASED BY A ROLLING BARRAGE FROM SEVERAL HUNDRED GROUPED ARTILLERY PIECES, INCLUDING THE BIGGEST GUNS.

THE AREA WAS DOTTED WITH MINESHAFTS AND THOUSANDS OF V-SHAPED FOXHOLES HURRIEDLY BUILT DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

(NO PICKUP)

JJ247PEW

OCT 3 1944

NIGHT LEAD BREAKTHROUGH

BY DON WHITEHEAD

GROENSTRAAT, HOLLAND, OCT. 2-(AP)-BECAUSE THE GERMANS HAVE PREPARED POSITIONS IN DEPTH FOR SOME 15,000 YARDS AT THE POINT OF TODAY'S ATTACK NORTH OF AACHEN, NO ONE HERE EXPECTS LT.GEN.COURTNEX H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY TO MAKE A SUDDEN GRAND SWEEP TO THE RHINE.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE BATTLE WILL BE A HARD, BITTER AND BLOODY ONE ALL THE WAY, SINCE THE GERMANS ARE DETERMINED TO PROTECT THE RICH INDUSTRIAL REGION TOWARD WHICH THE FIRST ARMY IS POINTED.

HODGES WAITED FOR 48 ANXIOUS HOURS FOR A BREAK IN THE WEATHER SO THAT THE AIR FORCE COULD BLAST A PATH FOR HIS TROOPS INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

WITH SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION, FOOD AND GASOLINE BUILT UP FOR THE PUSH, HODGES WAS READY TO THROW THE MOST CONCENTRATED ATTACK AGAINST THE ENEMY SINCE LT.GEN.OMAR BRADLEY MADE THE BREAKTHROUGH NEAR ST.LO LAST JULY 27. BUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE THRUST DEPENDED ON THE WEATHER.

TWO DAYS AGO THE OUTLOOK WAS BAD. THE FORECAST INDICATED AT LEAST FOUR MORE DAYS OF HEAVY OVERCAST. BUT OVER THE ATTACK ZONE THIS MORNING THE CLOUDS BROKE AND THE SUN SHONE TO GIVE THE AIRMEN A CHANCE TO HIT THE ENEMY.

THE BAD WEATHER WHICH KEPT THE AIR FORCE GROUNDED FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS AND THE NEED TO PAUSE AND BUILD UP SUPPLIES GAVE THE NAZIS A TO STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITIONS AND BRING IN FRESH RESERVES.

"THEY ARE PUTTING CANNON FODDER INTO THE FRONT LINES AND KEEPING THEIR BEST FRESH TROOPS IN RESERVE FOR COUNTERATTACKS," LT.COL.STEWART L.HALL OF NEWARK, N.J., SAID. "THEY'VE BROUGHT NEW STUFF INTO THE LINE AND ARE DEFINITELY COMMITTED TO MAKING A STAND FOR THE SIEGFRIED LINE. THEY'VE GOT HITLER'S ORDERS TO HOLD OR ELSE."

IN THE REAR OF THE HODGE-PODGE MANNING THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES HITLER HAS HIS TOUGH SS TROOPS AND MOBILE ARMORED UNITS TO BACKSTOP WHEREVER THE DANGER APPEARS GREATEST.

THE FACT THAT THE DOUGHBOYS WERE ABLE TO CROSS THE WURM RIVER WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF THE BEGINNING OF THE ATTACK THIS MORNING WAS A REMARKABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT. BUT THE WAY WAS PAVED LAST NIGHT WHEN A PATROL WENT OUT AND DYNAMITED SEVERAL PILLBOXES COMMANDING THE RIVER APPROACHES.

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO MAKE A STAND FOR THE WINTER AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND WEST OF THE RHINE, BUT HODGES HAS OTHER IDEAS ABOUT THIS ALTHOUGH EVERYONE IS AGREED THAT THE FIGHT TO THE RHINE WILL BE HARD ALL THE WAY. THE RAINY SEASON MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR TANKS TO MANEUVER. WHILE, AT THE SAME TIME, THE GERMANS ARE DIGGING

IN FOR A DETERMINED STAND.

LAST NIGHT ONE GERMANS THREW HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGES AGAINST THE TROOPS PRELARING TO MAKE THE ATTACK, BUT THERE WAS COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CANNONFIRE AS OUR TROOPS HIT THE SIEGFRIED LINE TODAY.

"THERE WAS NOT AS MUCH ARTILLERY AS WE HAD EXPECTED AFTER LAST NIGHT'S SHOW," SAID LT.JAMES TAYLOR OF BURKSVILLE, VA.

CAPT.GUY BRENNAN OF MARION, KY., SUGGESTED THAT PERHAPS THE AIR BOMBARDMENT AND OUR HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE HAD DONE A GREAT DEAL TO SILENCE THE NAZI GUNS AT THE OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

STRONG NAZI COUNTER MEASURES CAN BE ANTICIPATED AGAINST THIS NEW THREAT TO THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES, ALREADY BREACHED SOUTH OF AACHEN BY THE FIRST, FOURTH AND NINTH INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

BUT GEORGIA'S HODGES OUTSMARTED THE GERMANS ALL THE WAY ACROSS FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND THERE IS CONFIDENCE THAT HE CAN DO IT AGAIN.

WE519PEW

LILLE, FRANCE, OCT 2-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD APPLY GRADUALLY A PLANNED ECONOMY ON RECONSTRUCTION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN FRANCE TO AVOID "THE PREWAR POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL SITUATION WHICH TOOK US TO THE BRINK OF THE ABYSS."

SPEAKING BEFORE A CHEERING AUDIENCE OF 20,000 IN HIS FIRST VISIT TO HIS NATIVE CITY SINCE BEFORE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, DE GAULLE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD ALREADY TAKEN STEPS TOWARD THIS PLANNED ECONOMY BY TAKING OVER CONTROL OF THE MINES.

ENTIRE CONTROL OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY "SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN DUE TIME," HE SAID, ADDING: "IT SHALL BE AN ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH ALL WHO PARTICIPATE SHALL BE CONSIDERED ASSOCIATES."

HE TOLD HIS AUDIENCE IN THIS INDUSTRIAL CITY THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE WAS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL"...SO THAT EVERY FRENCH MAN AND WOMAN SHALL HAVE A BETTER LIFE. WE NO LONGER CAN PERMIT THE CONCENTRATION OF INTERESTS WHICH IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA ARE CALLED TRUSTS AND WHICH TODAY DO NOT MEET THE NEEDS OF SOCIAL BETTERMENT."

M628AEW

BY WINIFRED BOULTER

PARIS, OCT 2-(AP)-MAGGY ROUFF OPENED THE LIBERATION-OF-PARIS FASHION PARADES TODAY WITH THE BEST COLLECTION SHE EVER MADE, FEATURING PLAIDS, CHOCOLATE BROWNS, GRAYS AND MUCH BLACK AND INTRODUCING A BRIGHT COLOR NOTE WITH REDS AND ROYAL BLUE, ESPECIALLY AS TRIMMING OR COLOR CONTRAST.

THE SILHOUSETTE IS LESS EXAGGERATED THAN DURING THE OCCUPATION YEARS. SKIRTS STILL JUST COVER THE KNEE. NECKLINES VARY FROM THE TAILORED SHIRT COLLAR TO THE DEEPEST SORT OF A NARROW V ALMOST REACHING THE WAIST LINE VIA A SMALL UPRIGHT COLLAR CUT, WITH A CORSAGE-STITCHED FRONT.

THE SHOW WAS ANNOUNCED AS BEING EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE PRESS. BUT OTHERS WHO GOT WIND OF THE OPENING THRONGED AROUND THE HOUSE AND FORCED THE FASHION REPORTERS TO THREAD THEIR WAY UP A DARK BACKSTAIRS. THE SHOWROOMS WERE JAMMED WITH SPECTATORS.

SK1202AEW

BY RUTH COWAN

OCT 3. 1944

PARIS, OCT. 2-(AP)-MADAME RUTH DUBONNET, WHO DESCRIBES HERSELF AS A NATIVE OF NEW YORK WHO MARRIED INTO THE WEALTHY FRENCH FAMILY WHICH MANUFACTURES THE FAMOUS APERTIF, IS AT DRANCY, THE FORMER GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP NOW USED AS AN INTERNMENT CAMP FOR PERSONS SUSPECTED OF BEING COLLABORATIONISTS.

I WAS INTRODUCED TO HER DURING A CORRESPONDENTS' TOUR OF THE CAMP BY THE MARQUISE DE POLIGNAC, ANOTHER INTERNEE, WHO ALSO SAID SHE WAS AMERICAN-BORN AND MARRIED INTO THE WEALTHY CHAMPAGNE FAMILY.

MADAME DUBONNET, AN ATTRACTIVE BRUNETTE, GAVE RHINELAND, N.Y., (EDS: UNFIND IN POSTAL GUIDE) AS HER AMERICAN HOME. SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN MARRIED THREE TIMES, THE LAST TWO TO FRENCHMEN, BUT HAD RETAINED HER AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN ARRESTED WITH HER HUSBAND, ANDRE DUBONNET, WHO, SHE ADDED, ALSO WAS AT DRANCY.

THE MARQUISE SAID HER HUSBAND, THE MARQUIS MELCHIOR DE POLIGNAC, WAS UNDER DETENTION AT REIMS.

MADAME DUBONNET DECLARED SHE HAD NO IDEA WHY SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE ARRESTED. "NO ONE HAS TAKEN ANY STATEMENT FROM ME OTHER THAN TO ASK MY NAME AND WHERE I WAS BORN," SHE SAID. "NO ONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO FIND MY DOSSIER."

SHE ADDED THAT SHE HAD A FEW GERMAN CONTACTS DURING THE OCCUPATION AND MAINTAINED THEM SO THAT SHE COULD AID FRENCH AND AMERICAN INTERNEES. SHE SAID SHE WAS A RED CROSS AMBULANCE DRIVER BEFORE THE OCCUPATION AND HER ATTORNEY HAD LETTERS FROM 30 AMERICANS TESTIFYING THAT SHE HAD HELPED THEM GET RELEASES FROM GERMAN INTERNMENT CAMPS.

A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING POLICE AND THE COMMITTEE OF RESISTANCE IS WORKING ON THE RECORDS AND CHARGES AGAINST THE INTERNEES AT DRANCY. CHARGES VARY FROM TREASON TO BEING TOO FRIENDLY WITH THE GERMANS DURING OCCUPATION. THOSE AGAINST WHOM VALID CASES ARE DEVELOPED WILL BE TRIED.

30. 24 — 19279

THE COMMANDANT OF THE CAMP SHOWED RECORDS DISCLOSING THAT 5,133 PERSONS HAD BEEN INTERNED AT DRANCY. OF THIS NUMBER 3,594 REMAIN; 1,731 WERE FREED AND 598 TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITALS. OCT 3 1944

FD945PEW

BIARRITZ, OCT. 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MRS.FRANK CAROLAN, FRENCH WIDOW OF A FORMER CALIFORNIA BUSINESS MAN WHO DIED IN BIARRITZ SEVERAL MONTHS AGO DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, ASKED AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN TODAY TO ADVISE HER SON AND DAUGHTER OF THEIR FATHER'S DEATH.

MRS.CAROLAN SAID SHE HAD NOT HEARD FOR MANY MONTHS FROM HER DAUGHTER, MRS.DOUGLAS AUFFMORT OF SAN MATEO, CALIF., NOR HER SON, FRANK CAROLAN, JR., WHO IS WITH AN AMERICAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN LONDON.

SHE DECLARED THAT NEITHER SHE NOR HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN MOLESTED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF THIS FRENCH RESORT TOWN WHERE 18 OTHER AMERICANS ALSO LIVED.

ADD OULU, FINLAND - (STOCKHOLM) EXTRA KEMI

MOST PRISONERS, WHEN INTERVIEWED BY NEWSMEN, GAVE THE IMPRESSION THEY EXPECTED THE WAR'S END BY EARLY SPRING.

THE PRISON CAMP WAS GUARDED BY ALERT FINNISH SENTRIES, BUT HAD NO BARBED WIRE.

OCT 3 1944

EVIDENCE THAT THE SMALL GERMAN GARRISON AT OULU PULLED OUT HASTILY WAS SEEN IN THE HARBOR HERE. SCATTERED ABOUT WERE MASSES OF RUBBISH, INCLUDING FRAMES OF DAMAGED GERMAN AIRCRAFT, PILES OF SHELLS AND MORTAR CASES, AIRCRAFT SPARE PARTS AND GAS MASK CONTAINERS.

STOCKHOLM, OCT 2-(AP)-THE FINNISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THE FINNS HAD BEEN BATTLING GERMAN TROOPS IN TORNEA, IN NORTHWESTERN FINLAND AT THE SWEDISH BORDER, SINCE YESTERDAY MORNING.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT FINNISH TROOPS HAD CAPTURED AN ISLAND IN THE GULF OF BOTHNIA OFF KEMI, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED CARRYING OUT EXTENSIVE DEMOLITIONS. KEMI IS SEVERAL MILES SOUTH OF TORNEA.

OCT 3 1944

THE FINNS ARE SEEKING TO DISARM AND INTERN NAZI FORCES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

THE HELSINKI COMMUNIQUE MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF A SMALL NAZI FORCE NEAR PUDASJARVI, IN CENTRAL FINLAND, AND SAID A QUANTITY OF GERMAN EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING TRANSPORT, ALSO WAS TAKEN.

THE FINNS, PURSUING THE RETIRING NAZIS, HAD PASSED THE VILLAGE OF TAIVALKOSKI, EAST OF PUDASJARVI, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE GERMANS BURNED AND DESTROYED FARMS IN THE AREA BEFORE EVACUATING.

THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER WAS THE SOURCE OF THE REPORT ON THE ENVELOPMENT OF TORNEA. (AN EARLIER BROADCAST BY THE SWEDISH RADIO, HEARD BY FCC MONITORS, SAID THAT "FIRES ARE BURNING IN MANY PLACES" IN TORNEA, ONE BEING THE SCHOOLHOUSE THE GERMANS USED AS A BARRACKS) DAGENS NYHETER SAID THE GERMAN GARRISON OF 200 HAD BEEN COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED IN THE TOWN'S HOTEL AND MUSEUM.

M619AEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT. 2-(AP)-THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF WAR, GEN. EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, APPOINTED YESTERDAY TO TEMPORARY COMMAND OF A FIFTH ARMY FRONT, HAD A BETTER KNOWLEDGE TODAY OF THE DIFFICULT TERRAIN OVER WHICH ALLIED ARMIES ARE FIGHTING NORTHWARD.

HE VISITED SEVERAL BRAZILIAN UNITS FIGHTING NEAR THE FRONT AND RODE THROUGH SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED BY THE BRAZILIAN DIVISION. GENERAL MASCARENHAS AND ZENOBIO SHOWED THE MINISTER AROUND THE FRONT.

JR737AEW

BY JOSEPH MORTON

BARI, ITALY, OCT 2-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ARMY ALREADY HAS OCCUPIED SOME 450 SQUARE MILES OF NORTHEASTERN YUGOSLAVIA AND NOW IS ENGAGED WITH TROOPS OF MARSHAL TITO'S 14TH PARTISAN CORPS IN STORMING THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD OF DONJI MILANOVAC, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE IRON GATE, IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE TODAY IN REPORTS FROM OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

AT THE SAME TIME IT BECAME KNOWN THAT THE GERMANS SCORED TWO MAJOR SUCCESSES IN YUGOSLAVIA IN RECENT DAYS, RECAPTURING THE EAST BOSNIAN STRONGHOLD OF BANJA LUKA FROM THE PARTISANS AND MANAGING TO OPEN UP THE IMPORTANT IBAR VALLEY COMMUNICATIONS LINE FOR THE FORCES ESCAPING FROM GREECE, MACEDONIA AND SOUTHERN SERBIA.

THERE IS NO ADDITIONAL WORD HERE ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS ON THE ALBANIAN MAINLAND.

OPPOSED BY THREE TO FOUR GERMAN DIVISIONS BANDED TOGETHER FROM ELEMENTS ESCAPING FROM ROMANIA AND BULGARIA, THE SOVIET FORCES NOW HOLD ALL THE TERRITORY ENCOMPASSED IN THE GREAT LOOP IN THE DANUBE RIVER ABOUT 100 MILES FROM BELGRADE AND ARE STRIKING WESTWARD TOWARD THE CAPITAL'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN SERBIA.

THEY HOLD SOME TEN SIZABLE TOWNS AND HAVE TAKEN AN ESTIMATED 5,000 PRISONERS. THEY ARE THREATENING THE ENEMY RANKS WITH FURTHER DECIMATION AS THEY APPROACH MAIN HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS LINKING BELGRADE WITH NIS TO THE SOUTHEAST AND SKOPLJE TO THE SOUTH.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS INDICATE TITO CONFERRED PERSONALLY WITH THE

HIGHEST RUSSIAN OFFICIALS OVER OPERATIONS IN HIS COUNTRY.

THE ONLY INFORMATION ON THE ALLIES' OTHER OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED LAND OPERATION IN THE WESTERN BALKANS CAME FROM THE AXIS CONTROLLED RADIO AT ZAGREB WHICH PLACED THE DELVINO-ARGIROCASTRO AREA IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA AS THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING.

THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE SEEMED TO BE THE SEIZURE OF PORT SARANDE, CUTTING OFF THE ISLAND OF CORFU, A FORTRESS GARRISONED WITH A REGIMENT OF SOME 2,000 TO 3,000 MEN.

IT IS KNOWN HERE THAT BRITISH TROOPS ARE RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM THE ALBANIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD INDICATE THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A MASTERFUL WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTHERN GREECE AND MACEDONIA BY DEPLOYING FORCES IN CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH AT A NUMBER OF POINTS ALONG ONE COMMUNICATIONS LINE--UP THE IBAR VALLEY--CONSTANTLY POLICING IT ALTHOUGH THROUGH RAIL TRAFFIC IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF TITO'S REPEATED ATTACKS AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC IS PAINFULLY SLOW.

THE ROUTE AS NOW BEING USED EXTENDS NORTHWARD FROM BITOLJ NEAR THE GREEK FRONTIER TO BELGRADE.

AT LEAST FOUR DIVISIONS--AMONG THEM THE 11TH SAF AND THE CRACK FIRST MOUNTAIN TROOPS--ARE KNOWN TO BE ENGAGED IN KEEPING THIS ESCAPE LINE OPEN FOR THE FORCES IN GREECE, WHICH AT LATEST REPORT STILL NUMBERED ABOUT 65,000 MEN.

IN GREECE ITSELF ALL THE TERRITORY EAST OF SALONIKA IS BELIEVED TO BE CLEAR OF GERMANS.

SN626PEW

ADD WITH COMMANDOS OF KYTHERA - (CORFU) VK FAMINE

AN OLD WOMAN WHOSE STOREROOM BECAME TEMPORARY COMMANDO HEADQUARTERS WAS GLAD TO HEAR THAT THE COMMANDOS ALSO BROUGHT FOOD FOR THE LOCAL POPULATION. ACCORDING TO HER, SHE HAS NOT EATEN BREAD FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS. ALL THE VILLAGERS LOOK AND TALK AS THOUGH THEY ARE HUNGRY, BUT DO NOT SHOW THE PIPESTEM LEGS AND PINCHED FACES OF STARVATION THAT THE ALLIES EXPECT TO FIND ON THE GREEK MAINLAND. #

1944

BY STEPHEN BARBER

SOMEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, SEPT. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FI[RST] GREEK TERRITORY LIBERATED BY THE BRITISH WAS THE ISLAND OF KYTHERA, W[HERE] COMMANDOS LANDED ON THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 15 AFTER THE GERMANS HAD EVACUATED.

KYTHERA ISLAN[D], 120 MILES SOUTH OF ATHENS AND SIX MILES FROM THE SOUTHERNMOST TIP OF THE PELEPONNESUS, WAS GARRISONED BY 150 GERMANS WHO MANNED A RADAR STATION. THE GERMANS DEPARTED BEFORE THE BRITISH ARRIVAL AFTER DESTROYING THEIR EQUIPMENT.

THE 9,000 INHABITANTS OF KYTHERA GAVE THE BRITISH AN OVERWHELM[ING] WELCOME. THE BRITISH FOUND--CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS--THAT THE ISLAN[DERS] WERE NOT STARVED. EGGS, CHICKENS, GOATS MILK, GOAT MEAT AND OLIVE OIL WERE FAIRLY PLENTIFUL, BUT MONEY WAS MEANINGL[ESS]. THE GRINNING PEASANTS WOULD PRESS 500,000-DRACHMA NOTES INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH TOMMIES AS SOUVENIRS. THE POUND STERLING HAD A PURELY ARBITRARY EXCHANGE VALUE OF 25,000,000 DRACHMAE. NONE WERE CHANGED.

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THE GERMAN EVACUATION OF KYTHERA CAME WITHOUT WARNING. APPARENTLY IT WAS HURRIEDLY MADE, BECAUSE THE USUAL BOOBY TRAPS AND MINES HAD NOT BEEN SET.

APW/1-3 190/MP-645PEW

30 24— 19281

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

KWEILIN, CHINA, SEPT. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SUPPLIED WITH AMERICAN AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS, CHINESE FORCES IN KWEILIN ARE CAPABLE OF DEFENDING THIS CITY AGAINST THE JAPANESE FOR MONTHS, THEIR COMMANDERS SAY, EVEN DISREGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF REINFORCEMENT OR REPLACEMENT OF EXPENDED SUPPLIES BY AIR.

CHINESE OFFICERS DECLARED THEIR MEN WERE ITCHING TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THE ENEMY, WHOSE VANGUARDS, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS, WERE ONLY 14 MILES AIR LINE NORTHEAST OF THE CITY.

(A DISPATCH FROM CHUNGKING EARLIER TODAY QUOTED A CHINESE MILITARY COUNCIL SPOKESMAN AS SAYING THE AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY THE EAST CHINA FORCES FROM THE UNITED STATES SINCE PEARL HARBOR WOULD NOT KEEP A SINGLE AMERICAN OR BRITISH COMBAT DIVISION GOING FOR A WEEK. HIS STATEMENT WAS MADE IN REPLY TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH LAST WEEK IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE REVERSES SUFFERED BY CHINESE TROOPS DESPITE "LAVISH" AMERICAN AID.)

HJ123AEW

OCT 3 1944

FIRST LEAD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,TUESDAY,OCT.3-(AP)-AMERICAN FLIERS SANK OR DAMAGED NINE SMALL FREIGHTERS AND POUNDED SEVEN ENEMY AIRBASES ON THEMOLUCCAS-TO-THE-PHILIPPINES INVASION ROUTE, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS WERE SUNK NEAR MANADO; FOUR WERE DAMAGED (CORRECT) NEAR ZAMBOANGA AND THREE NEAR THE ISLAND OF AMBOINA.

MEANWHILE HEAVY BOMBERS XXX THIRD GRAF.

BY FRED HAMPSON

AN ADVANCED U.S. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE,SEPT.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PLEASURE BOATING AROUND A SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ISLAND AIRBASE CAN BE MORE DANGEROUS, AT TIMES, THAN A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST A TOUGH TARGET.

SO DISCOVERED SGTS. CEASAR DEVITA, (6209 SOUTH PINE ST) TACOMA, WASH., AND HERMAN H.WEST, SHELBURN, IND., TURRET GUNNERS ON A 13TH AIRFORCE B-24 THE OTHER DAY.

VETERANS OF 10 BOMBING MISSIONS, THEY WENT BOATING IN AN OLD BELLY TANK DURING THEIR DAY OFF. THE TIDE CAUGHT THEM AND CARRIED THEM SEVERAL MILES OFF SHORE, SWEPT THEM DOWNNTHE NEW GUINEA COASTLINE AND PRANKISHLY BROUGHT THEM ASHORE BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES OF A MAINLAND PERIMETER HELD BY THE ASMERICANS. THEY LANDED LATE AT NIGHT, STARK NAKED.

THEY STUMBLED DOWN THE BEACH TOWARD AMERICAN LINES FOR TWO HOURS. FORTUNATELY NO JAPANESE PATROLS WERE OPERATING AROUND THE BEACH FOR WITHOUT ANY CLOTHING THEY WERE PRETTY CONSPICUOUC IN THE MOONLIGHT.

PRESENTLY THEY STUMBLED OVER SOME BARBED WIRE AND IMMEDIATELY A STRING OF LIGHTS SNAPPED ON--DEFENSE MEASURE IN THE AMERICAN PERIMETER CLEARING. THEY WERE HUSTLED INSIDE THE LINES.

HW/PM648PPW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MORE THAN 45 PRESS RELATIONS OFFICERS ARE MOVING IN AND OUT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TO FACILITATE THE COVERAGE OF NEWS.

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THE OFFICERS, RANGING FROM LIEUTENANTS TO COLONELS, ARE AN OUTGROWTH OF A SETUP WHICH BEGAN WITH ONE PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER, COL.LEGRANDE DILLER, WHO CAME OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES WITH MACARTHUR.

MOST ARE ASSIGNED TO HEADQUARTERS AS CENSORS AND TO ACCOMPANY CIVILIAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS COVERING LANDINGS WHILE OTHERS ARE ATTACHED TO INDIVIDUAL DIVISIONS. ONE, MAJOR TED WAGNER OF THE ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, IS PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE FIFTH AIR FORCE.

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A REGULAR ARMY OFFICER, COL.BERNARD TORMEY, IS CHIEF CENSOR, BUT HE ACCOMPANIED CORRESPONDENTS ON THE LANDING SEPT. 15 ON MOROTAI IN THE HALMAHERAS. CAPT.JAMES HUNGATE OF THE SPOKANE CHRONICLE ACCOMPANIED A SECOND GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS ON THE LANDING.

HEADING PRESS RELATIONS FOR THE NAVY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IS LIEUT.COMMANDER PEYTON ANDERSON OF THE MACON, GA. TELEGRAPH-;,32'. HIS STAFF INCLUDES LIEUT.RICHARD G.LUNDGREN OF ROCKFORD, ILL., WHO ACCOMPANIED CORRESPONDENTS COVERING THE SEVENTH FLEET IN THE MOROTAI OPERATION; LIEUT.FRANK B.GILBRETH, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT RALEIGH, N.C. WHO HANDLES NAVY AIR PRESS RELATIONS, AND YEOMAN 2ND CLASS J.J.MADIGAN, JR. OF THE CHICAGO HERALD-EXAMINER.

OTHER ARMY PRESS RELATIONS OFFICERS ARE MAJOR NORMAN MYERS, FORMER ADVERTISING AGENCY RADIO DIRECTOR, BURLINGTON, VT.; MAJOR LAWRENCE BAUER OF THE KANSAS CITY ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF; MAJOR ABEL A.SCHECHTER, FORMER NEWS DIRECTOR FOR NBC IN NEW YORK AND NOW RADIO OFFICER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC; MAJOR MURRAY WYCHE, CHATTANOOGA TIMES; LIEUT.JOSEPH R.SNYDER, KANSAS CITY STAR; LIEUT.DICK HACTFORD, HARTFORD, CONN. TIMES; CAPT.CHARLES ARNOLD OF THE UNITED PRESS BUREAU

MAJOR JERRY BAULCH OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU

AT ST.PAUL, MINN.; MAJOR JERR[illegible]
IN NASHVILLE, TENN.; MAJOR PHIL NORTH, FORT WORTH (TEX.) STAR-TELEGRAM; CAPT.EDWIN JAMES, LOS ANGELES CITY NEWS BUREAU; LIEUT. ESCAR THOMPSON OF THE NASHVILLE, TENN. ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU.

MAJOR HAROLD HALTER, COLCONDA, ILL. HERALD ENTERPRISE; MAJOR PAUL CONLIN, WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD; CAPT.ROBERT B.MCBANE, OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND. INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE BUREAU; MAJ.EDMUND HUGHES, COBB COUNTY, GA., TIMES; CAPT.EARL M.HOFF, INDIANAPOLIS TIMES; CAPT.DONALD WEISS, WRUF AND INSTRUCTOR IN JOURNALISM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA AT GAINESVILLE, FLA.; CAPT.K.K.HANSEN OF HANSEN-WILLIAMS, INC., PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, NEW YORK CITY; CAPT.JOHN R.KENNEDY, EDITOR FEDERAL REGISTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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MAJOR FRANCIS P.FRAZIAR OF J.B.LIPPINCOTT CO., PHILADELPHIA; CAPT.EDWARD F.HALL, NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE (HOME LITCHFIELD, CONN.); LIEUT.LLOYD H.PRICE, DALLAS, TEXAS, NEWS; LIEUT.KENNETH M. MEARS, RALEIGH NEWS AND OBSERVER; LIEUT.HAROLD HERMAN, RKO PUBLICITY STAFF, HOLLYWOOD; LIEUT.ALAN OHDE, MANITOWAC, WIS.; LIEUT.CARL A. TOMLIN, NEWS REEL PHOTOGRAPHER, NEW YORK CITY; LIEUT.ROBERT P.BUSH, FIELD & STREAM, NEW YORK CITY.

LIEUT.JOHN STALLINGS, CORPUS CHRISTI (TEX.) CALLER-TIMES; LIEUT. HAROLD STEWARD, DENVER, COLO., POST; LIEUT.RICHARD HENSCHELL, WESTCHESTER, N.Y.; CAPT.RICHARD PETERS, CLEVELAND PRESS; LIEUT. CHARLES HEARTSILL, MARSHALL, TEXAS, NEWS MESSENGER; CAPT.SELWYN PEPPER, ST.LOUIS POST DISPATCH; MAJOR DICK BREWER, NEW YORK CITY, FORMER EMPLOYE OF A TIN MINE COMPANY IN MALAYA; CAPT.DICK TUCKER, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NEWS, AND CAPT.JACK CROSS, NEW YORK ADVERTISING MAN.

IN ADDITION THERE ARE ENLISTED MEN ACTING AS COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS, INCLUDING STAFF SGT.HENRY MCLEMORE, FORMER NEW YORK CITY COLUMNIST; TECH.SGT.BRADFORD M.ARTHUR OF BOSTON, MASS., WHO LEARNED PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE ARMY; CORP.WILLIAM O'NEILL, PHOTOGRAPHER FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INS BUREAU; STAFF SGT.WALLACE D.WARREN, MANAGER OF THE NBC RADIO STATION IN RENO, NEV.; TECH.SGT.HENRY C.PALM, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, LIGHT.

BY FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRFIELD (AP)-DEFENSE OF THE JAPANESE AIRDROME AT LOLOBATTA, ON HALMAHERA ISLAND, HAD BEEN WEAK--NO ZEROS IN THE AIR, INACCURATE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

SO THE COLONEL OF THIS 13TH U.S. AIR FORCE GROUP ORDERED HIS BOMBERS TO STRIKE THE TARGET SINGLY.

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"AND KEEP MAKING RUNS UNTIL YOU'RE SURE OF HITS," THE COLONEL SAID.

BOMBARDIER 1ST LT. STEPHEN J. BODNER, LATROBE, PA., TOOK THE COLONEL AT HIS WORD. THERE WAS A CLOUD BANK OVER THE TARGET SO BODNER DIRECTED HIS PILOT, 1ST LT. DONALD E. BONE, GARLAND, UTAH, TO TRY AGAIN.

BONE CIRCLED AND TRIED AGAIN--AND SEVERAL MORE TIMES. CLOUDS OBSCURED THE TARGET; ACK ACK FIRE BOUNCED THE PLANE OFF ITS COURSE. EACH TIME, BODNER ASKED BONE TO GO BACK.

BY THE TIME BODNER LOOSED HIS THREE 2,000-POUND EARTH-SHAKERS ON THE JAPANESE AIRSTRIP THE PLANE HAD MADE NINE RUNS AND BEEN OVER THE TARGET TWO HOURS.

THE SQUADRON BELIEVES THIS IS A PACIFIC RECORD FOR STAYING OVER A TARGET. BONE SAID THAT EVEN WITH WEAK ACK ACK "THAT'S STILL ABOUT AN HOUR AND 50 MINUTES TOO LONG."

XZ127ACW

ADD FLEET H-Q- D-H- XX CONFIRMATION

THE SEPTEMBER SHIPPING BAG INCLUDED A SEAPLANE TENDER AND TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS SUNK; 68 VESSELS RANGING FROM 2,000 TO 10,000 TONS, SUNK OR DESTROYED; 38 SHIPS DAMAGED, AND 111 BARGES AND SMALL COASTAL VESSELS. SUNK OR DAMAGED.

BY SERGEANT WILLIAM BONIFACE, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE BALTIMORE SUN. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE) (WX) PELELIU, PALAU (DELAYED).--QUENTIN (MONK) MEYER, STARRING LEFT HALFBACK OF YALE'S 1943 FOOTBALL TEAM, MADE THE MOST IMPORTANT "BROKEN FIELD RUN" OF HIS CAREER AND ADDED A 500-YARD SWIM DURING THE FIRST NIGHT OF BATTLING FOR THIS POWERFUL JAPANESE BASE.

NOW SECOND LIEUT. MEYER, ELDEST OF FOUR BROTHERS OF NORTH HAMPTON, N. H., TO BE SERVING IN THE MARINE CORPS, "MONK" IS A SIGNALMAN WHOSE JOB IT IS TO SCOUT ALONG THE SHORES OF THE INVADED AREA AND DIRECT NAVAL GUNFIRE, KEEPING IN CONTACT WITH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS BY SHORTWAVE RADIO.

OUT IN FRONT OF MARINE LINES WHEN NIGHT FELL ON THE FIRST DAY OF BATTLE FOR THIS ISLAND, LIEUT. MEYER FOUND HIMSELF CUT OFF FROM HIS MAIN OBSERVATION POST BY A JAP-INFESTED, CORAL POINT EXTENDING OUT ACROSS THE HIGH-WATER REEF.

AFTER HIDING HIS EQUIPMENT BEHIND A CORAL ROCK, MEYER SURPRISED ENEMY SNIPERS WITH A RUN ACROSS THE BEACH AND CUT INTO THE OCEAN. BY SWIMMING A HUNDRED YARDS OUT FROM SHORE AND 300 YARDS UP THE COASTLINE, HE REACHED THE SAFETY OF THE FRONT LINES OF THE MARINES MOVING UP THE LENGTH OF THE ISLA

"MONK" REMAINED WITH THE INFANTRY UNTIL THE JAPS WERE DRIVEN FROM THE NUMEROUS CAVES OF THE POINT THE FOLLOWING MORNING AND THEN RETURNED TO HIS RADIO, WHICH WAS UNHARMED.

IN A WATERPROOF CASE STRAPPED TO MEYER'S SIDE DURING HIS SWIM TO SAFETY WERE MESSAGES GIVING THE LOCATION OF JAPANESE SHORE GUN EMPLACEMENTS. THIS INFORMATION WAS RELAYED TO OUR SHIPS WHICH POUNDED THE STRONGHOLDS DURING THE NIGHT AND EARLY MORNING.

MN11PEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS DELAYED DISPATCH GIVES A BLOW-BY-BLOW ACCOUNT OF ONE OF THE DAYLIGHT BOMBING RAIDS WHICH SOFTENED UP THE JAPANESE BASE OF PALAU PRIOR TO THE LANDING BY MARINES ON SEP 14)

OCT 3 1944

BY FRED HAMPSON

ABOARD A LIBERATOR BOMBER OF PALAU (DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS FOUR-ENGINE LIBERATOR BOMBER HAS JUST LAID ITS "EGGS" ACROSS THE BRIGHT FACE OF KOROR TOWN FROM THE WATERFRONT TO AN OIL DEPOT. WE ARE EMERGING FROM THE FLAK AND THE ZEROS ARE CLOSING IN ON US IN ANGRY SWARMS.

THE SQUADRON HAS TIGHTENED ITS FORMATION UNTIL THE LIBERATORS ARE WING TIP TO WING TIP AND NOSE TO TAIL. DESPITE THIS MURDEROUS CONCENTRATION OF FIREPOWER, THE ZEROS DART AT US, FIRE AT BURST, DIVE OR TWIST BACK OUT OF RANGE. OUR PILOT, 1ST LIEUT. HAROLD HOPPE, ALEXANDRIA, NEB., IS LEADING THE SQUADRON IN A RACE FOR A DISTANT CLOUD.

THE SQUADRON DIRECTLY AHEAD AND 500 FEET BELOW US PASSES UNDER A SMALL PATCH OF CLOUD AND OUT DIVES A ZERO, FIRING INTO THE FUSELAGE OF THE LEAD PLANE.

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- THE WHOLE FUSELAGE IS GIVING OFF SMOKE. WE SEE ONE MAN CLIMB FROM THE COCKPIT HATCH. HIS BODY IS WHIPPED BACK AND STRIKES THE STABILIZER, CLINGS THERE A FEW SECONDS AND FALLS. NO PARACHUTE OPENS. TWO MEN LEAP FROM THE WAIST. THEIR PARACHUTES OPEN. ANOTHER LEAPS OUT BUT HIS CLOTHING IS AFIRE AND HIS CHUTE DOES NOT OPEN.

THE BURNING PLANE GOES INTO A FLAT SPIN AND OUR TAIL GUNNER PHONES THAT IT HAS DISAPPEARED INTO A CLOUD 6000 FEET BELOW, STILL OUT OF CONTROL.

"THERE," MUTTERS NAVIGATOR 2ND LIEUT. LAWRENCE DINSMORE, SCOTTSBURG, IND. "THERE BUT FOR THE GRACE OF GOD GO I."

SUDDENLY A ZERO COMES DOWN AT US FROM 1 O'CLOCK (HIGH AND TO THE RIGHT). THE NOSE GUNNER, SAMUEL MORIN, CARIBOU, ME., AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, ARTHUR PVOINCE, IRONDALE, MO., ANSWER WITH FIERY STREAMS OF 50 CALIBRES. THE ZERO GOES UNDER OUR NOSE 75 FEET IN FRONT TRAILING A WISP OF SMOKE.

BOMBARDIER 2ND LIEUT. LAWRENCE CHORPENNING, AUBURN, IND. THINKS WE GOT HIM. ANOTHER ZERO STARTS A RUN FROM THE SIDE. WAIST GUNNER JULIUS H.GROVES, DALLAS, TEX., AND BELLY TURRET GUNNER, ROBERT F.COUGHLIN, 389 BENEFIT ST., PROVIDENCE, RI., BLAST AWAY.

THE JAP LOSES HIS NERVE AND SWERVES OFF.

AFTER 20 ETERNAL MINUTES OF ALMOST CONSTANT SHOOTING, WE REACH THE CLOUD AND PLUNGE IN AS THE FORMATION SPREADS FOR SAFETY.

TEN MINUTES LATER WE EMERGE INTO THE CLEAR AND THE ZEROS ARE GONE.

HOPPE AND CO-PILOT LIEUT.STANFORD C.LONG, 424 RAVENWOOD, AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO., BANK AND START THE SQUADRON FOR HOME--FIVE FLYING HOURS AWAY ALL OVER WATER.

NOW WE MUST FLY SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES OF WATER HOME AND "I CAN'T SWIM A LICK," GRINNED PILOT HOPPE. WE HAD LOST THREE LIBERATORS, SEVERAL OTHERS HAD BEEN HIT, SOME PLANES CARRIED WOUNDED MEN. AT THIS PRICE THIS STRIKE, WHICH IS A TINY ONE COMPARED WITH EUROPEAN RAIDS, HAD HIT TWO JAPANESE SHIPS IN KOROR HARBOR, SMASHED THE WATERFRONT, BRACKETED THE BIVOUAC SUPPLY AND OIL AREAS WITH BOMBS.

OTHER YOUNG VETERANS OF THIS CREW WHO HAD LIVED TO FIGHT ANOTHER DA WERE TAILGUNNER WILBERT SCHOMER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA., RADIOMAN EDWARD HARRINGTON, 1027 VERNON RD., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NN442PCW

A SEVENTH U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE BASE,MARIANAS ISLANDS,OCT.1 (DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE ACKACK MADE THE "HOUSE OF BOURBON" A FLYING MASS OF JUNK BUT THE BIG LIBERATOR BOMBER WAS BROUGHT BACK TO HER BASE WITH THE HELP OF A SERGEANT WHO FAILED TO MAKE THE GRADE AS A PILOT.

THE LIBERATOR HAD JUST UNLOADED HER BOMBS ON IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, WHEN FLAK SMASHED THE NOSE COMPARTMENT, CRIPPLED THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, KNOCKED OUT THE TOP AND BALL TURRETS AND WOUNDED FOUR CREWMEN.

THE PILOT, LT. WILLIAM V. CORE, OF KNOXVILLE, IOWA, SAID "WE JUST HAD TO BRING THE PLANE IN EVEN THOUGH IT DIDN'T SEEM POSSIBLE. WE HAD WOUNDED MEN ABOARD AND WOUNDED MEN CAN'T PARACHUTE. WE HAD TO MAKE THE EFFORT TO SAVE THEM."

SGT. ROBERT E. MARTIN, OF (6255 CLEMENT AVE.) UNIVERSITY CITY, ST.LOUIS, MO., FORMER AVIATION CADET WHO DID NOT COMPLETE THE PILOT'S COURSE AND BECAME GUNNER AND ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR, TOOK THE CONTROLS AND HELPED BRING THE LIBERATOR HOME. HE TOOK OVER FOR THE WOUNDED CO-PILOT WHILE LT. CORE WAS SUPERVISING EMERGENCY REPAIRS.

BADLY DAMAGED BY FLAK, THE "HOUSE OF BOURBON" WAS JUMPED BY FIGHTER PLANES. THE LEFT ENGINES RAN WILD AS THROTTLE CONTROLS WERE SHOT OFF. THE RIGHT OUTSIDE ENGINE WAS THROWING OIL. OTHER PLANES IN THE FORMATION SHIELDED THE LIBERATOR UNTIL SHE WAS IN THE OPEN.

THE LIBERATOR FLEW THROUGH A TROPICAL STORM FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR WITH ONLY NO. 4 ENGINE DOING MOST OF THE WORK.

LT. MELVIN W. HARMS, OF SUMNER, IOWA, BOMBARDIER, GAVE FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED ASSISTED BY S/SGT. GEORGE S. SHANHEIM OF (9 THIRD ST) EAST NORWALK, CONN., SGT. MILTON E. HOWARD, OF IPSWICH, S.D., SGT. ROBERT C. HARRIFF, OF (103 SECOND AVE) SHARON, PA., AND S/SGT. MICHAEL V. VERESCAK, OF (546 NORTH ST) KEISER, PA.

MARTIN, TRAINED BY CORE FOR JUST SUCH AN EMERGENCY, HANDLED THE PLANE UNTIL IT WAS IN SIGHT OF ITS BASE JUST AT NIGHTFALL. ONLY THE RIGHT WHEEL OF THE LANDING GEAR CAME DOWN UNDER HAND CRANKING.

THREE PARACHUTES, ANCHORED TO GUN MOUNTS, WERE USED AS BRAKES. CORE BROUGHT THE JUNK PILE DOWN BUT THE BOMBER DRIFTED OFF TO THE LEF AND HIT A PARKED TRAILER. THE IMPACT SLOWED HER DOWN A BIT AS SHE TAXIED ON HER RIGHT AND TAIL WHEELS.

AS BOURBON STAGGERED TO A STOP THE FUSELAGE BEHIND THE BOMB BAY CRACKED WIDE OPEN.

AT THE CREWMEN PUT IT--TEN MEN PLUS MARTIN OWE THEIR LIVES TO THE PILOT TRAINING HE DID NOT QUITE COMPLETE.

B336PCWNM

HONOLULU,HAWAII,SEPT 26 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE U.S.ARMY'S NEW $16,000,000 HOSPITAL WILL BE LOCATED ON THE SAMUEL M.DAMON ESTATE IN MOANALUA VALLEY NEAR FORT SHAFTER, OAHUA ISLAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY BY LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

THE 1,500 BED HOSPITAL WILL HAVE A MAIN NINE FLOOR BUILDING OF REINFORCED CONCRETE.

GENERAL RICHARDSON TOLD HAWAII'S GOVERNOR INGRAM M.STAINBACK HE HOPED THE NEW HOSPITAL WOULD ELIMINATE USE OF HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL AS TEMPORARY HOSPITALS.

GG1205PCW NM

HONOLULU, OCT.2-(AP)-HONOLULU STILL IS SUBJECT TO JAPANESE AIR ATTACKS, LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON JR SAID TONIGHT AS HE CRITCIZED THE CITY'S REACTION TO AN AIR RAID ALARM SATURDAY.

GENERAL RICHARDSON, COMMANDING ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC AREA, SAID THE BLACKOUT IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING WAS INCOMPLETE.

"I MUST EMPHASIZE AGAIN, AND STRONGLY, THAT THIS GREAT BASE CONSTANTLY IS SUBJECT TO AIR ATTACK," HE SAID.

THERE WERE IGHTS ON DURING THE 50-MINUTE BLACKOUT AND MANY PEOPLE WENT CURIOUSLY INTO THE STREETS, HE SAID. OTHERS DROVE CARS ABOUT THE CITY.

HE APPEALED TO CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN WHO HAVE RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM THE MAINLAND TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH AIR RAID REGULATIONS.

"THE CITY'S REACTION TO THE ALARM WAS DANGEROUSLY COMPLACENT AND UNSATISFACTORY AND I CANNOT URGE THE PUBLIC TOO STRONGLY TO KEEP IN MIND WE ARE IN AN ACTIVE WAR ZONE SUBJECT TO SUICIDAL ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY." THE GENERAL SAID.

THE APPROACH OF PLANES, UNIDENTIFIED AT FIRST BUT PROVED FRIENDLY, CAUSED THE ALARM.

PM1004PPW NM

BOGOTA, COLUMBIA, OCT 2-(AP)-GEN.EDUARDO BONITTO VEGA, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE WAR MINISTRY WHO WAS CONVICTED OF PARTICIPATING IN A PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT ALFONSO LOPEZ, HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO 20 MONTHS IN PRISON, AND EXPELLED FROM THE ARMY, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE WAS ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN THE JULY 10 UPRISING AT BOGOTA, IBAGUE AND BUCARAMANGA BUT NOT WITH PROMOTING THE REVOLT.

SK1251AEW

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, OCT 2-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL I.C.SOWELL, COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OPERATING BASE HERE SINCE APRIL 24, 1943, HAS BEEN DETACHED FOR DUTY AFLOAT AND HAS LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. CAPT.E.W.MORRIS, CHIEF OF STAFF, IS TEMPORARILY IN COMMAND.

Z1146PEW

EDMONTON,ALTA.,OCT.2-(CANADIAN PRESS)-FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE AMERICAN-BUILT AIRCRAFT WERE FERRIED TO RUSSIA VIA EDMONTON IN AUGUST BY THE ALASKAN DIVISION, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, U.S. A.A.F., IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY IN A LETTER FROM GEN. H.L. GEORGE, COMMANDING THE U.S.AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

BRIG.-GEN. DALE V. FAGGNEY COMMANDING THE ALASKAN DIVISION, WAS INFORMED LT.GEN. L.G.RUDENKO, CHAIRMAN OF THE PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE UNITED STATES "PRAISES THE COOPERATION RECEIVED FROM THE PERSONNEL OF THE ALASKAN DIVISION.

LAST JULY 31 IT WAS STATED THAT ABOUT 10,000 LEND-LEASE U.S.-BUILT PLANES HAD BEEN SENT TO RUSSIA FROM THE UNITED STATES SINCE OCTOBER, 1941. HALF WERE FLOWN VIA EDMONTON.

OTTAWA, OCT.2-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PILOT OFFICER HEDLEY DE LE BROQUERIE YOUNG, WHOSE FATHER, R.W.YOUNG, LIVES AT 45 MERRILL STREET, PLYMOUTH, N.H., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

NEW YORK, OCT. 2-(AP)-IN A BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOVIET-SPONSORED FREE GERMANY NATIONAL COMMITTEE SAID TONIGHT THAT NAZI LEADERS WERE FLEEING TO SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA BY SUBMARINE ON THE PRETEXT OF "SECRET MISSIONS."

"SINGLE PASSENGERS WITH A REMARKABLE AMOUNT OF LUGGAGE TRAVEL ON THESE TRIPS IN AN ALLEGEDLY DIPLOMATIC OR ECONOMIC CAPACITY. IN REALITY THESE PEOPLE ARE MOSTLY NAZI RATS LEAVING THE SINKING HITLER SHIP OR THEY ARE AGENTS PREPARING FOR THE FLIGHT OF THESE

MEN OR BRINGING FOREIGN BONDS TO SAFE QUARTERS."
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, URGED SUBMARINE COMMANDERS ORDERED ON SUCH MISSIONS TO HEAD FOR A BRITISH OR FRENCH PORT.
HJ931PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 2-(AP)-C.V.R.THOMPSON OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION, SUCCEEDING ALEX FAULKNER OF THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH, AT THE GROUP'S ANNUAL MEETING TONIGHT.
OTHER OFFICERS ELECTED WERE: FAULKNER AND GEORGE KAU, OF THE CHINA NEWS SERVICE, VICE PRESIDENTS; BERNARD MUSNIX OF THE CROSLEY INTERNATIONAL RADIO STATION, SECRETARY-TREASURER; AND GERARD NEYROUD OF THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE, PRESS SECRETARY.
STEPHEN EARLY, SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, FORMER BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK, AND DR. VIHLJALMUR STEFANSSON, ARCTIC AUTHORITY, WERE NAMED HONORARY MEMBERS.
SK1204AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 2-(AP)-A 13-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO WROTE TO DOG-LOVING LT.GEN. OMAR N.BRADLEY FOR HELP IN PERSUADING HIS FATHER TO GET HIM A NEW DOG WILL HAVE HIS WISH TOMORROW.

THE DAILY MIRROR HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL BRING WILLIAM H. "BILL" TRAPHAGEN, JR. OF CEDAR GROVE, N.J., TO NEW YORK TO PICK OUT A COCKER SPANIEL OF UNQUESTIONABLE PEDIGREE TO REPLACE "SKIPPY," WHO WAS KILLED WHEN HE RAN UNDER THE WHEELS OF THE FAMILY CAR.
GEN.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE GROUND FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER ANSWERED BILL'S LETTER:
"I AM RETURNING YOUR CLIPPING WITH THE HOPE THAT YOU MAY BE ABLE TO USE IT IN SELLING YOUR DAD ON A PUP TO TAKE THE PLACE OF SKIPPY. WHEN THE WAR IS OVER PERHAPS WE CAN GET TOGETHER SOMEWHERE AND HAVE A CHAT ON OUR DOGS. X X "
HE INCLUDED A PICTURE OF HIS OWN DOGS.
SK957PEW

OCT 2 1944

WASHINGTON,OCT.2-(AP)-REP.ELLSWORTH (R-ORE) RETURNED FROM EUROPE TODAY BELIEVING THE WAR THERE WILL LAST "A DAMN SIGHT LONGER" THAN MANY PEOPLE OVER HERE REALIZE.

ELLSWORTH WAS ONE OF A DOZEN CONGRESSMEN WHO VISITED ENGLAND AND FRANCE THE PAST FEW WEEKS. RETURNING WITH HIM WERE REPRESENTATIVES HORAN (R-WASH) AND HOLIFIELD (D-CALIF). THE OTHERS ARE EXPECTED BACK BY THE END OF THE WEEK.

HIS PRIMARY PURPOSE, ELLSWORTH SAID, WAS TO OBSERVE THE BRITISH GOVRNMENT.

"I WANTED TO BE ABLE TO EVALUATE THE ACTIONS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT," ELLSWORTH TOLD A REPORTER. "WHILE I WOULD CONSIDER IT A 'POPULAR' GOVERNMENT, THE BACKGROUND OF LEGISLATION, THE MEANS BY WHICH 'POPULAR' RESULTS ARE ATTAINED IS SO DIFFERENT FROM OUR OWN LEGISLATIVE PROCESS THAT I FELT A STUDY AT FIRST HAND WOULD BE BENEFICIAL."

HE FOUND NOTHING IN THE BRITISH SYSTEM THAT SHOULD BE ADOPTED HERE. THERE IS "AN ELEMENT" IN THE BRITISH QUESTIONING OF GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES, HE SAID, WHICH MIGHT BE ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE PROCESS BUT HE THOUGHT CONGRESS' COMMITTEE SYSTEM ANSWERS ABOUT THE SAME PURPOSE.

ELLSWORTH PLANS TO LEAVE FOR HOME WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

EG VX654PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT. 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GRANTED A FAREWELL INTERVIEW TODAY TO ADMIRAL SIR PERCY NOBLE, WHO HAD BEEN SUCCEEDED AS HEAD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SOMERVILLE, FORMER BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.
NOBLE REPRESENTED THE ADMIRALTY HERE ON THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF AND THE MUNITIONS ASSIGNMENTS BOARD.
VX1139AEW

OCT 3 1944

WASHINGTON,OCT. 2-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, COMMENTING ON LONDON REPORTS ON DIFFERENCES IN BRITISH AND UNITED STATES STATES POLICY REGARDING ARGENTINA, SAID TODAY IT WAS NOT NECESSARY FOR THIS COUNTRY TO CONSULT WITH GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE BANNING NORTHBOUND SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE FROM ARGENTINE PORTS.
THE SECRETARY WAS ASKED IF THE UNITED STATES HAD CONSULTED WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND HAD NOTIFIED GREAT BRITAIN OF THE CARGO BAN . HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE THAT IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO GO INTO THESE MATTERS WITH GREAT BRITAIN EXCEPT IN INSTANCES WHERE THERE WAS JOINT RELATION BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.
HE ADDED THAT HE DID NOT RECALL ANY SUCH JOINT SHIPPING RELATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN AS REGARDS THE BAN ON ARGENTINE CARGO.

EARLIER IN THE CONFERENCE HULL WAS ASKED TO COMMENT GENERALLY ON THE DIPLOMATIC IMPASSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA AND ANSWERED THAT HE HAD NOTHING TO GIVE OUT AT THIS TIME.
A CORRESPONDENT THEN TOLD THE SECRETARY THAT REPORTS FROM LONDON SEEMED TO INDICATE THERE WAS SOME DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON POLICY TOWARD ARGENTINA AND HE ASKED THE SECRETARY IF HE CARED TO COMMENT ON THESE REPORTS.
HULL REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT BRITISH--THE SECRETARY THEN INTERRUPTED HIMSELF, AND CONTINUED, WHAT POINT THE CORRESPONDENT HAD IN MIND.

30. 24 — 19287

HULL THEN WAS ASKED SPECIFICALLY IF IT COULD BE ASSUMED GREAT BRITAIN WAS NOT CONSULTED BY THIS GOVERNMENT BEFORE IT PROHIBITED UNITED STATES FLAGSHIPS FROM PICKING UP ARGENTINE CARGO NORTH BOUND AT BUENOS AIRES OR OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

HULL REITERATED THAT IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO CONSULT WITH THE BRITISH ON THIS MATTER BUT SAID HE HAD NOT CHECKED TO SEE WHETHER THE UNITED STATES HAD OR HAD NOT CONSULTED WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

VX1250PEW NM

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

OCT. 3. 1918--BRITISH ATTACKS SMASHED VITAL GERMAN DEFENSES BETWEEN ST. QUENTIN AND CAMBRAI. SEQUEHART WAS RETAKEN. THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN FLANDERS CONTINUED AND ALLIED TROOPS PENETRATED HINDENBURG LINE FIVE MILES. AUSTRIAN FORCES WERE WITHDRAWN FROM ALBANIA.

OCT. 3, 1940--NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, FORMER PRIME MINISTER, RESIGNS AS LORD PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL IN BRITISH CABINET SHAKEUP; FINLAND AND RUSSIA AGREE ON DEMILITARIZING AALAND ISLANDS.

SN7 3PEW

MIAMI, FLA., OCT. 2-(AP)-THE LEOPOLDVILLE CLIPPER SETTLED DOWN ON BISCAYNE BAY TONIGHT JUST 12 DAYS AFTER LEAVING MIAMI ON PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS FIRST ROUND-TRIP FLIGHT BETWEEN MIAMI AND THE BELGIAN CONGO.

THE BIG FOUR-MOTORED FLYING BOAT LOGGED 128 HOURS ACTUAL FLYING TIME AND COVERED 15,600 MILES ON THE TRAIL BLAZING FLIGHT LINKING THREE CONTINENTS.

SURVEYS MADE DURING THE OCEAN-HOPPING AIR TRIP VIA ISLANDS OF THE CARIBBEAN AND BRAZIL TO AFRICA, WILL FORM THE BASIS FOR OPERATION OF REGULAR EIGHT-DAY ROUND TRIP SCHEDULES FOUR TIMES EACH MONTH, PAN AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID.

GS1225ACW NM

Yank Forces Drive to Outflank Aachen After Ripping 4-Mile Gap in Westwall; Russians Within 37 Miles of Belgrade

U.S. TROOPS SMASH TWO BREACHES IN SIEGFRIED LINE

H-COWAN

Doughboys Capture Ubach in Furious Fighting Along Whole Front.

OCT 4 1944

ATTACK CONTINUES

Americans Take 500 Prisoners, Knock Out 39 Enemy Pillboxes.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Oct. 3—(AP) Powerful elements of the U. S. First army have smashed a four-mile gap through the Siegfried line north of Aachen, 12 miles north of the first Allied wedge driven into the massive German fortifications, and tonight more men and armor were driving to outflank the stronghold of Aachen.

"The attack continues and advances are being made against varying resistance," Supreme headquarters said late tonight.

The twin penetrations of the Siegfried Line were 30 miles from Cologne at one point and 32 miles from Dusseldorf at the other.

Pierce Siegfried Line

"We are definitely through the old Siegfried Line," declared an American officer. "We have our second major breach. There still are fortifications and anti-tank defenses ahead of us which the Germans built recently," he added.

In a spectacular 36-hour drive the doughboys—virtually without air support—captured Ubach, nine miles north of Aachen and three below Geilnkirchen, and drove the Germans from the moated 12th century castle of Rimberg on the German-Dutch border. Thirty-nine enemy pillboxes were knocked out and between 400 and 500 prisoners captured in furious fighting.

The first gap in the Siegfried defenses was driven just below Aachen at the outset of the invasion of Germany. Today's breakthrough placed Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops almost astride a main highway running north from Aachen to Geilenkirchen.

All along the Aachen front the battle flamed bitterly, with the Nazis trying desperately to close the breaches in the defenses of the Rhineland. For the past two days the enemy was purely on the defensive, despite the fact that Allied air support was being hampered by the weather.

Yanks Capture Ubach

Ubach, captured after furious house-to-house fighting, is but 10 miles from the important German communications center of Julich, whence hard-surfaced highways lead 20 miles to the industrial cities of Cologne and Dusseldorf on the Rhine.

(A broadcast by the German DNB news agency declared the Allied attack near Aachen was "nothing but local reconnaissance thrusts supported by artillery" and said the Allied pressure in that sector apparently was designed merely to prevent the Nazis from sending armored reinforcements against the British Second army spearhead frontier farther north in Holland.)

Siegfried line defenses in the sector now under attack include many anti-tank ditches, but the Doughboys ran into none of the big concrete "dragon's teeth" barriers through which they fought south of Aachen. The Nazi defenders appeared to have few good anti-tank guns, and some enemy prisoners complained that their version of the bazooka was not effective against American tanks at much more than 50 yards.

Bombers Wreck Seawall

Hundreds of RAF heavy bombers using 12,000-pound bombs tore open a seawall guarding the Dutch island of Walcheren and sent the North sea pouring over Nazi fortifications which had denied use of the Belgian port of Antwerp to the Allies.

The "earthquake" bombs breached the dike near the village of West Capelle, on the southwestern tip of Walcheren, sending a great sheet of water spreading over the lowland. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned Dutch civilians on Monday to evacuate the island.

Some 1,700 American planes attacked industries and airfield at the south German cities of Nurnberg, Gaggenau and Giebelstadt.

To the south in France Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third army, employing flame throwers, was reported to have fought into Fort Driant, a main bastion of the formidable system of the Nazi fortresses guarding Metz.

While Doughboys stormed Fort Driant under machinegun fire, Patton's artillery and American dive-bombers maintained a heavy assault on the entire Metz area. A dispatch from Edward Ball, Associated Press front correspondent, said:

"Soon after the first wave of Doughboys stormed across a moat into Fort Driant, Nazi prisoners, many of them badly mangled, began streaming to the rear. Some enemy forces attempting to escape from the fort across the Moselle were caught by our artillery and annihilated."

OCT 4 1944

Lull Reported in Holland

A lull settled over the British Second army front in Holland as the Germans temporarily, as least, abondoned their armored counter-attacks against Lt. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's salient in the Nijmegen area and bad weather slowed Allied air attacks.

There likewise was little activity back along the Belgian-Holland border, except for a Canadian success in knocking the Nazis out of Merxem, a suburb of Antwerp.

The enemy was using a strange hodgepodge of troops in the extreme northern sector, and, while they are fighting hard and well at this point, a British officer declared "the time will obviously come when fighting spirit no longer suffices."

Southeast of Nijmegen an American armored unit was reported fighting from house to house in Overloom, one of the last enemy strongholds west of the Maas (Meuse) river in Holland. The town previously was reported to have been captured by the Yanks, but a late field dispatch said the Nazi garrison still was resisting.

There were repeated reports that German troops all a long the front had been ordered by Hitler to stand or be shot by their own men. Back of the first line of good, poor and indifferent Nazi troops was said to be a second force of crack SS Elite Guard units ready to be shifted quickly to the threatened sectors.

Nazis Attack at Aachen

In an apparent effort to take the pressure off their troops north of Aachen the enemy made a sharp attack south of the city last night and in bright moonlight slugged the Americans back from one pillbox. But a prompt Yank counterattack regained all lost ground.

The Nazis apparently used "beetle" radio-controlled tanks in the forefront of their attack, as two terrific explosions in front of the American line shook the earth for miles around.

Another enemy attack near Hav-

ert, 20 miles north of Aachen, forced U. S. armored cavalry units back across the Wurm river, but the Yanks drove right back today and regained all lost positions.

When German troops showed signs today of making a determined stand in the little town of Beggendorf, two miles east of Ubach, American artillery pulverized the place with 500 shells in an hour. Palenberg, a village about a mile northwest of Ubach and just inside the German border, fell within the American lines.

It was announced that the six Allied armies in western Europe had captured at least 526,084 German prisoners by tonight. Hodges' First army, with 183,827 to its credit, had taken nearly twice as many as Patton's Third army, with 92,600.

Seventh Take Ronchamp

The U. S. Seventh army at the extreme southern end of the front captured Ronchamp, 10 miles west of the fortress city of Belfort at the entrance to the Belfort gap gateway to Germany. Third army troops cleared the last Germans from the forest of Gremecey, some 20 miles east of Nancy.

Because of the deep mud American armored and motorized divisions in France now are confined to paved highways, leaving the main burden of attack on the infantry. The ground in France and Germany never freezes hard enough to permit tanks to operate in open country in the winter.

Capture by American troops of Maizieres Les Metz, on the west bank of the Mozelle seven miles north of Metz, was confirmed by Allied headquarters.

AMERICANS ASTRIDE AACHEN ESCAPE ROAD

LONG

Fortress City Is Virtually Encircled—Two Reich Towns Taken—Allies Gain in Other Sectors.

OCT 4 1944

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—American troops broke through the Siegfried Line above Aachen today, the First Army announced, scoring a second major breach in the German West Wall.

A four-mile drive, threatening Aachen with encirclement, carried through a belt of concrete forts and put the infantrymen almost astride the main highway running north of that fortress city of the Siegfried Line. Other First Army men broke through the wall below Aachen more than two weeks ago, and pushed eastward.

"We are definitely through the old Siegfried Line, and we have a second major breach," an officer told A. P. Correspondent Don Whitehead at the front. "There are still fortifications and anti-tank defenses ahead of us which the Germans built recently."

The German towns of Ubach and Palenberg were captured, along with Rimberg Castle. Thirty-nine pillboxes were knocked out, and from 400 to 500 prisoners were taken.

Simultaneously, in the battle for Holland, R. A. F. heavy bombers breached the sea wall guarding the Dutch island of Walcheren, sending water over German installations.

Most of the front was in action. American armor was knocking the Germans out of Overloon, southeast of Nijmegen. Farther south, American armored cavalry units near Havert—twenty miles north of Aachen—were forced back across the Wurm River last night, but counter-attacked today and regained lost positions.

The American Third Army was assaulting a main fortress guarding Metz. British and Canadian armies fought against stubborn German resistance in Holland and Belgium.

Ubach, which was defended by troops ordered to hold or be shot, is nine miles north of Aachen, and three below Geilenkirchen. It is two miles inside Germany. The infantrymen drove the Germans from the moated, twelfth century castle of Rimberg after a daylong battle in that border town. Tanks and artillery supported the First Army's advance in this sector, and German resistance was heavy.

Berlin Reports U. S. Gains.

The Berlin radio said the Americans had carved out a wedge eleven miles wide and nine miles deep in German defenses.

The new advances followed gains of two miles in depth along a six-mile sector yesterday in the opening of the assault that spanned the Wurm River.

The Germans tried a "little Stalingrad" stand at Beggendorf, two miles beyond Ubach, Mr. Whitehead said, and artillery fired 500 shells into the town in sixty minutes.

Supreme Headquarters said the Germans launched three counter-attacks yesterday at Hurtgen, thirteen miles southeast of Aachen, but all were repulsed. Farther south, other Americans cleared the woods at Echternach, Reich frontier town eleven miles northwest of Trier.

Third Army Attacks Fort.

On the American Third Army front, flame-throwing infantrymen were reported tonight to have fought their way across the moat and into Fort Driant, main bastion in the fortress chain guarding Metz on the west side of the Moselle River. The attack was preceded by a massive artillery barrage which touched off great fires and explosions.

The First Army attack north of Aachen was meeting strong resistance. Americans fought through pillbox defenses curtained by artillery and motar fire.

American mobile artillery fired so heavily that in many places Germans fled their suicide pillboxes and centered their defense in thicker-walled concrete field forts.

Spotty clouds studded low over the battlefront, and there was no immediate indication whether Allied planes were able to continue yesterday's pin-point attacks on Nazi strongpoints.

To the north of the wedge, Allied soldiers all along the Meuse line applied supporting pressure to keep the Nazis from shifting reserves. They drove eight miles from Deuze to Meijel and pushed the Germans from Overloon, their last strong Holland pocket west of the Meuse seventeen miles southeast of Nijmegen.

All along that line and north along the Nijmegen-Arnhem corridor they were in close contact with strong German forces as the Nazis sent reserves across the Rhine to hold the Allies back from the Ruhr.

On the western flank of the corridor, past 's Hertogenbosch to the Dutch border north of Antwerp, no progress was reported.

A front dispatch said German units threatened with entrapment by the Canadians were pulling out of their salient north of Antwerp. The Germans abandoned Merxem on Antwerp's northern outskirts, and Canadians began occu[illegible] it.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army drove to the outskirts of Grevenmacher on the Moselle River border, 10 miles from the German town of Trier, and in the south cleared the last Nazis from the forest of Gremecey, 20 miles east of Nancy.

The 7th Army liberated Ronchamp in its closest approach headon toward the town of Belfort. Ronchamp is 10 miles west of Belfort at the entrance to the 15-mile-wide Belfort Gap to Germany.

A front dispatch said the American 1st Army's drive north of Aachen was not expected to result in a sudden grand sweep to the Rhine because the Germans in that sector have prepared positions in depth for some 15,000 yards.

The indications are, the dispatch said, the battle will be hard, bitter and bloody all the way, since the Germans are determined to protect the rich industrial region toward which the 1st Army is pointed.

Bad Weather Aids Enemy.

The bad weather which kept Allied planes grounded for the last two weeks and the pause by the Americans to build up supplies gave the Nazis a chance to strengthen their positions and bring in fresh reserves.

While the Germans have inferior troops in the front lines manning the Siegfried defenses these are backed up by tough SS (Elite Guard) troops and mobile armored units ready to go in wherever the danger appears greatest and to conduct counterattacks.

One of the biggest problems confronting Gen. Eisenhower is the race against winter and the struggle of long supply lines.

Despite the known Allied power and the present 1st Army offensive, field advices said, it is apparent the supreme command is preparing for a long winter campaign.

As one sign of this, American strategic bombers have been loading their bomb bays with winter overcoats and uniforms for shivering thousands of American troops.

Much Cover Given Troops.

Troops are being given as much cover as France, Belgium and the Netherlands afford. The front is taking on the aspect of 1914-1918, particularly in Northern France near Metz and north of Nancy.

Because of the mud and slush American armored and motorized divisions now are confined to paved highways, which means that the gains now are being limited to the foot-slogging infantry.

The ground in France and Germany, unlike Russia, never freezes hard enough to allow tanks to operate in open country in the winter—an advantage to the Germans since the Allies have a vast superiority in armored strength.

U. S. Soldiers Say Westwall Is Antiquated

Men Who Cracked It Report Defense Inferior, Nazi Troops of Poor Quality

BOYLE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS BREACHING THE SIEGFRIED LINE, Oct. 3 (AP).—Infantrymen who cracked a new hole in the Siegfried line today reported Hitler's once-feared Westwall as militarily antiquated as the Kaiser's Zeppelins of the first world war.

The average infantryman had more than an uneasy feeling as he jumped off against this widely advertised battlement. He had ample recollection of 1940 propaganda, when the Siegfried line was pictured as an impregnable barrier of stone and steel many miles in depth, studded with bunkers bristling with guns.

Many soldiers also recalled widely circulated pictures of Westwall fortifications manned by hordes of strong, blond young Nazis.

But when they smashed through it today they found the famous fortified line less of a problem than the impromptu "wilderness line" in farm and woodland, which the Germans held for weeks between Caen and Periers in Normandy.

Instead of thousands of highly trained young Nazi supermen, the advancing Americans captured scores of worn-out and wounded veterans of Germany's Russian campaigns; elderly home guard recruits; human wreckage from divisions destroyed in France, and even one middle-aged soldier with a glass eye.

"Hitler really oversold the German people on that Siegfried line," said Captain Oscar S. Stonesifer, of Harrisburg, Pa., on the edge of a small German village taken in recent fighting.

"It is definitely obsolete so far as its guns are concerned. We found emplacements only for guns of 37-millimeter caliber in the sector we attacked. That's too small to fight much of an engagement."

Other soldiers reported that Siegfried line outposts were only incompletely manned, and that many German troops preferred to fight from newly dug entrenchments and anti-tank ditches rather than the gray stone pillboxes—possibly because they thought they could get away easier.

"That didn't turn out to be so easy, though," said Stonesifer. "Whenever we located them in anti-tank ditches, we just phoned back co-ordinates to our artillery to give them the position, and they dropped a barrage right in among them."

American artillery drummed the fight out of most defenders of German-held Ubach (ten miles northnortheast of Aachen) by plastering the area with 3,000 shells. "Hitler's ration," the doughboys called this barrage. Infantry moved in to take the town after street-by-street engagements with enemy snipers.

Nazi government councillor.

"He locked the castle before leaving last week, and all soldiers were forbidden to enter," said a German captive.

American troops stormed and took the castle in a flaming action probably equaling any in the history of the structure, built in the heyday of knighthood.

One large pillbox, four machine-gun posts, and more than a dozen enemy sharpshooters firing from walls inside the moat had to be cleaned out before the attacking troops could continue their advance.

The "battle of the castle" began last night when forward elements ran into strong fire from half a dozen points around the chateau.

"It was guarded by a bicycle platoon, and other troops from a German machinegun battalion were being used as infantry," and master Sgt. Leo Eule of Kew Gardens, Long Island. "They weren't in the castle itself—the door was locked—but they had fixed up strong positions in the outbuildings and there were 13 or 14 snipers behind the wall inside the moat.

"There was also a heavy pillbox with a camouflaged roof, and four machineguns along one stone wall bordering the castle."

"Our boys rolled up a 75-mm. gun within 50 yards of the pillbox last night," said Lt. James Taylor Clinton, Tenn. "When it began blasting away those Nazis scrambled out like ants."

Although the 75 knocked out the Nazi's keystone defense, they stuck to other positions during the night and this morning the battle resumed as infantry methodically wormed closer. Behind them other troops pinned down the tired Nazi defenders with supporting fire.

Finally the remaining Nazis gave up, avoiding hand-to-hand bayonet combat with Doughboys who swarmed over the bridge spanning the wood-filled moat. Advancing Americans found that other Germans had fled, leaving behind one

Nazis Fortify Moated Chateau In Effort to Stop Yank Drive

BOYLE

NEAR RIMBERG, Germany, Oct. 3—(AP) On[illegible]ier met by American troops today in breachin[illegible] the Siegfried line [illegible] of Aachen was a 12th century, moated [illegible] whose crumbling stone walls had been artfully converted by the Nazis into a military fortress.

Until a week ago it was occupied by Regierungsrat Von Brauchitsch, wounded comrade.

"When we forced open the door to make sure there were no German snipers hiding inside, we found the place filled with old pictures and furniture," said Sgt. Eule. "We don't know what Von Brauchitsch was using the place for."

Capture of the castle facilitated frontal assault through rust-stained and partly-abandoned ramparts of the old Siegfried Line—which have

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proven little more effective than the 12th century castle in withstanding invading forces.

NAZIS ORDERED TO HOLD FAST OR BE KILLED

Officers Threaten to Shoot One Out of 10 in Any Retreating Company.

FOE IS STUNNED BY ASSAULT

Prisoners Awed by American Sharpshooting — Pillboxes Are Held Unsafe.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

Groenstraat, Holland, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—German troops holding the Siegfried Line have been told by their commanders that any man who retreats will be shot, and if an entire company should fall back, one man in every ten will be shot, American officers said today.

"They're doing everything they can to hang onto the defenses, and these threats are necessary to keep many troops in line," said Lieut.-Col. Harold Hassenfelt of Oconto, Wis.

Heavy fighting raged for the second day as First Army troops battered deeper into the Siegfried defenses.

Under gray skies and in a wintry wind, they battled from house to house in the town of Ubach at Rimberg, just inside the walls of the ancient, moated Rimberger castle, converted into a fortress. Americans hold half the castle and are shooting across the coutryard at Germans in close-range battle.

Enemy Is Surprised.

The first surge of infantry yesterday, behind a heavy air bombardment and a rolling artillery barrage, carried through the heavy crust of German Siegfried defenses which are 15,000 yards in depth at this point. The attack caught the enemy by surprise.

A German prisoner said the Nazis were alerted for a tank and infantry attack expected between 5 and 7 A. M., but when nothing happened the troops relaxed. When the bombers came over at 9 A. M., they were not particularly disturbed, since the bombs were not falling on their positions—but they were not prepared for the heavy artillery fire and sudden infantry assault which followed.

The deepest penetration into the Siegfried defenses in this sector was led by young Capt. Robert Spiker of West Virginia.

A Retiring Little Cuss.

"Nobody thought about Spiker as the leader because he was a sort of retiring little cuss," said Major Eugene H. Thomas of Nashville, Tenn. "But now they can't hold him."

It was Capt. Spiker's unit which drove into Ubach and began a house-to-house fight. His men were among troops under command of Lieut.-Col. Ernest Frankland of Jackson, Tenn.

Once through this heaviest crust of defenses in this area, the Americans were able to turn and began a flanking attack on pillboxes from the rear.

While the battle for Rimberger Castle was raging, Lieut.-Col. Daniel Quinn of St. Augustine, Fla., took a special task force with tank support to wheel in behind enemy positions giving the doughboys trouble near Rimberg.

Capt. Spiker and his men led the assault which knocked out eleven enemy pillboxes and opened the way into the Siegfried defenses. Special assault teams armed with machine-guns, bazookas, pole charges and flamethrowers, charged the pillboxes, knocked out the defenders, and then blew up the concrete forts.

"The boys did a great job," Col. Hassenfelt said.

Engineers Did Fine Job.

One of the finest jobs was done by engineers who came in behind the spearheads and threw bridges across the Wurm River within a few hours, permitting jeeps, guns and tanks to roll on in support of the ground troops.

"It was terrible," one German prisoner said after being routed from a pillbox. He was amazed by American marksmanship. "Every time one of our men manned a gun at the embrasure in a pillbox he was drilled with a bullet between the eyes," the prisoner said.

The Germans tried to organize a counter-attack from the north last night to pinch out the salient, but a heavy artillery barrage broke up the formations. The enemy still was meeting the attack with heavy concentrations of small arms, mortar and artillery fire.

The Germans have sown many minefields in front of their defenses.

"Now we have to dig 'em out ourselves," said Lieut. R. J. Kline of Mount Pleasant, Mich. "When we were coming across Holland, underground members would dig up the mines before we arrived and have them all stacked in neat piles ready to be hauled away."

Canadian First Army Pushes Into Holland

With Canadian Troops in Holland and Belgium, Oct. 3 (AP)—The right flank of the Canadian First Army front became fluid again this afternoon as Polish armored elements pushed at least two miles into Holland and Canadian infantry operating from the Antwerp-Turnhout canal bridgehead gained new positions seven and a half miles northeast of Antwerp.

One Polish unit, after several days of fighting, moved into the Belgian border village of Weeld today without meeting opposition. There were similar reports from another force which approached within a mile or two of the Dutch village of Baarle Nassau.

YANKS CAPTURE GERMAN ARSENAL

Florange, France, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—A giant arsenal which the Germans started planning back in 1928 while they were restoring French industry under terms of the Versailles Treaty has been seized by American troops.

Guns ranging in size from 88-millimeter to 12-inch long-range rifles with 25-foot barrels were turned out by the Germans in this town in the iron-rich French Province of Lorraine. The massive plant covers ten acres and is equipped with modern machinery—some of it made in the United States.

Telling how the Germans used special care in the construction of this plant in 1928, an old Frenchman said the depression brought an end to their work and the buildings were not completed until the Germans came back as conquerors in 1940.

When they arrived in 1940 they had complete blueprints for the plant and resumed work as if they had left only the day before, he said. Their plans showed the location of every piece of machinery they intended to install.

Completed in 1942, the plant reached peak production in 1943 and still was going full blast until a few days before the Americans arrived.

German Prisoners Mount To 526,084

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—The six Allied armies in western Europe had captured at least 526,084 German prisoners by tonight.

Supreme headquarters said the 21st Army Group commanded by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had counted 140,345 prisoners. Of this number, the British Second Army took 1,030 officers and 76,679 enlisted men. The Canadian First Army captured 1,247 officers and 61,389 men, among them 28,000 taken in the cleanup of Le Havre, Boulogne and Calais.

Prisoners announced captured by armies of the west to date:

U. S. First Army	183,827
U. S. Third Army	92,600
U. S. Seventh Army	*90,000
U. S. Ninth Army	19,312
British Second Army	77,709
Canadian First Army	62,636
Total	526,084

*Or more.

Figures for the four American armies have not been revised since September 24 and may now be considerably higher.

53,800,000 Killed, Hurt, Ill, Homeless

New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Swiss newspaper *Die Nation* was quoted by the British radio today as compiling this box score of German war losses since the Polish invasion in 1939:

Dead, 8,500,000.

Wounded, 6,300,000.

Ill in Germany, largely from "war experiences" or malnutrition, 21,000,000.

Shelterless from air raid destruction, 18,000,000.

"Only two German cities, Dresden and Breslau, can be more or less called cities," the paper was quoted in the broadcast. "The rest are heaps of ruins."

The paper said in addition to losses in manpower and property, Germany's natural resources had been exploited ruthlessly until its farmland was exhausted; its supply of game decreased to two thirds; and its forests "ruthlessly cut down because the synthetic material industry needed wood."

New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Germans have begun demolitions in the Netherlands port of Rotterdam, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported tonight from 21st Army Group headquarters.

Reuter Correspondent Thought To Be Prisoner

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—Jack Smyth, a war correspondent for Reuter, who dropped with parachutists at Arnhem, is believed to be a prisoner of war.

Reuter said this belief was supported by accounts from the front, where Smyth was known to have gone through a wooded section with a column which was heavily attacked. Smyth had been wounded in the left hand by shrapnel but otherwise was all right, survivors said.

Frenchwomen To Vote First Time February 1

Paris, Oct. 3 (AP)—Women in France will vote for the first time next February 1. The Cabinet tonight set that date for the first regional elections, the national elections being postponed until the return of approximately 2,000,000 prisoners from Germany.

The Cabinet also announced tonight that the bread ration had been raised from 300 to 350 grams (about two thirds of a pound) per person daily.

Homes Of Mud Planned

Stockholm, Oct. 3 (AP)—Homes of mud for bombed-out persons are planned in suitable districts of Germany, says the newspaper *Aftonbladet*, quoting the *Deutsche Volkswirtschaft*, economic magazine.

ing of Schelde estuary islands.

Walcheren, westernmost of these islands, contains heavy gun emplacements, some perhaps capable of reaching Antwerp, 35 miles away, which the Allies captured intact.

Today's forays marked the seventh time in the last nine days that at least 1,000 heavy bombers attacked German targets. Eighth Air force Liberators and Flying Fortresses, escorted by about 750 Lightnings and Thunderbolts, hit the Nurnberg tank factory, the Daimler-Benz heavy truck plant at Gaggenau, and the German air force station at Giebstadt, 53 miles west of Nurnberg.

The Eighth air force announced 11 bombers and 13 fighters were missing, but said some of the fighters were believed to have landed in friendly territory. No aerial opposition was encountered, but fighters destroyed at least two enemy planes on the ground in strafing attacks after the bomb run.

The Ninth air force announced that all of its planes — Marauders, Havocs, Lightnings, Mustangs, Thunderbolts, Black Widows — are operating now from continental bases, within easy range of Germany proper.

European-based medium bombers struck Dort, near Metz. Associated Press War Correspondent Edward D. Ball reported they had a field day against enemy communications deep behind the Siegfried Line. The Ninth air force said its planes shot up 50 motor transports, 29 locomotives and 150 freight cars, bombed three tunnels and cut railroad lines in 29 places.

Photographs taken today showed the entire ordnance depot near Kassel was seriously damaged by yesterday's Eighth air force bombing, which also kindled fires in railroad yards and a steel mill at Hamm.

Allied Bombers Wreck Sea Wall Guarding Strategic Dutch Isle

LONDON, Oct. 3 — (AP) More than 2,000 Allied planes blasted German industrial targets, knocked out a sea wall guarding the Dutch island of Walcheren, and supported ground forces pressing against the Siegfried Line today.

A force of British bombers used 12,000-pound "earthquake" bombs to breach the sea wall and send the cold waters of the North sea sweeping over German guns and fixed positions on Walcheren. The blow fell a day after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower warned Dutch civilians they must prepare for heavy bombing as Allied armies prepare to attack the Siegfried Line.

Every building at the ordnance depot was hit, and two of the six biggest were destroyed.

Other reconnaisance photographs showed that the Dortmundems canal, which carried 11,000,000 tons of freight annually before the war, had been dry since a pinpoint attack by 96 Royal Air force Lancasters with 6-ton bombs Sept. 23.

"The Ruhr is completely isolated by waterway both from the North sea and from Berlin and eastern Germany," the Air ministry said. "No Rhine traffic can now reach the North sea because the Rhine itself is out at Nijmegen and almost certainly impassable for heavy traffic at Arnhem."

Pilots of Britain-based Flying Fortresses said they flew through heavy cloud protection to Germany, then "the sky opened beautifully."

"We made the most of our opportunity," said Capt. Sebastian B. Koenig, Glendale, Calif., who acted as command pilot over Nurnberg. "The only flak we saw was over the battle lines in France, but it didn't bother us."

One crewman, E. C. Loggins of Hillsboro, Texas, said he saw a few enemy fighters "but they didn't come in. I guess our escort was too much for them."

R. A. F. BREAKS DIKE ON KEY DUTCH ISLE

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Hundreds of British heavy bombers today breached the seawall guarding the Dutch island of Walcheren with six-ton bombs, and sent the North Sea pouring in over the German installations denying the Allies use of the great Belgian port of Antwerp, thirty-five miles further down the Schelde estuary.

Also today 1,700 American planes attacked war industries and airfields at the South German cities of Nurnberg, Gaggenau and Giebelstadt. A thousand of the attacking aircraft were Flying Fortresses and Liberators, and it was the seventh day in nine that equally large or even greater forces of the heavy bombers had hammered the Reich.

The fire and water blow at Walcheren, the biggest of the Dutch islands in the Schelde, came less than a day after Gen. Eisenhower had warned civilians to evacuate before heavy bombings. Walcheren is the westernmost of the islands barring the seaward approach to Antwerp and is known to mount heavy guns capable of raking the approaches to the undamaged Belgian port, which the swift Allied advance captured intact. Some of the guns may be able to shoot all of the thirty-five miles to Antwerp.

Besides shooting up 51 freight trains, nine barges and five motor transports, the Mosquitos also ran a Nazi trawler ashore off the Dutch coast and bombed a small factory in Western Germany. None of the fleet bombers was lost.

Other small forces of Mosquitos attacked Brunswick and Nazi airfields in Western Germany, following up the daylight attack in which more than 2,500 Allied planes roamed the sky over the Reich virtually unchallenged.

Most of the train-smashing was in the Ruhr Valley, through which the bulk of supplies are fed to the German Army at the front. Eight trains were caught on the main line between Emmerich and Gladbach, four north of Coblenz and seven near Osnabruch.

Ninth Air Force medium bombers and fighters, which staggered German defenses along the Siegfried Line yesterday as a curtain raiser to the 1st Army drive near Aachen, continued their close-support activities today.

The RAF abandoned saturation night bombing during September in favor of smaller and more concentrated attacks adapted from the pinpoint technique of the American Air Forces, the Air Ministry said last night in a statistical review of air operations in September.

"The range of destruction of targets in Germany was increased by the use of comparatively small forces bombing with such accuracy that as much damage was done as in much heavier attacks of the past," the Air Ministry said.

Army Supply Hazards May Make Bombers Allied Victory Weapon

By WES GALLAGHER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Air power appears likely to return to the forefront this winter as the main Allied victory weapon if supply difficulties, weather hazards and fanatical German resistance result in a stalemate on the ground front.

The American Strategic Air Forces and the RAF Bomber Command which paved the way for successful invasion of the continent again may take over the main offensive burden.

The Allies now can throw as many as 2,000 heavy bombers against Germany at one time. In addition thousands of fighters and bombers based near the borders not can strike into the Reich.

No part of Germany is out of reach.

It is apparent the Germans realize the danger and are making preparations.

They have been conserving their air force and are believed to have concentrated thousands of fighters in the Reich. They have been massing antiaircraft guns around many cities. They have been trying out jet-propelled planes—fighters of great speed.

All this strongly suggests a new and bloody air battle over Germany.

That the Allies will win seems inevitable. It then would remain to see how long the German people can endure a ceaseless air attack.

GOETHE'S HOME IS DAMAGED

London, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that an R. A. F. raid on Frankfurt on September 27 had damaged the birthplace of the famous German poet, Johann Wolfgang Goethe, and also had destroyed a monument erected in his memory.

Virginia Pilot Credited With 30 German Planes

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—Capt. Henry W. Brown, Arlington, Va., has destroyed 30 German planes—16 in the air and 14 on the ground—to become the "hottest" fighter pilot now active in the European theater of operations, the United States Ninth Air Force announced tonight.

Brown gained his latest credit today while strafing an airfield in southern Germany. He had flown as a bomber escort, but no *Luftwaffe* fighters rose for combat.

The new recordholder is a member of a Mustang group commanded by Col. William J. Cummings, of Lawrence, Kan., whose outfit destroyed over 500 planes on the ground and in the air.

Major Charles W. Lenfest, of Boise, Idaho, flying with Brown today, destroyed an FW190 on the ground.

RED ARMY DRIVES INTO YUGOSLAVIA ALONG NEW FRONT

Soviet Forces Slash Across Border North of Danube River.

CAPTURE PETROVGRAD

Important Communication Centers Fall Under Heavy Attacks.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 4—(AP) Red army troops slashed into Yugoslavia on a new front 55 miles wide yesterday and pressed a spear head from the northeast to within 47 miles of the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, already reported under virtual siege by Marshal Tito's partisans.

Striking across the border north of the Danube, Soviet troops clamped a stranglehold on communications in eastern Yugoslavia by the capture of the important regional centers of Petrovgrad, Bela Crvka, Vrsac and a dozen other towns and railway stations.

Capture Rail Centers

The early morning Moscow communique pointed out that Vrsac, a city of 30,000, is the junction of five railway lines and three highways. Ten miles to the southwest the Russians took the town of Ulma, which is 37 miles from Belgrade.

At Petrovgrad, 40 miles north of the Yugoslav capital, the Red army had pushed 24 miles from its starting point on the border southwest of Timisoara.

Hard fighting in the mountains to the south was reported by the communique, which said the Soviet troops making the original penetration of Yugoslav had wiped out more than 1,500 Germans.

The new offensive apparently had been under way at least two days. While Moscow announced no gains yesterday, Marshal Tito's headquarters declared that the Red army had joined units of his 14th Partisan corps in a converging drive on Belgrade.

The first invasion of Yugoslavia, announced Saturday, meanwhile was continued on a north-south front beginning 50 miles east of the lower extremity of the new drive, and carried to a depth of 22 miles westward with capture of the town of Turna Glava, 34 miles southwest of the Romanian border town of Turnu Severin.

The Russians also announced capture of the Estonian island of Ristna by amphibious forces bent on ending Germany's domination of the Baltic sea. Ristna, one of four islands commanding entrances to the gulfs of Riga and Finland, was taken by troops of Marshal Leonid Govorov's Leningrad army, who captured the island of Vormsi Sept. 27 and won Muhu three days later.

Now the Russians need possession only of Saare, largest of the four islands, to give the Red fleet clear sailing in the Baltic, where it can be employed against German shipping and in support of future campaigns to drive the Germans out of those parts of Latvia and Lithuania they still occupy, and to invade East Prussia.

Threaten Belgrade

The new drive into Yugoslavia not only places Belgrade between one of the Red army's vaunted pincers—assuming the more southerly offensive will drive westward to cut south of Belgrade as well as southward towards the communications city of Nis—but threatens to cut the last Nazi escape routes from the Balkans.

Romanian troops were believed to be participating in this new drive, and Col. Ernest Von Hammer, Nazi radio military analyst, mentioned the presence of motorized Bulgarian formations.

Berlin placed the Russian strength at five infantry divisions, probably more than 50,000 men, and indicated they were thoroughly motorized and accompanied by some armor. The Germans announced evacuation of the principal cities taken by the Russians before the Soviet communique was issued.

Accounts of the landing on Ristna, broadcast by the Berlin radio, said strong Russian forces behind a sweeping screen of low-flying aircraft beached their boats on the northeastern side of the island yesterday and also established beachheads on the south side.

Units of the German navy engaged the amphibious forces, DNB reported, adding "the German island garrison was offering resistance" against the southern landings. The broadcast made no mention of defense of the northeastern sector.

The direction of the landings indicated one amphibious force came from Vormsi to make the northeastern landing, while the southern operations were carried out by units which sailed from Muhu.

Ristna, about 22 miles wide and 30 miles long lies near the Estonian mainland almost due east of Stockholm. It was believed to have been a refuge for thousands of German soldiers driven to the sea by Marshal Govorov's conquest of Estonia.

There were indications that the Russians also were invading Saare. Von Hammer said the dam between Saare and Muhu had been demolished and that German naval forces "temporarily cut Russian crossing," but he did not expand on the subject.

Bulgarian Fight Under Reds

A dispatch from Sofia said Bulgarian troops now were fighting under Russian command. In an interview Bulgarian Minister of War Petro Staynov said his soldiers had passed under the command of Marshal Feodor Y. Tolbukhin, leader of the Third Ukrainian army. By this action, he added, Bulgaria had become a co-belligerent.

"Our task now," he said, "is by loyal and sincere policy and energetic collaboration to become full Allies."

The Russians massed along the eastern tip of Czechoslovakia in the Carpathians captured a dozen more towns along the border, including the town of Klimets, guarding a pass leading to Munkacs 35 miles to the southwest, and the railway towns of Lawochne and Beskid, on the main line running through the Beskid pass. The station of Beskid is in the pass, at the Czechoslovak border.

The Hungarian radio told of a new Russian offensive against Oluj, the capital of Transylvania in northern Romania, acknowledging withdrawals by Hungarian troops at several points, and the Soviet communique apparently was reflecting this drive in announcing the capture of Reghin, an important railway depot 50 miles east of Oluj, and several other towns in the vicinity.

Russians Invade Isle Guarding Approaches To Riga, Nazis Say

Units of Tito's Forces Reported Teamed With Reds in Belgrade Drive

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The official Russian communique today reported that no noteworthy action occurred yesterday anywhere on the Eastern front, but Berlin declared this morning that Red Army troops had landed on the island of Hiiu (Dago), off the coast of Estonia.

The landings on Hiiu, northernmost of two Estonian islands guarding the approaches to both the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga, were reported in a broadcast by the German international information bureau heard by the Associated Press.

Berlin said German resistance was aided by Nazi naval craft which attempted to interfere with crossings from the Estonian mainland, a bare 6 miles distant, where Red Army troops had been massing for a week. Berlin said nothing about the island of Saare (Osel) directly to the south across the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

Meanwhile, a dispatch last night from Bari, Italy, said Marshal Tito's headquarters had announced that units of the Yugoslav 14th Partisan Corps teamed with Russian troops in a converging drive on Belgrade.

The combined forces were said to be fighting on the approaches to the German stronghold of Donji Milanovac, Danube River village 80 miles southeast of the Yugoslav capital. Other Partisan units were reported battling German and puppet troops within 18 miles of Belgrade on the south and 55 miles on the southwest.

The united Russian and Yugoslav troops were threatening reconquest of big German-worked copper and coal mines in a 40-mile area between Donji Milanovac and Zajecar to the south.

Berlin declared the Russians had more than 30,000 troops inside Yugoslavia, with that many more ready to cross the Danube west of Turnu-Severin.

The Germans themselves were declared retreating through the Ibar Valley from Greece and lower Yugoslavia.

POLES YIELD AT WARSAW

Battle Inside Ruined City Ended After 63 Days

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—A terse communique from Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor) today announced that his underground army's resistance in Warsaw had ended after a 63-day struggle, during which thousands of patriots were killed and the city was reduced to a shambles.

Moscow newspapers said a Polish officer who escaped reported that thousands of insurgents had crossed the Vistula river to Russian lines.

"There is no longer any resistance in any part of Warsaw," the officer was quoted.

Compared To Stalingrad

"Warsaw is as greatly destroyed as Stalingrad."

A German communique announced that the "insurrection collapsed" and said the city had been "almost completely destroyed." A Stockholm dispatch said the Germans claimed a total of 24,000 prisoners.

[Editor's Note—A Reuter dispatch quoted the German agency, DNB, as saying that the insurgents who capitulated in Warsaw have been dealt with as prisoners of war instead of as *Francs-Tireurs.*]

Komorowski's communique said:

"Warsaw has fallen after exhausting all supplies of food and ammunition on the 63d day of fighting in the face of overwhelming enemy superiority. On October 2 at 8 P. M., orders were given to cease fire."

Began Fight August 1

Polish patriots, their hopes fired by the approach of the Red army to the eastern banks of the Vistula, brought out their long-hidden arms and turned on the Germans within the capital on August 1.

The battle in Warsaw between the patriots and the Germans became a major issue in interallied relations, and the Germans seized upon it for propaganda purposes in their campaign to drive a wedge between Russia and the United States and Britain.

The struggle widened the gulf between Russia and the Polish Government in exile in London. The London Poles and the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Committee of Liberation accused one another of responsibility for the ill-fated uprising.

Throughout, the Russians stood firmly behind the liberation committee and Washington and London backed the London regime.

People Living In Holes

Polish sources in London said the people of Warsaw had been living in holes beneath the rubble, lacking food and water, and suffering from epidemics of dysentery, typhoid and scarlet fever.

These were the conditions which prevailed, a spokesman for the London Government said, when General Komorowski, a few hours before the capitulation, informed the Government a mercy truce had been arranged to permit the evacuation of civilians from the city which had a pre-war population of 1,225,000.

How many were slain as the Germans bombed the city, poured hundreds of artillery shells into the capital and smashed through streets with tanks may never be known, but estimates range up to 250,000.

Reports conflicted on details of the final hours of the fight, but "the official" Polish version from Moscow—presumably that of the Liberation Committee—said the surrender was arranged by Colonel Monter on behalf of General Komorowski.

General's Fate Uncertain

The London exile government said the patriot army consisted of about 30,000 originally, but it had no figures on the number of casualties suffered during the two months of fighting.

Whether General Komorowski was among the prisoners was equally uncertain. Poland's military headquarters in London said the general, who was named commander in chief of Polish forces only last week, had been at the head of his troops within the city.

On the other hand, the Liberation Committee, which has de-

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nounced Komorowski as a "war criminal" responsible for the uprising and like the Germans placed a price on his head, has said he was in hiding miles away from the city.

Struggle Ended After Food and Supplies Run Out

By the Associated Press.

OCT 4 1944

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Polish Patriots last night gave up their 63-day battle to wrest Warsaw from the Germans, and an escaped Polish officer told Moscow newspapers that thousands of insurgents had crossed the Vistula to Russian lines, defying surrender orders.

"Warsaw is as greatly destroyed as Stalingrad," the officer was quoted in Moscow as saying; "there is no longer any resistance in any part of Warsaw."

Today's German communique said Warsaw had been "almost completely destroyed" before the Polish "insurrection collapsed."

Polish Army headquarters in London confirmed earlier Moscow and Berlin dispatches saying Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski, new exiled Polish commander in chief, had given up the fight.

"Mercy Truce" Reported.

Russian forces are in Praga, the industrial eastern suburb of Warsaw, separated from the main city by the Vistula.

Earlier, Polish sources in London insisted that only a "mercy truce" had been ordered to remove civilians from the city of 1,265,000. No indication was given as to the length of the truce.

A communique from Gen Komorowski said:

"Warsaw has fallen after exhausting all supplies of food and ammunition on the 63d day of fighting in the face of overwhelming enemy superiority. On October 2 at 8 p.m., orders were given to cease fire."

The battle inside Warsaw began when the Patriots—whose number originally was placed at 10,000—could hear Russian guns thundering on the approaches of the city in late July. The Red Army summer offensive then was at its height.

The communique was the last word from Gen. Komorowski. Polish officials here admitted they did not know the fate of the general, on whose head both the Germans and the Soviet-supported Polish National Liberation Committee have placed a price.

Scattered Fighting.

While organized resistance by the little underground army was ended, Polish headquarters here said scattered fighting against the Nazis continued and this was substantiated by the German radio. It first announced the battle had ceased, then reported firing had broken out again.

Details of the capitulation came from Associated Press War Correspondent Daniel De Luce in Moscow. He said the surrender was arranged by Col. Monter, representing the Komorowski headquarters, and that forces who refused to give up were trying to fight their way from Warsaw across the Vistula.

Earlier a bulletin broadcast from Warsaw told of skirmishes yesterday at the heart of the capital.

Dispute More Intense.

Meanwhile, the dispute between the London government and the Polish Committee in Moscow over internal affairs increased in intensity.

The Moscow group, which has been denouncing Gen. Komorowski and some members of the London government as "criminals," declared those responsible for the Warsaw uprising began it "without any coordination with the command of the Polish Army or the Red Army, considering only their own selfish interests."

The semiofficial Polish newspaper Dziennik Polski today accused the committee in Moscow not only of failing to help the underground fight in Warsaw but of standing in the way of assistance.

An editorial replying to committee attacks on Gen. Komorowski recalled that on August 6 committee officials declared there was no fighting in Warsaw.

"Later, when the Soviet press admitted fighting was going on," the editorial added, "they (committee officials) began to make charges that the rising had begun prematurely, and they did despite the fact that they bore the responsibility for the communique issued by the Union of Patriots from Moscow on July 29, which called the population of Warsaw 'to arms.'"

Alastair Forbes, London Daily Mail parliamentary expert, bluntly criticized Russia's policy toward Poland and Britain's "acquiescent" attitude.

"The soldiers of Warsaw's heroic underground army are today being deported to Russia by the Red Army," he wrote. "What would the Russians have said if Gen. Eisenhower had deported the men of the Paris Maquis to San Quentin and Sing Sing?"

Had Opposite Effect.

He declared that even though the British government had been actuated by an honest desire to show itself friendly toward Russia "and thus draw her into a closer and franker partnership, the policy has had the very opposite effect."

"Russia," Mr. Forbes added, "has turned every proffered inch into a captured mile. Concessions already made without demur have made it ever harder to make a final stand on principle.

"It seems certain that if Russia is to continue in her present policy toward Poland, which is so much harsher than that she pursues toward her late enemies, Romania and Finland, she will be losing much of the vast good will she has built up in this country. And it is equally certain that if Britain continues to remain silent and acquiescent in the matter, she will lose much of the good will she herself has built up in Europe."

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON WARSAW BATTLE

Offers No Comment on Reds Withholding Aid from Polish Forces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. — (AP) President Roosevelt, stressing by implication the explosiveness of the present Russo-Polish situation, flatly declined today to talk about the end of Polish resistance to the Germans inside the battered city of Warsaw.

Asked for comment, the President told his press conference that he supposed he knew as much about the Warsaw affair as any American but he did not know enough to talk about it.

Other officials, including some who have been well-informed on previous developments in Poland's tangled affairs, described the end of resistance as the last act of a tragedy which included: (1) Apparent Russian refusal to supply the Polish patriots for several weeks, and (2) Two Red army military setbacks before the gates of the Polish capital.

The political importance of the Warsaw incident is considered certain to raise fresh problems of Anglo-American-Russian solidarity.

In a strictly military sense the Warsaw Polish force was doomed when it turned out about the middle of last month that Red armies on the central front would not be able to crack German resistance at the Polish capital. It was doomed, according to authorities here, because no guerilla force can exist without adequate support from outside.

This fact and the way it worked out in Warsaw with last night's surrender by General Bor after 63 days of fighting are now being cited in official quarters as evidence of a theory rapidly gaining popularity here — that even though the Nazis try to organize underground resistance inside of Germany they will face inevitable failure because there will not be any outside military source on which they can depend for arms and supplies.

In Warsaw the Polish General Bor, whose real name is Tadeusz Komorowski, had a considerable underground force with a fairly large hoard of supplies late in July when Red armies attacked along the eastern approaches to the Polish capital. What happened from that time on is the subject of bitter controversy in which one of the latest developments was a charge by the Soviet-sponsored Polish committee that Bor was a criminal for having ordered his men into open fighting against the Germans.

Charge Not Accepted Here

The criminal charge is not accepted by officials here. For one thing, Bor is the new war minister of the Polish exiled government at London which Moscow opposes. For another, it is widely accepted in American diplomatic quarters that Russian propaganda, if not the Russian military and political command, bears considerable responsibility for the timing of the outbreak inside Warsaw.

A check of official sources discloses that the following sequence of events is generally accepted here in the absence of fully documented official versions from either Moscow or London.

In late July the magazine *War and the Working Class* predicted

Political Results Of Fall Of Warsaw Allied Problem

OCT 4 1944

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—The fall of Warsaw is regarded here as the last act in a tragedy which began last August. But its political importance admittedly may raise fresh problems of Allied unity.

In a strictly military sense the Warsaw Polish force was doomed when it turned out about the middle of last month that Red armies on the central front would not be able to crack German resistance at the Polish capital. It was doomed, according to authorities here, because no guerilla force can exist without adequate support from outside.

Sign Nazi Scheme Will Fail

This fact and the way it worked out in Warsaw with last night's surrender by General Bor after 63 days of fighting are being cited in official quarters as evidence of a theory rapidly gaining popularity here—that even though the Nazis try to organize underground resistance inside of Germany they will face inevitable failure because there will not be any outside military source on which they can depend for arms and supplies.

In Warsaw the Polish General Bor, whose real name is Tadeusz Komorowski, had a considerable underground force with a fairly large hoard of supplies late in July when Red armies attacked along the eastern approaches to the Polish capital. What happened from that time on is the subject of bitter controversy in which one of the latest developments was a charge by the Soviet-sponsored Polish committee that Bor was a criminal for having ordered his men into open fighting against the Germans.

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A check of official sources discloses that the following sequence of events is generally accepted here in the absence of fully documented official versions from either Moscow or London.

In late July the magazine *War and the Working Class* predicted Warsaw would be the first of the eastern European capitals to be liberated. The Russian summer offensive was then rolling in full strength. The Russian radio was pounding home to Polish patriots the call to arise against the Germans.

Lacked Actual Word

The Polish exile Government had given General Bor authority to strike inside Warsaw when he thought the time was ripe. Bor apparently decided the hour for action had come. He evidently made the decision without actual word of Russian plans, but is said to have communicated his intention to the Russians.

The Red army leaders did nothing to discourage the fighting because they expected, if the *War and the Working Class* forecast was as significent as believed to be, that they would be in Warsaw very shortly. They drove forward units into the suburbs but never succeeded in opening a real avenue to General Bor. The Germans reacted violently and the Russians were compelled to fall back.

It then became apparent that Warsaw was the center of the front which the Germans had decided to stabilize in the east and the Russian offensive, having run to the end of its supply lines and served its purpose in the grand strategy of coordination with the Anglo-American invasion of France, subsided. Locally in the Warsaw region it failed to obtain its objective.

Had No Retreat

The Polish patriots, having joined battle with the Germans, could not stop fighting. They had no retreat. They conquered an important area of the city and began appealing for outside help.

It is at this point that Russian policy is only guessed at by officials here. The guess is that Moscow, having no early prospect of liberating the city with Russian forces, decided to ignore Bor since to acknowledge him would have been to recognize the influence the exile Polish Government wielded inside Poland.

There followed a period of bitter recriminations during which British and Polish flyers at a heavy cost in men and planes delivered some supplies to Bor's garrison. One mystery was why the Russians would not even allow the British planes to land at Russian bases, which greatly increased the hazards.

Soviet Aid Raised Hope

Toward the middle of September it suddenly became apparent that without fanfare the Russians themselves had begun delivering supplies to Bor. This raised considerable hope in Washington that an end to the Russo-Polish diplomatic row might be near.

The Polish exile Government fired its War Minister and appointed General Bor to replace him. Washington and London both thought the Russians would accept Bor. About the same time there was talk of renewed military activity in the Warsaw area and it looked as though the Russians might again make a powerful effort to capture the city. If they did, it failed again.

Then followed the denunciation of Bor by the Soviet sponsored Polish Liberation Committee. The action was coupled with a warning that it might take a long time to capture Warsaw.

Thus for a second time it was concluded here that Russia, having failed to liberate the city, had also decided against encouraging the patriot forces inside it.

Swedes Hear Finn Guns In Drive Near Border

Stockholm, Oct. 3 (AP)—Cannon fire was heard in Sweden last night as Finnish troops pressed toward German positions in the border village of Vojakkala, six miles north of Tornea, the newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported today.

Finnish troops closed in from two directions on Kemi, 20 miles southeast of Tornea where Germans resisted efforts to seize a railway leading to Rovaniemi, a major German base about 60 miles inland.

The Finnish communique reported that troops had crossed into Lapland and the Finnish air force was assisting ground troops.

2 Finnish Units Drive On Nazi Stronghold On Bothnian Gulf

OCT 4 1944

By the Associated Press.

OULU, Finland, Oct. 3.—Finnish troops today closed in from two directions on the Nazi stronghold at Kemi at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia as the Germans retreated along a front of approximately 120 miles in Northern Finland.

The drive on Kemi came from Tornio (Tornea), captured by Finnish troops in a surprise landing from the Gulf of Bothnia on Saturday, and from Juivaniemi, which Finnish Arctic units have just reached.

Kemi is 120 miles southeast of Tornio on the Swedish border and approximately the same distance northwest of Kuivaniemi. The capture of Tornio trapped Nazis on both sides of the Kemi River.

(Swedish newspaper reports said German troops were fleeing north of Tornio after Finnish troops had captured the enemy garrison in the town. One account estimated that 2,000 Germans were routed by the Finns there).

The front on which the Germans are retreating stretches from the Olhava River on the Gulf of Bothnia northeastward through Pudasjarvi and Taivalkoski to the vicinity of Kussamo. Pudasjarvi is 70 miles southeast of Kemi.

German troops, for the most part, appeared to me hurrying to keep out of the way of the Finns.

Coincident with the arrival of correspondents at Oulu, Russian Maj. Gen. Tokarev and several other officers, all members of the Armistice Control Commission, set up a branch here. Gen. Tokarev formally met the Finnish commander in chief yesterday and received Finnish maps and other plans of operations against the Germans at Kemi and Rovaniemi.

Hungarians Reported Given Armistice Terms

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—The London *Daily Sketch* said today Hungary has received preliminary armistice terms from the United States, Britain and Russia through Baron Garbiel Apor, Hungarian Minister to the Vatican.

The terms, the *Sketch* said, include withdrawal from all Czechoslovakian, Romanian and Yugoslavian territories occupied by Hungary since 1938; a declaration of war against Germany; and removal of Regent Nicholas Horthy and other top men in the Budapest Government.

The Allies, although seeking elimination of the present pro-Axis regime, would deal with incumbent leaders for fulfillment of armistice terms, the paper said.

London Accuses Nazis In Italian Art Fraud

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—Some of Italy's greatest art treasures have disappeared in a huge fraud perpetrated on the Vatican by the Germans, Sir James Grigg, War Minister, told the House of Commons today.

"The most damning case of theft," he said, "was from a deposit in Cassino Abbey, where paintings and sculpture from all over North Italy had been stored."

The Germans claimd to have packed the treasures in 187 crates and sent them to the Vatican for safekeeping, he said, but 15 crates never reached their destination and many others were found to contain inferior works.

Nazi Leaders Reported Escaping in U-Boats

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Moscow radio today broadcast a statement by the "German National Committee," composed of captured German officers, declaring Nazi leaders already were escaping to South America by submarine.

The broadcast appealed to German submarine crews to take the fugitives to British or French ports.

Germany's Recent Metal Losses Cited

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, gave the House of Commons today this scorecard on Germany's recent losses of metals:

Iron ore supplies reduced by 65 per cent, as compared with 1943.

Pig iron manufacturing capacity reduced by 20,000,000 tons or approximately 45 per cent. compared with early 1944.

Copper intake of new metal cut by about 60 per cent.

Lead reduced by 40 per cent. due to loss of Yugoslav and other Balkan mines and of scrap supplies collected in France.

Chrome almost completely cut off, due first to Turkey's breaking of relations with Germany, and the subsequent disruption of shipments from Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece.

Molybdenum supplies reduced by about two thirds, due to loss of ores from Finland, Greece and Yugoslavia.

Bauxite reduced by about 50 per cent. due to loss of supplies from southern France and Yugoslavia.

Stoppage of cobalt shipments from Finland, the sole German external source of supply, will cut the available quantity by about 80 per cent.

Woltram cut off completely except for unlikely supplies by blockade runners.

Super-Aircraft Carriers

British Building Craft To Be Made Into Luxury Liners After War

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP).—Super-aircraft carriers are coming out of British shipyards with a double purpose—first to be used against Japan and later to be easily converted into fast luxury liners for the scramble for post-war sea trade.

These "quick-change" ships are described as having superstructures which can be lifted out, disclosing below decks fittings ready for installation of luxury accommodations. Yards will have only to "lift the lid" and put in liner equipment.

British Unions Urged To Merge

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—The general council of the Trades-Union Congress said tonight that Britain's labor movement had fallen short of the 20-year-old goal of "one big union" and called for all possible federation now.

In an interim report prepared for submission to the annual congress meeting at Blackpool October 16, the council said that "for the future, unions cannot afford to maintain the rate of evolution of the last 20 years."

Plans for amalgamation, federation and joint working should be developed whenever possible, it said.

"Unions themselves must strive for closer unity, probably making sacrifices to achieve it," the council reported, saying that in the last two decades jealousy of individual union rights and prestige had defeated many attempts to reduce the number of unions.

Where amalgamation is not yet possible, the council suggested ways to center union problems in a federal body and a congress system of advisory committees, with a premium on research to sharpen union studies of industrial problems.

The report was the second prepared for the meeting. The first called for public ownership or control of all British industry as soon as possible.

BRITISH WON'T VOTE SOON

Churchill Says 'General Election Is Not Imminent'

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today he did not expect a British general election to be held soon, "that it is what you might call impending rather than imminent."

The last general election was in 1935, although there could be one any time the Government in power lost on a vote of confidence. Guessing here as to when the matter would be put to a test has ranged from "soon" to six months after the end of the war.

A Laborite inquired today whether precautions would be taken to insure absentee voting by British soldiers. Mr. Churchill replied that it would be disgraceful to deprive these men of the "right to express an opinion."

Eire to Participate In World Air Talks

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—Eire has accepted an invitation from the United States to participate in the International Civil Aviation Conference in November, it was learned today.

A plan for provisional world air routes during a transitional period outside the war area will be discussed.

YANKS IN ITALY TAKE JUNCTION

Capture Monghidor As Flood Holds Up Eighth Army

Rome, Oct. 3 (AP)—American troops, slogging along in deep mud in their main drive through the northern Apennines, have captured Monghidor, an important road junction 18 miles south of Bologna, German supply and communication center in northern Italy, Allied headquarters announced today.

Flood waters of the Fiumicino river, behind which the Germans are strongly entrenched, stalled the British Eighth Army offensive on the Adriatic sector, the communique said.

Beat Off Counterattack

Americans of the Fifth Army beat off continuing German counterattacks against their positions on Monte Battaglia and Monte Cappella, heights dominating the highway to Imola, junction point on the Bologna-Rimini-Milan lateral supply route for the Nazis.

While the main Allied drive at the center is down the highway through Monghidor, other United States forces have reached Casoni Di Romagna, a village 16 miles south of Bologna and three miles east of the highway.

Brazilian troops, on the western flank of the Allied line, moved ahead despite bad weather and stiff enemy resistance and captured Monte Nona, 14 miles northwest of Lucca.

Indian Troops Take Hills

Beween the American Fifth Army front and the Adriatic sector Indian troops seized Monte l'Alto and Monte Cavallara, 17 miles southwest of Faenza, another junction point on the Bologna-Rimini road, ten miles southeast of Imola.

Negro troops of the United States 92d Infantry Division pushing up the Pisa-Modena road have reached a point 15 miles northwest of Pistoia, the communique said.

Continued bad weather over all the battle area canceled air operations again.

General Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced that the Eight Army in its current Adriatic campaign had captured 9,300 prisoners.

Vital Road Junction In Drive on Bologna Captured by Yanks

Flooded Fiumicino River Brings British 8th to Complete Standstill

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 3.—American infantry captured Monghidoro, an important road junction 18 miles south of Bologna, as the 5th Army plowed slowly northward yesterday through the Apennines in a drive still handicapped by deep mud.

The British 8th Army's attack on the Adriatic sector was brought to a complete standstill by the flooded Fiumicino River, behind which the Germans are strongly entrenched.

The Germans counterattacked Americans on the dominant heights of Monte Battaglia and Monte Cappella, which command a road joining the important Bologna-Rimini highway at Imola, 11 miles away.

Resistance Remains Strong.

On the road to Imola itself enemy resistance remained strong. The farthest point of advance was Carseggio, roughly a mile behind the strongholds on the two peaks.

In addition to capturing Monghidoro, toward Bologna along Highway 65 (the Florence-Bologna highway), 5th Army troops took Cedrechia, 3 miles west of the highway and 18½ miles south of Bologna.

On the Italian west coast where the Brazilian forces have been slugging steadily forward Monte Nona was captured.

Units moving north in the Serchio River Valley have gained in the vicinity of Pian Della Rocca and Fornoli. On their immediate right, colored troops of the American 92d Infantry Division driving up the Pisa-Modena road reached a point 15 miles northwest of Pistoia.

Heavy rains and heavy traffic made many by-passes on the 5th Army front unusable, thus limiting advances in all sectors.

New Zealanders Sink Ship.

While 8th Army assault forces were compelled to await the receding Fiumicino's flood, New Zealand antiaircraft gunners on the Adriatic coast achieved one of the war's rarest victories by engaging a light German vessel and sinking it with three shots from a Bofors 40-millimeter gun.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced that the total number of prisoners taken by the 8th Army in its current Adriatic offensive had risen to 9,300.

In the mountain sector British troops and one Indian division captured Monte Reggiano and the town of Borghi, both 11 miles west of Rimini near the Fiumicino River.

The return of bad weather canceled air operations yesterday, but the preceding night RAF light bombers hit rail yards and other targets in the Po Valley.

ALLIES REPORTED BESIEGING CRETE

ROME, Oct. 3 — (AP) — Crete was under Allied siege today and the Morocco radio said, without confirmation, that strong forces had landed in the northwestern section to wrest away the island which Hitler won with much German blood in the spring of 1941.

Naval headquarters announced that the British cruiser Black Prince shelled the Malme airdrome Saturday, apparently to knock out the field from which big Junkers transports have been evacuating key personnel of the Crete garrison.

The Algiers radio reported tonight that the Germans in northwestern Crete were retreating before the Allied forces. The Cairo radio said the Nazis were attempting evacuation by air because the Allied navies had stopped enemy water traffic. Two German planes were downed over the Aegean last night.

The danger of the German position on Crete was heightened by Allied seizure of Kythera, an island between Crete and the Greek mainland, from which the enemy garrison of 150 men fled after destroying its radio station.

Germans were reported withdrawing from a number of small islands along the southern fringes of Greece.

The Allied command said troops, gun positions and shipping were bombed at Port Zara, on the Dalmatian coast. Other aircraft struck at small shipping in the northern Adriatic and the gulf of Genoa. One enemy plane was destroyed.

islands ringing the southern tip of Greece, but there have been no indications that they had evacuated Crete—a symbol of one of the Nazis' greatest triumphs in the days when Hitler was on the march.

Allied headquarters in Rome recently announced that Crete had been blockaded by Allied naval forces and reported continuing air attacks on Nazi installations on the island.

A dispatch last night from Associated Press War Correspondent Stephen Barber in the Mediterranean said British Commandos landed unopposed on the Isalnd of Kythera the night of September 15. A week before a garrison of 150 Germans had fled after destroying a wireless station they maintained there.

British and Canadian naval units carried the Commandos to the tiny island from Italy. Located 120 miles south of Athens and 6 miles from the southernmost tip of the Peleponnesus, it was the first Greek territory liberated by the British.

They were given a joyous welcome by the island's 9,000 inhabitants.

Boldly and unmolested in waters where many of her sister warships fought a losing battle with the German air force more than three years ago, the British cruiser Black Prince shelled the Maleme airdrome on Crete last Saturday night.

The shelling was intended to knock out the field from which big Junkers-52 transports have been evacuating Nazi personnel.

Despite bad weather, Balkan air force planes attacked Nazi troop concentrations, gun positions and shipping in the port of Zara on the Dalmatian coast. Allied headquarters remained silent, however, on the activity of Allied forces in the Adriatic, Albania and other Balkan areas.

Landing by Strong Allied Force On Northwest Crete Reported

Morocco Radio Announces News; Germans Already Menaced by Kythera Occupation

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Strong Allied forces have landed on the northwest part of Crete, the Morocco radio said today. The brief announcement, heard by the Associated Press, gave no details.

The German garrison at Crete, however, appeared in a hopeless position in view of the Allied occupation earlier of Kythera, which is between Crete and the mainland of Greece.

The Germans have been reported to be withdrawing their forces from

Vatican Paper Protests Conduct Of Moroccans

Vatican City, Oct. 3 (AP)—The newspaper *Osservatore Romano* has protested in strongest terms against the conduct of Moroccan troops stationed in Italian territory, asserting "it is truly time that this state of affairs be resolved and finished."

Osservatore said the Moroccans stationed in certain places in the provinces of Rome, Littoria, Napoli, Salerno and Trapani were violat-

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ing women and children, damaging property and endangering public safety while their commanding officers said they were unable to suppress them.

BRITISH TROOPS NEAR TIDDIM ESCAPE ROUTE

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 3 — (AP) British 14th army troops have reached a point within two miles of the Tiddim-Fort White road, main escape route for the Japanese in the Chin Hills area, a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced today.

The communique said Allied troops had made contact with the enemy on a number of trails which converge on Tiddim, Japanese supply base, as the 14th army attempted flanking movements on the town.

A report here said the Tiddim commander had appealed for more guns to support the garrison's defenses.

Bad weather restricted aerial activity to attacks on Burma road targets, and the ground action on other Burma fronts to patrol operations, the communique said.

JAP FORCES DRIVE ON FOOCHOW IN SURPRISE LANDING

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3—(AP) Imperial headquarters in Tokyo announced in a broadcast communique today that Japanese troops were driving on Foochow, last big seaport in Chinese hands, after a "surprise landing" in Fukien province.

The enemy push toward the city of 400,000 population on China's east coast was regarded by observers here as a logical action to counter any American plans for a landing, and indicated possible Japanese nervousness over such an intention.

(Japanese press and radio reports, recorded by FCC monitors, stated the seaborne landings were made to thwart American "plans to land on the China coast from the Pacific and sever our communications with the southern region.")

The Chinese high command made no comment on the Fukien landings, which Tokyo said occurred last Friday, and reported no change in the Kwangsi sector, where the Japanese are driving toward Kweilin.

(Associated Press War Correspondent Clyde A. Farnsworth said in a dispatch written Oct. 1 in Kweilin that the Japanese were reported within 14 miles of the city, but added that its defenders were well-equipped with U. S. ammunition and supplies and that Chinese commanders were confident the Kwangsi city would be China's Stalingrad.)

The high command communique reported brisk fighting was continuing in Paoching, 60 miles west of Hengyang and a vital Chinese defense position on the right flank of the Japanese drive on Kweilin.

Foochow once before was in Japanese hands having been captured in April, 1939 but it was retaken by the Chinese later.

(The Japanese press dispatches said the Japanese advance on Foochow was "rapid" and that the "enemy appears to be in great confusion.")

A small number of missionaries and other foreigners living in Foochow are believed to have been evacuated already, but it may be difficult for them to reach free China unless they obtain air passage.

Private reports reaching Chungking said there were signs the Japanese were preparing to open an offensive on Sian from Honan and Shansi province bases. It was suggested here that the invaders might eventually smash toward Chungking from the north and south.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that U. S. 14th air force bombers had attacked 11 towns and cities held by the Japanese and had pounded enemy troop columns in support of Chinese troops attempting to check the invaders' drive on Kweilin.

JAPS INVADE CHINA COAST NEAR FOOCHOW

Chungking Expresses Fear for Missionaries in Last Unoccupied Seaport.

TOKYO REPORTS FRIDAY BLOW

Declared Move Was Intended to Forestall American Landing on Same Shore.

Chungking, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—A Tokyo communique announced today that the Japanese have invaded Fukien province on the east coast of China—a more regarded here as a logical step to forestall any American landing on the coast.

The handful of missionaries and other foreigners living in Foochow are believed to have been evacuated, but unless they obtain air passage to a point farther inland, they may have difficulty now in reaching Free China. The only existing overland route requires travel in eastern Kwangsi province, through a narrowing gap of less than sixty miles, which the Japanese are attempting to close in order to establish a line between Hongkong and Manchuria.

[In a broadcast communique picked up by the FCC, Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared that Japanese forces landed on the east coast of China northeast of Foochow last Friday, and the Tokyo radio added that the troops have since captured Lienkong and that the advance on Foochow, last major post on the east coast still in Chinese hands, was so "rapid the enemy appears to be in great confusion." The move was intended, Tokyo added, to block American plans to invade China from the Pacific.]

Drive on Chungking Foreseen.

Foochow (which lies across the strait just opposite the north end of Formosa) once did a thriving trade with the famous New England tea clippers and, until the war with Japan, was one of the most important Chinese ports. The Japanese, who had occupied the city in the past, expected to retake it without much difficulty.

Private reports reaching Chungking said that there were signs the Japanese were preparing for a drive on Sian from bases in Homan and Shansi provinces. Some observers suggested that Japanese plans in China may call for an eventual drive on Chungking from the north and south.

Japs Say U. S. Invasion Of China Blocked

By the Associated Press.

A Japanese imperial headquarters communique said today that Japanese forces landed on the east coast of China northeast of Foochow last Friday and Tokyo radio reports said the move was made to block American plans to invade China from the Pacific "and sever our communications with the southern region."

Tokyo broadcasts said imperial troops had captured Lienkong and that the advance on Foochow, last major port on the east coast still in Chinese hands, was so "rapid the enemy appears to be in great confusion."

Foochow is located across Formosa Strait from the northern end of Japanese-held Formosa, which is about 150 miles away.

The communique, as recorded from a Tokyo broadcast by the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"Our forces which are aiming at the capitulation of the vicinity of Foochow, stronghold on the coast of the East China Sea, carried out surprise landings on the coast northeast of this spot at dawn September 27 under close co-operation of Army and Navy forces. They are now advancing toward Foochow."

Chinese Press is Critical

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3 (AP). — Prime Minister Churchill's use of the term "lavish" to describe American help for China drew an editorial protest in the Chinese press today.

"Ta Kung Pao," China's most influential newspaper, said the world should realize that Britain and America were not entirely free from responsibility, at least morally, for China's military weakness, and that American lend-lease help to China amounted only to 1 or 2 per cent o fthe total given the Allies.

For the four years before Pearl Harbor, China fought single-handed, receiving only "rather limited" help from Russia, America and Britain," the newspaper said. Meanwhile, it suffered great hardships through Britain's closure of the Burma Road and "Japanese air bombings with American-made bombs and American-supplied gasoline."

After Pearl Harbor, when America and Britain became its Allies, China was entitled legitimately to ask assistance from them, the publication continued, adding that in the battle for Burma China sacrificed some 50,0000 or 60,000 of its best troops, sustaining a loss much greater than that of Britain.

It added that the "Hitler First" strategy of the war left China to prosecute a war against Japan alone. Britain and America could not entirely be relieved of the responsibility now that China felt the military strain so heavily, "Ta Kung Pao" said.

It also complained that Britain, receiving much greater American aid than China, even now is experiencing military setbacks in the Orient. It said China did not hesitate to weaken its defense of the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway by transferring large bodies of troops to the Salween front in deference to the wishes of Britain, which wanted to retard the Japanese offensive against Imphal in India.

The newspaper said that offensive failed and the Japanese transferred troops from the India border to reinforce their garrison in Lungling.

"The Chinese on the Salween front are sorely in need of counter-action from the East by British troops from Imphal," the editorial said, "but the British forces remain inactive."

20,000 Tons Monthly Flown To China, Some Sent By Land

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt reported today that in addition to the supplies being flown to China some goods at last are moving over a 6,000-mile-long route that begins at the Caspian Sea and traverses most of the continent of Asia.

This long and difficult land route thus far is carrying only a trickle, Mr. Roosevelt made clear, but he said he was satisfied with the total supply to China which now exceeds 20,000 tons a month. He brought out that his satisfaction arises from the amount of gasoline, medicines, munitions and bombs flown in despite incredible hardships.

Small Compared To Need

But he indicated that this is small in relation to the volume China needs. Supplies cannot be delivered by ship, he said, so long as Japanese armies control the China coast.

The discussion came up at a news conference when a reporter said Chungking felt China has received inadequate aid.

Reference to the land route came unexpectedly. Mr. Roosevelt's lend-lease report to Congress June 30 said only air deliveries were reaching China at that time.

Called Epic In Flying

Mr. Roosevelt today described the aerial deliveries, made high over the Himalayan mountains, as an epic in flying. We're well satisfied with the major performance, he said. Asked why the Chinese are complaining, he replied that they want more than they're getting.

The total amount of outside aid to China, the President said, is largely gasoline for Superfortresses and Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's 14th Air Force. He declared the 14th had performed an epic in destruction of enemy shipping and installations for its size.

Asked how much of the total is for the Chinese, Mr. Roosevelt said that if you take out the gasoline then most of the rest goes to the Chinese armies—a total of supplies presumably considerably less than 10,000 tons a month.

War Minister Gives Data

New York, Oct. 3 (AP)—Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Chinese Minister of War, said today in an interview with Harold Isaacs, *Newsweek* magazine correspondent, that the total equipment imported for the Chinese armies from April, 1942, to the end of July, 1944, by air amounted to only 30,000 tons.

Isaacs, in a dispatch from Chungking, quoted the general as reporting:

"The only weapons received by China before the battle of Changsha (last June) were 60 American pack artillery pieces with 60,000 rounds of ammunition, 30 anti-tank rifles with 5,120 rounds and 30,000,000 rounds of rifle machine-gun ammunition."

General Ho, who has received personal criticism for the reverses of the Chinese forces in central China, told Isaacs:

"The main, fundamental reason for China's failure to stem the Japanese advance in central south China is absolute inferiority in the weapons of the Chinese forces compared with those of the enemy."

Kweilin's Defenders Confident

KWEILIN, China, Oct. 1 (Delayed) (AP)—Chinese commanders preparing the defenses of this strategic Kwangsi Province city, once the gayest in free China, spoke confidently today of Kweilin as China's Stalingrad. American observers expect the defense of the city to equal at least that of Hengyang, which held out for forty-nine days.

Whether Kweilin lives or dies her defenders are expected to exact a tremendous tax of blood, time and material from the Japanese, now reported only fourteen miles away.

Kweilin is ringed by hills. The city's natural defenses probably are the toughest the Japanese have ever met. Miles of barbed wire entanglements stretch before the city. Pillboxes have been constructed from torn-down buildings. Debris has been scattered haphazardly before defense positions as an added handicap for the invaders.

The Chinese defender, well supplied with American ammunition and weapons, are healthy and well fed and well clothed.

Civilians have been evacuated, although among the buildings soldiers have found aged Chinese and homeless children who stayed behind or were lost during the urgent three-day period of mass withdrawals which ended at midnight Sept. 14.

The Chinese commanders said they were ready for the attack. One said it was possible the defenders could hold out for months, even disregarding the possibility of reinforcement or replacement of expended supplies and men by air.

China Begins Inquiry Into War Crimes

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3.—A government investigating committee announced today it was ready to receive information on war crimes in China. The group said it would confer with any informant personally. The closest secrecy on evidence was promised.

The commission, headed by Dr. C. T. Wang, former Ambassador to the United States, was established last March. A long list of war crimes includes devaluation of the national currency, issuance of puppet banknotes and white slavery.

Tojo on Tour Of Manchuria

San Francisco, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Hideki Tojo, former Premier of Japan, is making an inspection tour of occupied Manchuria, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, announced today in a radio broadcast recorded by the FCC.

OIL CENTER HIT IN RAID ON BORNEO

60 Liberators Start Huge Fires in Attack on Strategic Target.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, Oct. 4—(AP) Japan's 3,000,000-barrel oil storage center at Balikpapan, Borneo—"the most lucrative strategic target in the Pacific," Gen. Douglas MacArthur called it — was pounded powerfully Saturday by more than 60 Liberators.

They flew from advance bases from which they can repeatedly pound the center on which Japan leans heavily for her ability to wage air and naval war and to move essential cargo.

Start Towering Fires

Today's communique, disclosing the attack, said towering fires were started by the big bombers, three of which were lost. Headquarters said that parachuting Yank airmen from a crippled plane were strafed by machine guns of some of the 30 Zeros which bitterly opposed the raiders.

Seven Zeros were shot down and others were damaged.

The big bombers, finding their targets through clouds, accurately dropped 74 tons of bombs.

The power plant and oil refineries are the Japanese equivalent of the Ploesti fields in Europe. The communique called Balikpapan Japan's most important source of aviation gasoline and lubricating oils.

While destruction of the oil center was not claimed, the communique said the bombs caused heavy damage.

"The advance of our bomber line now has made possible heavy bomber attacks on Balikpapan, the major fuel oil storage center," the communique said.

"The destruction of this target curtails drastically and immediately the enemy's capacity to wage air and naval war and to move essential cargo.

"A lucrative, strategic target in the Pacific, it hitherto has been beyond range of bombers of the southwest Pacific area."

(Balikpapan has been raided before but never in force. In the past the bombers took off from Australian bases for a long perilous flight and had to go in on the target under cover of darkness).

Smoke that rose to 6,000 feet was visible over the target after the raiders struck.

A vessel of 2,000 tons was caught in the harbor and seriously damaged.

The air combat over and near Balikpapan lasted over an hour. The three bombers lost were victims of intense anti-aircraft fire.

9 Jap Freighters Hit By Planes in Clearing Route to Philippines

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 3.—Nine more small Japanese freighters have been sunk or damaged by Allied planes on the invasion route to the Philippines, headquarters announced today. Aerial warfare dominated the Pacific campaign, as it has before in temporary lulls preceding new Allied moves.

Patrol planes sank two small freighters near Manado, Northern Celebes; damaged four off Zamboanga, Southern Philippines, and two more near the Japanese naval base on Amboina Island. Bombers attacked airfields in the Moluccas and Celebes with 134 tons of explosives and hit the Amboina-Ceram area with 88 tons.

Ground resistance in the Southern Palaus, the northern end of the Allied surge toward the Philippines, was limited to "a few fanatical enemy troops," battling from caves with small arms, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported yesterday at Pearl Harbor. He announced formation of a military government on Angaur, southernmost of the invaded islands.

10,151 Japs Killed.

Admiral Nimitz announced that 55 Japanese have been killed for every one taken prisoner on Palau—10,151 killed on Peleliu and Angaur and 187 taken prisoner.

Of the total, 9,076 were killed on Peleliu and 1,075 on Anguar.

Marine pilots broke through intense antiaircraft fire to attack the Japanese airfield on Babelthuap, largest in the Palau chain.

Liberators of the 7th Air Force struck at Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, and tangled with eight "aggressive" Nipponese interceptors. One Liberator was shot down and several others were damaged.

Jap Planes Ineffective.

The Japanese also showed increased but still ineffective aerial aggression in the Southwest Pacific. Five planes rose to intercept an escorted heavy bomber raid on airfields clustered around Kendari, Southern Celebes. Three were shot down and a fourth probably was destroyed. A lone Jap bomber, caught aloft nearby, also was downed.

Several enemy planes attempted to raid shipping off American-held Morotai Island. They were driven off and at least one was downed by ack-ack. A single Japanese plane twice bombed American positions at Sansapor, Western Dutch New Guinea, but caused no damage.

U. S. Liberty Ship Strikes Mine Killing 11, 22 Reported Missing

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 3—(AP) Eleven army men were killed and 22 others were listed as missing after the Navy-chartered Liberty ship Lilihu Thompson struck a mine while entering a South Pacific port Sept. 25, the Navy announced tonight.

There were no casualties among naval and merchant marine personnel. Patrol craft and boats of the Thompson removed survivors.

A Navy salvage unit took the Thompson in tow and beached her in a repairable condition.

The sinking was disclosed in a communique which reported a continuation of mopping up operations against Japanese holding out tenaciously at "Bloody Nose Ridge" on Peleliu island and in one pocket on Angaur island, both in the Palaus.

The Japanese indicated concern over the use by the invaders of captured Peleliu airfield, sending over a plane Oct. 1. But its two bombs fell in a swamp near the field.

Liberators dropped 81 tons of bombs on bypassed Truk, encountering anti-aircraft fire which damaged two of the big bombers.

Alaska Crash Victims Found

A UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BASE, Alaska, Oct. 3 (AP).—Discovery of the bodies of five of six men missing since a United States Army Liberator bomber exploded over the Alaska peninsula wilderness Sept. 3 was announced here yesterday. All the bodies were near the wreckage of the bomber, which caught fire while flying from a mainland base to the Aleutians. Six men parachuted and were rescued.

First U-Boat Sinking In Months Off Brazil

Natal, Brazil, Oct. 3 (AP)—A German submarine was sunk off the Brazilian coast September 28 by an American plane. It was the first U-boat destroyed in these waters in recent months.

Vice-Admiral Jonas Ingram, USN, decorated the crew of the plane yesterday.

Former High Colombian Gets 20 Months for Plot

By the Associated Press.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 3.—Gen. Eduardo Bonitto Vega, former secretary of the War Ministry who was convicted of participating in a plot to overthrow the government of President Alfonso Lopez, has been sentenced to 20 months in prison and expelled from the Army, the government announced yesterday.

He was accused of complicity in the July 10 uprising at Bogota, Ibague and Bucaramanga but not with promoting the revolt.

U. S.-CANADIAN PARLEY IS OPENED

Ottawa, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The International Joint Commission today opened its semi-annual meeting here with attention centered on one of the most important jobs the Canadian-United States organization has tackled in its thirty-three years—a broad survey of the economic use of the Columbia River in the two countries.

The job, undertaken at the request of the two governments, includes recommendation of plans to assure the widest possible development of the waterway, which has potential power resources equal to the total water power now in use throughout North America.

The investigation is to involve water power development, storage of water by means of dams in the main river or its larger tributaries, irrigation and the reclamation of rich lands in the Columbia Valley, conservation of salmon and other fisheries, and improvement of navigation facilities.

Kearny Private Nazi Prisoner

OTTAWA, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Canadian Army reported today that Pvt. William Fowler Irwin, son of Robert Irwin of Kearny, N. J., is a prisoner of war in Germany. He was previously reported missing.

EDWARDS NAMED AS DEPUTY TO KING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) Admiral Ernest J. King, a fighting man who has been tied down by the Navy's biggest desk job, soon may be able to spend more time on the Pacific front line.

This probability was disclosed tonight by a Navy announcement of the appointment of Vice Admiral R. S. Edwards to the newly created dual post of deputy commander in chief, U. S. Fleet, and deputy chief of naval operations.

Officially, the Navy said only that the magnitude of the task of directing activities of the world's greatest fleet made it necessary for King to "delegate some of his duties" as commander in chief and chief of operations to a deputy.

But friends of the tall lean admiral saw in establishment of the new post an opportunity for King to achieve his desire to spend more time closer to the front.

He always has taken advantage of opportunities to go close to the fighting, visiting both European and Pacific battle fronts frequently.

Under the new alignment, Admiral Edwards, who has been King's chief of staff, now will be second only to King in naval command. He is expected to take over the desk duties requiring presence of a top ranking admiral in Washington, leaving King free to make more and more frequent trips to the war zones.

Announcement of the new Naval post with its implications stirred speculation also that the headquarters of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander in chief, will be shifted westward from Pearl Harbor toward Japan. Nimitz has indicated he wants to make the move, possibly to Guam, and King may find occasion to spend some time in the future either at Pearl Harbor or at an advanced fleet headquarters.

Truman Favors Change In Approval Of Treaties

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, came out emphatically tonight for a constitutional change to permit approval of an international peace organization treaty by a mere majority vote in both Senate and House.

A two thirds vote is now required in the Senate, with the House barred from action on treaties.

Truman's position was made known as response to a question following an informal speech before the Women's National Press Club.

He said he "most certainly" would vote to change the two thirds treaty rule the first opportunity he had to do so.

He predicted approval of such a treaty in any event, saying: "I think we will accomplish what Woodrow Wilson intended in 1919."

Rankin Urges Probe Of Fight Involving 2 Naval Officers

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—An investigation of the fisticuffs at the Statler Hotel after President Roosevelt addressed the AFL Teamsters' Union there September 23 was urged today by Chairman Rankin (D., Miss.) of the House World War Veterans Committee.

Meanwhile, the accounts of two young navy officers, who said they constituted one of the battling forces, stood as the only official version of the affair. They said their opponents identified themselves as Teamsters' Union members.

Rankin Statement

Rankin said in a statement that while his committee did not have jurisdiction, "it seems to me that this might be within the jurisdiction of the Dies committee or the Naval Affairs Committee. Certainly, it is within the jurisdiction of the navy and the Department of Justice. . . . It should be thoroughly investigated at once because of its inevitable far-reaching repercussions."

Lieut. Com. James H. Suddeth, 33, identified himself today as the companion of Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Jr., 23, who gave the first account of the fisticuffs yesterday.

Suddeth corroborated Dickins' story that the trouble started when they refused to answer questions about how they were going to vote for President.

The White House and Daniel J. Tobin, head of the Teamsters' Union and Mr. Roosevelt's host that night, have disavowed any knowledge of the affair.

Shore patrol members, who intervened, submitted a report yesterday to Rear Admiral William Chambers, head of the Bethesda Medical Center, where Dickins is recovering from malaria and combat fatigue. Dickins said Admiral Chambers had told him that no disciplinary action against him was contemplated.

Story Goes Overseas

Army troops overseas have received stories of the incident through the War Department press branch, which said the facts were taken from press service reports. A naval spokesman said the story was not included in news reports sent to the fleet.

"The heavy load on naval communication necessitates limitations on the amount of material which may be included in the daily radio news digest," the spokesman said. "These limitations do not permit the inclusion of items of a controversial or political nature."

The Office of War Information also carried no overseas broadcast of the affair. William C. Bourne, OWI liaison officer, said: "It is of no importance to us."

Super-Bomber Output Sets Mark In September

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—Production of long-rang super bombers in September was "the greatest yet in a single month," the War Production Board said today in announcing that total output of all aircraft was 7,598 planes or 98 per cent. of schedule.

Total production in August was 7,939 planes.

The actual number of B-29 and B-32 super bombers produced in September was not given because of security reasons but WPB said their output was "under schedule."

Production of Flying Fortresses, Liberators, the standard four-engine bombers, was "on schedule," the agency said. It added, however, that "generally speaking," the remainder of the tactical program, including fighters and medium bombers, was slightly under schedule."

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Washington, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,429 casualties in the European and Mediterranean areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

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December 20 Last Date For WASPs

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold announced today the army air forces will inactivate the Women Air Force Service Pilots on December 20 "unless there are unexpected and much higher combat losses in the air war over Germany."

The announcement said the decision to release the volunteer women pilots from further service was based on present indications that by mid-December sufficient male pilots will be available to fill all flying assignments in this country and overseas. The WASPs have been largely used in ferrying services.

Recruitment of personnel for the WASPs was halted last spring.

General Arnold said in a statement: "I am proud of the WASPs and their record of skill, versatility and loyalty. They have done outstanding work for the AAF, even exceeding our expectations when the program was begun in 1942."

He added there are now approximately 1,000 members of the women's flying force capable of operating all types of aircraft, including the fastest fighters and super bombers. Thirty members of the corps have been killed in service.

Net receipts of the Government in September — an income-tax month—were $5,925,736,641, compared with $5,447,379,608 in September, 1943, and $2,568,320,811 in August of this year.

Total expenditures in September were $7,929,752,530, compared with $7,534,768,102 in September a year ago and $8,119,208,490 in August of this year.

May Was Record Month

Mainly because of heavy September receipts the public debt on September 30 stood at $211,063,598,633, about $300,000,000 less than a month earlier. On September 30, 1943, the debt was $162,320,519,664, and on September 30, 1942, it was $91,057,523,887.

Mass Sedition Sessions To Be Afternoons Only

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—The mass sedition trial becomes a strictly afternoon affair, beginning tomorrow, to give court-appointed defense attorneys an opportunity to make a living in other activity.

In its seventh month, the trial henceforth will convene at 1 P. M., four days a week, Mondays through Thursdays, for a lunch-less five-hour session.

Presiding Justice Edward C. Eicher ordered the change from regular courtroom hours today on the suggestion of P. Bateman Ennis, a defense attorney. The move will give the attorneys their mornings to devote to private practice. Those named by the court receive no compensation.

Twenty-six persons are on trial on charges of conspiring to set up a Nazi form of government in this country.

That creating the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion was "quite satisfactory" so far as it went, Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement, but it did not "adequately deal with the human side of reconversion."

Fails on Several Points

He observed that the bill as finally enacted failed to provide for transportation of migratory war workers back home or to places of new employment, failed to provide unemployment compensation for Federal employes, and failed to establish nation-wide minimum standards for unemployment benefits.

The measure leaves unemployment compensation to the states.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was glad to know that the House Ways and Means committee planned further study of these matters. "I hope that the deficiencies which I have pointed out in the bill before me will be promptly rectified," he said.

As for the Surplus War Property Disposal bill, the President said "I have considerable doubt whether many provisions of the bill will not make extremely difficult the accomplishment of its objectives."

"There is danger that the confused methods of disposition and the elaborate restrictions imposed by the bill will in many instances delay rather than expedite reconversion and reemployment," he said.

But it seemed best to get some organization set up, the President added, and therefore he was signing the bill with the hope that Congress will consider any changes the Surplus Property Disposal board may recommend after it has had some experience in operating under the act.

The measure creates a three-member board to direct disposal of surplus property. Mr. Roosevelt was not ready to say who would be appointed to the board. The administration had favored one-man control of surplus property disposal and Will Clayton, now acting surplus property administrator, has declared he would not accept an appointment under the plan approved by Congress.

Will Nominate Director

Mr. Roosevelt said that after Congress reconvenes Nov. 14 he would nominate for a two-year term a director for the new office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. This office, meantime, will absorb the Office of War Mobilization now headed by James F. Byrnes.

Byrnes, who has said he could not accept the new post, will direct the office under an interim appointment until a new director is appointed.

"Two years ago I asked Justice Byrnes to leave the Supreme Court and assist me in the war effort," Mr. Roosevelt explained in a statement. "He has done a magnificent job. His contribution to the successful prosecution of the war is recognized by a grateful nation.

"I fully understand Justice Byrnes' expressed desire not to remain as director for two more years. I have assured him that I will not ask him to continue to serve as director beyond the interim term."

SEPTEMBER WAR SPENDING DROPS

Falls Below Seven Billion First Time Since Last December

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—War spending of the United States Government fell below $7,000,000,000 in September for the first month since last December.

September war spending, as shown by Treasury figures today, was $6,997,921,971.

This was only about $46,000,000 above the same month a year ago. The record month was May, 1944, when war costs were $7,879,293,621. The figure for August, 1944, was $7,570,779,417.

Debt At $211,063,598,633

FDR Signs Bill Setting Up Reconversion Machinery

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) President Roosevelt accepted today the Congressionally-designed machinery for getting the nation back from a wartime to a peacetime basis but declared it would not run satisfactorily without further tinkering.

He announced at a news conference that he had signed with reluctance the Surplus War Property Disposal bill and had also signed the bill to establish an office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Both measures, sharply varying from administration recommendations, were enacted by Congress just before it took a recess until after the national elections.

Roosevelt Statement on Reconversion

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's statement explaining his signature of the bill creating the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion:

I have signed S. 2051, a bill "to amend the social security act, as amended, to provide a national program for war mobilization and reconversion, and for other purposes."

I have signed the bill because it is important as this bill provides, that the Office of War Mobilization should be promptly expanded and given clear statutory powers to direct and supervise the tremendous task of reconversion in all of its numerous and related phases.

Last October at my suggestion Justice Byrnes set up a unit in the Office of War Mobilization to deal with war and post-war adjustment problems. The work of this unit was placed in charge of Mr. Bernard Baruch. In February of this year Mr. Baruch and his associate, Mr. Hancock, made a report recommending that the co-ordinating powers of the Office of War Mobilization be extended to cover activities relating to reconversion and that separate units be established in that office to deal with the problems of contract settlement, war surplus property disposition and retraining and re-employment.

Shortly thereafter by executive orders, I set up separate units in the Office of War Mobilization to deal with these problems so far as was practicable under existing law until legislation clarifying the powers of these units and defining the basic policies to be pursued by them could be enacted by the Congress.

Last June the Congress passed legislation establishing the Office of Contract Settlement with adequate powers to supervise and expedite the settlement of war contracts.

Just before its recent adjournment the Congress passed H. R. 5125, setting up a surplus property disposal board and defining its powers, and S. 2051, the bill now before me, which expands the Office of War Mobilization into an Office of War Mobilization and reconversion and places within it the office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus War Property Administration, and the Retraining and Re-employment Administration.

So far as the bill goes, it is quite satisfactory. It applies the lessons which we have learned during the war as to the need of continuing co-ordination of related activities to the problems of reconversion to peace. It does not and cannot, of course, eliminate the problems and difficulties of reconversion, but it goes far to expedite and facilitate their solution.

But I feel it my duty to draw attention to the fact that the bill does not adequately deal with the human side of reconversion. When I signed the G.I. bill on June 22 last, I expressed the hope that "the Congress will also take prompt action, when it reconvenes, on necessary legislation which is now pending to facilitate the development of unified programs for the demobilization of civilian workers, for their re-employment in peace-time pursuits, and for provision, in co-operation with the states, of appropriate unemployment benefits during the transition from war to peace." The bill is not adequate to obtain these ends.

Provisions, which were in the bill as it passed the Senate, to provide transportation for war workers from the place of their employment to their bona fide residence or to the location of new employment arranged by the workers were omitted in conference. So also were the provisions, in the bill as it passed the Senate, insuring appropriate unemployment compensation to Federal workers.

Moreover the bill fails to prescribe minimum standards to govern the amount and duration of unemployment benefits which should be paid by the states to all workers unavoidably out of a job during the period of transition from war to peace.

We have rightly committed ourselves to a fair and generous treatment of our G.I. men and women. We have rightly committed ourselves to a prompt and generous policy of contract settlement to aid industry to return to peace-time work. We have rightly committed ourselves to support farm prices at a fair level during the period of reconversion. We should be no less fair in our treatment of our war workers.

I am glad to know that the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee has announced that his committee will give consideration to further amendments of the social security act after recess and I hope that the deficiencies which I have pointed out in the bill before me will be promptly rectified.

Surplus Property Statement

A separate Presidential statement on the surplus property bill follows:

On Feb. 21, 1943, I signed an executive order setting up the Surplus War Property Administration to direct and expedite the orderly disposition of surplus war property so far as possible under existing law, pending action by the Congress.

H. R. 5125, the surplus property disposal act of 1944, which is before me for signature, places the general disposition of surplus war property under a board of three and provides in considerable detail the methods to be pursued by the board.

It is with considerable reluctance that I have decided to sign this bill. While I am in full accord with the declared objectives of the bill, which are to aid reconversion from a war to a peace economy and to facilitate the orderly disposal of surplus property, I have considerable doubt whether many provisions of the bill will not make extremely difficult the accomplishment of its objectives. There is danger that the confused methods of disposition and the elaborate restrictions imposed by the bill will in many instances delay rather than expedite reconversion and re-employment. Our surplus property should speedily be placed into channels of disposition which should provide the most jobs and the greatest good for the greatest number.

But we must be in a position to get on with the organization of our plans for the disposition of surplus war property. I have, therefore, concluded that it would be best to let the bill become law in the hope that, after the surplus property board provided for in the bill has had some experience in operating under it, the Congress will give careful consideration to needed changes which may be suggested by the board.

Byrnes Appointment Statement

The President's statement concerning interim appointment of Justice Byrnes as War Mobilization and Reconversion Director:

Under the law creating the new Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion the appointment of a director must be confirmed by the Senate. The Senate will not in session until Nov. 14.

Justice Byrnes has agreed to accept an interim appointment as director and will serve until the Congress reconvenes, at which time I will send to the Senate for confirmation the appointment of a director who will serve for the two-year term provided in the statute.

Two years ago I asked Justice Byrnes to leave the Supreme Court and assist me in the war effort. He has done a magnificent job. His contribution to the successful prosecution of the war is recognized by a grateful nation.

I fully understand Justice Byrnes's expressed desire not to remain as director for two more years. I have assured him that I will not ask him to continue to serve as director beyond the interim term.

Burton Backs Dewey As Most Helpful to U. S. Foreign Policy

By the Associated Press.

Senator Burton, Republican, of Ohio, says he had "no hesitancy at all" in indorsing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's presidential candidacy, because election of the New York Governor "would be helpful to our foreign policy."

Senator Ball, Republican, of Minnesota announced last week that he could not at this time campaign for Gov. Dewey because the Governor had failed to satisfy him in his position on foreign affairs.

Senators Burton and Ball were the Republican half of the Senate quartet—the Democrats were Senators Hill of Alabama and Hatch of Mexico—which strongly advocated committing the United States to participation in a world organization to enforce peace.

Whereas Senator Ball said he would not speak for Gov. Dewey, Senator Burton said he had offered all of October to the Republican National Committee and the Ohio State Committee and had lined up "quite a number" of addresses.

To reporters who inquired why he thought Gov. Dewey's election would strengthen America's foreign policy, Senator Burton remarked that the Senate will be anti-Roosevelt for the next two years and Republican for the two ensuing years.

"Our greatest problem," he said, "is going to be to get agreement between the President and two-thirds of the Senate. To get full co-operation on foreign policy, we need an anti-Roosevelt President. It will eliminate personalities, prejudices and partisanship to a greater extent if we have a Republican President than if we don't."

Senator Burton said he felt that the Senate was convinced of the need for a sound, firm, constructive foreign policy, and actually had declared for one when it adopted the Connolly foreign policy resolution, which pledged maintenance of international security.

"If we just have sense enough to keep the Allies together and the various branches of our own Government together," the Senator declared, "we're going to have peace."

DIES COMMITTEE

PROBER SEES P.A.C. LEADERS AS 'REDS'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) The Dies committee heard the National Citizens Political Action committee described today as "the most active" Communist front organization in the United States.

That description was given by J. B. Matthews, research director for the Dies group, as it continued, through a two-man sub-committee, its investigation of the N.C.P.A.C. and the C.I.O. Political Action committee, which the Dies committee contends is the predecessor of the N.C.P.A.C.

Testifying before Representatives Costello (D.-Calif.) and Thomas (R.-N. J.), Matthews said his conclusion was based on a study of the names of the 141 N.C.P.A.C. members filed recently with the House Campaign committee by Sidney Hillman, N.C.P.A.C. head.

That study, Matthews added, showed that 82 of the 141 were affiliated with or had cooperated voluntarily with one or more of 25 organizations labeled by the attorney general as "subversive or Communist."

"Here, if ever, is a Communist front organization," Matthews declared, adding that "on the basis of past performance," it could be expected that the individuals he listed would "follow the Communist line" even if it were contrary to the best interests of the United States.

Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime union and a member of the C.I.O. executive board, was described by Matthews as "perhaps entitled to the rank of indispensable man in Communist front organizations." Curran, he added, had a record of affiliation with 14 "Communist front" groups.

Listed as having records of affiliation with six or more of the organizations were: Louis Adamic, Elmer Benson, James B. Carey, Langston Hughes, Max Lerner, Carey McWilliams, Paul Robeson, Reid Robinson, Mary Van Kleeck and A. F. Whitney. Orson Welles was listed with two affiliations, Philip Murray with three, Ben Hecht with one, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot with one each.

SMITH TESTIFIES AT HOUSE HEARING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — (AP) Gerald L. K. Smith was called before the House campaign expenses committee today and made a series of remarks about Republicans, Democrats, New Dealers, President Roosevelt, Governor Dewey and Wendell Willkie.

Smith's appearance attracted the biggest house the committee has drawn in its investigations. Extra chairs and a police guard were brought in.

As a prelude Chairman Anderson (D-N.M.) touched off the hearing with a statement that 13 Republicans in Congress had franked 3,115,000 copies of a single speech at government expense—a speech by Rep. Busbey (R-Ill), attacking the CIO Political Action committee. Anderson said it probably wasn't illegal, but "anybody who did it will have a hard time defending their action."

Then Anderson turned to the American First Candidate asking Smith about a man named Mario Buzzi. Smith said that he had met Buzzi through a letter of introduction from Senator Nye (R.-ND). He asserted he had found Buzzi was an "agent of Italian Fascists" and turned him in to the FBI.

Anderson also produced letters from Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich) introducing Buzzi to Harrison Spangler, former chairman of the Republican national committee, and from Spangler presenting Buzzi to Thomas J. Curran, a New York Republican leader.

Smith observed that Spangler was "naive in writing the letter."

Then Anderson jumped on Smith for failing to file with the House a statement of his presidential campaign expenses, and said his publications were seeking to "undermine the war effort." Anderson said they hit at various rationing programs and were outspoken against U. S.-British and U. S.-Russian relations.

DEWEY PROMISES INCOME TAX CUT, ASSAILS 'WASTE'

G.O.P. Nominee Would End Levy on $11 a Week Pay Checks, He Says.

ASKS WIDE REVISION

Favors Peacetime Reduction in Corporation Taxes to Provide More Jobs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, blaming the "waste and extravagance" of the New Deal for increasing the nation's high wartime tax bill, called tonight for postwar simplification and reduction of individual and business levies to help America "get ahead."

Speaking from the first floor study of the Executive mansion, the G. O. P. presidential nominee told a nationwide radio audience that if a Republican administration is elected it will lift the income tax off the man who makes as little as $11 a week, telescope excise levies and lower corporation imposts, which, he said, now "act as a drag upon production and barrier to jobs."

It was the first campaign address the New York Governor has directed exclusively to a radio audience and preceded a talk to Democratic party workers Thursday night by President Roosevelt.

Declaring that while the nation cheerfully pays high taxes to meet the cost of war, Dewey said that its peacetime objectives of expansion and recovery could not be reached "by taxes which eat into the income of those who are already below a decent American standard of living."

Hits New Deal Tax Laws

Assailing the New Deal for what he said were 15 changes in the revenue laws in 12 years, he proposed this program if the Republicans win in November:

(1) Revision of personal income tax exemptions "so that the man who makes as little as $11 a week no longer has an income tax taken out of his pay envelope."

(2) Reduction of personal income tax rates.

(3) Revision and lowering of the income levy on corporations "until it no longer acts as a drag upon production and a barrier to jobs," with attendant elimination of "special war time taxes which now rise to 95 per cent."

(4) Elimination "as soon as possible of excise taxes, except those on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and gasoline.

(5) Complete overhaul of "existing confused and complicated tax laws" and the creation of "a basic tax law which can be expected to remain simple and generally stable."

(6) Establishment of a "consistent national tax policy—one directed toward achieving full employment and a rising national income."

Dewey said that in the postwar years, with a national debt of 300 billion dollars, large Federal revenues would be needed.

"But it is stupid to suppose," he said, "that we can support our government by levying heavy taxes upon a dwindling national income. Our first aim must be to increase our national income by putting to work all of the productive resources of our country—industry, labor and agriculture."

Favors Low Tax, High Income

It was far better, he said, to have a low tax rate with a national income of 150 billion dollars than to have a high rate with a national income of 76 billion dollars "as we had under the New Deal at its peacetime best."

Observing that "it has reached a point where every time a woman powders her nose, there is a tax of 20 per cent on the powder," Dewey contended that "the taxes we are paying today are not just for the war."

"They also go to pay for the waste and extravagance of the sprawling bureaucracy built up by the New Deal in these last 12 years," he declared.

However necessary these and other taxes were in wartime, Dewey said, "there can be no excuse for them in peace." He said the objective of postwar expansion could not be achieved when a man who makes as little as $11 a week "has an income tax taken out of his pay envelope."

Calling some levies on corporations "almost confiscation," he declared tax laws must be made simple and formed in a pattern so that they could be adjusted from time to time by rate changes without requiring complete annual revision.

Reiterating his previously made charge that the New Deal "managed to make a three year depression last 11 years," Dewey said "our present administration never once established a policy of encouraging people to do business."

"Our tax laws should be the most stable," he declared. "They have been the most unstable."

tonight on "taxes:"

This year more than 50,000,000 Americans are paying income taxes. The man who makes as little as $11 a week now pays an income tax.

So taxes today are mighty important to every one of us. They are important because the amount of taxes taken out of your pay envelope decides how much will be left to take home.

Cites Need for Jobs

Taxes are also important because tax laws can either destroy our job making machinery or can permit it to go to work. And jobs, after the war, will be a first objective of your new national administration.

In speeches over the radio within the past few weeks, I have made constructive proposals for achieving our great objectives for the years ahead. These are some of the things we must do if we are to be successful both here at home after this war and in doing our share in bringing a lasting peace to the world.

As we all know, it took a war to get jobs under the present national administration. The New Deal was in office from 1933 until 1940 when the war finally reduced unemployment. Now, how is it that the New Deal managed to make a three year depression last nearly 11 years? Why, with all its borrowing and spending, with all its emergencies and unlimited powers, were there still 10,000,000 unemployed in the spring of 1940?

Need Stable Tax Laws

One of the most important reasons was that our present administration never once established a policy of encouraging people to do business. It never once had a stable policy that allowed people to make plans, to go ahead and carry them out. Our tax laws should be the most stable. They have been the most unstable. Consider just one startling fact. The New Deal changed our tax laws 15 times in 12 years. It actually passed two revenue acts that were out of date before they could even go into effect, because new laws had been passed in the mean time.

How in the world can people plan ahead when they don't know from one month to the next what their taxes are going to be?

Moreover, under this administration these laws have even been

electrical equipment. It employs 1,300 highly skilled and productive workers who have enjoyed high wages for years. In 1941 those 1,300 employes made an average of $5,400 a year. But a Treasury agent went into that plant and announced: "a man who works with his hands should not be paid as much as $5,000 a year."

I have here photostatic copies of the Treasury department notice to the Lincoln company, marking the pay of worker after worker as "excessive."

New Deal Impedes Progress

That is the way the New Deal keeps Americans from getting ahead. That is the way it has been fighting for 12 years against the whole future of our country.

Now, when this war is over, 11,000,000 of our best men and women will be coming home. They will be eager for jobs or an opportunity to start in business for themselves.

Suppose one of these young men wants to set up a little business. He goes to some of his friends who have saved some money and they incorporate. His wife may go with him as secretary-bookkeeper. The first thing she finds out is that she has to be an accountant, a statistician, a lawyer, and a tax expert all at once.

But even the experts cannot advise her how to do business under the New Deal, because they can't understand the laws themselves. I have here a dozen examples. Just listen to this little gem from Section 23 (P) of the present tax law. It says that contributions to employes' pension plans "shall not be deductible under sub-section (A) but shall be deductible, if deductible under sub-section (Q) without regard to this sub-section, under this sub-section, but only to the following extent. . . ." From here on it gets technical.

Taxes Hurt Business

But suppose, in spite of everything, our veteran and his wife do succeed in building up their business and creating some jobs for other people. If they make any profit at all they must hand over to the government $25 out of every $100 the business earns. If they are still more successful, then the government takes $40 out of every hundred. And if they are really very successful under the present tax laws, the government takes $80 out of every hundred. . . .

Of course we cheerfully pay high taxes to meet the cost of war. But the taxes we are paying today are not just for the war. They also go to pay for the waste and extravagance of the sprawling bureaucracy built up by the New Deal in

Text of Dewey's Broadcast

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3 — (AP) Following is the text of Gov Thomas E. Dewey's radio address

used to discourage high wages. Here is an example. The Lincoln Electric company is a long established firm which manufactures

these last twelve years.

Even Vice President Henry Wallace has now made a speech urging relief from "excessive taxation" and "excessive government regulation." And who do you think came out in this morning's papers for tax relief for business? Harry Hopkins, whose slogan has been "tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect." In other words, the highest New Dealers at last admit that this administration has created an impossible condition which urgently needs repair.

New Deal Has Failed

But they have had plenty of chances. They have had 12 long years of what they now admit is failure. They changed the tax laws 15 times in those twelve years and only made things worse. So they ask for 16 years and promise to do better. Unfortunately, experience shows that they only talk about improving at election time and then forget all about it. That is why it's time for a change.

But this is only part of the story. Not only does the man who makes as little as $11 a week now pay an income tax. But under the New Deal personal income taxes have been raised so that a man with a wife and one child who paid five dollars when the New Deal began, now pays 76 times as much on the same income. In addition, countless hidden sales taxes have been piled onto almost everything we buy or use today. It has reached a point where every time a woman powders her nose there is a tax of 20 per cent on the powder.

One of the first jobs of your new administration which takes office next January 20 will be a revision of our tax laws. We need a whole new point of view. We need an administration which believes in full employment and in opportunity for all. We need tax policy directed toward achieving and maintaining full employment and a rising standard of living for our people.

To that end I propose the following program to take effect immediately after victory is won:

(1) Revise the personal exemptions so that the man who makes as little as $11 a week no longer has an income tax taken out of his pay envelope.

Our objective in the peacetime years must be expansion and recovery. We cannot achieve that objective by taxes which eat into the income of those who are already below a decent American standard of living. However necessary these taxes may be in wartime, there can be no excuse for them in peace.

(2) Reduce personal income tax rates. The tax law now takes at least twenty-three cents out of every taxable dollar after credit for dependents. That cuts the living standard of everyone who lives on a small wage. It would slow up our recovery after the war. We want to speed recovery along.

Will Lower Income Tax

(3) Change and lower the income tax on incorporated business companies until it no longer acts as a drag upon production and a barrier to jobs. The special wartime taxes which now rise to ninety five per cent should end with the war. These taxes, of course, are almost confiscation. If continued after war, they would encourage waste and inefficiency, discourage low cost production, and block the expansion which creates job opportunities.

(4) Shorten the present endless list of excise or nuisance taxes. We should eliminate as soon as possible all excise taxes except those on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, gasoline.

(5) Completely overhaul our existing, confused and complicated tax laws. We must create a basic tax law which can be expected to remain simple and generally stable. It must be one which can be adjusted from time to time by changes in rates, without requiring a complete revision once a year or oftener.

Create Consistent Tax Policy

(6) Establish and proclaim a consistent, national tax policy—one directed toward achieving full employment and a rising national income—one that will assure us of a solvent nation and the ultimate reduction of our national debt.

In the years ahead we face a national debt of $300 billion. We face an annual cost of government, including adequate armed forces, far above the level of pre-war years. Just to meet the interest on this debt and the cost of government we shall need large Federal revenues. But it is stupid to suppose that we can support our government by levying heavy taxes upon a dwindling national income.

Increase National Income

Our first aim must be to increase our national income by putting to work all of the productive resources of our country — industry, labor and agriculture. It is far better to have a low tax rate with a national income of $150 billion, rather than a high tax rate with a national income of $76 billion as we had under the New Deal at its peacetime best. What we want is a thriving, progressive country with jobs for all. We want our tax laws to be stable and understandable, so they will no longer be a road block in the way of progress. We want them to be levied sensibly, with understanding for the human needs of our people.

That kind of tax policy we are going to have. We are going to have the kind of tax laws under which America may once more live and grow. We will have a government which wants to see every American get ahead.

OCT 4 1944

First Lady Doesn't Think Roosevelt Plans A Trip

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she does not believe that the President will make any extensive campaign trip before the November election.

However, the President's wife told her first press conference since D-day that she does not know the President's campaign plans. Her statements were in response to inquiries.

"I don't think the President is going to take any trip," the First Lady said. "I don't see how he can."

EDITORIAL STIRS SENATOR GREEN

Its Reprint Called Subject to Corrupt Practices Act.

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Basil Brewer, publisher of the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard Times, and Senator Theodore Francis Green (D.-R. I.) exchanged statements today over the publication as an advertisement in other newspapers of a Standard Times editorial, "The Truth of Pearl Harbor."

The Senator, chairman of the Senate committee to investigate campaign expenditures, in a statement released from his office in Providence, R. I., said he had called on Mr. Brewer by letter to explain why the publisher had not reported to the clerk of the House of Representatives the expense involved in publication of the editorial in "several widely circulated newspapers." Mr. Green asserted in his statement that the publications were intended to influence the election of candidates in two or more States and that the expense involved was reportable under the corrupt practices act.

"I have just received a letter," said the publisher, referring to Senator Green's statement, "and I have not had time to consider it fully.

Not Political, Says Brewer.

"The editorial is a re-publication of an editorial which appeared in the Standard Times," Mr. Brewer added, "and is in no sense political, which a careful reading of the editorial itself will disclose, and which Senator Green indicates in his letter." Mr. Brewer referred to a paragraph in the letter which read:

"In fairness to you it is necessary for me to state that careful reading of the copy does not disclose any mention of any candidate in the United States by name."

Senator Green also said:

"Nevertheless, according to my conception of political activity within the meaning of Senate resolution 263 and the Federal practice act, I judge this advertisement to be intended to influence the election of candidates in two or more States."

Mr. Brewer said that the editorial was one of a series in his newspaper bearing on the national welfare.

PLAN TO FREEZE RECONVERSION IN EAST BLASTED

OCT 4 1944

BOSTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Terming as "characteristic of Hitler" the McCarran Senate Committee plan to freeze reconversion in eleven northeast states, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall tonight stepped out as a vigorous leader against any move to force post-war industry toward the west and south.

Alongside the statement of the Republican Gov. Saltonstall, who declared himself ready to "do everything possible to prevent the 'no conversion plan' aimed at the northeast," there ranged similar reactions from Democratic and Republican governmental and industrial leaders.

Declaring that "along with every good American I despise the spirit of sectionalism," Democratic Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island said: "I stand ready to work with other New England governor's to protect our common interests."

"This sort of legislation would tend to take away the last vestige of free enterprise," Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont declared and Governor Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire asserted "the freeze would do away with that which has made America great, namely private initiative and the results of efficient management."

Although Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were the only New England states named as among those affected by the proposed reconversion freeze of $7,000,000,000 worth of government facilities, it was apparent that New England was solidly lined up against the proposals of the committee headed by Sen. McCarran (D-Nev.)

Dudley Harmon, executive vice president of the New England council, issued a statement that the plan "is sectionalism gone mad" but added "the recommendations of this group of Senators — not representatives of the country as a whole — will serve to put New England on the alert."

Declaring that Massachusetts and New England "cannot compete with the West and South in most farm and products of agriculture," Gov. Saltonstall continued:

"We can compete with industry. I will do my best to prevent any such steps through government agencies that will injure our opportunity for full employment of our citizens.

"As I read the proposals of the committee, this means in substance that the government will attempt to dictate to industry where it will go. That is one of the characteristics of Hitler and is one of the principles of government which our boys are fighting against all over the world."

Army Deaths of Disease Are Fraction of Last War's

Only 6 in 10,000 Die, Compared to 141 Then, Lull Announces

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 (AP).—Only about six men in every 10,000 in the Army die of disease now compared with 141 in the first world war, Major General George F. Lull, deputy surgeon general announced today.

In an address before the ninth national assembly of the International College of Surgeons, General Lull said the death rate from all diseases, with the exception of deaths due to influenza epidemic, dropped from 14.1 (per 1,000 Army strength) in World War 1 to 0.6 at the present time.

Dr. Charles M. Griffith, medical director of the Veterans Administration, discussing various benefits to which veterans are entitled, declared:

"There is widespread public ignorance of the fact that monetary awards are made by the Federal government for disability not attributed to armed service; and that hospitalization is offered veterans of any war, including the present one, for disease or injury having no relation to military or naval service."

He said veterans of both world wars who were "permanently and totally disabled" from conditions not incurred in or aggravated by service are entitled to pension payments just as are men so disabled through military service. (Men with only partial disabilities are entitled to pension payments if those disabilities were service-connected.)

1944

FORESEES MESS AT WAR'S END

John T. Flynn Says Crisis Can Be Met and Worsted.

Chicago, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The condition which will come at the war's end "will be a mess such as this country has never known in all its history and alongside of which the crisis of 1929 and 1933 were mild," John T. Flynn, economist and author, told the Controllers Institute of America today.

Mr. Flynn, in a prepared speech, said he made such a forecast "because I believe that crisis can be met and overcome."

The New Deal, Mr. Flynn said, merely ameliorated the nation's conditions following the stock market crash and the banking crisis, reducing unemployment from 13,000,000 to 8,000,000, "but that ceased to work."

"Then unemployment began to climb again to 9,000,000 in 1938 and to 10,000,000 in 1940, and were on our way to another crisis when the war came," he declared.

"The war is not a crisis. It actually interrupted the crisis. When the war ends will come the crisis toward which we were drifting when the war interrupted it. It will be the same crisis, only many times multiplied by the dislocations created by the war."

This future crisis, Mr. Flynn asserted, can be overcome, "but we must have in charge of the Government sane men and honest men. It will be our last chance to make a decision during the next thirty years."

Mr. Flynn said immediate post-war production of civilian goods for which there is a pent-up demand would in a sense have solved our employment problems "if it were not for the fact that we will have with us something we did not have at the end of the last war."

"We will have a debt of $300,000,000,000," he said. "That debt will go to work on us, on our economic system. The struggle with national debt was the curse of every country in Continental Europe for fifty years before fascism came along.

"Unless the American people have the vision to see and understand how their political system and economic system is being destroyed, and have the courage to drive out of power those who are doing it, they must make up their minds to face a generation of frustration and disorder and crisis."

BRICKER ASSAILS SPENDING BY FDR

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 3—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker said tonight that even with increased tax income the Federal government has spent more than it collected and declared that continuation of "deficit financing" would mean "an end to representative government and free enterprise in America."

"The most effective way to overthrow our republican form of government in America is to continue the New Deal fiscal policies in the postwar period," he said in an address.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President added "it is high time that every citizen knows where a continuation of the New Deal fiscal policy of spend, waste, borrow and tax will lead our country."

The first result of a continuation of the policy, he said, would be a weakening of the states because "the farther we follow the course of expanding our Federal expenditures and deficit financing, the less will be the resources available for state and local governments."

The second result, the Ohio governor continued, would be "the loss of representative government and free enterprise."

Governor Bricker asserted that "the necessary increase in the public debt caused by war, plus reckless non-war government spending, plus the cost of the tremendous New Deal political organization endangers the solvency of this nation if New Deal prewar policies are continued in the postwar era."

Socialist Senatorial Candidate Sent to Prison on Draft Charge

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Oct. 3—(AP) Arthur Goodwyn Billings, 33, Socialist candidate for Senator from Kansas and former professor of economics at the University of Texas, pleaded guilty today to a charge of failing and refusing to submit to induction in the armed forces and was sentenced to two years in prison.

Billings refused to take the army oath after he had been taken to Fort Leavenworth induction center in August, 1942.

He was placed in the disciplinary barracks and held there twenty-one months pending hearing of his case before the Supreme court. The court upheld his argument that he should be tried as a civilian rather than a soldier inasmuch as he had not yet taken the oath.

After Billings had pleaded guilty Judge J. Foster Syms asked him if he would go into the Army now.

"No, sir, under no circumstances," Billings replied.

"Then you will serve two more years in prison, the Judge said.

Billings had been free on bonds since his release from the barracks four months ago following the court opinion.

Billings had sought Selective Service classification as a conscientious objector but his request was denied by his Kansas draft board. He contended in his Supreme court action he was denied the classification because his objection to war was "rational rather than religious."

PACIFIC WAR PARLEY HELD

Forrestal And Naval Chiefs Confer In San Francisco

San Francisco, Oct. 3 (AP)—New moves in the war to crush Japan—conclusions on strategy that may give life and force to the decisions reached at the historic Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec meetings—were planned by America's naval chiefs and Pacific commanders during a recent San Francisco conference.

Twelfth district naval headquarters officially disclosed today that the conference here was attended by:

JAMES V. FORRESTAL, Secretary of the Navy.

ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, commander in chief of the United States fleet.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

ADMIRAL RAYMOND A. SPRUANCE, fifth fleet commander.

VICE-ADMIRAL D. W. BAGLEY, western sea frontier commander.

VICE-ADMIRAL C. M. COOKE, JR., chief of staff to the fleet commander.

VICE-ADMIRAL AUBREY W. FITCH, deputy chief of naval operations (air).

VICE-ADMIRAL RANDALL JACOBS, chief of naval personnel.

War On Japan Mapped

The official announcement was bare of any detail, stating merely that a conference "on aspects of the campaign against the Japanese" was concluded. But some observers of Pacific war developments felt the Navy Secretary and the array of admirals and their staffs, meeting on the heels of last month's Quebec conferences, mapped future strategy designed to carry out Roosevelt-Churchill plans for the "destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific."

The last previous Pacific war conference took President Roosevelt to Hawaii July 29. There he met with Admiral Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief in the southwest Pacific.

Pacific hostilities moved rapidly after the Pearl Harbor conferences. MacArthur's forces drove westward from Dutch New Guinea and landed on Morotai Island, in the Moluccas, only 300 miles south of the Philippines.

Move On Philippines Expected

Nimitz' marines and soldiers of the Wildcat Division smashed their way into the Palau islands, Japan's strongest guardian on the eastern approaches to the Philippines.

A powerful naval task force penetrated Japan's inner defense ring and sent heavy waves of carrier planes over Manila and the islands of the central and southern Philippines.

British carrier planes swept in on Sumatra island on the Japanese's southwest flank.

MacArthur's bombers blasted the southern Philippines and hit into the main islands of the Dutch East Indies.

Some observers believe the San Francisco conference indicates even greater Pacific war developments than those that followed the Honolulu sessions — developments that may take the American flag back into the Philippines and see intensification of naval hostilities closer to the Japanese homeland.

LONDON--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN XXX OF ESTONIA. EUROPE

THE POLISH SPOKESMAN IN LONDON SAID THE MESSAGE FROM WARSAW GAVE NO CLUE AS TO THE LENGTH OF THE TRUCE, BUT SAID THAT FIGHTING WOULD BE RESUMED "UNTIL THE LAST MAN IS KILLED."

AS THE POLISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS PICTURED THE SITUATION, THE PEOPLE OF THE LONG-SUFFERING CITY HAVE BEEN LIVING IN CELLARS, BENEATH PILES OF RUBBLE, WHILE THE BATTLE ROARED AROUND THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

THERE, IN WARSAW'S CONCENTRATION OF OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STAND THE REMNANTS OF THE RESISTANCE FORCES, PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN THREE DIVISIONS AT MOST, THEY SAID.

POLISH HEADQUARTERS HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT RESISTANCE IN ZOLIBORZ, NORTHERN SECTION OF THE CITY, ENDED YESTERDAY WHILE FIGHTING IN MOKOTOW, IN THE SOUTHERN AREA, CEASED ON FRIDAY.

REMNANTS OF THE FORCES IN THESE SECTORS, HEADQUARTERS SAID, PULLED BACK TO JOIN THE DIVISION IN THE CENTER. THE SIZE OF THE UNDERGROUND DIVISION WAS ESTIMATED ORIGINALLY BY THE POLES AT 10,000.

POLISH HEADQUARTERS REFUSED TO DISCLOSE THE LOCATION OF GEN. KOMOROWSKI, BEYOND SAYING THAT HE WAS IN "THE BATTLE AREA."

"WE COULDN'T DISCLOSE HIS HEADQUARTERS," SAID A POLISH LEADER HERE, "FOR THE OBVIOUS REASON THAT BOTH THE GERMANS AND THE RUSSIANS HAVE A PRICE ON HIS HEAD."

THE SOVIET-SPONSORED NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE HAS DENOUNCED THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF AS A "CRIMINAL."

THE LANDINGS ON HIIU, NORTHERNMOST OF TWO ESTONIAN ISLANDS GUARDING THE APPROACHES TO BOTH THE GULF OF FINLAND AND THE GULF OF RIGA, WERE REPORTED IN A BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BERLIN SAID GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS AIDED BY NAZI NAVAL CRAFT WHICH ATTEMPTED TO INTERFERE WITH CROSSINGS FROM THE ESTONIAN MAINLAND, A BARE SIX MILES DISTANT, WHERE RED ARMY TROOPS HAD BEEN MASSING FOR A WEEK. BERLIN SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE ISLAND OF SAARE (OSEL) DIRECTLY TO THE SOUTH ACROSS THE MOUTH OF THE GULF OF RIGA.

JS745AEW

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-MAJ.GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE, MINISTER OF FUEL, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY A CRITICAL WINTER LAY AHEAD BECAUSE OF A 25 PERCENT INCREASE IN "VOLUNTARY ABSENTEEISM" AMONG COAL MINERS.

THE SON OF THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER REPORTED PRODUCTION HAD FALLEN ABOUT 100,000 TONS A WEEK SINCE THE WAGE INCREASES OF LAST APRIL, LARGELY BECAUSE OF ABSENTEEISM.

"THOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN NO REGIONAL STOPPAGES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS," HE SAID, "THERE HAS BEEN A LARGE NUMBER OF LOCAL AND UNOFFICIAL STOPPAGES....THE ONLY REAL AND IMMEDIATE REMEDY LIES IN THE HANDS OF THE MINERS."

JS750AEW

BY CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN
LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXHAUSTIVE TESTS UNDER COMBAT CONDITIONS MAY WELL PREPARE THE REVOLUTIONARY JET-PROPELLED PLANE FOR AN IMMEDIATE PLACE IN PEACETIME AVIATION, IN THE OPINION OF MANY AIR EXPERTS.

THE ALLIES AND NAZIS NOW HAVE JET PLANES IN OPERATION. BEFORE THE WAR WITH GERMANY ENDS IT IS CONCEIVABLE THAT GREAT DOGFIGHTS MAY TAKE PLACE BETWEEN THESE PROPELLORLESS SHIPS, DRIVEN AT INCREDIBLE SPEEDS.

BRITISH JET-PLANES ALREADY HAVE BEEN IN ACTION AGAINST THE GERMAN FLYING BOMBS AND HAVE PROVED HIGHLY EFFECTIVE. THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, HOWEVER, THAT THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN USING JET PLANES ON ESCORT DUTY WITH THEIR HEAVY BOMBERS.

GERMANY'S USE OF THE JET PRINCIPLE IN THE ROBOT BOMBS AND IN SOME TYPES OF FIGHTERS NOW ON COMBAT SERVICE INDICATES HER DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST SUCH ENGINE PRODUCED IN BRITAIN WAS FLOWN IN 1937. AMERICA HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH JET PLANES FOR AT LEAST A YEAR AND NOW IS REPORTED READY FOR MASS PRODUCTION OF THE COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE ENGINES.

ALLIED FIGHTER AND BOMBER PILOTS TELL OF ENCOUNTERING TWO TYPES OF GERMAN JET PLANES. THEY ARE MEETING THEM IN INCREASING NUMBERS--IN GROUPS AS LARGE AS 20 AND 30.

THERE IS A SINGLE-ENGINED TYPE DESCRIBED AS ALMOST ALL WING AND RESEMBLING A HUGE BAT. THERE ALSO IS A TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER BOMBER REPORTED BEING USED TO ATTACK GROUND FORCES. IT CARRIES TWO 500-POUND BOMBS. BOTH TYPES HAVE ESTIMATED LEVEL SPEEDS OF BETWEEN 500 AND 600 MILES AN HOUR, BUT ARE BEST NOTED FOR THEIR AMAZING RATE OF CLIMB.

PILOTS SAY THE NAZI VERSIONS LACK MANEUVERABILITY AND BECAUSE OF HIGH FUEL CONSUMPTION CAN REMAIN IN FLIGHT ONLY AN HOUR OR TWO. THE JET PROPULSION MECHANISM ON THE FLYING BOMB CREATED 500 HORSEPOWER, WHICH DROVE THE 4,700-POUND PROJECTILE 360 MILES AN HOUR. IT HAD SPACE FOR 130 GALLONS OF GASOLINE, ABSORBING THE FUEL AT EIGHT TIMES THE RATE OF A NORMAL AIRPLANE ENGINE.

IN THE LAST FIVE MONTHS PILOTS HAVE OBSERVED NO OUTWARD CHANGES IN THE GERMAN STANDARD MODELS--THE ME-109 AND FW-190--INDICATING THAT THE NAZIS HAVE CONCENTRATED ON PRODUCING THE FAST JET PLANES FOR THE FINAL SHOWDOWN AERIAL BATTLES.

THE GERMAN CRAFT SO FAR HAVE NOT BEEN TOO SUCCESSFUL AGAINST ALLIED BOMBER FORMATIONS AND FIGHTERS, BUT THE LONDON TIMES WARNS THAT THEIR "LACK OF SUCCESS IS DUE ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THE GERMAN PILOTS' LACK OF EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING AN AIRCRAFT WHICH CAN TRAVEL AT ALMOST THE SPEED OF SOUND."

JS342AEW

LONDON, OCT 3-(AP)-BRITAIN TODAY RENEWED HER PLEDGE TO FERRET OUT WAR CRIMINALS FOR PUNISHMENT AND DISCLOSED THAT PATROLS HAD EVERY POSSIBLE ESCAPE ROUTE FROM EUROPE UNDER STRICT SURVEILLANCE TO PREVENT THEIR ESCAPE TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

"ALL MEASURES OF CONTROL AT OUR DISPOSAL ARE BEING USED TO KEEP A CHECK ON THE MOVEMENTS OF SUCH PERSONS AND THEIR PROPERTY," THE LORD CHANCELLOR, VISCOUNT SIMON, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS. "USE IS BEING MADE OF THE PASSENGER AND CREW PATROL TO ENSURE THAT THEY SHALL NOT SUCCEED IN ESCAPING OVERSEAS."

LONDON, OCT 3-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT CARDINAL EDERICO TEDESCHINI, PAPAL NUNCIO TO SPAIN JUST BEFORE THE SPANISH IVIL WAR, WOULD BECOME THE VATICAN'S SECRETARY OF STATE. THERE AS NO WORD OF SUCH A DEVELOPMENT FROM THE VATICAN, HOWEVER.

M409AEW

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-APPLICATIONS FOR HOME LEAVES BY BRITISH SOLDIERS SERVING IN THE MIDDLE EAST SO THEY CAN START FAMILIES BEFORE THEIR WIVES GET TOO OLD HAVE REACHED AN "UNMANAGEABLE NUMBER," WAR MINISTER SIR JAMES GRIGG TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

TWO MONTHS AGO AN ORDER WAS ISSUED THAT APPLICATIONS WOULD BE CONSIDERED FROM MEN WITH THREE YEARS SERVICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST WHO WISHED TO RETURN TO BRITAIN TO START FAMILIES. REQUESTS POURED IN. LAST MONTH IT WAS NECESSARY TO AMEND THE ORDER TO CONFINE THESE LEAVES TO CASES WHERE THE WIVES WERE OVER 35, CHILDLESS AND DESIROUS AND CAPABLE OF BEARING CHILDREN.

GRIGG SAID SOME MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO THOSE ENTITLED TO APPLY FOR SUCH LEAVES HAD RESULTED IN THE RUSH OF APPLICATIONS.

JR1203AEW

LONDON, Oct.3-(AP)-German anti-aircraft rockets are "just a waste of good powder," says T/Sgt. Percy R. Browne, 644 Los Angeles St., Bell Flower, Calif.

"Just before we started in on our bomb run, I saw five

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top turret gunner

rockets," said Browne, returning from a raid over Nurnberg.

"They left long, white trails in the sky. They didn't do any

harm, and I think they are just a waste of good powder. They

aren't even weird any more."

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ERW/EUNSON-0214S-APW32-OCT.3-511PEW

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-GERMAN COMMENTATORS IN BROADCASTS TODAY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY UNDER LT. GEN. COURTNEY H. HODGES HAD SCORED GAINS IN BATTERING THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES AND PREDICTED THAT IT WOULD SWING NORTH TO FORM A PINCERS ON THE RUHR IN COORDINATION WITH A NEW OFFENSIVE BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY UNDER LT. GEN. SIR MILES DEMPSEY.

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CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID THE FIRST ARMY'S BLOWS WERE NOT AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE, "BUT SPEARHEADS AND WEDGES PROBING THE GERMAN FRONT FOR SOFT SPOTS TO BE RIPPED OPEN SO THAT TANKS COULD BE SLUICED THROUGH IN MASSES."

THE GERMAN REPORTS SAID HODGES' XXX TROOPS HAD BEEN REINFORCED

BY "AN AMERICAN DIVISION FROM LUBEMBOURG." ONE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID "TWO MORE AMERICAN DIVISIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN MONTGOMERY'S ARMY GROUP FIGHTING IN HOLLAND AND FLANDERS."

BY GERMAN ACCOUNTS, LT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON'S FORCES ALSO WERE ATTACKING, BUT WERE "STILL FIGHTING IN THE APPROACHES TO THE GERMAN MAIN DEFENSE LINE."

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APL/02102/mp-455PEW

London, Oct. 3-(AP)-A German woman was sentenced to death in Hamburg for pretending to be pregnant in order to secure additional food rations.

the Hamburger Fremdenblatt said the doomed woman, Doyne, 33, had been jailed repeatedly for similar offenses, an enemy r dispatch said today.

aprb45- apr13-rm-1206p

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, OCT. 3-(AP)-COL. JAMES A.KILIAN, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS" SERVICE AS COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE LARGEST REPLACEMENT DEPOTS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS BETWEEN NOVEMBER, 1942, AND APRIL, 1944.

GH150PEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT 4-(AP)-MAPPING INFORMATION FOR THE WESTERN FRONT:

EXTEND AN ARROW NORTH OF TURNHOUT TWO MILES INTO HOLLAND; AN ARROW NORTHEAST OF ANTWERP AT MERXEM PIERCING THE SIEGFRIED LINE EAST OF UBACH; A THRUST INTO THE PARROY FOREST NORTHEAST OF LUNEVILLE; A SPEAR TOWARD BELFORT AT RONCHAMP, 10 MILES WEST.

MK1240AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, OCT. 2-(AP)-

THE ALLIED LINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT:

FROM A POINT ON THE BELGIAN COAST BETWEEN BLANKENBERGE AND ZEEBRUGGE THE LINE FOLLOWS THE LEOPOLD CANAL TO THE SOUTHERN END OF THE SCHELDE ESTUARY WEST OF TERNEUZEN. IT RESUMES NORTH OF ANTWERP, GENERALLY FOLLOWING THE ANTWERP-TURNHOUT CANAL THROUGH BRECHT AND BULGING NORTH OF THE CANAL TO A POINT THREE MILES NORTH OF MERXPLAS.

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IT EXTENDS WEST FROM ST. LEONARD AND NORTH FROM TURNHOUT A SPEARHEAD TOUCHES THE DUTCH BORDER. NORTHEAST FROM TURNHOUT IT RUNS ACROSS THE BORDER TO POSITIONS THREE OR FOUR MILES EAST OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH. FROM THERE, IT PASSES THROUGH BERLICUM, NULAND AND OSS TO THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER. FROM NIJMEGEN, IT RUNS NORTH TO THE NEDER RHINE NORTH OF BEMMEL, THEN BACK TO NIJMEGEN, BARELY PENETRATING

GERMANY EAST OF BEEK AND AGAIN ENTERING GERMANY IN THE REICHWALD FOREST. A SPEARHEAD EXTENDS NORTHWEST FROM OSS.

FROM THE REICHSWALD, THE LINE EXTENDS SOUTH TO VIERLINGS BEEK, THEN SOUTHWEST TO DEURNE AND DOWN TO MEIJEL AND TOWARD THE MASSX MAAS.

ANOTHER SPEAR IS POINTED NORTHEAST FROM SITTARD ACROSS TO HAVERT, WHILE THE FIRST ARMY FRONT LINE IS BETWEEN UBACH ON THE NORTH AND MERKSTEIN ON THE SOUTH. SOUTHWARD THE LINE IS UNCHANGE EXCEPT FOR A SPEAR POINTED EAST OUT OF THE GREMECY FOREST 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY.

AP1/00238/MP-RPT-1020PEW

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ADD WITH AMER. TROOPS - (BOYLE) - VA SNIPERS

IN A STABLE IN ANOTHER CAPTURED GERMAN VILLAGE, CAPT.GUNTHER KURTH, 529 NORTH WHITTIER ST., ST.LOUIS, MO., GAVE A CRITICAL EYE TO A LINE OF DROOPY, "SAD SACK" PRISONERS UPON WHOM HITLER HAD RELIED FOR MANNING THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES.

"THEY FALL INTO THREE CLASSES," HE SAID, NODDING AT THE PRISONERS STANDING IMPASSIVELY WITH DEFEAT-GLAZED EYES.

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"THEY ARE OLD VETERANS WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED AND RELEASED, STRAGGLERS FROM DIVISIONS CHOPPED UP IN FRANCE, AND MEN WHO HAVE BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE JOBS IN WAR-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES RECENTLY AND GO BACK INTO SERVICE.

"WE CAME UP AGAINST ONE WHOLE MACHINEGUN BATTALION COMPOSED OF MEN PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED IN RUSSIA, AND THEY REALLY DIDN'T LIKE BEING THROWN BACK INTO THE LINE. NEITHER DO WAR INDUSTRY WORKERS. THERE

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ARE SOME GOOD SOLDIERS AMONG THE STRAGGLERS, BUT THEY DON'T FIGHT BEST IN SUCH MISFIT OUTFITS."

"YOU CAN FIND ANYTHING IN THESE SIEGFRIED LINE POSITIONS.... CRIPPLES....GUYS THAT CAN'T HEAR....WE EVEN HAVE ONE PRISONER WITH A GLASS EYE," SAID LIEUT.HENRY SCHMITZ, 725 WEST 172 ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

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BUT ANY MAN IN A FORTIFIED POST IS A PROBLEM--WHATEVER HIS MORALE--AND TO THE MEN WHO TOOK IT THE SEIGFRIED LINE WAS A MURDEROUS, MUDDY AND NERVE-WEARING TASK.

THE MEN ALONG THE FRONT THEMSELVES GAVE GREATEST CREDIT TO THREE MEN IN THE FIELD--LIEUT.COL.WALTER M.JOHNSON OF MISSOULA, MONT., WHO DIRECTED THE BREACHING OPERATION; LIEUT.COL.ROBERT ERNEST FRANKLAND, OF JACKSON, TENN., WHO LED THE FIRST TROOPS ACROSS THE WURM RIVER OVER A SPECIAL LADDER BRIDGING DEVICE HE DESIGNED HIMSELF; AND CAPT. ROBERT L.SPIKER OF MORGANTOWN, W.VA., WHO COMMANDED THE FIRST OUTFIT TO CRACK STATIC DEFENSES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND REACH UBACH.

THEY PRAISED ALSO THE LEADERS OF TWO FORWARD UNITS--LIEUT.COL. SAM MCDOWELL OF ROCKHILL, S.C., WHOSE MEN TOOK UBACH; AND MAJ.BEN T. AMMONS OF JACKSON, TENN., AND MAJ.RAYMOND HILL OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., WHO HELPED PLAN THE OPERATION.

"THAT SPIKER IS THE BIG SURPRISE OF THE WAR," SAID ONE FRIEND. "HE IS A SKINNY LITTLE GUY YOU'D THINK NEVER WOULD BE A COMBAT SOLDIER HE IS THE MOST SCARED OFFICER IN OUR UNIT. HE IS SCARED ALL THE TIME. BUT BOY! THERE'S NOBODY LIKE HIM WHEN IT COMES TO FIGHTING."

SN915PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

U.S. 9TH AIR FORCE ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT 10-(AP)-ALL PLANES OF THE U.S. 9TH AIR FORCE, LARGEST TACTICAL AIR FORCE IN THE WORLD, ARE OPERATING NOW FROM BASES ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT WITHIN RANGE OF GERMANY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS, SOME OF THE LAST TO BE SHIFTED FROM BRITISH TO CONTINENTAL FIELDS, ARE INCLUDED IN THE 9TH AIR FORCE, ALONG WITH HAVOC DIVEBOMBERS, FIGHTERBOMBERS, BLACK WIDOW NIGHT FIGHTERS, AND MUSTANG, LIGHTNING AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS.

FLYING THEIR FIRST OPERATION FROM CONTINENTAL FIELDS EXCLUSIVELY, MARAUDERS AND HAVOCS JOINED FIGHTER BOMBERS YESTERDAY IN BATTERING GERMAN STRONGPOINTS IN THE AACHEN AREA AHEAD OF THE NEW PUSH BY THE U.S. FIRST ARMY.

THE TREMENDOUS JOB OF MOVING WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH A MINIMUM LOSS OF OPERATIONAL TIME.

A MARAUDER GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.WILSON R.WOOD OF CHICO, TEXAS, WAS THE FIRST ALLIED BOMBARDMENT GROUP TO OPERATE FROM FRANCE SINCE 1940. IT SET THE PATTERN FOR OTHER MEDIUM BOMBER OUTFITS IN MOVING FROM ENGLAND. MOST OF THE GROUND PERSONNEL AND ALL HEAVY EQUIPMENT CROSSED THE CHANNEL IN LSTS. SKELETON CREWS REMAINED BEHIND TO HELP WITH THE LAST MISSIONS FLYING FROM ENGLISH BASES.

AIRSTRIPS CONSTRUCTED IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE INVASION NOW ARE FAR BEHIND THE FRONT. MOST BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ARE OPERATING FROM FRENCH AIRFIELDS CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS, ALTHOUGH FACILITIES ARE LIMITED BY BOMBINGS WHICH SOME OF THE AMERICAN AIRMEN PRESENT ADMINISTERED.

"WE DIDN'T KNOW HOW LUCKY WE WERE IN ENGLAND WHEN WE HAD PERMANENT INSTALLATIONS," SAID MAJ.JAMES E.WOMELDORFF, 111 W.SECOND ST., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., A SQUADRON EXECUTIVE OFFICER. "BUT THE BOYS HAVE ADAPTED THEMSELVES VERY WELL TO FIELD CONDITIONS."

SB1047AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

GROENSTRAAT, HOLLAND, OCT 3-(AP)-THE POWERFUL DRIVE OF LT.GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY CRASHED THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE TODAY NORTH OF AACHEN AND OPENED A SECOND MAJOR BREAK IN HITLER'S WESTWALL DEFENSES.

IN A SPECTACULAR 36-HOUR DRIVE, TROOPS UNDER THE DIRECT COMMAND OF LT.COL.ERNEST FRANKLAND, OF JACKSON, TENN., AND SPEARHEADED BY A UNIT UNDER CAPT.ROBERT SPIKER OF WEST VIRGINIA, FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH A BELT OF CONCRETE FORTS AND PENETRATED FOUR MILES TOWARD THE RHINE.

BATTLING HOUSE TO HOUSE, THE DOUGHBOYS TOOK UBACH, WHILE TO THE SOUTH ANOTHER UNIT CAPTURED THE 12TH CENTURY MOATED CASTLE OF RIMBERG, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD TURNED INTO A STRONGHOLD.

THE DOUGHBOYS KNOCKED OUT 39 PILLBOXES AND CAPTURED BETWEEN 400 AND 500 PRISONERS IN BREACHING THE LINE. BEYOND THE POINT OF PENETRATION THERE ARE OTHER DEFENSES, BUT THEY ARE NEW FORTIFICATIONS HASTILY THROWN UP IN ANTICIPATION OF THE TIME WHEN GEN.HODGES' ARMY MIGHT COME SMASHING THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES.

"WE ARE DEFINITELY THROUGH THE OLD SIEGFRIED LINE," AN ARMY OFFICER DECLARED. "WE HAVE A SECOND MAJOR BREACH. THERE ARE STILL FORTIFICATIONS AND ANTI-TANK DEFENSES AHEAD OF US WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BUILT RECENTLY."

THE FIRST GAP WAS DRIVEN THROUGH THE WESTWALL SOUTH OF AACHEN BY THE FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION. THE NEW BREAKTHROUGH ALMOST PLACED THE AMERICANS ASTRIDE A MAIN HIGHWAY RUNNING NORTH FROM AACHEN.

HITLER'S ORDERS TO HIS TROOPS TO STAND OR DIE FAILED TO HALT THE FORWARD SURGE OF THE DOUGHBOYS, JUST AS THE SAME ORDERS FAILED ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, AT CHERBOURG AND AT ST.LO. PROGRESS WAS HARD BUT STEADY AGAINST AN ENEMY ORDERED TO STAND OR BE SHOT.

AMERICAN OFFICERS SAID HITLER HAD ORDERED THAT ANY MAN RETREATING BE SHOT, AND THAT IF AN ENTIRE COMPANY SHOULD FALL BACK, ONE MAN IN EVERY 10 BE SHOT.

JUST SOUTH OF THE BREACH, THE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE HAVING TOUGHER GOING AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS DUG IN STRONGLY SOUTH OF PALENBURG.

THE DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT SLOWLY THROUGH THE WOODS EAST OF THE MAIN NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY FROM AACHEN, WHILE A TASK FORCE UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.DANSEL QUINN, OF ST.AUGUSTINE, FLA., WHEELED THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED GAP AND THEN TURNED SOUTH TO OUTFLANK THIS STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

RQ1024PEW

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT. 3-(AP)-LT. PAUL BARRALL OF MIFFLINVILLE, PA., THUNDERBOLT PILOT WHO STEERED HIS PLANE BACK TO BASE WITH HIS KNEES AFTER HE WAS SHOT THROUGH ONE ARM, HAS WON THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

BRACING THE STICK WITH HIS KNEES AND MANIPULATING ALL THE OTHER CONTROLS WITH HIS LEFT HAND, BARRALL BROUGHT THE SHIP DOWN FOR A PERFECT LANDING AT MORE THAN 100 MILES AN HOUR.

HIS COMMANDER, LT. COL. HAROLD HOLT OF PHILADELPHIA, PRESENTED THE AWARDED

GH948AEW

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT 3-(AP)-BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAVE SMASHED GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS OF TANKS AND INFANTRY MASSED FOR A HEAVY BLOW SOUTH OF ARNHEM. RAF MEDIUM BOMBERS AND ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE TURNED THE ENEMY ASSEMBLY AREAS INTO A KILLING GROUND, AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

THE AIR ASSAULT LEFT THE NAZIS ABLE TO MUSTER ONLY WEAK JOBS THAT FAILED TO DENT THE BRITISH LINES.

SOUTH OF NIJMEGEN THE BRITISH DROVE SHARPLY SOUTH AND EAST IN A FIVE-MILE ADVANCE AND TOOK THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF MEJEL, EIGHT MILES FROM THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER.

WHILE THE SITUATION ESSENTIALLY IS UNCHANGED AT ARNHEM AND NIJMEGEN WITH RESPECT TO THE LINES, ALLIED AIR POWER STEADILY IS DRAINING THE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY THROUGH A VAST RAIL CUTTING PROGRAM.

THE GERMANS NOW ARE FORCED TO UNLOAD MEN, SUPPLIES AND AMMUNITION FROM TRAINS SOMEWHERE IN THE RUHR AND TRY AND GET THE REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES UP TO THE FRONT ON ROADS BY NIGHT.

MT908AEW

WITH U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, FRANCE, OCT 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NEAR THE HAMLET OF OMEL, EIGHT MILES FROM REMIREMONT, THE LITTLE BATTLE OF THE STONE QUARRY IS IN ITS FOURTH DAY.

THE NAZI GARRISON RETREATED INTO A DEEP TUNNEL AND SET UP AT LEAST EIGHT HEAVY MACHINEGUNS TO CONTROL ALL APPROACHES. AMERICAN SOLDIERS TOOK A HILL NEARBY, BUT WERE QUICKLY DRIVEN OFF.

CAPT.PAUL G.HARRIS OF LITTLETON, N.H., THOUGHT HE HAD THE KEY TO THE SITUATION AND, ON A DAWN RECONNAISSANCE WITH LT.COL. MICHAEL PAULICK, GRESHAM, NEB., AND MAJ. KEITH L.WARE, 1925 ORCHARD AVE., GLENDALE, CALIF., KILLED TWO MEN OF ONE MACHINEGUN CREW AND CAPTURED TWO OTHERS.

BUT ANOTHER NAZI GUN WAS SWUNG INTO PLACE. THE AMERICANS HAVE NOT FIGURED JUST HOW TO DESCEND THE EXPOSED WALLS AND ROUT THE ENEMY OUT OF THE TUNNEL. THE BATTLE OF THE STONE QUARRY GOES ON.

SB1050AEW

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT 3-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR ASSAULTS ON THE SIEGFRIED

LINE FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY TODAY, MEETING STIFFENED RESISTANCE FROM GERMAN SMALL ARMS, MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

IN MANY CASES ENEMY FORCES WERE DEFENDING FROM FIELD FORTIFICATIONS IN PREFERENCE TO OCCUPYING ADJACENT PILLBOXES. THE PROGRESS TODAY APPARENTLY DEPENDS MUCH UPON THE WEATHER.

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DN707AEW

BEFORE METZ, OCT.3-(AP)-FLAME-THROWING DOUGHBOYS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE MOAT AND INTO FORT DRIANT, MAIN BASTION IN THE FORTRESS CHAIN GUARDING METZ ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER. THE ATTACK WAS PRECEDED BY A MASSIVE ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHICH TOUCHED OFF GREAT FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS.

THE BARRAGE HAD KEPT THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY SILENT, BUT ADVANCING INFANTRY ENCOUNTERED HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM GERMAN EMPLACEMENT.

WHILE THE DOUGHBOYS STORMED THE FORT, U.S. DIVEBOMBERS MAINTAINED A HEAVY ASSAULT ON SUPPORTING FORTS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOSELLE BELOW METZ.

THE DIVE BOMBERS SMASHED AT FORTIFICATIONS KNOWN AS THE "VERDUN FORTS," WHICH HAVE PREVENTED AMERICANS FROM CUTTING AROUND BEHIND METZ.

SHORTLY AFTER THE FIRST WAVE OF DOUGHBOYS STORMED ACROSS THE MOAT INTO DRIANT, GERMAN PRISONERS, MANY OF THEM BADLY INJURED, BEGAN STREAMING TO THE REAR. AT THE SAME TIME ENEMY FORCES ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM THE FORT ACROSS THE MOSELLE WERE CAUGHT BY THE ARTILLERY AND ANNIHILATED.

CAPTURE OF FORT DRIANT WOULD GIVE LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS A DOMINATING POSITION FROM WHICH POINT BLANK FIRE COULD BE POURED INTO METZ.

LAST WEEK THE AMERICANS HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MOAT AND WERE THROWN BACK BY COUNTERATTACKS.

DRIANT, PART OF AN ALREADY FORMIDABLE CHAIN HAD BEEN VASTLY STRENGTHENED IN RECENT YEARS. THIRD ARMY TROOPS GAINED HIGH GROUND TODAY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER NORTHWEST OF METZ WHILE THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE HAD A FIELD DAY AGAINST ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS DEEP BEHIND THE FRONT LINE.

THE AIRMEN ANNOUNCED DESTRUCTION OF 50 MOTOR TRANSPORTS, 29 LOCOMOTIVES, 150 FREIGHT CARS, THREE BRIDGES, 38 GUN POSITIONS AND FOUR VESSELS AS WELL AS CLOSING OF THREE TUNNELS AND CUTTING OF RAILWAYS IN 29 PLACES.

THE GERMANS SENT UP TWO CAPTURED P-51S AGAINST THE AMERICANS OVER THE SAAR. ONE WAS DAMAGED BY THE AMERICAN AIRMEN.

JS755AEW

SECOND ARMORED DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, OCT. 3--(AP)--WHEN THIS BATTLE-STAINED DIVISION ROLLED INTO A DUTCH TOWN A COAL MINE FOREMAN CALLED AT HEADQUARTERS TO EXPRESS HIS APPRECIATION FOR THE LIBERATION.

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"THE GERMANS DIDN'T LEAVE US MUCH TO GIVE YOU, BUT WE WONDERED IF YOUR SOLDIERS WOULD LIKE TO USE THE HOT SHOWERS AT THE MINE," HE SAID.

THE SOLDIERS WOULD. SINCE THEN THOUSANDS OF BOYS HAD BATHS.

SGT. WALDO B. TINLEY OF 1206 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA., WIPED SOAP FROM HIS EYES AND SAID "IT'S BEEN A HELLUVA LONG TIME SINCE I'VE SEEN ANYTHING LIKE THIS -- MY LAST REAL BATH WAS IN ENGLAND BEFORE THE INVASION AND WE'VE BEEN MOVING FAR TOO FAST EVEN TO WASH OUR FACES MOST OF THE TIME."

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THAT, LITERALLY, IS TRUE OF THIS ARMORED OUTFIT WHICH HAS BEEN ROLLING HARD SINCE THE BREAKTHROUGH AT ST. LO, HELING IN THE MIGHTY DRIVE OF THE FIRST ARMY THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

THE SECOND ARMORED IS THE MOST EXPERIENCED ARMORED DIVISION IN THE U. S. ARMY, WITH THREE CAMPAIGNS BEHIND IT -- NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND FRANCE. IT WAS THE SECOND ARMORED WHICH SWEPT ACROSS SICILY WITH THE THIRD INFANTRY AND CAPTURED PALERMO.

WR -- WHITEHEADS PREWI 01550 132PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, OCT. 3-(AP)-"THEY'RE NO LONGER DELAYING--THEY'RE DEFENDING," THE OFFICER SAID AS HE FLUNG HIS ARM

TOWARD THE HIGH RIDGES BEYOND GRANDVILLERS WHERE THE GERMANS ONCE AGAIN HAVE TAKEN UP POSITIONS.

THIS OFFICER WAS A NEW OFFICER, BUT HE HAD PUT HIS FINGER SQUARELY ON WHAT THE GERMANS WERE DOING. IT WAS EIGHT O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND AMERICANS WERE CARRYING AWAY THE GERMAN DEAD FROM THE STREETS AND HOUSES OF THIS RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION TOWN OF GRANDVILLERS WHICH HAD WITNESSED A THREE-DAY FIGHT BETWEEN THE DEFENDING NAZIS AND ATTACKING AMERICANS.

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GRANDVILLERS IS IMPORTANT TO THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE WHOLE AMERICAN LINE. IF YOU LOOK AT A GOOD ROAD MAP, YOU CAN SEE WHERE TWO VITAL ROADS "FORM" AT THIS POINT, ONE LEADING NORTHWEST TO RAMBERVILLERS THE OTHER NORTHEAST TO SAINT DIE.

AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF FIGHTING, AN AMERICAN INFANTRY UNIT HAD ITS COMMAND POST IN THE WEST END OF THE NEAR TOWN, WHILE THE GERMANS REMAINED ON ITS EAST SIDE.

THE AMERICANS BROKE INTO THE OUTSKIRTS IN SQUADS SUPPORTED BY TANKS. AS ONE HOUSE WAS KNOCKED OUT BY TANK FIRE, THE AMERICANS WOULD OCCUPY IT. SOMETIMES THE GERMANS WOULD TAKE THE RUINED HOUSES AND THE AMERICANS WOULD BE KICKED BACK INTO THE STREETS. AT OTHER TIMES, THE GERMANS WOULD INFILTRATE BACK INTO AREAS WHICH HAD BEEN SWEPT CLEAN OF ENEMY AND SET UP MACHINE GUNS IN THE TOP ROOMS OF THE SHATTERED HOUSES AND SUDDENLY RAIN FIRE ON ANYTHING THAT MOVED BELOW.

THE GERMANS ALSO HAD TANKS IN THE TOWN, PLANTED IN POSITIONS IN THE CASSINO, IN HOTEL LOBBIES AND IN CONVENIENT LARGE BUILDINGS.

AFTER THE BATTLE, MORE THAN 100 GERMANS LAY DEAD WHERE THEY HAD FALLEN, AND 180 LIVE ONES WERE MARCHED AWAY TO PRISONER OF WAR CAGES.

OCT 4 1944

ADR/1-2 1710/HR-5 425PM

BY ADA DE KOFOED

PARIS, OCT. 3-(AP)-FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION HAVE CHANGED LITTLE IN PARIS FASHION SHOWS.

DESPITE OCCUPATION RESTRICTIONS, EXTREMELY HARD WORKING CONDITIONS, ABSENCE OF ELECTRICITY AND SCARCITY OF TRANSPORT AND MATERIAL, THE SECOND DAY OF PARIS' FIRST LIBERATION STYLE SHOWINGS BROUGHT THE SAME ELEGANT CROWDS. BEAUTIFUL MANNEQUINS WERE -- IF POSSIBLE -- A TRIFLE SLIMMER.

HOWEVER, A WARTIME NOTE CREPT INTO SHOWINGS AT THE ARISTOCRATIC HOUSE OF BRUYERE ON PLACE VENDOME. THERE WERE NO EVENING DRESSES.

KEYNOTE OF THE MADAM BRUYERE SHOW WAS FLUTED SKIRTS, FROCKS WITH NARROW BELTING, AND SWING COATS. HER COLORS ARE AUTUMN SHADES: DARK RED, GRAY, ALL BROWN SHADES AND A FEW GREENS. MILITARY INFLUENC IS EVIDENT IN A SMART PLEATED GREEN SILK DRESS WITH CAP TO MATCH, INSPIRED BY A SCOTTISH UNIFORM. THERE WAS A RUSSIAN NOTE IN THE STYLE OF COATS AND TRIMMINGS OF BLACK PERSIAN LAMB.

SPORTING COSTUMES HAVE THREE-QUARTER LONG SWAGGER COATS AND PLEATED SKIRTS JUST COVERING THE KNEES -- A TRIFLE LONGER THAN SUMMER SKIRTS.

AFTERNOON GOWNS APPEARED VERY DISCREET IN MATERIALS SUCH AS BLACK VELVET AND CREPE MAROQUAIN. BRUYERE SHOWED BECOMINGLY COMFORTABLE LONG TEAGOWNS IN SOFT, WARM MATERIALS.

THE SHOW HAD A STRIKING OPENING -- A TEAGOWN CALLED "LA MARSEILLAISE," A LONG WAISTFROCK OF SOFT SILK WITH WIDE RED SLEEVES AND BLUE SCARF, CREATING A TRICOLOR EFFECT.

THE SINGLE ECCENTRIC BIT WAS A BLACK DRESS OF STIFF BROCADE SILK, WITH PUFFED SLEEVES AND A SMALL WHITE FEATHER HAT ENDING IN A LARGE SNOOD OF BLACK VELVET.

JR1236AEW

BY WINIFRED BOULTER

PARIS,OCT.3-(AP)-UNDERGROUND DESIGNS EXECUTED BY AN AMERICAN GIRL DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION WERE AMONG THE STYLES EXHIBITED TODAY AS PARIS SWUNG INTO ITS FIRST LIBERATION FASHION SHOWS.

THE CLANDESTINE STYLE IS THE WORK OF ANNI K.MOULTON, FRENCH-BORN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND CHIEF DESIGNER FOR MADELEINE DE RAUCH. SHE ESCAPED INTERNMENT DURING THE OCCUPATION BY CHANGING HER ADDRESS FREQUENTLY AND WORKING BEHIND LOCKED DOORS.

THE HOUSE OF DE RAUCH, KNOWN FOR SPORTS AND TAILORED STYLES, BROUGHT OUT A REPERTOIRE OF COLORFUL AND ELEGANT BUT PRACTICAL CLOTHES. THE DISPLAY WAS, ON THE ONE HAND, AN EFFORT TO MAKE A SPECTAC LAR SHOWING, DESPITE THE HANDICAPS IN MATERIAL AND LABOR, AND, ON THE OTHER AN EFFORT TO BE RESTRAINED AND PRACTICAL LEST THE WORLD MISCONSTRUE IT TO BE UNSEEMING FRIVOLITY AND LUXURY AMID THE RIGORS OF WAR.

THE MILITARY INFLUENCE WAS CONSPICUOUS IN THE NEW MODES. FOR EXAMPLE, ARMY WATERPROOFS WERE COPIED EXACTLY IN A PUMICE-COLORED RAINCOAT LINED AND COLLARED IN GRAY OPOSSUM.

MISS MOULTON COMBINED THE STRICTLY CLASSICAL DOUBLE-BREASTED TAILOR-MADE GRAY WOOL SUIT WITH A FANCIFUL BLOUSE OF GAY PAISLEY, WITH SHORT SLEEVES AND DRAPED NECKLINE. THE SUIT IS TRIMMED WITH A MARTINGALE BELT, UNDERCOLLAR, POCKET FLAPS AND CUFF ENDS.

UNLIKE THE MAJORITY OF FASHION HOUSE FORECASTS, DE RAUCH FAVORS A PENCIL SILHOUETTE, AND SKIRTS GIVING FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR CYCLING BY WIDE INVERTED PLEATS STITCHED 12 INCHES FROM THE HEM.

A GOOD ENSEMBLE WAS A GRAY, FANCY WOOL JERSEY DRESS WITH STRAIGHT TAILORED LINES, BUTTONED IN FRONT, WITH A FINISHED SIX-INCH WIDE RUST-RED WOOL SASH. OVER THIS GOES A SQUARE-SHOULDERED RUST-WOOL BOX COAT WITH WIDE-STITCHED SEAMS, LINED IN GRAY FUR.

MJ&JJ1003AEW

PARIS, OCT. 3-(AP)-THE FRENCH PRESS ORDINANCES CALLING FOR AN EVENTUAL COOPERATIVE NEWSGATHERING AND DISSEMINATING SYSTEM IN FRANCE WERE PUBLISHED TODAY IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FRANCE'S GROWING LIST OF REVIVED NEWSPAPERS NOW IS SERVED BY THE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED AND GOVERNMENT-FINANCED AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE, WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED WILL BE TRANSFORMED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE INTO A SERVICE MAINTAINED AND FINANCED SOLELY BY ITS PARTICIPATING NEWSPAPERS AND FEE FROM ALL GOVERNMENTAL AND COMMERCIAL INFLUENCES.

THE ORDINANCES RATIFY THE SET-UP OF THE AFDP AND CALL FOR ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO AN INDEPENDENT COOPERATIVE, BUT LEAVE DEATILS OF THE PROCESS TO LATER ORDINANCES. THE NEW AGENCY IS SUCCESSOR TO THE PREWAR HAVAS NEWS-ADVERTISING AGENCY.

RQ112OPEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

PARIS, AUGUST 27-(DELAQED)-(AP)-THERE WAS NO MORE HAPPINESS IN ALL THIS LIBERATED CITY TODAY THAN IN THE PARIS BEAUJON HOSPITAL, WHERE 13 AMERICAN YOUTHS ARE WAITING EAGERLY FOR SOMEONE TO COME AND GET THEM STARTED ON THEIR WAY HOME.

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THERE ARE MANY AMERICANS IN PARIS HOSPITALS, MOST OF THEM FLIERS WHO WERE INJURED WHEN THEIR PLANES CRASHED OVER FRANCE.

A FEW ARE INFANTRYMEN WOUNDED AND THEN CAPTURED IN THE BATTLES AS THE AMERICAN FORCES MOVED TOWARD PARIS.

THE BIGGEST CONCERN OF THE GROUP I VISITED AT THE BEAUJON HOSPITAL WAS THAT THEY WANTED THEIR FAMILIES TO KNOW THEY WERE SAFE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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THESE BOYS WOULD BE IN GERMANY TODAY AS PRISONERS HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE COURAGE AND RESOURCEFULNESS OF F.F.I. MEN WHO SPIRITED MOST OF THEM FROM THE HOSPITAL AND HID THEM IN CELLARS, ATTICS AND TUNNELS A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE GERMANS WERE TO EVACUATE THEM ALONG WITH THE GERMAN WOUNDED. THE GERMANS TOOK 1,000 PATIENTS FROM THIS ONE HOSPITAL ALONE.

LATER THE FRENCH TOOK OVER THE HOSPITAL AND CIVILIANS VOLUNTEERED TO HELP. NEIGHBORS BROUGHT IN WINE, CANDY, FLOWERS AND WHOLESOME FOOD.

ONE OF THE BOYS SAID, "MY BIG WORRY IS THAT MY FOLKS WON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO ME. THEY HAVE BEEN TOLD I AM MISSING IN ACTION AND I KNOW MAMA IS WORRIED ALMOST TO DEATH. I SURE HOPE THEY GET WORD TO HER SOON THAT I'M ALL RIGHT AND WILL BE HOME BEFORE LONG."

THOSE IN THE HOSPITAL WERE:

LT.FRANK LUDWIG, (841 41ST STREET) WEST LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; LT.JAMES ANDERSON, ILION, N.Y.; TECH SGT.LEE FIELDS, SHERIDAN, WYOM.; TECH SGT, MARION CHURCH, HUNTERTOWN, IND.; TECH.SGT.LEO CANNON, CLAYTON, GA.; PFC. HARRY YEAGER, LANCASTER, PA.; TECH. SGT.BURL REYNOLD, TINGLEY, IOWA; LT.ROBERT SHAFER, (432 NORTH TAYLOR STREET) SOUTH BEND, IND.; SGT.JOSEPH CULLEN, (211 WEST 107 STREET) NEW YORK CITY; PFC.CURTIS ORKINS, TROY, N.H.; LT.HARRY HEWES, PENSACOLA, FLA., AND PILOT OFFICER BILL ROBINSON, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

SN956PEW

PARIS, OCT. 3-(AP)-- ARREST OF TWO HIGH FRENCH AIR FORCE OFFICERS ON CHARGES OF HAMPERING THE ALLIES' NORTH AFRICAN LANDING AND THE LIBERATION OF PARIS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED, THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAI TODAY.

THE TWO ARE GEN. HENRI DE DUMAT, FORMER ASSISTANT TO VICHY-APPOINTED SECRETARY OF AVIATION GEN. JEAN MARIE BERGERET, AND LT.COL. LAUGIER, DUMAT'S ADJUTANT.

DUMAT WAS FORMALLY CHARGED "WITH HAVING DURING THE LIBERATI OF NORTH AFRICA TAKEN COMMAND OF AMBERIEU AIRBASE WHERE FLIERS WERE DISARMED AND INTERNED BY THE GERMANS."

LAUGIER WAS CHARGED WITH FORBIDDING SUBORDINATES TO PARTICI IN THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.

THE TWO OFFICERS WERE PLACED IN FRESNES PRISON.

PWO1030AM927AM

BY DANIEL DE LUCE
MOSCOW, OCT 3-(AP)-THE RED ARMY GATHERED STRENGTH LIKE A COILING SPRING TODAY FROM THE BALKANS TO THE BALTIC FOR NEW ONSLAUGHTS WHICH THE RUSSIANS EXPECT WILL FORCE HUNGARY TO CAPITULATE AND BRING ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF RIGA, THE LATVIAN CAPITAL AND SEAPORT.
PREMIER STALIN'S SUPREME COMMAND FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SUMMER OFFENSIVE OPENED JUNE 23 SAID ALL THE EASTERN FRONT WAS IN A TEMPORARY LULL YESTERDAY. SOVIET PRESS DISPATCHES, HOWEVER, TOLD OF THE GERMANS BEING SQUEEZED "INTO THE LAST SQUARE KILO-METERS" OF THE RIGA SECTOR. BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF 393,000 WERE DECLARED MINED. THE DISPATCHES SAID THE HARBOR WAS CROWDED WITH RUSSIANS AND LATVIANS BEING DEPORTED TO GERMANY FOR FORCED LABOR.
MT911AEW

ROME, OCT. 3-(AP)-A HIGH ALTITUDE PRECISION BOMBING JOB IN WHICH 319 OF 322 BOMBS EXPLODED IN THE TARGET AREA OF A MESSERSCHMITT AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT AT BAD VOSLAU, AUSTRIA, AGAINST HEAVY OPPOSITION BROUGHT REWARD TODAY TO THE 459TH LIBERATOR BOMBER GROUP OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE.

MAJ. GEN. NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDER, PRERSAJHLDISTINGUISHED UNIT BADGES TO GROUP PERS

MAJ. GEN. NATHAN F.TWINING, COMMANDER, PRESENTED DISTINGUISHED UNIT BADGES TO GROUP PERSONNEL AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO ITS LEADER, COL. MARDEN M. MUNN OOF ALBANY, CALIF. THE ATTACK WAS DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND DETERMINED FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

THE UNIT AT PRESENT IS COMMANDED BY COL. HENRY K.MOONEY, 3125 COLISEUM ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GEN. TWINING PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H.BEVERLY, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE BETWEEN MARCH 23 AND JUNE 6. HIS WIFE MRS. EDITH DUKE BEVERLY, AND SON, LARRY, LIVE AT 615 N. MARSALIS ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

CH1021AEW

ROME, OCT.3-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER IVANOE BONOMI, UPON "ADVICE" OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, HAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF THE SWIFT ITALIAN CAPITULATION OF ROME TO THE GERMANS AFTER ITALY'S

ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES AUG.9, 1943.

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THE COMMISSION WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE TOLD THE ITALIANS IT CONSIDERED THE INVESTIGATION -- WHICH PROMISED FAR-REACHING POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES -- INADVISABLE AT A TIME WHEN MANY WITNESSES WERE IN NORTHERN ITALY AND WHEN IT MIGHT HAVE HARMFUL EFFECTS ON THE MORALE OF ITALIAN ARMED FORCES.

THE INVESTIGATION, WHICH MOST LIKELY WOULD HAVE RAISED QUESTIONS OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL AND FORMER PREMIER PIETRO BADOGLIO FOR MILITARY EVENTS, WAS TO HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY A NINE-MAN COMMISSION COMPOSED OF THREE GENERALS AND ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH OF SIX POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE BONOMI GOVERNMENT.

RAPID DEPARTURE OF BADOGLIO AND THE ROYAL FAMILY FROM ROME AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARMISTICE HAS BEEN ATTACKED SHARPLY BY MANY SECTIONS OF THE ITALIAN PRESS AS DEFECTION AT THE CRUCIAL HOUR. ANTI-MONARCHISTS HAVE MADE THE KING'S DEPARTURE ONE OF THE KEY POINTS OF THEIR W CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MONARCHY.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, OCT 3-(AP)-INDIAN TROOPS WHICH HAVE CUT IN BEHIND JAPANESE POSITIONS AT TIDDIM IN WESTERN BURMA AND ARE MENACING THE ENEMY'S MAIN EXIT FROM THE CHIN HILLS ARE NOW WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE VILLAGE, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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OTHER ALLIED FORCES WERE REPORTED CLOSING IN SLOWLY FROM THE NORTH, IN CONTACT WITH RETREATING JAPANESE REARGUARDS.

IT WAS REPORTED THE JAPANESE GARRISON COMMANDER HAD SENT AN URGENT APPEAL FOR MORE GUNS TO SUPPORT HIS POSITION.

BAD WEATHER, MEANWHILE, RESTRICTED ALLIED AERIAL OPERATIONS IN THE BURMA THEATER.

M558AEW

30.24 — 19307

BY CLYDE FARNSWORTH

KWEILIN, CHINA, OCT 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.DON QUINN OF (502 ALLESON AVENUE) ROANOKE, VA., A MEMBER OF THE BITTER END CLUB AT AN AMERICAN AIRBASE HERE, HAS INVENTED A NEW KIND OF REVEILLE FOR HIS COMRADES--TWO POUNDS OF TNT FUSED AND PLACED JUST CLOSE ENOUGH TO THEIR HOSTEL BUILDING TO JOLT THEM OUT OF THEIR SLUMBER.

QUINN, ONE OF THE CREW LEFT AT THIS BASE, TRIED OUT A HALF-POUND BLOCK OF TNT YESTERDAY MORNING AND UPPED THE QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVE THIS MORNING. IT'S A SUREFIRE METHOD OF WAKING PEOPLE, BUT HARD ON THE NERVES, WHAT WITH THE JAPANESE SO CLOSE.

SB503PEW

OCT 4 1944

ADD ALLIED H-Q. N-G- -SPENCER) XX FIRE

IT WAS THE FIRST BLOW THIS YEAR ON THAT BIG BASE.

THE RAID TIED IN WITH JAPANESE BROADCASTS WHICH HINT THAT NIPPON IS PINCHED FOR VITAL OIL SUPPLIES. THESE BROADCASTS REPORTED INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A SINGLE SYNTHETIC OIL CONTROL COMBINE IN JAPAN, KOREA AND MANCHURIA "TO BOOST PRODUCTION."

THE SMASH AT BALIKPAPAN FOLLOWED A RECENT SERIES OF AIR ATTACKS ON JAPANESE OIL INSTALLATIONS ON THE ISLANDS OF BOEROE AND CERAM.

THE JAPANESE SENT UP 30 INTERCEPTORS AND THE AMERICANS DESTROYED SEVEN OF THEM. THREE OF THE BIG BOMBERS WERE LOST.

THE RAIDERS HIT THE OIL STORAGE CENTER, CURTAILING THE SUPPLIES OF THE JAPANESE.

THE LIBERATORS CARRIED 74 TONS OF BOMBS THAT APPARENTLY DID HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE BALIKPAPAN INSTALLATIONS.

IN ADDITION TO THE RAID ON BORNEO, A NAVY LIBERATOR DESTROYED OR DAMAGED SEVEN SEAPLANES, THREE BOMBERS AND A FLYING BOAT IN A RAID ON ZAMBOANGA, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, SUNDAY.

X425PPW NM

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIR BASE,SEPT.23-(DELAYED)(AP)-DARING AND INGENUITY IN ACTION BROUGHT A GROUP CITATION TO 13TH U.S. AAIR FORCE COMBAT CAMERAMEN FROM THE 13TH'S COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.ST.CLAIR STREET.

THE UNIT WENT INTO ACTION LAST MARCH AND HAS LOST TWO MEN--BOTH OVER TRUK-CPL.GENE ROMINE, JUNEAU, ALASKA, AND CPL.JOHN MEDIALDEA, HUNTINGTON PARK,CALIF.

LT.THOMAS M.SCOTT, VETERAN HOLLYWOOD PARAMOUNT FILM EDITOR, IS IN CHARGE OF A UNIT COVERING FIGHTERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS. HE HAS FILMED YAP, MOENFOOR AND SANSOPAR THROUGH ACKACK DURING BOMB GUNS. HE IS AIDED BY FIRST LT.HUGH L.WADE, OF HOLLYWOOD. ONE DAY AT LOS NEGROS ISLAND WADE WENT WITH AN INFANTRY JUNGLE PATROL, CAME BACK WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET OF JUNGLE FIGHTING FILM AND A JAPANESE PRISONER. TWO OTHER AIRFORCE CAMERAMEN ACCOMPANIED HIM, SGT. RICHARD HERSHEY, PITTSBURGH,PA., AND SGT.JOHN IRWIN, ROCKVILLE CENTER, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.

SGT.WILLIAM ROGISTER, BOSTON, AND CPL.HAL KENT, NEW YORK, A FORMER CBS RADIO ANNOUNCER, ARE WITH THE UNIT.

IN THE HEAVY BOMBER GROUP, WHICH HAS FILMED RAIDS AT WOLEAI, YAP, PALAU, HALMAHERAS AND CERAM, IS CPL.BERN BARTHELEMY, DECATUR,ILL., WHO HAS 100 COMBAT HOURS.

OCT 4 1944

JW242PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE, WEDNESDAY, OCT.4-(AP)-LIBERATORS WHICH STRUCK SATURDAY AT BALIKPAPAN, THE SOURCE OF MORE THAN 15 PER CENT OF THE ENTIRE JAPANESE OIL SUPPLY, CARRIED A RECORD LOAD FOR A SUCH A DISTANCE, ARMY OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY.

SOME OF THE BIG SHIPS RETURNED TO THIS BASE ON THEIR LAST FEW DROPS OF GASOLINE. THE POINT OF TAKEOFF AND DISTANCE COVERED WERE NOT SPECIFIED.

THE HUGE BOMBERS WERE IN THE AIR FOR MORE THAN 15 HOURS ACCOMPLISHING THE FIRST GREAT DAYLIGHT STRIKE OF LAND-BASED HEAVY PLANES AGAINST THE RICH BORNEO OIL CENTER.

COL. THOMAS MUSGRAVE OF THE 13TH AIRFORCE'S FAMOUS "BOMBER BARONS," SAID AT LEAST 40 BOMB HITS WERE SCORED ON THE POWER PLANT AND THE GASOLINE REFRACTION TOWERS OF THE PANDANSARI REFINERY, WHILE OTHER BOMBS STRUCK SURROUNDING BUILDINGS OF THE PARAFFIN REFINERY. TWO HITS WERE SCORED ON A JAPANESE VESSEL AT THE DOCK.

THE RAID WAS CAREFULLY ENGINEERED BY MEMBERS OF THE 13TH AND THE 5TH AIRFORCES.

THE BOMBER BARONS, THE LONG-RANGE OUTFIT OF THE 13TH, HAD TO FIGHT THROUGH 30 JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES AND ACK ACK THAT WAS INTENSE AND ACCURATE.

ONE BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN BY ZEROS NEAR THE TARGET. THE OTHER FLIERS SAW SIX PARACHUTES OPEN BUT THE JAPANESE ZEROS STRAFED THEM.

ANOTHER PLANE WENT INTO THE OCEAN A SHORT DISTANCE FROM BALIKPAPAN AFTER THE CREW 'CHUTED.

SECOND LT.BERNARD STOUT OF SIOUX FALLS, S.D., AND TWO OF HIS CREWMEN, SECOND LTS.JAMES D.CONNOR OF BLADEN, NEB., AND ALFRED R.KARAHADIAN (163 BUSH ST) SAN FRANCISCO, SAID "IT WAS THE HEAVIEST ACK ACK WE EVER FLEW THROUGH."

THE PLANE ON THEIR WING WAS SHOT DOWN OVER THE TARGET.

SQUADRON LEADERS LTS.DONALD E.BONE OF GARLAND, UTAH, AND HOLLIS CHASE OF LARCHMONT, N.6., WERE CERTAIN "THE JAPS WON'T BE TURNING OUT MUCH AVIATION GASOLINE AT BALIKPAPAN FOR JAP ZEROS FOR AWHILE."

"SOME OF THOSE FIRES SENT SMOKE UP 2,000 FEET BUT IT WAS A MURDEROUS JOB AND WE SURE HAD TO SWEAT OUT THE RIDE HOME WITH OUR GAS GAUGES DROPPING LIKE POLAR THERMOMETERS," SAID LIEUTENANT BONE.

"SOME SHIPS LANDED WITH SCARCELY ENOUGH GASOLINE TO TAXI TO THE REVETMENTS."

LT.VERNON O.WOODARD (3416 I ST., SOUTHEAST) WASHINGTON, D.C., CAME HOME WITH HIS SHIP FULL OF HOLES.

HIS BALL TURRET GUNNER, STAFF SGT.MARVIN A.ANDERSON OF ESCANABA, MICH., SHOT DOWN A ZERO.

THE PLANE OF LT.ROGER M.LAKE OF PALMYRA, PENN., LIMPED HOME BADLY RIDDLED. ONE OF HIS GUNNERS, STAFF SGT.JAMES B.SHAW OF THOMASVILLE, N.C., ALSO SHOT DOWN A ZERO.

JAPANESE MEDIUM BOMBERS AROSE AND FLEW ON THE FLANK OF THE LIBERATORS TO GIVE THE JAPANESE ACK ACK GUNNERS THE CORRECT RANGE.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS COULD NOT ACCOMPANY THE BOMBERS BECAUSE OF THE GREAT DISTANCE.

OCT 4 1944

QD/X856PPW NM

BY SGT.HENRY MCLEMORE

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WITH MACARTHUR'S FORCES ON MOROTAI--(DELAYED)--THE ISLAND OF MOROTAI IS A TRAVELOGUE CAMERAMAN'S DREAM. TO THE EYE, IT IS STRICTLY A NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE ISLAND WITH ITS GROVES OF TOWERING COCONUT TREES, ITS PROFUSION OF BRILLIANT TROPICAL FLOWERS, ITS EXOTIC FRUITS, AND ITS UNBELIEVEABLY COLORED BIRDS FLASHING THROUGH THE TROPICAL FOLIAGE.

THE VERY THINGS WHICH WOULD DELIGHT A PEACETIME TOURIST ON MOROTAI, ANNOY THE VERY DEVIL OUT OF THE SOLDIER.

THE COCONUTS DROP ON HIS HEAD. THE FLOWERS ARE ATTACHED TO VINES WHICH BLOCK HIS PATH, TRIP HIM UP, AND FORCE HIM TO FIGHT HIS WAY WITH A MACHETE. THE BANANAS AND PAW-PAWS ARE MOSTLY GREEN, AND GIVE HIM THE STOMACH ACHE. THE INSECTS ALTERNATE BETWEEN HUMMING AND CHEWING ON HIM.

THE MYSTERIOUS RIVERS HAVE JUST ENOUGH CROCODILES TO MAKE BATHING IN THEM A FORM OF SUICIDE. THE CORAL REEFS CUT HIS FEET INTO TATTERS WHEN HE ATTEMPTS TO SWIM IN THE SOFT, WARM COMBERS THAT CURL ON THE BEACH. THE GLISTENING SAND IS INHABITED BY BILLIONS OF SAND FLEAS. THE DAZZLING SUN BLISTERS HIM. THE RAINS SOAK HIM. THE LUSH GROWTH OF THE JUNGLE WILDERNESS CONTRIBUTES TO JUNGLE ROT.

HIS HOME IS A HOLE IN THE GROUND JUST BIG ENOUGH TO PROVIDE STRETCHING-OUT ROOM FOR HIM AND HIS BUDDY. HIS MATTRESS IS A DIRTY, WET CANVAS SHELTER HALF, AND HIS COVER A DAMP, MILDEWY PONCHO. HIS ROOF IS ANYTHING HE CAN DEVISE TO KEEP OUT RAIN--LOGS, BRUSH, DIRT, THE DISCARDED TOP OF A TRUCK OR JEEP. HIS CLOTHES ARE THE DIRTY, GREASY FATIGUE SUIT. HE IS LUCKY IF HE CAN CHANGE HIS CLOTHES AND BOOTS ONCE A WEEK. HE BATHES OUT OF A STEEL HELMET. AND HE PLODS THROUGH AN OPEN AIR CHOW LINE TO GET

HIS FOOD PLOPPED INTO HIS MESS GEAR. THE RAIN WATERS HIS COFFEE, LIMPENS HIS PANCAKES.

THERE ARE NO NATIVES TO DO HIS WORK. HE WORKS FROM SUN-UP TO SUN-DOWN. IF HE ISN'T ON THE LINE, GUARDING AGAINST THE ENEMY, HE CLEARS AREAS OF BRUSH, OR UNLOADS SHIPS, OR TOTES RATIONS, OR PULLS KP, OR CLEANS WEAPONS, LUGS WATER, OR DIGS LATRINES.

WHEN DARKNESS CLOSES IN HE GETS IN HIS DIRTY FOX HOLE AND HOLES IN FOR THE NIGHT, WITH NOTHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO UNTIL CHOW CALL AT 5:30 IN THE MORNING.

YES, MOROTAI IS A LOVELY, LOVELY PLACE.

OCT 4 1944

JW823ACW

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE,SEPT.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT.WAYNE O.WALTER THOUGHT A JAP FIGHTER HAD HIT HIM BUT INSTEAD IT HAD SHORT-CIRCUITED HIS FLYING SUIT AND BEFORE HE COULD GET IT OFF IT WAS BURNED ON ONE SHOULDER.

WALTER, REAR GUNNER ON A LIBERATOR, IS FROM KEARNEY,NEB.

JW830ACW NM

7TH AAF BASE IN THE MARIANNAS, OCT.3-(AP)-THE "BOMBS' LULLABY" SHOULDN'T HAVE COME BACK--BUT SHE DID.

IT WAS AFTER SHE BOMBED IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS THAT SHE RAN INTO TROUBLE.

SHE CAME HOME WITH HER ELEVATOR ALMOST USELESS. THERE WERE 400 BULLET AND SHRAPNEL HOLES IN HER, A SHELL HAD EXPLODED HER AUXILIARY GAS TANK, ONE ENGINE WAS OUT FOR LANDING AND A TIRE ON THE SAME SIDE WAS FLAT, SHE CARRIED TWO DEAD AND ONE CRITICALLY WOUNDED CREW MEMBER.

THE "BOMBS' LULLABY" HAD FLOWN THROUGH STRONG FLAK TO DUMP ITS BOMBS LOAD. THE PLANE WAS FLYING AT HIGH ALTITUDE ABOUT 1,000 FEET BELOW SOME LIGHT CLOUDS WHEN A HAIL OF SHELLS AND BULLETS TORE INTO THE BOMBER. LT.ROBERT L.NELSON, THE PILOT, 6146 PALMETRA STREET, BROOKLYN, SAW THE TRACERS AND INCENDIARY BULLETS, BUT NO ONE SAW THE 12 ATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES IMMEDIATELY.

OCT 4 1944

THE TAIL GUNNER AND A PHOTOGRAPHER WERE KILLED. THE LEFT WAIST GUNNER WAS WOUNDED IN THE HEAD AND SHOULDER.

T/SGT.JOSEPH E.SCARO, 98 HANCOCK STREET, DORCHESTER, MASS., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER HELD OPEN A DAMAGED WINDOW WITH ONE HAND AND FIRED HIS MACHINE GUN WITH THE OTHER.

LT.MICHAEL H.BARTON, OAKLAND, CALIF., BOMBARDIER AND LT. CHARLES R.HALL, 215 FLORAL STREET, ROSELLE, N.J., NAVIGATOR, WENT TO SCARO'S AID.

STILL AT THEIR POSTS WERE T/SGT.EDWIN COPELAND, ELIZABETH, PA., ENGINEER IN THE TOP TURRET; STAFF SGT.KENNETH R.BATSON, HOUSTON, TEX., NOSE GUNNER; STAFF SGT.JAMES L.LANEY, 1213 GLENDALE STREET, MARION, ILL., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

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WHILE THE BLAZING GUNS OF THE "BOMBS' LULLABY" KEPT THE NIPPONESE FROM COMING IN FOR A KILL, LIEUTENANT NELSON AND CO-PILOT, LT. CHESTER W.CLAFLIN, 23 ASHTON STREET, WORCESTER, MASS., KEPT THE PLANE IN FORMATION AND "BOMBS' LULLABY" CAME HOME TO A PRECARIOUS LANDING.

FR1159 PCW NM

HONOLULU, OCT 3-(AP)-THE ARMY STILL CONSIDERS HONOLULU "SUBJECT TO SUICIDAL ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY."

LT.GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, COMMANDING ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC, ISSUED THAT WARNING LAST NIGHT BECAUSE HE SAID THE CITY'S REACTION TO LAST SATURDAY'S AIR RAID ALARM "WAS DANGEROUSLY COMPLACENT AND UNSATISFACTORY."

IT WAS THE FIRST BLACKOUT IN HONOLULU IN NINE MONTHS AND WAS CAUSED BY THE PRESENCE OF OVERHEAD PLANES, WHICH LATER WERE IDENTIFIED AS FRIENDLY.

DURING THE 50-MINUTE EARLY MORNING ALERT LIGHTS WERE BURNING, PEOPLE WERE IN THE STREETS AND SOME PERSONS DROVE CARS ABOUT THE CITY, THE GENERAL SAID.

WW228APW

BY NORMAN BELL (250)

ALEUTIAN HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE, ALASKA, OCT.3-(AP)-TWO OF THE ARMY'S MITCHELL BOMBERS FAILED TO RETURN AKTER THE DARING RAID ON JAPANESE SHIPPING OFF PARAMUSHIRO SEPT.9, IN WHICH ONE OF THE PILOTS FLEW SO LOW IN DRIVING HOME HIS ATTACK THAT HIS PLANE STRUCK THE VESSEL'S MAST.

30.24— 19309

THE ELEVENTH AIR FORCE REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT SECOND LIEUT.ALBERT DANDY SCOTT OF WELEETKA, OKLA., WAS THE PILOT OF THE PLANE WHICH CLIPPED THE JAPANESE SHIP-MAST.

ALTHOUGH BOTH PILOT AND CREW ARE LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, THEY WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SIGHTED IN A RUBBER RAFT AFTER THE PLANE WENT DOWN INTO THE SEA AND HEADQUARTERS SAID THEY MAY HAVE BEEN PICKED UP BY A JAPANESE VESSEL.

FIRST LIEUT.WILLIAM WOODSMALL HEAD, JR., OF SIXTH AND MADISON STS., LA GRANGE, KY., WAS PILOT OF THE SECOND MISSING PLANE. NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD FROM THE CRAFT SINCE IT RADIOED IT WAS ATTEMPTING TO REACH NEUTRAL SOIL.

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OTHERS IN SCOTT'S PLANE WERE LISTED AS SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM ADELBERT DIXON, JR., BOMBARDIER, 47 RIVER EDGE ROAD, MOUNTAIN VIEW, N.J.; FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM GALLO, COPILOT, APOLLO, PA.; STAFF SGT.RENAULD PAUL EARUSSI, GUNNER, 956 EAST 144TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO; STAFF SGT.ARTHUR OLIVER KNIPE, ENGINEER-GUNNER, 380 MAIN ST., HAVERHILL, MASS.

IN THE PLANE PILOTED BY LIEUTENANT HEAD WERE SECOND LIEUT.RALPH HAMMOND, COPILOT, MC CONNELLSBURG, PA.; SECOND LIEUT.JOHN BRUCE MC INTOSH, NAVIGATOR, 9 DOLE COURT, BANGOR, ME.; TECH.'&5. WARREN G.LAWTON, RADIO OPERATOR, 152 CEDAR ST., FORT LEE, N.J.; STAFF SGT.JOHN FRANCIS CARR, ENGINEER-GUNNER, 154 CLEVELAND AVE., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; STAFF SGT.WILL CLEMENT CROWELL, GUNNER, R.F.D.4, EVANSVILLE, IND.

FR428ACW

CORDOVA,ALASKA,OCT.3-(AP)-E.M.SPIEKER, LEADER OF A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY AND HEAD OF THE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, AND MATT WALTON, GEOLOGIST, WERE FLOWN TO ANCHORAGE YESTERDAY TO RECEIVE TREATMENT FOR TRICHINOSIS.

THE MEN WERE STRICKEN FROM EATING RARE MEAT OF A BEAR KILLED BY THE PARTY. THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WERE UNAFFECTED.

JW1105ACW NM

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, OCT 3-(AP)-FOUR ARGENTINE POLITICAL REFUGEES DENIED A RUMOR CIRCULATING IN BUENOS AIRES THAT THEY WERE IN URUGUAY TO ORGANIZE AN ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE WITH "THE COLLABORATION OF CERTAIN FOREIGN POWERS."

(IN NEW YORK DR. FELIZ CERNUSCHI, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS THE FIRST DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ARGENTINE "UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT," SAID YESTERDAY THAT EXILED LEADERS IN URUGUAY "WITHIN A VERY FEW DAYS WILL CREATE A JUNTA (COMMITTEE) OF NATIONAL LIBERATION TO OVERTHROW THE PRESENT ARGENTINE DICTATORSHIP.")

ADDRESSED TO THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE, THE DECLARATION OF THE FOUR POLITICAL REFUGEES IN MONTEVIDEO SAID:

"WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE SERIOUS POLITICAL CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY MUST BE AND WILL BE SOLVED SOON EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH THE DECISION OF ARGENTINES." THE FOUR MEN SAID THEY WERE NOT HERE TO CONSTITUTE ANY ORGANISM "DESIGNED TO RULE FROM THIS SOVEREIGN COUNTRY THE CONDUCT OF OUR COUNTRY."

THE DECLARATION WAS SIGNED BY FORMER PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS RODOLFO MORENO, A CONSERVATIVE, AND LUCIANO MILINAS, A PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT; FORMER DEPUTY NICOLAS REPETO, A SOCIALIST, AND FORMER PROFESSOR GUMERSINDO SAYAGO OF CORDOBA UNIVERSITY.

M535AEW

BERMUDA, OCT. 3-(AP)-WILLIAM BURTON, SR., REPRESENTATIVE OF PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS IN BERMUDA, REVEALED TODAY THAT THE LINE PLANS TO SERVICE BERMUDA WITHIN TWO YEARS AFTER THE WAR WITH FOUR-ENGINED LAND PLANES CARRYING 108 PASSENGERS.

ONE TO FOUR ROUNDTRIPS WILL BE OPERATED DAILY WITH THE FARE $75 FOR A ROUNDTRIP, BURTON SAID.

MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT AT A LUNCHEON FOR A NUMBER OF BERMUDIANS, BURTON SAID THAT IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE PLANES WOULD LAND HERE AT THE U.S.ARMY'S KINGLEY FIELD, WHICH PAN AMERICAN PRESUMES WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO COMMERCIAL CARRIERS AFTER THE WAR UNDER AN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ARRANGEMENT.

RQ532PEW

MEXICO CITY,OCT.3-(AP)-A TROPICAL COLD WAVE WILL ADD TO THE MISERY OF THOUSANDS OF FLOOD-MAROONED VICTIMS IN SOUTHERNMEXICO, THE WEATHER OBSERVATORY FORECAST TODAY.

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THE RELATIVELY COLD WEATHER WILL COME IN ADDITION TO MOSQUITO SWARMS, TROPICAL DISEASES, AND LACK OF FOOD AND DRINKING WATER ALREADY PESTERING VICTIMS WHO ARE ON ROOFS, TREETOPS AND HILLS FRANTICALLY AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF RESCUERS BY WARPLANES, WARSHINTBR OTHER CRAFT.

3o 24— 1931 1

SINCE SEPTEMBER 20, WHEN A HURRICANE ZIPPED FROM THE CARIBBEAN SEA TO THE MEXICAN MAINLAND, BRINGING IN ITS WAKE WINDS AND WATERS OVER THE LARGE AREA, RESIDENTS THERE HAVE BEEN SUFFERING, BUT DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF DEATHS AND DAMAGE BEGAN ARRIVING ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO BECAUSE OF DISRUPTED COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MAYOR OF TUXTEPEC, OAXACA, ON THE PAPALOAPAN RIVER, REPORTED THAT THAT TOWN OF 5,000 INHABITANTS WAS COMPLETELY COVERED BY WATERS AND THAT "DEATHS MAY NUMBER HUNDREDS."

IT WAS REPORTED THAT ONE RESIDENT OF TUXTEPEC, SENORA MARTIANA SUAREZ, SAW HER THREE CHILDREN DROWN WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO GO TO THEIR RESCUE.

THE MAYOR OF TLACOTALPAN, SOUTHERN VERA CRUZ, SENT THIS PLEA FOR HELP: "OUR BUILDINGS ARE ALMOST TOTALLY COVERED BY IMPETUOUS WATERS. THE ONLY SAFE POINTS ARE BUILDINGS OF TWO STORIES, THE TWO THEATERS IN THE TOWN, THE ROOFS OF SOME OF THE HIGHER BUILDINGS, AND THE TOWERS OF THE CHURCHES. FOOD, MEDICINE AND OTHER ASSISTANCE ARE URGENTLY NEEDED."

CROP LOSSES IN THE FERTILE TROPICAL REGIONS WERE REPORTED HEAVY.

JW1006ACW NM

HAVANA, OCT. 3-(AP)--RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AFTER THE WAR WAS PREDICTED TODAY BY INDALECIO PRIETO, DEFENSE MINISTER IN THE LAST REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WHO NOW HEADS A SPANISH REPUBLICAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE WITH HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO.

PRIETO, WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY TO ATTEND THE INAUGURATION OF DR RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN AS PRESIDENT OF CUBA OCT. 10, SAID THAT HIS PREDICTION WAS BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT AS SOON AS THE CURRENT POLITICAL TRUCE IN GREAT BRITAIN IS BROKEN, THE LABOR PARTY WILL ASSUME POWER AND CHURCHILL, LADEN WITH GLORY, WILL CEASE TO BE THE PRIME MINISTER."

PRIETO DECLARED THAT "IN THE UNITED STATES THE ONLY ONE WHO WANTS TO KEEP FRANCO IS U.S. AMBASSADOR CARLETON HAYES, WHO IS WORKING FOR CONTINUANCE OF FRANCO AS DICTATOR."

PRIETO SAID THAT HE WOULD CONFER HERE WITH A GROUP OF CUBAN CONGRESSMEN WHO PLAN TO ASK GRAU SAN MARTIN TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN.

(WX)...OTTAWA, CANADA, OCT 3-(AP)-A PLAN FOR WIDEST PRACTICABLE USE OF THE WATERS OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN IN THE FAR WEST WAS AN ANNOUNCED OBJECTIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION AT THE OPENING OF A TWO-DAY SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION HERE TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HAVE REQUESTED THE COMMISSION TO UNDERTAKE THE STUDY, JESSE B. ELLIS, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SECTION, SAID IN A STATEMENT.

THE CO

UMBIA WATERSHED EXTENDS FROM THE CANADIAN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA THROUGH THE STATES OF WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA AND OREGON AND CUTS A CORNER OF TWO OTHER STATES.

"IN ITS CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED," ELLIS SAID, "THE COMMISSION WILL HAVE TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT NOT ONLY THE INDIVIDUAL VALUE OF ANY PARTICULAR PROJECT, WHETHER OF WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT, RECLAMATION OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURE, OR OTHER USES OF THE WATERS OF THE COLUMBIA, BUT ALSO TO BALANCE THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE USE TO OTHERS AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT NOT ONLY THE INTERESTS

OF THE TWO COUNTRIES AS A WHOLE BUT ALSO THOSE OF THE STATES AND THE PROVINCE."

IN WATER POWER ALONE, ELLIS SAID, THE AMOUNT CAPABLE OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE COLUMBIA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES IS AT LEAST AS GREAT AS THE TOTAL WATER POWER NOW IN USE IN ALL OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE FEDERAL POWER PLANT AT GRAND COULEE, WASH., WHICH ELLIS DESCRIBED AS "THE WORLD'S GREATEST," AND PLANTS AT ROCK ISLAND, WAUH., AND BONNEVILLE, ORE., ALREADY ARE OPERATING TO GENERATE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE LINE. ON THE CANADIAN SIDE, THE WEST KOOTENAY POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY OPERATES A SERIES OF FIVE PLANTS ON THE KOOTENAY RIVER, ONE OF THE COLUMBIA'S MAIN TRIBUTARIES.

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SOME OTHER DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATED, EITHER ON THE MAIN STEM OR ITS TRIBUTARIES, WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION. COMMISSION MEMBERS AND ENGINEERS SPENT SEVERAL WEEKS IN JULY AND AUGUST TRAVELING DOWN THE STREAM FROM ITS SOURCE IN SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMB TO PORTLAND, ORE., NEAR ITS MOUTH.

SU656AEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 3-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENTS WILL MEET IN MONTREAL BEGINNING OCT. 23 TO DISCUSS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR ROUTES BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID TONIGHT.

JRHAEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY OCT 3)

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA OCT 3-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PVT.KENNETH VERNON WATSON, WHOSE SISTER, MRS.DEAN MCNUTT, LIVES AT 1158 IDAHO ST., LEWISTON, IDAHO, HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY INJURED.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.3-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUN TODAY THAT PVT.ANTHONY YOUNATZ, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTI IS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. HIS BROTHER, ALFRED YOUNATZ, LI 443 NORTH MAIN STREE , WINSTED, CONN.

OCT.4 1944

OTTAWA, OCT.3-(AP)-GORDON CECIL MILBOURNE, A SAPPER IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS, HAS BEEN LISTED AS WOUNDED IN CASUALTY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CANADIAN ARMY.

MILBOURNE'S MOTHER, MRS.SARAH E.MILBOURNE, LIVES AT SUITE 409, 1408 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

ERW-CANPRESS-OCT.3-1116PEW

OTTAWA, OCT.3-(AP)-LT.DONALD HOLMAN AYER, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. KATHERINE HOLMAN AYER, LIVES AT BRAY HOUSE, KITNERY POINT, ME., IS LISTED AS WOUNDED IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED BY THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY.

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LT.AYER IS A MEMBER OF A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT.

BRW-CANPRESS-OCT 3-1114P

WINNIPEG, OCT 3-(CP)-CHIEF JUSTICE H.A.ROBSON IN A MANITOBA SUPREME COURT RULING TODAY DENIED APPLICATION BY THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR EXTRADITION OF ALEX DANILHIK TO FACE A 19-YEAR-OLD

30.24 — 19313

MURDER CHARGE AT DETROIT. DANHILIK WAS RELEASED.

DANILHIK WAS ACCUSED OF BEING IMPLICATED IN THE MURDER OF ANDREW KARCH AT DETROIT, NOV.1, 1925. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBSON, IN DENYING THE APPLICATION, SAID HE WAS NOT SATISFIED THERE WAS ANY POSITIVE EVIDENCE TO LINK DANILHIK WITH THE CRIME.

OCT 4 1944

JP437PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 3-(AP)-PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT OF BELGIUM RECEIVED A 106 TO 7 VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TODAY A FEW HOURS AFTER HE HAD TOLD PARLIAMENT IT MIGHT SOON BE NECESSARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO ASK FOR "SPECIAL POWERS," THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE PREMIER TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT THE TASKS BEFORE HIS GOVERNMENT "WILL NOT ALLOW THE USE OF ORDINARY PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE," THE BROADCAST SAID, AND THAT A 1939 LAW RELATIVE TO SPECIAL POWERS MIGHT BE INVOKED.

JR12AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 3-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, IN A WASHINGTON DISPATCH, SAYS THAT THE NAVY BOARD OF INQUIRY APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, HAS COMPLETED TAKING OF TESTIMONY AND SOON WILL ISSUE A REPORT ON ITS FINDINGS.

THE PAPER SAYS THE IMPRESSION IN NAVY CIRCLES IS THAT THE BOARD WILL INFORM SECRETARY JAMES FORRESTAL IT HAS FOUND NO INFORMATION TO WARRANT COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST REAR ADMIRAL HUSBAND E. KIMMEL, WHO WAS IN COMMAND OF NAVAL FORCES AT THE TIME OF THE DEC. 7, 1941 ATTACK.

ARMY SOURCES, TOO, THE TRIBUNE CONTINUES, CONSIDER IT LIKELY THAT THE ARMY BOARD ALSO WILL RETURN A NEGATIVE REPORT AGAINST MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. SHORT, PEARL HARBOR ARMY COMMANDER AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK. THESE SOURCES, THE PAPER SAYS, ASSERTED THE ARMY BOARD WOULD ISSUE ITS FINDINGS SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE NAVY, WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

THE PAPER SAYS THAT NAVY CIRCLES BELIEVED THAT THE BOARD WOULD DECLARE THAT SO MANY PERSONS WERE INVOLVED LEADING UP TO PEARL HARBOR, AND IN THE HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY ITSELF, THAT THERE IS NO POSSIBLE WAY OF SINGLING OUR ANY ONE PERSON FOR BLAME FOR THE ATTACK.

JR113AEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 3-(AP)-A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE WAR AND TREASURY DEPARTMENTS SAID TODAY THAT THE ALLIED MILITARY MARK IS BEING DISTRIBUTED TO TROOPS INVADING GERMANY ON A PROVISIONAL BASIS OF TEN MARKS TO THE DOLLAR.

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THE JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID NO GENERAL RATE OF EXCHANGE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BUT THAT THE MILITARY CURRENCY IS CIRCULATING AT PAR WITH REICHSMARKS.

NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN AS TO THE ULTIMATE REDEMPTION OF THE GERMAN "INVASION MONEY," WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS ARE RECEIVING THROUGH ARMY PAYMENTS. PRESUMABLY THE HOLDERS OF SUCH CURRENCY WILL RECEIVE DOLLAR CREDITS FOR THEM AFTER THE WAR.

SU110AEW

30.24 — 19313

WASHINGTON, OCT 3-(AP)-THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO DUMBARTON OAKS TO PRESENTED ITS DETAILED PLANS TO BE ADDED TO THE BRITISH RUSSIAN-AMERICAN BLUEPRINT FOR WORLD SECURITY ORGANIZATION, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID.

HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE SECOND PHASE OF THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY DISCUSSIONS WILL COME TO AN EARLY CONCLUSION BECAUSE OF THE LARGE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT AMONG THE CHINESE, BRITISH AND AMERICANS.

IT WAS LEARNED ELSEWHERE THAT THE FOUR MAIN POINTS WHICH THE CHINESE FEEL THEY SHOULD TAKE UP IN PRESENTING THEIR VIEWS ARE:

1. ORGANIZATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE WHICH COULD BE CALLED OUT TO MAINTAIN PEACE WITHOUT DELAY.
2. A SUFFICIENTLY SPECIFIC DEFINITION OF AGGRESSION TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND LAST MINUTE DELAY.
3. MORE SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR WORLD ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AGENCY THAN IS MADE IN THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN-AMERICAN DOCUMENT.
4. EMPHASIS ON MACHINERY FOR PEACEFUL CHANGE AMONG NATIONS SO THAT THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION WILL NOT BE AIMED AT PERPETUATING THE STATUS QUO.

HY1249AEW NM

UNDATED WARSAW (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A MOSCOW BROADCAST DECLARED TODAY THE POLISH PATRIOT ARMY IN WARSAW HEADED BY GEN. TADEUSZ KOMOROWSKI (GEN.BOR) HAD SURRENDERED TO GERMAN FORCES AGAINST WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN WAGING AN UNEQUAL STRUGGLE FOR WEEKS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED A DISPATCH BY THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY, ORGAN OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WHICH HAS BEEN BITTERLY ATTACKING KOMOROWSKI.

THE AGENCY SAID THE DECISION TO SURRENDER WAS TAKEN BY A COL. MONTER IN THE NAME OF KOMOROWSKI, WHO, IT ASSERTED, "HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM WARSAW THROUGHOUT THE UPRISING." SOME PATRIOT FORCES, HOWEVER, DECLINED TO BEY THE DECISION AND ARE FIGHTING THEIR WAY OUT OF WARSAW, THE BROADCAST ADDED.

KOMOROWSKI RECENTLY WAS NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF POLISH ARMED FORCES BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN LONDON--DRAWING THE FIRE OF THE MOSCOW LIBERATION COMMITTEE WHICH HAS HELD THE UPRISING WAS PREMATURE.

THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON, ALSO ASSERTED TODAY RESISTANCE INSIDE WARSAW HAD ENDED WITH THE COLLAPSE OF THE LAST PATRIOT STRONGHOLD EXTENDING INTO THE EASTERN PART OF THE CITY. THE GERMANS SAID THE POLES HAD ATTEMPTED TO MAKE CONTACT WITH RUSSIAN FORCES EAST OF THE VISTULA RIVER BUT HAD FAILED.

DN659AEW

UNDATED NOMURA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI, REPORTING TODAY ON A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE BY ADM.KICHISABURO NOMURA, QUOTED HIM AS WARNING THAT AMERICAN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES WERE PART OF U.S. STRATEGY TO BLOCKADE JAPAN AND DESTROY HER "NERVE CENTERS."

THE DOMEI TOKYO BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY FCC.

NOMURA, LAST JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID "WE MUST BE PREPARED FOR THE TRANSITION OF THE WAR FROM A PRELIMINARY TO A TRULY SERIOUS STAGE." HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE JAPANESE DEFEAT IN THE MARIANAS ISLANDS BUT ASSERTED "RETREAT AND ADVANCE IN WAR IS ONLY A NATURAL COURSE." HE PREDICTED A LONG WAR.

THE DIPLOMAT SAID JAPAN EXPECTS TO FACE HARDSHIPS BUT "UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS IT IS CHARACTERIST C OF OUR PEOPLE TO BECOME STRONGER. OUR ONLY COURSE, THEN, IS TO MUCH AHEAD TOWARD FULFILLMENT OF OUR AIMS."

NOMURA WROE THAT JAPAN IS EXPERIENCING SOME PRIVATIONS BUT ADDED "THIS IS ALSO TRUE OF AMERICA." HE SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE ARE REFLECTING THE "OPTIMISM" OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BUT THAT U.S. NAVAL AUTHORITIES "INVARIABLY WARN THE PEOPLE AGAINST UNDERESTIMATING THE ENEMY AND SAY THAT STRICT VIGILANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED."

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REFERRING TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE U.S., THE EX-AMBASSADOR SAID MAJOR ISSUES WERE RATIONING, INDUSTRIAL RECONVERSION AND DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMED FORCES. HE DECLARED THIS "CLEARLY INDICATES THAT AMERICA DOES NOT REALIZE THAT THIS IS TO BE A LONG WAR."

JW226PCW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
1--WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM WEST OF KLEVE)
2--RUSSIAN FRONT; 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3--ITALIAN FRONT; 570 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).

RQ1028PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT.3, 1940--FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS AS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ENLARGES INNER WAR CABINET TO EIGHT MEMBERS, THREE OF WHOM ARE MEMBERS OF LABOR PARTY. FINNISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA FOR PERMANENT DEMILITARIZATION OF ALAND ISLANDS IN THE BALTIC.
M410AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT. 4, 1918--BRITISH FORCES CONTINUED THEIR PRESSURE ON GERMANS TRYING TO REPAIR THE GAP IN THE HINDENBURG LINE NORTHEAST OF ST. QUENTIN. THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY WAS REPORTED ASTRIDE THE KRIEMHILDE LINE, LAST ORGANIZED DEFENSE SYSTEM BETWEEN THEM AND THE BORDER OF BELGIUM.
OCT. 4, 1940--HITLER AND MUSSOLINI CONFERRED IN HITLER'S ARMORED TRAIN AT THE BRENNER PASS.

SB545PEW

U. S. TANKS HIT NAZIS' SECONDARY DEFENSE; BITTER FIGHTING RAGES INSIDE FORT DRIANT

AMERICANS WIDEN GAP IN WESTWALL NORTH OF AACHEN

Hard Hitting Tanks Push Through Hole Punched by Infantrymen

DUNKERQUE TRUCE

Civilians Being Evacuated—Nazi Counterattacks

OCT 5 1944

Beaten Off.

By HOWARD COWAN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Oct. 4.—(AP) Squadrons of hard-hitting American tanks which had been held back for two days while Doughboys hacked a yawning hole in the Siegfried Line north of Aachen were sent charging through the breach today to blast German secondary defenses and help clear the path of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army to the Rhine.

Pouring into a gap two and a half miles wide in the vaunted Westwall, the Yanks tonight were fighting through minefields, tank traps and hastily-built rifle pits more than two miles inside the border of Germany after having thrown back three weak enemy counterattacks in the early morning hours.

Front dispatches said the Nazi commanders, for all their desperate need to halt the burgeoning Allied drive at the heart of the industrial Rhineland, did not have enough first class troops to throw against Hodges' crack infantry divisions and tremendous reserves of armor.

Battle Inside Fort

More than 100 miles to the south in France Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army veterans fought bitter hand-to-hand duels inside Fort Driant, a great rabbit warren of defenses guarding the vital city of Metz from the west bank of the Moselle river.

After Yank troops stormed into the gun-studded fortress and began driving the Nazis out of underground tunnels with blazing guns the enemy rallied from hidden

machinegun and rocket nests wit in the mile-and-a-half-long ma and a deadly close-quarter batt raged into the night.

While headquarters announced c ficially that the fort—one of se eral similar strongholds protecti Metz—had been captured, a fie dispatch from Edward Ball of t Associated Press said that the Na garrison, composed of former st dents of the German officers sch at Metz, still was putting u "fierce resistance."

The American officer comman ing the attack told Ball, howev that he was optimistic his sho troops would stay inside Fort D ant this time. They were thro back in their first attack last we after fighting across a moat guar ing the fort.

Metz, which never has been tak by storm in all its war-torn histor stands between Patton's forces ar the Saar basin of Germany 30 mil to the east.

Capture of the elaborate for would open the way for an assault on Metz itself, strongest fortress city in western Europe. The attack on Driant, whose thick walls stood almost intact under heavy preliminary bombing and artillery fire, was delivered head-on by tanks and infantry who just kept going until they smashed through.

There were losses of American men and tanks, but information reaching headquarters said they were considerably lighter than were to be expected in storming one of the main fort rings of the German defensive system.

Crawl Under Guns

One factor in this, officers said, was that the Nazis apparently never expected infantry to slug through the barbed wire and moat defenses and that the fortress guns, consequently, would not depress far enough to cover the last close-up approaches. Patton's men wriggled under the big guns on their bellies.

A 48-hour truce stilled the roar of cannon at historic Dunkerque, last channel port to which a German garrison clung, while 20,000 refugees streamed out of the town into the safe countryside. British and Canadian troops there waited impatiently to storm in. The assault was to be resumed at 6 a.m. Friday, and it was doubted the 15,000 Nazis inside the port would put up much more than a token fight before surrendering.

By far, the most critical importance was attached to the First Army's smash toward Cologne and Dusseldorf. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Germany's mobilization director was reported by the German news agency DNB to have rushed to the west and implored the war-weary people to give the last ounce of effort.

"The German people cannot show any war weariness at all," he declared. "Their frontiers, their national existence and the existence of the Reich are immediately threatened.

"Our enemies have unleashed an all out offensive on our frontiers of gigantic impact."

In an effort to stem Hodges' drive today the Germans wheeled 12 of their dwindling force of tanks into the battle today and sharpshooting Yank gunners made blazing wrecks of the entire dozen.

Don Whitehead of the Associated Press, who witnessed the forward surge of American men and armor, said the breach in the West wall tonight extended roughly from Frelinberg, a village just south of Geilenkirchen, down to Finkenrath, with the deepest point of penetration east of Ubaach, which the Yanks captured in house-to-house fighting Tuesday.

Whitehead said the American spearhead had not yet reached a main road running north and slightly east from Aachen to Gladbach.

Beyond the present limit of the breach, Whitehead said, "the Germans have hastily prepared positions, but there is doubt whether they have had time to make them worthwhile with drainage, sandbagging and revetments to protect against the weather."

Nazis Bring Up Artillery

From Ubach south to Merkstein the battle was reported most intense, the Nazis rushing up artillery to meet the flood of American armor. Three times during the morning the enemy counter-attacked in this sector in from company to battalion strength, but each time Hodges' Doughboys smashed them back without loss of ground.

"Those counter-attacks didn't have the zip and sting normally to be expected from first line German infantry," a Yank officer commented after the third attack was repulsed.

As the Nazis fell back they turned their artillery on their own towns—an indication of what the Allies may expect as they drive deeper into Germany — and laid down a heavy barrage on bridges across the Wurm river boundary between Germany and Holland in an effort to stem the flow of American troops and armor across the stream.

Although the weather did not clear sufficiently to give the attacking American troops an elaborate aerial cover, dive-bombers assisted in breaking up the enemy's counter-attacks.

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second army beat off a small-scale Nazi counter thrust north of Nijmegen in the only sharp fighting reported from the northern Holland front. British troops pushed three miles east from Turnhout in Belgium and U. S. airborne troops advanced along the north bank of the Maas (Meuse) river to the town of Middelaar, near the edge of the Reichwald forest south of Cleve.

British, Polish and Canadian forces registered numerous small gains in western Holland and Belgium. A field dispatch estimated that 50,000 German troops remain on the Dutch island and in the area south of the Maas and west of the British Second army in the Holland corridor. There were signs of a general enemy withdrawal from the low countries.

Armor Rolls Through 2½-mile Breach in Support of Infantry—Patton's Men Are Inside Metz Fortress.

London, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—American tanks rumbled today into a two and a half-mile breach torn in Germany's Siegfried Line above Aachen and fanned out, bringing their guns and armor into support of an infantry drive against backstop defenses guarding Cologne.

The first Army assault had carried two miles into Germany itself, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead reported. Supreme Headquarters earlier declared the drive had carried three miles beyond Ubach, a mile inside the frontier, to one of the enemy's main escape roads above Aachen.

Infantrymen had torn the broadening hole in the West Wall defenses, beating off three German counter blows.

The Germans were bringing up tanks and guns to meet the growing threat.

Some 125 miles to the South, American Third Army troops battled at Fort Driant, most formidable of the fortresses guarding Metz. Supreme Headquarters said the infantrymen had won full control of the fort, but a front dispatch told of bitter fighting continuing late in the afternoon against Germans in underground tunnels and fortifications.

German Attacks Feeble.

The breach in the West Wall seven miles above besieged Aachen now extends roughly from Frelenberg, south of Geilenkirchen, down to Finkenrath, Mr. White head said. The Siegfried defenses were penetrated more than two weeks ago southeast of Aachen.

German counter-attacks early today were surprisingly feeble, one Allied officer told Mr. Whitehead.

"Those counter-attacks didn't have the zip and sting normally to be expected from first-line German infantry," he said. "None of the attacks had that quality. The answer to that is that the enemy just hasn't got enough first-class troops."

There were indications that the Germans had been taken by surprise, and did not have reserves to mount heavy counter actions. Opposing units are watered down with old men, youths and non-Germans.

The battle for Fort Driant met intense resistance.

The Americans broke into the fort on the Moselle River's west bank after a two-day battle, and set fire to crude oil sprayed into tunnels to underground fortifications in efforts to burn out the Germans. Other units captured Maizeres Les Metz, seven miles north of Metz.

Fight to Widen Breach.

The First Army men above Aachen fought with air and artillery support to widen their new breach in the German West Wall defenses. The Germans were firing artillery in the heaviest conference of the invasion. The First Army battled along a main escape Road north of Aachen, and was cutting off that stronghold city in developing its wedge.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney Hodges's First Army struck on east of Ubach, taken in breaching the Siegfried Line. Its units fought along and acros sthe main northeast road from Aachen to Gladbach. Aachen already was flanked on the south by the first major breach in the West Wall line.

Infantrymen smashed three German counter-attacks last night against the wedge driven three miles east of Ubach. The First Army was moving ahead in that sector, knocking out road blocks.

At Dunkirk, last channel port held by the Germans, a forty-eight-hour truce permitted evacuation of civilians before the final assaults by British and Canadian troops, eager to avenge the memory of the Dunkirk withdrawal in 1940.

British Repel Attack.

On the Dutch front, British troops repulsed a German attack north of Nijmegen, and Allied forces at Overloon to the southeast cut down half of the Germans who mounted an assault there. In Belgium slow advances were scored northeast of Antwerp.

On the southern sector in France, the American Seventh Army took three villages northeast of Epinal. Progress also was scored northwest of Belfort in the resuming push toward that gateway to southwestern Germany.

While the American First Army had completely penetrated the Siegfried Line above Aachen, a First Army officer said, more defenses lay ahead. But these were new and rushed, and probably less strong than the broken crust.

Not Yet a Breakthrough.

The penetration did not yet amount to a breakthrough, which is defined militarily as widening of a gap through which assaulting troops could fan out behind the whole defensive system. The first Siegfried penetration southeast of Aachen—made September 15—has not yet been exploited into such a breakthrough.

The Germans attacked west of Hurtgen at the southern end of the Americans' forty-mile-long Aachen assault front, but this diversionary thrust was stopped. Another small counterblow was halted around Stolberg, six miles east of Aachen.

The Ubach wedge was broadening as well as deepening. New gains were made near Merkstein, three miles below Ubach.

Weather again today interfered with aerial support of the Aachen front battle.

The right flank of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, beat off a German tank and infantry counter-attack near Anglemont, five miles southwest of Baccarat, and gained a mile or more through the Forest of Parroy southeast of Nancy.

Favored by clearing weather on the Vosges front, the American Seventh Army liberated Grandvillers, Deycimont and Lepanges, northeast and east of Epinal, and to the south edged farther into the valley entrance to the Belfort Gap.

Between Wallendorf and Bitburg, 60 miles southwest of Coblenz.

At none of these five positions has there been the full weight of a combined air and ground attack as in the operations which brought the two penetrations of the old line.

American troops who pushed across the German frontier two and three weeks ago have been occupied most of the time in patrolling and exchanging light blows. The Germans have counterattacked sharply, but the Yanks gained ground several times out of these exchanges.

Crack Nazi Troops Thought Behind Line

Allied Headquarters, France, Oct. 4 (AP)—American troops have punched through a belt of concrete fortifications of the Siegfried Line at two places and are in close contact with the outer crust of the old line at five other points.

Front dispatches describe the Siegfried Line, or west wall, as militarily antiquated and not nearly as strong as it was pictured in German propaganda.

Breached In September

Nevertheless, the line presents a definite barrier. Germans have followed the usual procedure of organizing their defense in depth. They have backed up the original line with recently constructed anti-tank defenses and fortifications. Mobile anti-tank guns are scattered throughout the rear.

American Sherman tanks made the first breach in the old line on September 15 just below the besieged German frontier fortress city of Aachen.

United States First Army infantry blasted the old line apart yesterday east of Ubach, 12 miles north of the original breach.

The two penetrations were 30 miles from Cologne at one point and 32 miles from Dusseldorf at the other.

American troops are in close contact with the outer crust of the old line's belt of dragons' teeth, steel and concrete forts and tank traps at these other positions:

Havert, 42 miles west and slightly north of Cologne.

Geilenkirchen, 33 miles west of Cologne.

Rotgen, below Aachen and 36 miles southwest of Cologne.

Brandscheid, 60 miles west of Coblenz.

Atlantic Wall Comparison

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has said that "no line is any better than the men who man it." Good, poor and indifferent Nazi troops have been defending the old line, but back of them a second force of crack SS (Elite Guard) units is believed ready, front dispatches said.

The engineers of the late Dr. Fritz Todt, who proclaimed the invincibility of his 12,000 steel and concrete forts stretching from Switzerland to the Netherlands, also built some fortifications along the coast and called that system the Atlantic Wall. The Allies broke through that wall in the invasion of Normandy. Now only a few segments of it still stand.

A dike which kept the North Sea out of the German defense zone on the Dutch island of Walcheren formed part of the Atlantic Wall system. Yesterday RAF Lancasters, using 12,000-pound bombs, tore open the dike, flooding the Nazi gun positions guarding the entrance to the Schelde estuary and the port of Antwerp.

Eisenhower hasn't used these six-ton "earthquake" bombs on the Siegfried Line yet. He hasn't had to

CIVILIANS LEAVE DUNKERQUE UNDER

ARMISTICE TERMS

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, France, Oct. 4. —(AP) Haggard civilian refugees streamed out into the countryside from Dunkerque today as Canadian and British troops impatiently awaited the end of a 48-hour truce before renewing their assault on the historic port where the "Miracle of Dunkerque" occurred in the spring of 1940.

At 6 a. m. Friday, after the beleaguered Nazi garrison has had time to dynamite and mine the entrances to the refugee road, Allied troops and armor will begin storming the last channel port still in enemy hands. There was a strong likelihood that the Germans would surrender quickly, as they did after making a similar gesture last week at Calais.

Armistice terms were agreed upon at a conference yesterday between representatives of the British and German commanders after Allied artillery had laid down a terrific preliminary bombardment on the town, which had a normal peacetime population of 35,000. The first of some 20,000 civilians remaining in Dunkerque began taking to the roads in today's first cold light.

It was from Dunkerque that 335,000 British, French, Belgian and Dutch troops were evacuated to England in six terrible days and nights that climaxed Hitler's smashing victories in the Low countries and France. The dramatic rescue by hundreds of warships and pleasure craft of the bulk of the British Expeditionary Force probably saved Britain from immediate invasion and defeat.

At the start of the desperate undertaking the British General Staff estimated that no more than 25 per cent of the stranded force could be saved. Yet the Germans, when they officially announced the capture of Dunkerque on June 4, 1940, claimed only 40,000 prisoners.

The British were forced to leave virtually all their equipment behind them in France and for a dangerous period Britain's army was short even of small arms. There was a heart-warming contrast between the bedraggled survivors of Dunkerque and the fresh, splendidly-armed British troops who stood outside the little port today and watched the refugees trudge to safety.

By none could the contrast have been more strongly felt than by the German troops inside Dunkerque, estimated at 15,000, waiting for the truce to run out.

Civilians Leaving Dunkirk

Canadian First Army Headquarters, France, Oct. 4 (AP)—In the cold gray dawn today, 20,000 haggard civilians started evacuating Dunkirk, last Channel port held by Germany, under a truce which will expire at 6 A. M. Friday. The Canadians and British then will resume their attacks.

The French started leaving the port at 6 A. M. after a 12-hour preliminary armistice.

Recalls 1940 Incident

After the period for withdrawal, an adidtional 12-hour truce will prevail during which the road will be dynamited and mined before hostilities are resumed.

The exacuation of the civilians through British infantry lines is in strange contrast to the bloody withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk under fire and bomb in 1940.

The armistice terms were agreed upon at a conference yesterday between representatives of British and German commanders. There was a strong likelihood that the enemy, as at Calais, will be ready to surrender shortly after cessation of the truce, although the garrison of 15,000 Nazis is about twice as large as that of Calais.

3 Nazi Attacks In Ubach Area Fought Off

By Don Whitehead

Rimberg, Germany, Oct. 4 (AP)—Savage, bitter fighting raged in and beyond the Siegfried Line today as doughboys battled to widen their new breach in Nazi defenses which Hitler has ordered held to the death.

With chill winds blowing across the fields and woods, American infantry was slowly driving the Germans from pillboxes, foxholes and houses. The Germans were using all the men they could scrape together in the attempt to halt the drive of Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army.

From Ubach south of Merkstein and Hofstadt the battle is flaming intensely. The Germans are rushing up 75 and 88 mm. guns for direct fire, and artillery is thundering all along the front.

Nazis Make 3 Attacks

Three times in the early morning the Germans attacked, trying to drive the doughboys back from hard-won positions. But each time United States infantry and artillery broke up the attacks with no loss of ground. These German thrusts were made in company to battalion strength.

The Germans are shelling their own towns as they are forced out of them—showing what can be expected as the Americans drive farther into Germany.

Ubach, which fell to Hodges' men yesterday, was heavily shelled by the enemy during the night.

Wurm Bridges Shelled

The Germans also turned their artillery—in the heaviest concentrations the Americans have faced in the invasion—on bridges across the Wurm river, trying to stem the flow of troops, guns and equipment across the stream.

The first morning attack came at 4 o'clock near Merkstein and Hofstadt. A company attacked through the woods, but its ranks were ripped and disorganized by artillery and small-arms fire.

At 5 A. M. the Nazis thrust toward Ubach and at 7 A. M. they moved in from the northeast toward Palenberg. But these attacks were also repulsed.

Dive Bombers And Artillery

Then our dive bombers went after the German positions, and United States artillery opened up.

"We put on an air strike," one officer said. "Then we gave 'em time to get their heads out of their holes and had in a serenade with every gun we have."

And with that tremendous barrage the doughboys again went into the attack.

Across the Wurm river in the woods near this village a battle is raging. Shells are swishing over and occasionally one crashes into Rimberg.

Rimberg Castle Damaged

The gray, old 12th century castle of Rimberg has been damaged by both American and German shells.

Doughboys, led by a young captain who was killed in the engagement, first captured the tower at the castle's moat. Then parties under Capt. Buford Toler, of Arizona, worked their way into the chateau and drove the enemy out room by room—rooms with old tapestries, dueling pistols and swords on the wall.

Vienna Uprising Reported By BBC

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—Revolts have broken out in Vienna and elsewhere in Austria and casualties and arrests have been reported, the BBC said tonight.

The report of an uprising in Austria, first country to be absorbed by Hitler, came two days after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Moscow radio told the Austrians that "the time has come" for them to give positive and active proof of their willingness to dissociate themselves from their German masters."

The BBC, in a broadcast on its European service, said:

"Reports from Bern tonight stated revolts had broken out in Vienna and elsewhere. Casualties and arrests are reported. Unrest is also reported from the industrial district of Steyr, where workers are in some cases coming out on strike and carrying out considerable sabotage. This news follows the Nazis' announcement of a ten per cent. cut in rations."

6,000 U. S. Aircraft Used In Holland Invasion

United States Troop Carrier Headquarters, Britain, Oct. 4 (AP)—Approximately 6,000 American aircraft and gliders took part in the airborne invasion of Holland, it was disclosed today, with losses of less than three per cent.

Supplies and equipment carried to the American and British sky troops totaled almost 6,000,000 pounds, including ammunition, jeeps, artillery pieces and motorcycles.

"It amounted to about 160 pounds for each parachutist and glider infantryman landed," the official report stated.

These figures do not include the thousands of pounds of supplies flown in by the British troop carrier forces.

WHOLE BLOOD FLOWN TO FIGHTING ZONES

PARIS, Oct. 4 — (AP) Whole blood transfusions, credited as a factor in reducing deaths of American wounded, have exceeded estimates in Europe, and whole blood is being flown from the United States to meet increasing needs.

"I think one of the most dramatic things of this war is that four days after a housewife back home has given a pint of blood, that blood may be helping to save the life of an American soldier in the Siegfried line," said Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, chief surgeon of U. S. forces in Europe, in disclosing demands for this type of blood.

Such transfusions, Hawley said, are used in immediate treatment of badly wounded soldiers suffering from loss of blood and shock. Whole blood is superior, he added, because plasma lacks red cells.

War Ministry Suspends 5 French Army Generals

Bregard, Bridoux, Perne, Martin and Picard Shelved

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—The War Ministry announced the suspension of five generals of the French Army today without giving any reason.

They are General of the Armies Charles Bregard, a former chancellor of the Legion of Honor; Army Corps General Eugene Bridoux, former secretary of the Ministry of Defense; Brigadier General Jean Paul Perne, former director of the Republican Guard; Jean Martin, former director of the national military police, and Charles Picard, former inspector of the Gendarmerie at Lyon.

The suspensions were announced as effective on the day of the liberation of Paris as "without prejudice or other disciplinary measures."

GUERRILLA PLANS MAPPED BY NAZIS

Goebbels And Himmler Outline Program For People

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—A Nazi blueprint for highly orgainzed and fanatical guerrilla warfare to nullify any Allied victory and make the civil administration of conquered German territory almost impossible was outlined today by Nazi officialdom.

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, in a speech to German workers on the Western front quoted on the Berlin radio by DNB, said the Allies had launched an all-out offensive to win the war before winter, but that conditions now favor the German army, and in any event the Nazis were prepared to wage guerrilla warfare to the death.

To Coerce All Into Fighting

The plan got an even more thorough airing in Heinrich Himmler's publication *Das Schwarze Korps*, which sketched a scheme designed to make this a war virtually without an end, to coerce every German into fighting the occupying powers on every inch of German soil, to murder as traitors any Germans who deal with the Allies, to make a hell for returning refugees and Jews.

Goebbels asserted "our enemies have unleashed an all-out offensive on our frontiers of gigantic impact in order to win a speedy, and above all, not too costly a victory," but added that if the Allies succeeded in advancing "temporarily," it would be only over "a rampart of bodies, young and old."

The article in *Das Schwarze Korps* said guerrilla fighting plans, to meet conditions already becoming evident around Aachen, were far advanced, and based on everything the Germans had learned in Russia, the Balkans, France and Belgium—where they, as the occupying forces, were harassed by insurgents behind their lines.

To Frustrate Orderly Control

To carry out this program, the article made it plain that Himmler intends by murder to frustrate any orderly Allied occupation of Germany.

"It is impossible to set up a German civil administration in an occupied Germany," said the article, "but even should some blackguards be found to do it, all of them—just like any traitor or anyone else who connives with the occupation power—would soon be shot. . . ."

The article summoned all Germans to make sure that "behind each street corner in conquered territory, death will lurk and the enemy's life be made one long torture."

Linked To Election

Goebbels, declaring the Americans wanted a cheap pre-winter victory to help reelect President Roosevelt and the British because they were war-weary, said:

"It will make no difference whether the Americans are destroying our machinery and factories or the Bolshevists are dragging our material and population to Siberia," he said. "Neither from one nor the other foe can we expect mercy."

His appeal for a last-ditch fight and "obedience only to Hitler" was accompanied by vague promises of "new weapons and new devisions" to overcome Allied superiority.

Propaganda Minister Sees Allies Launching All-out Drive.

CALLS U. S. ELECTIONS FACTOR

Declares United Nations Want to End European Conflict by November Polling.

London, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, declared today that the Allies have opened an all-out offensive against Germany and that the Nazis are prepared to wage guerrilla warfare to the death.

In a speech reported by DNB, official news agency, and broadcast by Berlin, Dr. Goebbels said: "Our enemies have unleashed an all-out offensive on our frontiers of gigantic impact in order to win a speedy and, first of all, not too costly victory."

The Propaganda Minister said that the Allies wanted to end the war in Europe before winter and before the November elections in the United States.

Roosevelt and Churchill.

"Roosevelt would like to enter the presidential election campaign with victory in Europe being achieved," Dr. Goebbels was quoted as declaring on a visit to western front defenses. "Churchill has no time to lose, either. He knows that, lacking any real war aims, the British public is utterly war weary, while, on the other hand, the German people cannot show any war weariness at all, because their frontiers, their national existence and the existence of the Reich are immediately threatened."

Another broadcast quoted Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler's publication, Das Schwarze Korps, as saying: "The Germans will fight better in the enemy's rear than the Russians or the Tito Partisans were ablt to fight."

Himmler's newspaper said that "one has to face the realities which can now be observed at Aachen." It asserted that it would be impossible to set up a German civil administration in zones occupied by the Allies "even if scoundrels should be found."

Call for Fanaticism.

"Every one of them, as every other traitor and every one who tries to make business with the occupying Power," it said, "would be shot in a very short time." DNB quoted Dr. Goebbels as declaring on a visit to the western front that the Allied invaders would be checked by "a rampart of bodies, young and old." In a speech to workers, it reported, Dr. Goebbels said:

"Every single building will be turned into a fortress in case the enemy, who so far has only occupied some fragments of German soil, should temporarily succeed in advancing. The enemy must be prepared to find a fanatical population at the front and in his rear which will harass him without pause. They will tie down large forces, giving him neither rest nor a chance to develop any successes he may score."

War-Maimed French Girl Adopted by U. S. Flyers

Fighters Carry Her With Them, Raise Fund to Buy New Legs

A UNITED STATES 9TH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BASE, France, Oct. 4 (AP).—Yvette Hamel, a seventeen-year-old French girl who was crippled in the Normandy fighting, has been adopted by officers and men of a Thunderbolt fighter group commanded by Colonel Bingham T. Kleine, of Gonzales, Tex.

She lost both legs and suffered permanent injury to her right arm when the farm home of her parents, near Le Haye du Puits, was destroyed by shellfire early in the invasion.

Since July 12 she has lived in a special tent, lined with parachute silk. When the men move forward to a new base Yvette rides in a C-47.

Major R. K. Glocker, of Royersford, Pa., flight surgeon, sees that she gets the best medical attention, and on the group's first anniversary, July 15, a fund was raised to buy her a pair of artificial legs.

No Action Against Japs In Paris Taken

Paris, Oct. 3 (AP—Delayed)—Although France is at war with Japan, some 40 Japanese residents of Paris still are circulating freely in this city, swarming with Allied troops.

While the Japanese are subject to arrest as enemy aliens, the French War Ministry said, no action has been taken thus far because of "administrative delays." The unofficial opinion is that they are being permitted freedom in informal reciprocity for the liberty granted thousands of French citizens in Japanese-occupied Indo-China.

Paris Couturiers Eyeing U. S.

Paris, Oct. 4 (AP)—A gorgeous gown draped on a cross-eyed mannikin would be a shock to anybody—but that's actually the spirit of the Paris fashion openings this year.

The lavish displays are looking in two contradictory directions.

One eye is cocked on the American women on whom depends to a considerable extent a revival of Paris as the world fashion center and revival of one of France's biggest industries.

The other is cocked nearsightedly down the Rue de la Paix, because actually this year for the first time in history the fashion openings are essentially a domestic matter. Export still is just a gleam in many eyes.

The lush velvets and slick satins which are unrolling along the famous boulevards are like a million-dollar check—very difficult to negotiate.

The matter of prices alone is a problem. Because of inflation, an ordinary 10-cent cotton handkerchief costs 60 cents.

The display of a black broadtail fur coat at a mere $12,800 evokes the same sighs of inaccessibility that might accompany a glimpse of the gold reserve at Fort Knox.

DIETRICH IN PARIS

LONDON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Marlene Dietrich has arrived in Paris and will make a stage appearance in the French capital before continuing her tour of troop centers, the Paris radio said tonight.

TO PROSECUTE PETAIN

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(AP) The first official move to prosecute Marshal Henri Philippe Petain for high treason has been taken, the Paris radio announced in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Omitting Petain's title, the announcement said the Paris police were ordered by a judicial commission to investigate the activities "of a man named Philippe Petain, accused of treason and communication with the enemy."

Petain is in Germany where, the German radio announced, he serves as head of a German-created French "legal government."

BELGRADE'S FALL APPEARS NEAR AS REDS PUSH AHEAD

Soviets and Partisans Within 15 Miles of Capital City.

SEIZE RAIL CENTERS

Berlin Reports New Blow Aimed by Russia at Heart of Hungary.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 5—(AP) The Red army, now joined with Marshal Tito's Partisans in a campaign to drive the Germans out of Yugoslavia, gained a point only 15 miles from the capital city of Belgrade yesterday in a spectacular 27-mile advance across open country to the northeast.

Belgrade appeared ready to fall soon, perhaps in a day, unless the Germans offer more resistance than they have put up so far against the new offensive on the capital from the north and east, the opening of which was announced only 24 hours ago.

Knifing overland so swiftly as to suggest the Nazis were able to put up little fight after long harassing by the Partisans, th Russians captured the railway towns of Banatska Kraijevicevo, 15 miles northeast of Belgrade, Crepaja, 16 miles north of the capital, Debilyacha, 18 miles north, and Banaska Novo Selo, 18 miles northeast, Moscow announced in its midnight communique.

The plunge to Debilyacha represented a gain of 27 miles eastward from Ulma, capture of which was announced 24 hours earlier, and overran the rail stations of Alibunar and Vladimorovac enroute.

One hundred miles southeast of Belgrade other Red Army forces racing to smash the rail network over which the Germans must escape from the Balkans, outflanked the three-way rail junction of Zajecar, capturing the town of Vratarnica, nine miles to the south, and penetrated to within 40 miles of the important junction of Nis astride the main railway from Bulgaria and Greece.

The Soviet command in its communique announced that Red army forces had joined with the Partisans in this region "and with them fought engagements for the annihilation" of German troops—the first Soviet comment on a junction formally announced Monday night by Marshal Tito.

Overrun 13 Towns

Altogether the Russians overran 13 towns and railway stations in this area, including the town of Bor, center of the second largest copper deposit in Europe, and villages within ten miles of the Maidanpek goldfields. Bor is 50 miles north of Nis and the Maidanpek fields lie farther northward another 25 miles.

In their race to cut the Nazis' rail escape lines the Russians at captured Vratarnica stood 45 miles east of the main Belgrade-Nis railway and 80 miles east of Kraljevo on the last rail line the Germans could take out of the lower Balkans.

Berlin reported that the Russians in cooperation with Romanian troops had struck a new blow at the heart of Hungary along a broad front south of Oradea, but tonight's brief war bulletin from Moscow told only of actions on the Yugoslav front. Oradea is in Transylvania, 135 miles southeast of Budapest and 165 miles northeast of Belgrade.

Reports from Stockholm described the Soviet advance against Belgrade as a "landslide," and in Moscow Lt. Gen. Velimer Tersic, chief of the Yugoslav military mission in the Soviet Union, declared that the war in Yugoslavia now has reached a "decisive stage."

Capture of Belgrade would add to Moscow's prestige in the Balkans and provide a tonic for Marshal Tito's Partisans, who have fought the Germans at great odds, and militarily it would give the Russians control of one of the key points on the long Trans-Balkan railroad.

The Berlin correspondent of the German - controlled Scandinavian telegraph bureau said in a dispatch published in Stockholm that eight Russian divisions were taking part in the drive on Belgrade from the north and the east.

The swiftness of the Yugoslav drive was fast exposing Hitler's southern flank, and in Hungary, the last Nazi satellite, alarms were broadcast.

Although Moscow has not yet announced a drive into Hungary, previously reported by both Berlin and Budapest, the Romanian communique Wednesday mentioned such an offensive. Without going into detail, it said both Russian and Romanian troops were taking part.

The German radio reported heavy artillery fire lasting several hours preceded the new attack, and the German radio commentator Von Olberg said the battle was reaching a "climax."

Danubian Iron Gate.

Scouts of Marshal Tito's Partisan army ferried across the Danube to meet Russians on the northern bank and help lead them westward.

Drive Is Arc-Shaped

On the map the Russian drive looked like an arc, one flank of which was hinged on the Danube several miles west of Bela Crvka. The other reached nearly to the Tisza, east of Petrovgrad. The enemy garrison in Belgrade seemed shortly due to be gripped in a pincers.

Front-line reports told of the Germans fleeing after the Russians broke up their counter-attacks in the vicinity of Petrovgrad.

Head For Railroad

East of Belgrade, Yugoslavia help speeded another Russian spearhead thrusting for the Trans-Balkan railway over which some 50,000 Germans in the lower Balkans still may try to escape.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky shifted powerful armored forces into the Yugoslav campaign while still hammering at the frontiers of Hungary.

Hungary Worse Off

Hungary's plight grew worse steadily as the Red army beat through northern Transylvania, smashing the Mureshul river line and capturing the west-bank town of Reghin.

The war-weary Hungarians are known to have been seeking through a variety of diplomatic channels to arrange an armistice, but the Germans are said to have threatened to raze Budapest and resort to every violent means of reprisal if Hungary deserted, like Romania and Finland.

If the present Russian pace is maintained, the embattled Serbian population of Belgrade may see a Red army victory parade before the week end.

Reds Nearing City.

Cluj, centuries-old Transylvanian capital, was reported echoing with the sound of Russian guns, now less than twelve miles southeast. Due eastward, forty-three miles, Marshal Malinovsky's forces captured Reghin after crossing the Muresul River. In the Hungarian-held Carpatho-Ukraine another Russian column reached the frontier south of Lawochne.

Cleaning up the north Baltic, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army yesterday captured the Estonian Island of Hiiu (Dago), one of two major islands commanding the approaches to the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga. A communique last night said a full German infantry division was routed in the capture of Hiiu. The island of Saare (Osel), directly to the south, remains in the hands of the Germans.

The new drive upon Belgrade overran the important regional centers of Petrovgrad, Be a Crvka, Vrsac and a dozens other towns. Vrsac, a city of 30,000, is the junction of five railway lines and three highways. Ten miles to the southwest the Russians took Ulma in their closest reported approach to the capital.

The advances carried the Russians toward a full junction with Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans, operating in the vicinity of Belgrade.

Bulgars Under Red Command.

A dispatch from Sofia said Bulgarian troops now were fighting under Russian command.

Yugoslavia To Get Soviet Wheat

New York, Oct. 4—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Council of National Liberation has been promised 200,000 tons of wheat by the Soviet Government, said a BBC broadcast monitored tonight by NBC.

Invaders Of Yugoslavia 20 Miles From Belgrade

Moscow, Oct. 4 (AP)—Russian machine gunners in American jeeps, with Yugoslav Partisans as guides, speared westward along the Danube less than 20 miles from Belgrade today.

Nearly all Yugoslav territory east of the big elbow formed by the confluence of the Danube and Tisza rivers was reported swept clean of German resistance by Red army forces advancing from the foothills of the Transylvania Alps more than 50 miles beyond the Danubian Iron Gate.

WARSAW FALL WIDENS RIFT

Recriminations Blast Hopes Of Unified Polish Regime

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—The outlook for political peace among the Poles was anything but bright tonight. Recriminations over Nazi suppression of the Warsaw uprising apparently wrecked, for the time being at least, any chance of forming a united provisional government.

In Moscow the Soviet-sponsored

Polish National Committee of Liberation made an issue of Gen. Tadeus Komorowski's (General Bor's) leadership of the Warsaw rebellion. German propagandists emphasized the split between Moscow Poles and the London Polish Government in exile, continuing efforts to drive a wedge between the Allies.

Paper Supports Committee

The Moscow *News*, the only English-language newspaper in Russia, supported the attitude of the National Committee with an attack on Komorowski and the London Polish Government.

"A criminal policy has been pursued by Polish emigre circles in London, who have done everything in their power to retard the development of the people's anti-Hitlerite movement," the paper said. "The latest events in Moscow afford a striking illustration of the provocative policy pursued by this group of adventurers, motivated by narrow personal interests."

The newspaper charged the London Poles had "sold the insurgents of Warsaw to Hitlerite executioners' and that Komorowski had "sent hundreds of thousands of patriots to their death, but did not risk visiting Warsaw himself. . . ."

Classed With Sosnkowski

General Komorowski, who was named commander in chief last week by the London Government to replace Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski as head of Polish armed forces in a move to placate Moscow, was "guilty of as many crimes against the Polish people as Sosnkowski himself," the article concluded.

The Polish Red Cross said in a report to Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk that 239,000 Warsaw civilians had been deported by the Germans for labor in the Reich and occupied territory.

The report said 4,000 others were held at the Pruszkow concentration camp, 15 miles southwest of Warsaw, where conditions were declared appalling.

The Polish Red Cross asked "immediate intervention by the Inter-

FINNS CLOSING IN ON PORT OF KEMI

Stiff German Resistance Reported in Helsinki Communique.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4—(AP) Finnish troops fighting against stiff German resistance are closing in on Kemi, strong German held port on the Gulf of Bothnia, a Helsinki communique announced today.

The communique said that Finnish troops, pressing their campaign to disarm and intern Germans in Finland in accordance with the terms of their armistice with Russia, had crossed the Simo river, 20 miles south of the town, and advanced about halfway to Kemi."

North of the port, Finnish troops, which Sunday drove the Nazi garrison out of Tornio, 20 miles northwest of Kemi, beat off German counterattacks and destroyed three Nazi tanks. The Helsinki dispatch said Finnish fighter planes shot down two German Stukas which dive-bombed troops in Tornio yesterday. Swedish newspaper reports said the town was bombed again today with large fires started.

Describing the attack on Tornio, Associated Press War Correspondent Robert N. Sturdevant, writing from the Swedish-Finnish border near Tornio, said a number of Finnish troops were injured as the Stukas bombed and strafed the area, and that the Nazi resistance in the far north was "savage."

The Germans were using 88 millimeter guns in their attacks on the Finns in the Tornio area and hurling up a screen of machinegun fire in an effort to halt the infiltration of the Finnish forest fighters into their lines.

Sturdevant said that fanatical sick and wounded Nazis who were hospitalized in two schools in Tornio opened fire on the Finns who sought to take them prisoners Sunday after the rest of the garrison had been driven from the town. The Nazis held out for 24 hours until the buildings were set afire.

Premier Erhu Castren, in a radio address to the Finns, said the Germans were seizing hostages in northern Finland and a Helsinki dispatch to the Dagens Nyheter said the Nazis had taken 150 Finns at Kemi as hostages.

STUKAS STRAFE FINNISH TROOPS

Germans' Savage Attacks Embitter ex-Allies.

By ROBERT N. STURDEVANT.

Aboard a Finnish Ship, in the Gulf of Bothnia, Oct. 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Dive-bombing German planes and heavy gunfire testify to the increasing savagery of German resistance against their former allies, the Finns. An hour ago, at the debarkation pier near Tornea, where this small Finnish customs vessel prepared to depart with a party of Allied correspondents, German Stukas dive-bombed and machine-gunned the place. There were numerous casualties among hundreds of troops preparing to start for the front.

Finnish troops who landed in strength near Tornea and cleared the German garrison from the town in thirty-six hours' hard fighting are engaged about four miles southeast of Tornea on the road to Kemi. When I visited the front today, Finnish veterans of Karelia were pushing through deep woodlands at a point about seventeen miles from Kemi, an important Nazi base at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia.

[Finnish troops advancing along the gulf coastal road have captured Kuivaniemi and crossed the River Simo about halfway to Kemi, a Finnish communique announced today.]

Officers estimated the German strength at possibly a division, mainly SS and Austrian Alpine troops. Finnish reports said that the Nazis were rushing reinforcements to the Kemi sector from Rovaniemi.

Dead Germans, unburied after two days' fighting, were scattered on the roadside southeast of Tornea. Fanatical sick and wounded Germans, hospitalized at two of the schools in Tornea when the Finns arrived, fired on the troops who sought to take prisoners. They held out more than twenty-four hours until the buildings were burned.

15TH AIR FORCE RAIDS MUNICH

Yanks Also Pound Brenner Pass—RAF Hits Tirpitz

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—Up to 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States 15th Air Force hammered Munich railroad yards and the Brenner Pass area today while RAF heavy bombers dumped thousands of tons of explosives on German U-boat pens at Bergen, Norway.

The Air Ministry revealed that RAF Lancasters which used a Russian airdrome as an intermediate base recently scored a direct hit with a 12,000-pound bomb on the German battleship Tirpitz anchored near Altenfjord, Norway.

5,000-Mile Round Trip

The attack, made without loss, involved a round-trip flight of more than 5,000 miles between bases in England and the airdrome in Russia near Archangel.

While Allied heavy bombers were busy, Ninth Air Force mediums destroyed ten enemy gun positions that had been holding up the United States First Army drive into the Siegfried Line near Aachen. Other planes, supporting the United States Third Army near Luneville, knocked out one gun position, 35 locomotives and a viaduct.

The heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force, flying from Italian bases, smashed points on the Brenner Pass railroad and other Nazi communication routes into Italy.

Take Germans By Surprise

The plunge to Bergen by RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes, a 1,300-mile round trip, caught the Germans by surprise. It followed the spectacular puncturing yesterday of the seawall on Walcheren Island, which the Germans said trapped 6,000 troops in floods. A Berlin broadcast said "the fate of 3,000 others of our comrades who made for Flushing in small boats is not yet certain."

Escorted by Mustangs and Mosquitos the RAF bombers flew unopposed to Bergen except for flak over the target which brought down one Lancaster. The submarine pens attacked were mostly under construction.

The base is Germany's most advanced since the coast of France fell. Crews reported they saw vessels scrambling in all directions. Fires were started and a hit scored on a large ship, as well as on submarines in their pens.

Flight Feat In Itself

Of the Tirpitz mission, the 2,000-mile flight of the RAF Lancasters with heavy bomb loads from bases in England to Russia in 11 hours was described as a great feat in itself.

After refueling in Russia the heavies flew to Altenfjord, where the Tirpitz was directly hit with an "earthquake" bomb. Most attacks against the battleship have been made from the sea, the westward side. The assault from the landward side caught the Germans by surprise. The big bombers encountered no flak or enemy fighters.

Germans Claim Comeback

Although German fighter opposition has been scant over all parts of the Continent in the last three days, a German broadcast said that Nazi fighters "are staging a comeback." The announcer made no effort to explain the statement.

Heavy bombers of the English Air Force were grounded today because of the weather, but the United States Strategic Air Forces announced a total of 60,000 tons of bombs were dropped on German targets during September by the Eighth and the 15th Air forces.

The Eighth alone poured 35,000 tons out of its bomb bays.

ALLIED PLANES BOMB MUNICH

Brenner Rail Line and Norway Hit Too.

Rome, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Strong forces of heavy bombers today assaulted the Munich railyards and railpoints on the Brenner and other lines leading into northeastern Italy.

London, Oct. 4 (A .P.).—R. A. F. heavy bombers made a concentrated attack on German submarines and submarine pens at Bergen, Norway, today, the Air Ministry announced. One of the group of fighter-escorted Lancasters and Halifaxes failed to return.

With the loss of some of their most famous submarine havens in France, Bergen became the Germans' main advance U-boat base. An R. A. F. commentator said a number of the pens blasted today still were under construction.

Crews reported that when they came in over the target they saw many types of vessels slipping out in all directions. Several fires were started and one fairly large surface ship was seen to be hit, the Air Ministry said.

The 1,300-mile round trip to Bergen was one of the longest forays ever made in daylight by the R. A. F.'s four-engined craft.

Russian-based Lancaster bombers of the R. A. F. recently scored a direct hit with a 12,000-pound bomb on the German battleship Tirpitz, it was disclosed tonight.

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—Allied bombers kept up the pressure on Hitler's transportation system during the night as the Ruhr Valley, heart of industrial western Germany, lay paralyzed and cut off from many of the main rail and water connections with the rest of the Reich.

RAF Mosquito bombers attacked 31 trains, 20 barges and 25 motor transports in Germany and Holland after more than 1,000 American daylight bombers, out for the seventh time in nine days, had pasted important industrial targets in southern Germany and RAF heavies had started the flooding of the Dutch islands.

116 Trains

Last night's total brings to 116 the number of trains attacked by Mosquitos on three successive nights.

The Ruhr is reported to be completely isolated now by waterway, both from the North Sea and from central and eastern Germany, following the wrecking of the Dortmund-Ems Canal by British bombers September 23.

The Air Ministry called it the "most important air attack on German communications so far" and added that the economic and military effects would be far reaching.

Safety Gates Shattered

Reconnaissance photographs show long lines of barges lying helpless on the bottom of the canal. Some of the bombs shattered great safety gates and loosed floodwaters over hundreds of acres deep in the rear of the Siegfried Line.

A more serious flood threat faced German troops on Walcheren Island, off the Dutch coast, where RAF Lancasters yesterday blew out 120 yards of the seawall protecting the island from the North Sea.

The United States Eighth and 15th Air Forces together destroyed more than 1,200 German planes and dropped approximately 60,000 tons of bombs on military and industrial targets in Europe last month, headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Forces announced today. More than 35,000 tons of explosives were dropped on targets in Germany proper, the heaviest tonnage ever released on the Reich in a single month by the American air forces.

September victories showed 727 German aircraft destroyed on the ground and 530 shot out of the sky.

Combined Allied losses were 340 bombers and 243 fighters. Of this total, 265 of the Eighth's bombers and 197 of its fighters were checked off at missing.

BIG EARTHQUAKE

BOMB SCORES ON NAZI BATTLESHIP

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(AP) R.A.F. Lancasters based in Russia scored a direct hit recently with a six-ton "earthquake" bomb on the German battleship Tirpitz, in an attack involving a 5,000-mile round trip to and from Soviet fields, it was disclosed tonight.

The planes took off from British bases with heavy bomb loads for the 2,000-mile flight to Russia, which was made in 11 hours. They refuelled there and flew to Altenfjord, Norway, for the landward attack. Then the planes returned to the Russian bases and from there flew back to Britain.

Other R.A.F. heavy bombers today made a concentrated attack on German submarines and U-boat pens at Bergen, Norway, the Air Ministry announced, and one of the group of fighter-escorted Lancasters failed to return.

The Germans, with loss of some of their greatest submarine bases in France, have been obliged to make Bergen their principal U-boat haven.

Crews reported that when they came in over the target they saw many types of vessels fleeing in all directions. Several fires were started and one fairly large surface ship was seen to be hit. This 1,300-mile round trip was one of the longest daylight forays by the R.A.F.'s four-engined craft.

From the south strong forces of Allied heavy bombers today assaulted the Munich railyards and rail points on the Brenner Pass and other routes leading to Italy.

The R.A.F. attack on the Tirpitz was made without loss. The pilots met no flak or fighters. Heretofore most air attacks against the great German battleship have been made from the sea.

Pilot Talks 27 Nazis Into Surrendering

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—After talking 27 Germans into surrendering, a Ninth Air Force Thunderbolt pilot who had been shot down behind the Siegfried Line shepherded his flock into Allied custody recently.

First Lieutenant Emil Bertza, of East Chicago, Ind., was armed with only his quick wit and a meager knowledge of French when he was taken to a German prison camp.

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One night when American fighter-bombers attacked the place, Bertza convinced six of his captors that they were surrounded by Americans and talked them into escorting him and five other prisoners to the Allied line.

Another 21 Nazis was added to the group when Bertza's detail was hailed by a German ober-lieutenant who also believed the Indiana boy's sales talk.

Bertza said he had to make seven other Nazis go back because "we didn't have enough rations to go around."

New Victory Uniform

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mass production on a new victory uniform for the British army—henceforth to be known as "V-U"—will be started shortly, it was disclosed today, so that it may be ready when Allied troops stage their expected victory march through Berlin.

The new uniform definitely will not be of the battle-dress type, and military tailoring experts describe it as "the smartest thing ever."

Cut from khaki cloth, the tunic will have lapels and shiny plastic buttons and will be worn with collar and tie. The trousers are a non-crease style.

AWARD GEN. CLARK SOVIET DECORATION

LONDON, Oct. 4 — (AP) The Moscow radio announced tonight that the Soviet government had awarded the order of Suvorov, first class, to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the U. S. Fifth army in Italy, and to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British 21st Army Group on the Western front.

The order, bestowed by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., is the highest army decoration given to any person outside the Soviet Union. General Dwight D. Eisenhower also holds it.

In addition, it also was awarded today to Lord Beaverbrook, British publisher and Lord Privy Seal in the Churchill government, and to Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of production "for the important roles they have played in the struggle against the common enemy."

The broadcast, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said the order of Kutuzov, first class, had been awarded to Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the 12th U. S. Army group on the Western front, and to Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, commander-in-chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air forces. This is the second highest army decoration to non-Russians.

King Peter II Sees Benes

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP).—King Peter II of Yugoslavia conferred today with Czechoslovakia's President, Eduard Benes, in a meeting regarded as a significant prelude to entry of Soviet troops into Belgrade.

TOP NAZI LEADERS ON CRIMINAL LIST

LONDON, Oct. 4. — (AP) The British war criminal list includes Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and Himmler, the House of Commons was assured today by Prime Minister Churchill, but he said that was no indication they would be put on trial.

"It should not be assumed," he said, "that the procedure of a trial will be necessarily adopted."

Caught by a surprise question, Churchill said he could not say whether the Nazi leaders were on the United Nations' criminal list and declined to debate whether international law failed to cover Germany's leaders.

"I do not think there is any immediate hurry about making any further announcement on this subject," he insisted.

In Washington, meanwhile, the State department announced that neutral governments had been requested to bar their countries as havens for enemy loot cloaked by puppet government transfers.

Hitler on Criminal List.

London, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Church told Commons today that Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and Himmler were on the British list of war criminals, but said he could not make any statement about the United Nations list at present.

Samuel Silverman, a Laborite, asked whether Mr. Churchill was aware that under present terms of the war crimes commission "none of these gentlemen would be indictable for any acts committed against any German nationals in Germany."

The Prime Minister replied: "We have not completed our job yet. I am not able to give full answers that affect international matters."

J. McGuvern, Independent Liberal, asked Mr. Churchill whether he would give "an assurance that if any German citizens should shoot any of these individuals, they will not be dealt with as the assassin of Darlan was dealt with."

Mr. Churchill said: "You are asking me to give assurances which cover such a vast field of uncertainty and are influenced on every side by hazard and chance."

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, told a questioner in the House today "that Nazi crimes against anti-Nazis in Germany could not be considered war crimes and therefore could not be dealt with on the same footing."

"Mr. Eden did not agree with a suggestion that the scope of the War Crimes Commission should be widened to include such matters," according to the BBC broadcast.

A London broadcast picked up by NBC stated that Mr. Eden told the House that Britain had received assurance from the Spanish Government that it will not grant asylum to war criminals.

GI Newspaper Begins German Lesson Series

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—The *Stars and Stripes* began a series of German lessons for GIs today with a translation of *Ergeben sie sich*—surrender.

On its editorial page the army newspaper published a picture of doughboys assaulting the German line and said: "The boys in the picture are talking German, too. They're talking the language the Germans understand better than any other. The language of fire and steel, of death and destruction."

N. Y.-London Air Line May Outstrip Sound

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A House of Commons committee heard a prediction yesterday that in the not far distant future passengers may travel between New York and London faster than sound in pilotless stratosphere planes—like riding a flying bomb. [Sound travels about 720 miles an hour.]

The prediction was made by Sir Henry T. Tizard, formerly head of research in the Aircraft Production Ministry, in urging the government to allot $4,000,000 for civil aviation research.

DESTROYS 30 PLANES

London, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Capt. Henry W. Brown of Arlington, Va., has taken the lead among American fighter pilots now active in the European theater by destroying his thirtieth German plane, the United States Ninth Air Force announced last night. He has bagged sixteen in the air and fourteen on the ground.

GERMAN GIRLS PAY TO WED RUSSIANS

BERNE, Oct. 4—(AP) German girls are paying high prices and risking the death penalty in order to marry Russian workers in Germany in hopes that such marriage will enable them to escape reprisals for Nazi activities if the Soviet armies enter their country, the Berne newspaper, Nation, said today.

The paper published an account from a correspondent in Weissensee, Germany, who said he had witnessed one of the secret weddings there.

He related he was escorted into a house whose windows and door were barred with furniture. An orthodox priest, he said, quickly joined in marriage a girl of "good Bourgeoise family" to a Russian "half dead with hunger." The girl, he said, paid the priest 2,000 marks and 4,000 to her "husband," who also received clothes and a package of cigarettes.

YANKEES IN ITALY SLOWED UP BY MUD

American Fifth Army Troops Within 15 Miles of Vital Bologna.

ROME, Oct. 4—(AP)—American Fifth Army troops have reached a point within 15 miles of Bologna, important German communication center in northern Italy, in a drive slowed by mud and bitter Nazi resistance, Allied headquarters announced today.

Clearing skies allowed Allied bombers to resume support of the northern Italy offensive and gave promise of better footing.

The British Eighth army on the Adriatic sector was still stalled on the banks of the flooded Fiumicino, across which the Germans are heavily entrenched. However, patrols crossed the stream and probed enemy positions.

In the center of the battle line American troops moving along Highway 65 advanced two miles beyond captured Monghidor and were within 16 miles of Bologna while other American forces east of the highway reached the area just south of Boschi, 15 miles from Bologna, a city of 270,000 and a major supply base for the Germans.

Farther east American and Indian units moving toward Imola and Faenza, junction towns on the Bologna-Rimini highway, made slight gains.

On the west coast Brazilian troops of the Fifth army "continued to maintain pressure against the enemy" along their sector, headquarters reported.

German counterattacks against British forces holding Borghi, at the inland end of the narrow Eighth Army front spanning the southeastern corner of the Po Valley, were reported beaten off.

Americans Gain On 20-Mile Italy Front

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today the British Government is opposed to returning colonies to Italy. He declared the Government would stick to its declaration that Italy's empire in Africa is irrevocably lost.

Rome, Oct. 4 (AP)—Fifth Army infantry made slight gains yesterday on a 20-mile front through the stiffest kind of German resistance, the Allied command announced today.

Deep mud and determined opposition slowed the Americans fighting along valley roads on the north side of the Apennines toward the Po Valley.

Clearing skies helped Fifth Army artillery observation, however, and the guns held German road movements to a minimum.

Halted By Floods

Near the coast, an official report said the Brazilian division with the Fifth Army "continued to maintain pressure against the enemy along its entire front."

In the Adriatic sector the Fiumicino river, behind which the Germans are strongly entrenched, was in full flood and only a few Eighth Army patrols managed to cross it to probe enemy positions.

Fighting was reported in Borghi, at the inland end of the narrow Eighth Army front, spanning the southeastern corner of the Po Valley. The town remained in British hands.

In the mountainous central sector the most striking American gains were made east of Highway 65, the main Florence-Bologna artery. The Americans reached the area just south of Boschi, 15 airline miles from Bologna.

Other American units driving northeast toward the Po Valley road junction of Imola mopped up Campeggio and advanced 1,000 yards.

16 Miles From Bologna

Along Highway 65, the Americans who cleared the junction town of Monghidor advanced two miles beyond to within 16 of Bologna. San Benedetto, three and one half miles west of Monghidor, and Sant' Andrea two miles farther west, also were seized.

Fifth Army British troops moving up toward Faenza repulsed sharp counterattacks and gained another hill position.

Clearing weather enabled bombers to resume support of the Allied armies on a moderate scale. Six planes were lost from 800 sorties.

Meanwhile, the Government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, upon advice of the Allied Control Commission, has postponed indefinitely a special investigation into causes of the swift Italian capitulation of Rome to the Germans after Italy's armistice with the Allies August 9, 1943.

The commission was understood to have told the Italians it considered the investigation, which promised far-reaching political consequences, inadvisable at a time when many witnesses were in northern Italy and when it might have harmful effects on the morale of Italian armed forces.

Last Allied Flyers Quit Bulgaria

ROME, Oct. 4 (AP).—The withdrawal of 442 captured Allied flyers from Bulgaria was completed yesterday when twenty-four wounded men landed at an Italian air base from Cairo. The first men crossed the Bulgar border into Turkey Sept. 10 after Bulgaria's surrender. A 15th Air Force announcement said all the injured made the trip in good condition and, like those brought here earlier, told of overcrowded prison camps where food and medical care were poor.

Archbishop to Visit Pacific

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 4 (AP).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, is expected to leave Rome soon to visit American troops in the Pacific area, a Vatican source said today.

Half Of Crete Nazis Reported Casualties

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Algiers radio declared today that half of the German occupation forces on Crete had been killed, wounded or captured by invading Allied troops.

Allied landings on the island were reported yesterday by the Morocco radio. Thus far there has been no official confirmation.

Jinnah Says Gandhi Aims To Discredit League

Bombay, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, accused Mohandas K. Gandhi tonight of attempting to discredit the league in his statements concerning the breakdown of conversations between Gandhi and Jinnah.

Jinnah deplored to a press conference Gandhi's reference to the presence of a third party (apparently meaning the British) hindering a settlement of the communal problem.

He added that Gandhi was an enigma and his proposals a veritable trap to Moslems. Their acceptance, he said, would mean burial of the Pakistan (the league's plan for partitioning India into separate Hindu and Moslem states).

9746 JAPS KILLED

Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. M. G. N. Stopford's Thirty-third Indian Corps has killed 9,746 Japanese and captured 450 in the last six months in a 295-mile advance from Dimapur to the gates of Tiddim, in western Burma, it was announced here today. In company with the British Fourth Corps, the Thirty-third has liberated more than 1,000 inhabited localities, the announcement declared.

It was the Thirty-third which turned back the invasion of India at its peak north of Kohima, removing a serious threat to the railway serving Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in northern Burma.

JAPS CLOSER TO FOOCHOW

Fukien Offensive Drives Within 6 Miles Of City

Chungking, Oct. 4 (AP)—Japanese invasion forces are less than six miles from Foochow, last large East China coast port held by the Chinese, the high command announced tonight, acknowledging for the first time that the enemy had made a successful landing in Fukien province.

The new Japanese offensive in Fukien and the strong enemy drive in Kwangsi province toward Kweilin indicate here a Japanese plan to seize American air bases to deny any American force heading for the China coast the protection of land-based aerial support.

Hingan Falls To Japs

The high command said the invaders had captured Hingan, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad, 31 miles northeast of Kweilin, in a threat to outflank Kweilin on the west as well as on the east. Fighting was reported 12 miles west of Hingan.

At the same time the communique said the enemy had broken into Changning, 37 miles south of Hengyang and which for many weeks had kept the left flank of the Japanese drive on Kweilin exposed. The high command said street fighting still was in progress in the city.

On the right flank of the enemy's Kweilin offensive, fierce fighting was raging inside Paoching, west of Hengyang, the high command said, and between Monday evening and noon Tuesday 12 Japanese attacks were frustrated by the Chinese defenders.

Battle Near Tanchuk

The communique said there was no change in the situation on the West river front where last reports said Chinese and Japanese regulars were battling in the vicinity of Tanchuk and Pingnan, which the invaders have captured.

The Chinese command said enemy forces landed in Fukien province on the morning of September 27 from seven vessels, 18 miles northeast of Foochow. The invaders traveled westward through Lienkong and yesterday had reached a point just east of Foochow.

[A broadcast by the Japanese agency Domei said the Fukien landings were accomplished by a "huge convoy" that approached the coast under cover of darkness through a "very rough" sea.]

Fourteen Japanese planes were destroyed in combat by the United States 14th Air Force during the week ended Sept. 27 without the loss of a single American aircraft, General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Reports Wuchow Air Battle

New York, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Tokyo radio, heard by the FCC, said tonight "some ten" American planes had "attempted to menace" Japanese transportation today on the Peh river in China and had fought a battle with Japanese planes over Wuchow, 100 miles west of Canton.

An earlier Domei broadcast from Tokyo said American planes had raided Canton nightly beginning last Saturday.

Flyers Try To Halt Jap China Drive

An Advanced Base, in Eastern China, Oct. 1 (AP—Delayed)—A steady stream of bombers and fighters flew out from this last major American air base in eastern China today in a desperate effort to slow down the Japanese drive in Kwangsi province.

Combat units from a half-dozen or more fields already evacuated are crowded into this base, possibly one of the busiest in the world-wide war.

There is scarcely a minute planes are not taking off or landing. Mostly they are combat aircraft operating against the Japanese steadily closing in from the northeast and southeast. Strings of supply planes bring bombs, ammunition and gasoline.

Called Bewildering

For these advance elements of the United States 14th Air Force, this battle is one of the most bewildering and discouraging they have had. The mainsprings of the organization here are 29-year-old Brig. Gen. Clinton D. (Casey) Vincent, base commander, and Col. David L. (Tex) Hill, commander of a fighter group. Both are from San Antonio, Texas.

Although the Americans have had complete air superiority during the entire period of the Japanese East China drive which began last May, they have had to abandon field after field as Chinese troops fell back.

Bombed Often By Japs

Instead of having a string of bases in eastern China the Americans now have the full use only of this base. It is being bombed almost every night.

The Japanese won't venture out by day because when they do they lose from one-third to two-thirds of their bombers to American fighters.

Thousands of Chinese refugees poured through here today, some of them hundreds of miles from home, fleeing the Japanese invasion.

It was the first major migration in nearly four years. Most of the refugees came from the Kweilin area.

Packed Into Cars

They were packed into, underneath and on top of box cars and passenger cars as only Chinese refugees can pack. Household equipment and bags of rice were stacked to the ceilings of the cars while men, women and children burrowed into nooks and crannies between chair legs, on top of boxes and astride the bags of grain.

The boiling sun made the cars hot as furnaces. Scores of cars were jammed into the rail yards waiting for engines.

Cases of cholera had appeared and laboratories were set up to provide inoculation but the supplies of serum were pitifully small.

ALLIED AIR FORCES BOMB 10 JAP SHIPS

Port Of Makassar Pounded In Widespread Sweeps

Japanese reported only 6 miles from Foochow..... Page 4

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, Oct. 5 (AP)—Allied planes sank or damaged ten more Japanese freighters, pounded Japanese airfields and lashed at an important port in sweeps from the Philippines to Amboina, reported today by headquarters.

Heavy bombers ploughed through fairly heavy anti-aircraft fire to attack Makassar, major Japanese port on the southwest coast of Celebes. They started 17 sizable fires among oil tanks and wharves during the assault Monday night and early Tuesday morning. No Allied planes were lost.

Freighter Left Burning

Catalina partlo planes hit the largest ship of the bag in Amerong Bay, Celebes, during the same night. They left the 2,000-ton freighter burning and listing heavily.

The Cats also pounced on a cluster of smaller freighters and barges at Gorontalo, north-central Celebes, damaging three, sinking several barges and bombing land installations.

Earlier that day Lightning fighter planes sank four 1,000-ton freighters in Ambon Bay, Amboina Island. Heavy units struck the adjacent Laha and Haroekoe airdromes with 95 tons of explosives.

Victims Of Patrol Planes

Patrol planes damaged a medium tanker at Basilan Island, south of Zamgoanga in the southern Philippines, and sank a 1,000-tonner in the Soela Islands, east of Celebes.

Airdromes on Ceram were knocked out temporarily with 90 tons of explosives.

Meanwhile, Sixth Army troops on morotai Island, in the Halmaheras, mopped up enemy positions five miles north of the Pitoe airfield, now in American hands. Skirmishing at the headwaters of the Pilowo river resulted in 29 enemy killed. The Japanese total now is 70 dead and 12 captured in the virtually unopposed Morotai campaign.

Drive To Bottle Up Borneo Oil Launched

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Oct. 4 (AP)—Liberator bombers in the longest mass raid ever made in the Southwest Pacific have opened a drive to [illegible] out Japan's big source of [illegible] gasoline and lubricating oils at Balikpapan, on Borneo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

More than 60 bombers dealt a crippling blow Saturday, battled 30 Zeros for more than an hour, weaved through skies filled with ack-ack and all but three got back, some badly shot up, some with gas tanks almost empty.

Damage Is Heavy

But their 74 tons of bombs, carried from advance bases, caused heavy destruction at what MacArthur described as "the most lucrative, strategic target in the Pacific."

"The Japs won't be turning out much aviation gasoline at Balikpapan for Jap Zeros for awhile," reported two squadron leaders, Lieut. Hollis Chase, of Larchmont, N. Y., and Lieut. Donald E. Bone, of Garland, Utah.

Forty bomb hits were counted on the power plant and refraction towers of the 3,000,000-barrel capacity Pandansari refinery by airmen of the "Bomber Barons."

Chutists Strafed

General MacArthur's communique pointed out that the destruction of Balikpapan would curtail "drastically and immediately the enemy's capacity to wage air and naval war and to move essential cargo."

During the sky fighting, parachuting American airmen of one falling Liberator were strafed by Zero machine guns as they drifted down, a spokesman said.

Seven Zeros were shot down; others were damaged.

Huge fires swept the refinery area. Bomb hits were scored on a 2,000-ton ship in the harbor.

Base Not Located

(The takeoff point was not specified but MacArthur is known to have bomber bases in the Schouten Islands off Dutch New Guinea within 1,300 miles of Balikpapan. From his most advanced base at Morotai in the Halmaheras, his planes are less than 1,000 miles away.)

The Japanese sent up medium bombers to fly on the flanks of the unescorted Liberators to provide anti-aircraft batteries with the range. Returning flyers told Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent, "it was the heaviest ack-ack we ever flew through."

Parked Planes Hit

MacArthur also reported a lucrative strike by one navy Liberator at Zamboanga, southern Philippines, Sunday. It destroyed or damaged seven seaplanes, a large flying boat, three parked bombers and a fuel-laden coastal vessel.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communique last night said the Japanese were holding out tenaciously at "Blondy Nose Ridge" on Peleliu and at one isolated point on Angaur, islands in the invaded Palaus. Betraying concern over American use of Peleliu airfield, within bomber range of the Philippines, an enemy plane raided it Sunday but its bombs fell in an adjacent swamp.

Nimitz also reported a 31-ton strike at by-passed Truk by Liberators, two of which were damaged by ack-ack.

Flyers Discover Crocodiles Win a Battle In New Guinea at Night

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE—(AP) On a pocket handkerchief island in a tiny lake fed by one of Dutch New Guinea's longest rivers was stationed a wondering force of three Aussies and seven Americans. The island was on no map, military or civil. It was barely 45 yards wide and 500 long and not more than ten yards of the clearing were fit to walk on. The rest was crocodile-infested swamp.

Corp. Len Walker, an Aussie, detected a strange new note in the noise of the crocodiles. Then he saw in the darkness silhouettes of men in three native canoes. The silhouettes rushed at him, shouting. The shape in front made a vicious sweep at him with a sword. He ducked and the havy blade stuck in the palm trunk beside him.

Walker was shouting now, kicking and flaying with his rifle. He caught a bayonet thrust in the arm and another in the leg, but he managed to keep his feet and parry other thrusts as he backed toward the tents.

Now he heard the familiar chatter of an Owen gun. It was a mad scramble. In the darkness shooting was dangerous—you might hit one of your own men—so it was mostly bayonets and bare hands. Even the Owen gun stopped chattering after those initial bursts.

Then the enemy party withdrew to the coconut palms and began lobbing grenades at the tent. The Aussies and Yanks opened machine guns on the Japanese and forced them toward the water's edge, finally into the lake itself. Their struggles and screaming as the crocodiles went for them was horrible. After ten minutes it was quiet. Even the crocs let up in their jaw clacking.

Corp. Walker counted casualties. Seven of his party were wounded, none fatally, and three had minor scratches. Of the Japanese, six had been killed in the hand-to-hand fighting. One was found badly wounded. One had escaped into the swamp and was heard calling for his comrades. There was none to answer him. The few who had escaped the crocs drowned.

Boating More Dangerous

An Advanced United States Southwest Pacific Air Base, Sept. 23 (AP—Delayed)—Pleasure boating around a Southwest Pacific island air base can be more dangerout, at times, than a bombing mission against a tough target.

So discovered Sergts. Caesar Devita, of Tacoma, Wash., and Herman H. West, Shelburn, Ind., turret gunners on a 13th Air Force B-24 the other day.

Carried Miles Off Shore

Veterans of 10 bombing missions, they went boating in an old belly tank during their day off. The tide caught them and carried them several miles offshore, swept them down the New Guinea coastline and prankishly brought them ashore behind the Japanese lines of a mainland perimeter held by the Americans. They landed late at night, stark naked.

They stumbled down the beach toward American lines for two hours. Fortunately, no Japanese patrols were operating around the beach for without any clothing they were pretty conspicuous in the moonlight.

Presently they stumbled over some barbed wire and immediately a string of lights snapped on—defense measure in the American perimeter clearing. They were hustled inside the lines.

Chichi Jima Shipping Raided

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 4 (AP)—Striking within 615 miles of Tokyo, American Liberators bombed and hit a Japanese cargo ship at Chichi Jima in the

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Bonin Islands while two enemy planes watched but declined to give battle, the navy announced tonight.

The bombers attacked shipping Chichi Jima harbor Monday.

Navy Venturas hit Paramushiro in the Kuriles. Other air raids were reported against Marcus Island, Pagan in the northern Marianas and Jaluit and Maloelap in the Marshalls.

In the invaded Palaus, where marines and soldiers are mopping up on Pelelilu and Angaur, the total enemy dead through Tuesday was given as 10,987, with 9,878 on Peleliu, 1,109 on Angaur.

Seven More Jap Admirals Die

New York, Oct. 4 (AP)—The death of seven more Japanese rear admirals was reported by Tokyo radio today in a broadcast recorded here.

Within the last month Tokyo has reported the death of 19 admirals.

The latest seven were identified as Kanichi Hagihara, Sorokuro Morino, Tosaburo Ogura, Fuji Arimura, Shizuo Akasawa, Ryo Mori and Seiko Miyamoto. The broadcast gave no details of how they died.

"Decisive Battle Due"

In an earlier Tokyo broadcast of a Domei news agency dispatch, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu was quoted as saying the forthcoming battle of the Philippines "will be the greatest and most decisive battle fought" in the Pacific.

The former commander in chief of the Japanese fleet described the issue "not as a mere battle for the Philippines but one which will decide whether Japan can maintain or be cut off from her communication with the vital resources in the southern regions," and would "decide the general war situation."

Sees Series Of Sea Fights

The naval strategist predicted there would be no one great naval engagement but a series of important engagements, determined largely by air power.

Other Japanese broadcasts reported a widespread series of American air raids in the Pacific and claimed the sinking of an Allied submarine. All these reports were without confirmation.

PFC And GI G-Man

With the Americal United States Infantry Division, Southwest Pacific (AP—Delayed)—When a GI Joe of this veteran division uses the initials PFC he doesn't mean private first class. Its his slang for "Personal Friend of the Captain." Another new GI slang expression going the rounds tabs a soldier in the garbage detail a G-man.

CRIPPLED BOMBER BEATS OFF 12 JAPS

A Seventh Army Air Force Base in the Mariannas, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The "Bombs' Lullaby" shouldn't have come back—but she did. It was after she bombed Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, that she ran into trouble.

She came home with her elevator almost useless. There were 400 bullet and shrapnel holes in her, a shell had exploded her auxiliary gasoline tank, one engine was out for landing, a tire on the same side was flat, she carried two dead and one critically wounded crew member.

The "Bombs' Lullaby" had flown through strong flak to dump a bomb load. The plane was flying at high altitude, about 1,000 feet below some light clouds, when a hail of shells and bullets tore into the bomber. Lieut. Robert L. Nelson, the pilot, of 6146 Palmetra street, Brooklyn, saw the tracers and incendiary bullets, but no one saw the twelve attacking Japanese planes immediately.

The tail gunner and a photographer were killed. The left waist gunner was wounded in the head and shoulder. The right waist gunner held open a damaged window with one hand and fired his machine gun with the other.

While the blazing guns of the Bombs' Lullaby kept the Nipponese from coming in for a kill, Lieut. Nelson and his co-pilot kept the plane in formation and Bombs' Lullaby came home to a precarious landing.

BACKS THE ATTACK

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 4—(AP) New Zealand's $40,000,000 victory loan drive has exceeded its goal by a quarter million dollars, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today.

Army Finally Finds An Aleut In Aleutians

An Aleutian Island Base, Oct. 3 (AP)—Until recently thousands of American soldiers and sailors have spent months and years on the Aleutians without seeing a native, or recognizing one if they did see him. All the Aleuts were evacuated early in the war to southeastern Alaska except a few on Attu who were captured by the Japanese.

It took an army special service officer to locate a native Aleut on the Aleutians. He turned out to be Pfc. Ralph Prokopevff, who returned to the islands after being drafted more than two years ago from his home on Atka Island.

Spanish Republic Predicted

Havana, Oct. 4 (AP)—Restoration of the Spanish republic after the war is predicted by Indalecio Prieto, Defense Minister in Spain's last republican Government, here to attend the October 10 inauguration of Ramon Grau San Martin as President of Cuba.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

October 4, 1940—Hitler and Mussolini confer at Fuehrer's armored train at Brenner Pass.

U. S. and Britain Ask Neutrals To Bar Loot of Nazi Leaders

Washington, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The United States and British governments have sent notes to neutral nations requesting that they prevent Axis leaders from retaining their loot or finding safe haven for their wealth in neutral territories.

Reviewing methods by which enemy officials and particularly Nazi leaders have sought to plant wealth for their future use in neutral safety, a State Department statement issued today declared:

"In anticipation of impending defeat, the enemy is increasing these activities in order to salvage his assets and to perpetuate his economic influence abroad and his power and ability to plan future aggrandizement and world domination."

The request for measures against protecting the wealth of "enemy governments and leaders and their collaborators" apparently went to all neutral countries except Argentina.

Officials said that although Argentina is the one nation about which most apprehension has been expressed with respect to future Fascist activities, neither the British nor American request went to Buenos Aires.

Text of Statement.

The text of the American statement:

"On October 2 the Government of the United States requested the neutral governments to institute measures to prevent enemy governments and leaders and their collaborators from retaining their loot under neutral protection and from finding safe haven for their wealth in neutral territories.

"These representations were made in keeping with resolution six of the Bretton Woods conference and were directed at objectives similar to those of the United Nations' declaration of January 5, 1943, with respect to looted property, and the declaration of February 22, 1944, concerning looted gold. Similar representations were made by the British Government.

"The problem of uncovering and disentangling enemy and looted property is one of international character which can be most effectively handled in co-operation with the neutral countries. The enemy has been taking property of occupied countries and their nationals by open looting and plundering, by forcing transfers under duress, and by subtle and complex devices.

"The enemy has often operated through the agencies of public governments to give the cloak of legality to his robbery. The enemy has also been attempting to conceal his assets by passing the chain of ownership and control through occupied and neutral countries.

"In anticipation of impending defeat the enemy is increasing these activities in order to salvage his assets and to perpetuate his economic influence abroad, and his power and ability to plan future aggrandizement and world domination.

"This Government, in presenting its note to the neutrals, indicated that it considered co-operation in this matter to be of 'primary importance to the welfare of occupied nations and to the protection of the lives and property of their nationals and to the peace and security of the post-war world.'"

PLEDGES MORE HELP TO ITALY

Roosevelt Calls U. S. Supply Officers to Map Plans.

Washington, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today summoned a delegation of supply officers from Italy to review measures for preventing civilian hunger, sickness and fear during the coming winter.

Steps are being taken, Mr. Roosevelt said, "to enable the Italian people to throw their full resources into the fight against Germany and Japan."

The President said in his statement:

Measures are now being taken to provide Italy with supplies necessary to prevent civilian hunger, sickness and fear, during the forthcoming winter. Steps are also being taken to restore the damaged transportation and electrical generating facilities of Italy.

"In addition to the substantial quantities of food and clothing which are now being shipped, and have for some time been shipped into Italy, 150,000 tons of wheat and flour are now scheduled for shipment," he continued, "steps are being taken to increase the bread ration. The distribution of food and essential supplies within the country has been seriously impeded by the damage done to the transportation system and the wholesale commandeering of trucks by the enemy. To meet this emergency need it is planned to send 1,700 additional trucks to Italy."

The aid which the Allies have already given to Italy has been substantial," the President pointed out. "Since the invasion of Sicily to the end of this year, 2,300,000 long tons of civilian supplies will have been shipped to Italy. Of this total, 1,107,000 tons were food and the balance consisted of coal, fertilizer, seeds, medical and sanitary supplies and clothing."

NEW BLOWS DUE AGAINST JAPAN

Washington, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Signs multiplied today that the Navy is getting set for new blows against Japan, possibly with Admiral Ernest J. King stepping personally into the campaign.

The Navy, following the disclosure of a West Coast meeting by its top-ranking chiefs, announced a shift of Washington command that will give Admiral King a chance to spend more time in war zones. Friends say the fleet commander in chief will welcome this opportunity.

It came in creation of the new office of deputy commander in chief, a position which the Navy said was made necessary by the size of the fleet—now the largest in world history.

With Vice-Admiral R. S. Edwards serving as his second in command, Admiral King will be able to shed many of the duties which have required his personal attention.

Strong possibilities exist that, with the war in the Pacific primarily a naval fight and growing in intensity, Admiral King will spend more time closer to the war zones there.

Gives Japs Year After V-E Day

Washington, Oct. 4 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, predicted today that Japan will be defeated a year after the war in Europe ends and remarked: "Don't worry about China—China will fight on with you."

300,382 Prisoners Of War In U. S. Camps

Washington, Oct. 4 (AP)—The War Department reported today there were 300,382 prisoners of war in the United States on October 1. The total included 248,205 Germans, 51,034 Italians and 1,143 Japanese.

The prisoners are held at 131 base camps and approximately 300 branch camps. The latter house prisoners near work projects.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 192 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 65,594 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 25,906 are reported dead, 25,477 wounded, 9,731 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war. Included in the list today are the following with their next of kin:

Roosevelt Calls Top War Leaders

Washington, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today scheduled a late afternoon meeting with top military commanders, but the White House gave no indication of the purpose of the conference.

On the calling list were Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations; Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Air Forces, and Admiral William D. Leahy, the president's own chief of staff.

Second Witness Refuses to List Backers' Names

Kamp Takes Same Stand

as Rumely, as Latter Surrenders, Posts Bond

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A second witness refused today to give requested information to the House campaign expenditures committee even as Dr. Edward A. Rumely, of New York, who had taken a similar stand, posted bond on a charge of "willful default" of a Congressional subpoena.

Joseph P. Kamp, of New York, subpoenaed as a representative of the Constitutional Educational League, told the committee he would "risk the possible consequences of refusing to supply names of financial contributors to the league.

He contended the league did not engage in political activities and hence did not come within the scope of the committee's activities.

Dr. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constiutional Government, took a similar position earlier in the House committee's investigation when he was asked to supply the names of all contributors of $100 or more to his organization, which publisher Frank Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y., founded in 1937.

Dr. Rumely's action was reported to the district attorney, and a grand jury indicted him. Surrendering today, he was fingerprinted and posted $500 bond for arraignment Oct. 13. Conviction on the charge is punishable by up to one year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

The House committee chairman, Representative Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat, of New Mexico, said Mr. Kamp's action would be considered by the full committee on Saturday.

On the stand, Mr. Kamp complained that two men from Attorney General Francis Biddle's office had come to his New York home to serve the subpoena "when there are any number of United States marshals in New York quite competent to take care of such a minor detail."

Dr. Rumely also was on the witness stand briefly during the day. Under questioning from Chairman Anderson, he said the Committee for Constitutional Government had employed T. R. Ewart, of Dallas, at $10,000 a year as public relations counsel in Texas last year and this year. Mr. Ewart however, was quoted in Dallas as saying: "It's not true. He just made it up."

Dr. Rumely said Mr. Ewart was paid to promote meetings to stimulate interest in the Constitution, but Representative Anderson contended Mr. Ewart was a "press agent" to "eliminate" four Democrats in Congress—Speaker Sam Rayburn, Wright Patman, Lyndon Johnson and Luther Johnson. All four won renomination in this year's primaries.

Poynter Says Dies Group Is Intimidating Press

Press Research Head Attacks It as Hearings Begin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Dies committee was accused today by the head of Press Research, Inc., of applying "Gestapo methods of intimidation to the press."

Nelson Poynter, publisher of the Washington research agency, made the accusation in a statement to reporters as the special House committee began inquiring into distribution of a pamphlet entitled "Special Report No. 1—Dewey," prepared by Mr. Poynter's organization.

Earlier, his managing editor, David Loth, had testified that Press Research, Inc., was not connected with or financed in any way by the National Citizens' Political Action Committee or any political committee. Mr. Poynter said he was a member of the N. C. P. A. C.

The Democratic National Committee has said it used the ninety-five-page pamphlet as "source material." Mr. Loth presented to the Dies committee copies which he said were reprints by the Democratic committee under a cover page caricaturing Governor Dewey thumbing a ride and saying: "Going My Way" to Uncle Sam astride a tank traveling in the opposite direction toward "victory."

Mr. Loth said Press Research, Inc., had given the Democratic committee permission to reprint the pamphlet without charge.

Mr. Poynter declared his organization was a research agency for bona fide newspapers and magazines and derived all of its revenue from "legitimate newspapers and magazines."

OPPOSE INCREASE IN SECURITY TAX

Sen. Vandenberg Urges Freezing of Social Security Tax Rate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) proposed today the freezing of social security payroll taxes at present levels for a fourth year, raising the possibility of another controversy between the Administration and Congress.

Asserting the social security reserve fund will reach an estimated $6,000,000,000 on January 1 and that collections at current levels will meet anticipated payments for the next five years without disturbing it, Vandenberg declared in a statement:

"Under these circumstances, and since every effort next year must be to reduce rather than increase taxes, I shall again ask that the 100 per cent increase in pay-roll taxes and workers be postponed."

The freezing of payroll taxes at one per cent against employers and one per cent against employes was made a part of the tax bill passed early this year over President Roosevelt's veto.

In his veto message, the President wrote:

"The elimination of automatic increases provided in the social security law comes at a time when industry and labor are best able to adjust themselves to such increases."

Unless Congress acts before that time the taxes automatically will be doubled January 1 on 40,000,000 workers and all of their employers, going to two per cent on each.

Vandenberg said that under the "reserve rule" he attributed to Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, contingent reserves need not exceed three times the highest annual expenditures anticipated during the five subsequent years.

The Senator said the present reserve is 12 times the low estimate of possible 1949 expenditures and eight times the highest estimate.

RURAL EDUCATION NEEDS EMPHASIZED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today the federal government should provide financial aid where needed to bring country schools up to the educational level of city school systems, but that such said should "never involve government interference with local administration."

Speaking to a Rural Education Conference at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt said, "frankly, the chief problem of rural education is the problem of dollars and cents" and he added, the basic reason for the variance between rural schools and city schools hinges on the pay for instructors.

"It is not patriotism alone that has taken teachers out of the classrooms," Mr. Roosevelt continued. "Most of them simply can not afford to teach in rural schools."

The President said the gap between educational standards in the richer communities and those in poorer areas is greater now than it was a century ago. He said the gap must be closed "by raising the standards in the poorer communities."

Within one school year after Pearl Harbor, he stated, several thousand rural schools were closed for want of teachers.

"One of the leading farm papers," he asserted, "recently reported that in one agricultural state of the midwest, nearly a third of the teachers in one-room schools are now persons holding only emergency licenses to teach, and nearly 800 schools face this coming school year without a teacher."

Mr. Roosevelt did not say what form federal financial aid should take but specified that it should go "only where it is needed—in communities where farming does not pay, where land values have depreciated through erosion or through flood or drought, where industries have moved away, where transport facilities are inadequate or where electricity is unavailable for power and light."

Petrillo Calls Meeting To Discuss FDR Request

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. — (AP) After two years of trying, the government decided today that it cannot make the American Federation of Musicians sing in harmony with the recording companies, so President Roosevelt asked the union, on a personal basis, to follow Washington's baton.

In a telegram to James Caesar Petrillo, the union's president, Mr. Roosevelt said it would be "your country's gain" if the union would comply with a War Labor board order and drop its ban on making recordings. The WLB order was issued last June 15, and the union has ignored it.

In New York, Petrillo's office announced the federation leader had telegraphed the President that he had called a meeting of the union's international executive board to be held in Chicago Oct. 9, "at which time your request will be given careful consideration."

A spokesman said Petrillo would have no further comment prior to the board meeting.

"Your request that the American Federation of Musicians lift its ban against playing for mechanical reproduction of music for commercial use has been received. It is very gratifying to the American Federation of Musicians that the Director of Economic Stabilization is of the opinion that we are not unduly impeding the war effort, nor are we in violation of any statutory law.

"This opinion vindicates the position which we have taken throughout this entire controversy.

"The importance of this matter of necessity requires me to submit it to the International Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians. Since members of this board reside in various parts of the United States and Canada, it will take at least four days for them to convene.

"I have issued a call for them to meet in Chicago on Monday, Oct. 9 at which time your request will be given careful consideration."

Petrillo told a Senate committee, in January, 1943, that if the President asked that the ban be lifted "the request would be granted."

Mr. Roosevelt's telegram said Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson had decided that the union's non-compliance with the WLB order "is not unduly impeding the war effort.." For the government to act, he noted, the statute requires a finding that a dispute does impede the war effort.

"But this non-compliance may encourage other instances of non-compliance which will impede the war effort," the telegram continued.

"In a country which loves democratic government and loves keen competition under the rules of the game, parties to a dispute should adhere to the decisions of the board even though one of the parties may consider the decision wrong."

Paul W. Kesten, executive vice president of Columbia Broadcasting system, said he was "disappointed and puzzled" by the finding that the dispute does not impede the war effort. "It is a ban not only against commercial transcriptions but against the making of all musical recordings, whether for commercial use, home use, or use by and for our troops," he commented.

The ban originally was issued Aug. 1, 1942. It forbade members of the union to make recordings and Petrillo declared its purpose was to force more use of "live musicians."

In practice, the ban now applies only to Victor, Columbia and the National Broadcasting company's transcription division. The union has made agreements with about 80 other companies.

Frank M. Folsom, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America in charge of the RCA-Victor division, said the latter and the National Broadcasting company's radio recording division were "gratified that President Roosevelt has taken such a strong position," and added:

"We are hopeful that Mr. Petrillo will comply with the President's request and the dispute can be quickly settled to the satisfaction of all concerned."

DEWEY DRAFTING NEW APPEALS FOR INDEPENDENT VOTE

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—(AP) Indications that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey planned to direct larger share of his presidential campaign appeals toward the so-called "independent" voters developed today as the Republican nominee labored on an address scheduled for Charleston, W. Va., Saturday night.

Ready to reply to any attacks President Roosevelt may make in a radio talk tomorrow night, Dewey huddled with Elliott V. Bell, his chief assistant in speech-writing.

Although lacking any inkling of what the President will say in his broadcast, most of the Dewey camp leaders appeared to believe the phase of the campaign represented by Mr. Roosevelt's attack Sept. 23 on the G.O.P., and Dewey's vigorous retort at Oklahoma City, may have ended.

To Visit Vital States

One close adviser, who preferred not to be quoted by name, said that barring unexpected developments, the Governor probably would spend a major share of his efforts until Nov. 7 attempting to convince undecided voters in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and others with large electoral totals that the time had arrived for a change in administration.

As this adviser analyzed the Republican campaign thus far Dewey's appeals in speeches and conferences on his swing to the West Coast and back were geared primarily toward the "independent" vote. He said the Oklahoma City talk appeared to have served as a stimulant to G.O.P. campaign workers besides offering the nominee's answers to the President's statements.

With the idea of taking advantage of developments as they occur, Dewey and his advisers are keeping his speaking dates for the remainder of the campaign subject to change.

Talks Planned in Mid-West

In New York, the Republican National committee announced Oct. 24 had been set for Minneapolis and the following day for Chicago. James C. Hagerty, the governor's executive assistant, said tentative arrangements had been made for Dewey to go to Boston Nov. 1.

Hagerty said Dewey would not go to St. Louis Oct. 12, contrary to previous reports, and there seemed to be doubt the nominee would revisit Missouri. He went to St. Louis for a Republican governor's conference early in the campaign and made train-platform appearances at Monnet and Springfield on his cross-country tour.

Under present plans, Dewey will leave Friday for Charleston. His special train will make a brief operating stop in Washington early Saturday. He plans to leave Charleston immediately after the address, arriving in New York city Sunday.

Bishop Oldham Reaches England

Albany, Oct. 4 (A. P.)—The Right Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, bishop of Albany, arrived in England yesterday with two other members of an Episcopal mission to American troops overseas, his wife was advised today.

Accompanying Bishop Oldham

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on the flight were the Right Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, bishop of Southern Ohio, and the Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, New York city.

30 ARE INDICTED IN PHILADELPHIA STRIKE INQUIRY

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—(AP) A Federal grand jury indicting 30 men in connection with Philadelphia's six-day transportation strike in August, observed today that, "we have made a long step away from the company union which might, with the right motivation on both sides, have seemed the ideal method of relations in our industrial life."

After saying that there had been strife between four different labor organizations among Philadelphia Transportation company employes, "but chiefly between members of the former employes union of the new Transport Workers Union (C.I.O.), the jury's report added:

"We are interested also to raise the question whether our country can safely afford to leave wide open the way for a great organization to develop in the United States a strong central power and government reaching its tentacles into every community of any size in the land and in its principles of action seemingly subversive of the principles first declared and later constituted in this city of Philadelphia as the basis of the life and government of our great republic."

While the report stated that, "so far as there was flame or fire in the strike, the chief fuel therefore came from resentment over the upgrading of negroes to 'platform' positions," it added that "the great majority of the employes were not interested to strike on this basis."

The list of 30 men named in the single indictment, all employes of the PTC, was headed by the names of James H. McMenamin, William C. Dixey, Jr., Frank P. Carney and Frank Anthony Thompson, who were arrested during the strike on charges of violating the War Labor Dispute act, the same charge as that in the indictment.

In the section dealing with strife between the unions, the jurors stated that "union feeling was rampant among the leaders. This included members of the new 'bargaining agent.' (T.W.U.)

"The intense drive for members, the fact that election of officers had not been held, the loss of initiative in deciding local problems, the taking of orders from a so-called international officer x x x, the large increase in dues, the failure at the time to see any benefits from the new contract, the impression that the 'no discrimination' clause of the C.I.O. was based more on desire for members and income than on good will toward the negroes—each of these had its part in the spirit manifested in the strike."

Mrs. Marian C. Scott, wife of Rep. Hugh D. Scott (R.-Pa.) and a member of the grand jury, said in an interview after the findings had been presented that, in her opinion, the "C.I.O. and the government directive (for the upgrading of negro employes) caused the strike."

Mrs. Scott said she agreed with the principles embodied in the upgrading directive, which was issued by the President's Fair Employment Practices committee, but thought the FEPC could have handled the situation differently.

"The lower you go in the social scale, the more prejudice there is," she said, without explaining the remark. She suggested that the FEPC directive might have been withdrawn or suspended temporarily after the strike developed.

"The only fault I find with the Transport Workers union," she said, "is in its domination by international officers or by those who are dominated by international officers."

NEW VICTORY SHIP IN GRUELLING TEST

ABOARD S.S. FREDERICK VICTORY, CHESAPEAKE BAY, Oct. 4 — (AP) Relaxing censorship for the first time, the Maritime of this Victory ship today — the first vessel of its type constructed on the Atlantic coast — during a gruelling 11-hour trial run from Baltimore.

Faster than its smaller brother, the famed Liberty ship, the Frederick Victory is expected to be turned over to the commission and placed in service soon, less than a month after it was launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield yard.

Under the critical eyes of the trial board, the 7,612 gross ton cargo ship first was sent at full speed for two hours, during which it was steered through a measured mile course both north and southbound.

Its normal speed is 16 knots. This compares with an 11-knot speed for the slower, less sturdily constructed Liberty ship.

The 455-foot oil-burning vessel is powered by a steam turbine engine, which generates 6,000 horsepower, compared with 2,500 horsepower for the 441-foot Liberty ship and has three decks, one more than the liberty.

Evidence that it is built for permanency are the comfortably finished quarters for a merchant and navy crew of 80, officers' and crews' mess in the modernistic style of your favorite lunch room.

STRIKERS DELAY RETURN TO WORK VOTE IN DETROIT

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50,000 War Plane Workers Kept from Jobs by Strike of 6,000.

CLASH ON WAGES

Union Officials Urge Men to Return to Jobs Pending Settlement.

DETROIT, Oct. 4—(AP) Maintenance workers whose strike made an estimated 50,000 Detroit area war plant employes idle today adjourned a stormy mass meeting tonight without taking any action to end the stoppage.

A plane bearing six representatives of the union who appeared before the National War Labor board in Washington was grounded in Pittsburgh and another plane bringing three high officials of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) from Atlantic City with back-to-work pleas also encountered delay.

When it became apparent that neither plane would arrive before midnight, the maintenance workers voted to adjourn the meeting, at which both parties were to have appeared, until tomorrow morning.

The strike directly involved approximately 6,000 maintenance men.

The stoppage begun despite pleas of International United Automobile Workers (CIO) officers that it be deferred pending a scheduled hearing with the WLB, closed nine factories and slowed down production in 15 others.

The strikers, included among the 38,000 members of the maintenance, Construction and Powerhouse council, UAW - CIO, voted Monday to quit work in 300 Detroit area war plants but were instructed to remain at work after the WLB advised UAW international officers it would "take no action under the duress of a strike threat."

The maintenance men are skilled and semi-skilled workers, including millwrights, steamfitters, tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, welders, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, machine repair men and other related trade workers.

Keep Production Lines Running

They perform no production jobs but they keep production lines and equipment in running condition.

As a council committee arrived in Washington today seeking a hearing before the WLB, the government agency advised it there could be no discussion of the maintenance workers complaints while the strike was in progress.

The factories closed by the strike included six units of the Briggs manufacturing company, one Chrysler corporation plant and two factories of the Kelsey-Hayes wheel company. Among factories where production was maintained although maintenance workers left their jobs were the Detroit Naval Ordnance arsenal operated by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company; the Chrysler Detroit Tank Arsenal; the Packard Motor Car company; Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation; Continental Motors Corporation, and several others.

Although a spokesman for Briggs and Chrysler earlier reported the Briggs Connor avenue plant and the Wyoming avenue De Soto plant of Chrysler Corporation closed this morning, they were operating on a restricted basis this afternoon.

The maintenance, construction and powerhouse council demanded a WLB fact-finding panel to investigate the entire wage structure of their craft which they maintain is not as high as that of AFL members engaged in the same type of work.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 70,000 workers were idle last night as new labor disputes slowed the nation's production of war materials, coal and flour.

The largest work stoppage occurred at Detroit where a strike by 6,000 maintenance workers in nine plants forced 50,000 other workers into idleness. The walkout, begun despite pleas of International United Automobile Workers (CIO) officers that it be deferred pending a scheduled hearing by the WLB over the wage dispute.

At Paterson, N. J., the Wright Aeronautical Corporation sent home 8,000 workers on all shifts at the company's Wood-Ridge plant as the result of a walkout of supervisory employes who are members of an independent union.

The company said the workers were sent home because there was "no adequate supervision" at the plant. These workers, the company said, would be recalled as soon as there was supervision available in the plant.

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In Washington the WLB termed the work stoppage "a violation of labor's no-strike pledge" and ordered the supervisory employes to return to their jobs.

At Akron, Ohio, a work stoppage of an estimated 1,000 workers threatened production of heavy duty and passenger car tires at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber company's Plant No. 1. Paul W. Fuller, U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, said the stoppage menaced production of 5,000 workers and eventually would impair operations in other Goodyear plants if it continued.

Fuller said the dispute started among a four-man mixer crew that objected Monday night to remixing old stock.

In Pennsylvania 2,200 miners in three Bethlehem Steel Corporation mines were out because of a local grievance. The men at one pit refused to work with the weigh boss who they said refused to join the supervisors' union. Employes in two other pits went out in sympathy.

Production of flour was halted in seven Kansas City mills as approximately 1,000 workers remained away from their jobs. J. A. Leveridge, district vice-president of the flour, feed and cereal Union (AFL), said the seven companies involved declined to negotiate a contract until the strikers return to work.

BRICKER DEMANDS STRAIGHT TALK ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker, appealing for a "sincere, straightforward and truthful" political campaign, told a nationwide radio audience tonight:

"Cynicism, innuendo, flippant remarks, evasion and synthetic humor have no part in this wartime campaign."

The Republican candidate for Vice President, speaking from Kiel auditorium, after attending the opening game of the world series, added in a text released by his campaign staff:

"Our sons are pressing the fight for freedom around the world. Many of them are suffering the agonies of death and disease. We owe it to them and to ourselves to conduct this campaign with the same devotion to duty and high spiritual purpose that they are showing on the field of battle."

The Ohio governor referred to the Sept. 23 speech of President Roosevelt for the first time with these words:

"It was a speech of evasion, of name-calling, of muddled humor. He tried to laugh off the confusion, incompetence, waste and bungling of the New Deal."

Bricker declared that "nothing could do more to strengthen the faith of the American people in representative government now than a sincere, straightforward and truthful campaign."

He remarked that campaign promises on both sides should be interpreted in "the light of experience" and tested "by the integrity of the candidates."

Then he stated the "New Deal" had risen to power by "granting special favors to special groups"; by setting "class against class"; by playing "minority groups for their political support."

Raising the question of motives, he said "I do not condemn the New Deal for promising American mothers and fathers that their sons would not fight on foreign soil, and then sending them abroad when America was so viciously attacked."

But, Bricker continued, "I do condemn the President of the United States for making such a promise when he knew that it likely could not be kept and that he was making it to secure votes."

BALL UNCHANGED ON DEWEY STAND

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4—(AP) Senator Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota Republican, in a speech tonight over KSTP, declared that "I meant what I said" when he announced he was unable at this time to campaign for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President.

"I cannot forget that 25 years ago the League of Nations was sabotaged and killed by public officials who claimed to be for its general outline and purposes, but who fought every specific authority needed to make it effective," Ball asserted.

He declared that neither of the two presidential candidates had clearly stated his position as yet on what Ball said he considers two of the main questions involved in preventing future wars: "The demand that all peace settlements be completed before the United States should join an international security organization;" and the demand that Congress have the right to pass on decisions of a "world security council that a case of military aggression exists."

Senator Ball said in a statement last week that Dewey "has not as yet convinced me that his own convictions on this foreign policy) issue are so strong that he would fight vigorously for a foreign policy which will offer real hope of preventing World War III against the inevitable opposition to such a policy."

Senator Ball said that he regretted the issue of America's foreign policy could not be kept bi-partisan or non-partisan and he praised Dewey for joining Secretary Hull in maintaining a bi-partisan approach to the problem of forming an international security organization to guard against future wars.

"But," he added, "my desire to keep the issue non-partisan does not blind me to the fact that it is and of necessity must be a political issue. It is a political issue because the convictions and attitudes on it of the President and the congressmen and senators elected this fall will in the final analysis determine whether or not the United States will join an effective world security organization.

"Without the United States in it, such an organization cannot hope to succeed."

Bradley's Home Town Sends GI's Cigarettes

Moberly, Mo., Oct. 4 (AP)—Cigarettes weren't so scarce in Moberly,

f all.

lthough smokers have been inting the stores looking for garettes recently, residents dug nto humidors today and pulled out 1,500 packs to be sent overseas. They responded to a plea by the Victory Chorus, organization preparing Christmas boxes for the soldiers. Incidentally, it confidently expects another 1,500 packs by the week end.

No. 1 Christmas box, naturally, goes to Moberly's No. 1 soldier, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

ARAB FINDS NEW USE FOR SHAVING CREAM

Butte, Mont., Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Lieut. C. A. McEver of San Antonio, Tex., an Army flier, asked to describe the outstanding incident of his Army career, replied:

"Once in French Morocco I watched an Arab on a tram. He was eating a K-ration biscuit sandwich—with a tube of of American shaving cream as a spread."

WAC Sisters In Italy Want U. S. Spaghetti

El Monte, Cal., Oct. 4 (AP)—Mrs. I. H. Mallory says she'll fill the request of her two WAC daughters, Sergeant Dorothy and Private Eileen Mallory, stationed in Italy.

They asked that their Christmas packages from home include spaghetti.

SAYS FILIPINOS WON'T FIGHT U. S.

San Francisco, Oct. 4 (A. P.). Filipinos won't take up arms against American troops when they invade the islands, a Japanese broadcast indicated today.

Domei news agency quoted Joe P. Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines, as saying that he could not allow "the remnant of Filipino manhood to be decimated on the battlefield and by disease or to take up arms and fight in this war."

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said Laurel reiterated his stand against conscription although otherwise promising co-operation to the Japanese.

Court Turns Down Appeal By Bridges

San Francisco, Oct. 4 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has denied a rehearing to Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader under order of deportation to Australia, who seeks to remain in this country by *habeas corpus* proceedings.

The action clears the way for Bridges' attorneys to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Last June 26 the Circuit Court here affirmed the decision of a Federal District Court denying the labor leader's petition for a *habeas corpus* writ after he was ordered deported by Attorney General Francis Biddle. Biddle held he was a member of the Communist party, which teaches "violent overthrow of the United States Government." Bridges denies he is or has been a Communist.

Bridges is at liberty on $3,000 bail.

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ROOSEVELT TALKS TO PARTY TONIGHT

President to Address Democratic Workers at 10; Rail Unions Back Him.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Roosevelt, on the eve of his second fourth-term campaign speech, yesterday was pledged support for reelection by officers of a group of railroad unions and the International Ladies Garment Workers (A.F.L.).

The Chief Executive speaks tonight at 10 p.m. (E.W.T.) to party workers by radio from Washington.

Continuing a series of labor conferences begun last week, Mr. Roosevelt met with leaders of railroad brotherhoods and rail unions. Afterward, George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, said the union officials "assured the President that the railroad men are still for him and we are going to do the best we can to reelect him."

With Harrison were D. B. Robertson, Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers; H. W. Fraser, conductors; Elmer E. Milliman, maintenance of way men, and Harvey Brown, International Association of Machinists. Daniel J. Tobin, head of the International Teamsters Union (A.F.L.), was present. White House officials said Brotherhood of Trainmen representatives would be received later.

Earlier, David Dubinsky, head of the Ladies Garment Workers and vice chairman of the Liberal party in New York, left a White House conference telling reporters he was convinced the President will carry New York state.

"I'm not worried about the election, but we want to make sure," Dubinsky said, after asking the President's aid in getting his running mate, Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, and Vice President Wallace to address a Liberal party rally in New York Oct. 31.

Dubinsky said he believed the Liberal party, which broke away from the American Labor party last Spring, has an excellent chance to bring supporters of Wendell L. Willkie into the fourth-term camp. The party is backing the Roosevelt-Truman electors in New York.

President Roosevelt will speak for about 20 minutes tonight. On the same half-hour program will be Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan and Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, assistant chairman of the National committee.

One party worker in each of 125,000 voting districts throughout the country has been asked to invite 10 persons to his home to hear the broadcast. After the speech, each of the listeners will be furnished a list of registered voters and asked to get these voters to the polls on Election day.

AND THAT SIR ARCHIBALD JOHN CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S.S.R., WAS EXPECTED TO GO TO LONDON NEXT WEEK ON A BRIEF LEAVE WHICH PREVIOUSLY WAS POSTPONED.

MIKOLAJCZYK IS ACCEPTABLE TO ALL SIDES, BUT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS EXILED GOVERNMENT.

6424PEW

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ADD LONDON XX RUSSIANS

ADMIRAL SIR BERTRAM RAMSAY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED NAVAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, WAS AWARDED THE ORDER OF USHAKOV, FIRST CLASS, HIGHEST AWARD FOR NAVAL MEN OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION.

GEN. CLARK WAS CITED FOR HIS "OUTSTANDING MILITARY WORK IN THE LEADERSHIP OF MILITARY OPERATIONS OF ALLIED TROOPS IN ITALY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY."

ADD LONDON -(KRASICHKE) XX SUPERIORITY

AS QUOTED BY DNB, GOEBBELS TOLD WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LABORING ON WEST FRONT DEFENSES THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIES WERE HARBORING A GREAT ILLUSION IF THEY THOUGHT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD SHOW THEM SYMPATHY.

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GOEBBELS DENOUNCED SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU FOR PROPOSING TO "TURN INDUSTRIAL GERMANY INTO A VAST POTATO FIELD," AND CALLED GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ORDERS TO THE GERMAN POPULACE TO OBEY INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT "THE IMPERTINENT ARROGANCE OF A RENEGADE."

P601PEW

ADD LONDON -(SINGLETON) XX CROSS

INDICATING THERE WAS LITTLE HOPE THAT THE POLES WOULD FORM A ANY COALITION GOVERNMENT AT PRESENT, A MOSCOW DITCH SAID A SECOND TRIP TO MOSCOW BY PREMIER MIKOLAJCZYK HAD NOT YET BEEN ARRANGED

THE ALLIED INVASION COMMANDERS WERE HONORED FOR "FORCING THE CHANNEL AND X X X INFLICTING A HEAVY DEFEAT ON THE GERMAN ARMY."

THE ORDER OF SUVOROV, SECOND CLASS, WAS AWARDED TO MAJ. GEN. J.LAWTON COLLINS, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.SEVENTH CORPS, AND MAJ. GEN. LEONARD T.GEROW, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.FIFTH CORPS.

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FA9PEW

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS, CAPITALIZING ON THE COLLAPSE OF RESISTANCE WITHIN WARSAW IN THEIR CAMPAIGN TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN THE ALLIES, SAID TODAY THAT MOSCOW HAD WELCOMED THE POLISH DISASTER BECAUSE IT REGARDED THE PATRIOT UPRISING AS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POLISH EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, FOR ITS PART," SAID A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, "HAS NOW COMPLETELY ABANDONED ITS POLISH GUESTS AND REGARDS THEIR LIQUIDATION AS COMPLETE."

THE AGENCY SAID WARSAW SHOULD PROVE A LESSON TO ALL THOSE "STILL INCLINED TO LEND EARS TO THE TUNES OF AGITATION PLAYED BY THE WESTERN PLUTOCRACIES AND BY THE KREMLIN."

THE COMMUNIST LONDON DAILY WORKER, MEANWHILE, BLUNTLY ASSERTED THAT "IN THE CASE OF WARSAW, THE WORLD HAS WITNESSED NOT ONLY A TERRIBLE MILITARY ERROR BUT ALSO A FOUL POLITICAL INTRIGUE AIMED AT THE SOLIDARITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN WHICH THE LIVES OF THE INSURGENTS WERE MERE PAWNS IN THE GAME."

IT ACCUSED LONDON POLISH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS OF POURING FORTH "A STREAM OF ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA AIMED TO CONVEY THE IMPRESSION THAT THE RED ARMY HAD LEFT WARSAW IN THE LURCH" AND MAINTAINED THAT THE "DANGER TO ALLIED UNITY WILL NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, A CENTER OF MISCHIEF AND EVIL INTRIGUE, IS FINALLY WOUND UP."

THE PAPER SUGGESTED THE "BEST MEMBERS" OF THE GOVERNMENT JOIN THE SOVIET-SPONSORED NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE AND THAT THE OTHERS "SEEK THE OBLIVION TO WHICH THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN LONG AGO CONSIGNED."

KK639AEW

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-A 48-HOUR TRUCE IN FIGHTING FOR THE BESIEGED GERMAN-HELD PORT OF DUNKERQUE STARTED AT 6 A.M. TODAY, REUTERS REPORTED IN A FRONTLINE DISPATCH.

THE DISPATCH, FROM THE ALLIED 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, CONFIRMED AN EARLIER GERMAN RADIO REPORT WHICH SAID THE TRUCE HAD BEEN ARRANGED BETWEEN THE GERMAN GARRISON AND THE COMMANDER OF THE ATTACKING CANADIANS TO ALLOW EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM THE CITY.

(NO PICKUP)

MK710AEW

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LONDON, OCT. 4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TONIGHT TO BE CONTEMPLATING CREATION OF A MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION TO DIRECT GREAT BRITAIN'S BID FOR POSTWAR AIR TRANSPORT BUSINESS.

PARLIAMENTARY SOURCES SAID THE PRIME MINISTER HAD DECIDED TO TAKE COMMERCIAL AVIATION FROM CONTROL OF THE AIR MINISTRY -- A MILITARY ORGANIZATION -- AND GRADUATE IT TO FULL CABINET RANK ON ITS OWN. THIS LONG HAS BEEN SOUGHT BY POWERFUL BRITISH INTERESTS WHICH ARE FEARFUL THAT BRITAIN'S AVIATION MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPETE WITH AMERICAN COMPANIES AFTER THE WAR.

FA756PEW

LONDON, OCT.4-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICERS AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT NOW ARE IN TRIPOLITSA ON THE PELOPONNESUS OF THE GREEK MAINLAND AND GERMAN SECURITY BATTALIONS THERE HAVE SURRENDERED WITHOUT A CLASH, THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN LONDON ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

ALL GREEK PARTISAN UNITS ON THE PENINSULA HAVE SWORN OBEDIENCE TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD CROSSED TO THE GREEK MAIN AND AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND OF KYTHERA, FIVE AND A HALF MILES OFFSHORE.

B550PEW

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO HAVE SERVED THREE YEARS OR MORE IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAVE SWAMPED ARMY AUTHORITIES WITH APPLICATIONS FOR HOME LEAVE SO THEY CAN START FAMILIES.

WAR MINISTER SIR JAMES GRIGG TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THE TOTAL HAD REACHED "AN UNMANAGEABLE NUMBER."

THE ORDER WAS AMENDED TO LIMIT THE LEAVES TO CASES WHERE WIVES WERE OVER 35, CHILDLESS AND DESIROUS AND CAPABLE OF BEARING CHILDREN.

M537AEW

LONDON, OCT. 4-(AP)-SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, DECLARED TODAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD NEVER RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD AS SUCH, BUT PLEDGED THAT SHE WOULD JOIN WITH THE UNITED STATES IN SEEKING TO ELIMINATE "ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE."

HE ANNOUNCED ALSO AT A LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON THAT ENGLAND, IN THE FIFTH AND MOST FINANCIALLY COSTLY YEAR OF THE WAR, HAD MET A HIGHER PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE OUT OF CURRENT TAX REVEN[illegible]AN IN ANY OF THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS.

"OUR EXTERNAL DEBTS DO NOT FILL ME WITH DISMAY," HE SAID, "ALTHOUGH I WOULD NOT LIKE TO CONTEMPLATE WHAT THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN BUT FOR THAT FINANCIAL MIRACLE 'LEND-LEASE' AND THE MOST GENEROUS WAR CONTRIBUTIONS OF CANADA."

SIR JOHN ASSERTED ENGLAND WAS NOT BOUND BY THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE AGREEMENT, BUT ADDED THAT IF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FINANCIALLY IMPORTANT COUNTRIES ACCEPTED IT THEN "WE MUST NOT REJECT IT LIGHTLY."

"I AM TOLD," HE SAID, "THAT THE BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE MEANS A RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD. I DOUBT WHETHER THOSE CRITICS WHO USE THE WORDS 'GOLD STANDARD' AS A TERM OF OPPROBRIUM ALWAYS HAVE A PERFECTLY CLEAR IDEA OF WHAT THEY MEAN, BUT PERHAPS ONE CAN ASSUME THAT WHAT THEY ARE THINKING OF IS A SYSTEM UNDER WHICH THE EXTERNAL VALUE OF STERLING WAS FIXED AND THE INTERNAL CREDIT POLICY WAS MADE SUBSERVIENT TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THAT

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POLICY.
"TO THAT SYSTEM, IF IT EVER EXISTED IS SUCH A CRUDE FORM, WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO RETURN. I HAVE NOT MINCED MY WORDS ABOUT THAT IN PARLIAMENT."
ENGLAND'S TREASURY CHIEF SAID HE WAS "UNIMPRESSED BY THE LOOSE CRITICISM THAT BY ACCEPTING THE PLAN WE SHALL HAVE RETURNED TO THE GOLD STANDARD, IN THE SENSE OF PUTTING OUR POLICY UNDER THE DICTATION OF OTHERS."
REFERRING TO WHAT HE CALLED THE MASTER AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES "UNDER WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED ASSISTANCE IN PRODIGIOUS AMOUNT," HE SAID ENGLAND HAD AGREED "TO WORK FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE."
"THE ONLY QUALIFICATION WAS CONCERNED WITH IMPERIAL PREFERENCES," HE ADDED. WE ARE BOUND BY THIS AGREEMENT AND INTEND TO HONOR IT."
GH1PEW

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LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 5-(AP)-GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN NORTHERN SPAIN WAS REPORTED EARLY TODAY BY THE DEGAULLE-SPONSORED TOULOUSE RADIO.
EVEN AS THE FALANGIST PARTY ORGAN ARRIBA WARNED THAT SPAIN WOULD NOT "TOLERATE" THREATS AND INSULTS OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN ELEMENTS INCORPORATED IN THE FRENCH MAQUIS ON THE FRONTIER, A TOULOUSE BROADCAST SAID THE FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER AT ANDORRA HAD BEEN CLOSED BY SPANISH AUTHORITIES -- "ACCORDING TO REPORTS AS A RESULT OF THE GREAT EXTENT OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN NORTHERN SPAIN."
THE BROADCAST, HEARD IN LONDON BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, DID NOT ELABORATE ON THE FACTIONS ENGAGED IN THE FIGHTING.
FA1032PEW

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST SAID TONIGHT MARSHAL STALIN RRECEIVED U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERILL HARRIMAN TODAY "ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE FIRST PROTOCAL ON LEASE-LEND DELIVERIES TO THE SOVIET UNION."
THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN PRESENTED TO STALIN A BUST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
SN1205AEW

LONDON, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV MINISTRY OF SUPPLY IN LONDON ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ~~XH~~ YUGOSLAVIA STILL WAS REPRESENTED ON THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS STILL WERE GOING ON FOR SUPPLIES TO BE SENT INT ~~XH~~ THE COUNTRY.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S BROADCAST REFUSAL TO ACCEPT UNRRA AID APPLIED ONLY TO PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS FOR A SIX-MONTHS STOPGAP ASSISTANCE WHICH HAD BEEN DISCUSSED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND MARSHAL TITO'S LIBERATION ARMY HAD REPRESENTATIVES AT BARI, ITALY, TO NEGOTIATE WITH INTER-ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

SRETEN VUKOSAVLJEVIC, THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY, NOW HAS BEEN JOINED BY ~~XXXXX~~ TITO'S ARMY AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES AND ALL ARE AGREED ON THE NEED FOR UNRRA HELP, THE MINISTRY SAID.

APL/0220B/MP-540PEW

london, ~~xxx~~ wednesday, oct. 4-(ap)-~~m~~apping information

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or the western front:

extend an arrow north of turnhout two miles into holland;

n arrow northeast of antwerp at merxem piercing the siegfried line

ast of ubach; ~~xxxx~~ a thrust into the parroy forest northeast of

uneville; a spear toward belfort at ronchamp, 10 miles west.

pl hcowans 00310 jb 1034pew

PEW JK IF

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-AIR BRIEFS:

THOUGH OUT OF BOMBS AND AMMUNITION, PILOTS OF A THUNDERBOLT SQUADRON RECENTLY SHIELDED AN AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMN FROM ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

MAJ.CLAY TICE, JR., 350 N. 16TH ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ., HAS DECIDED TO TAKE HIS OUTFIT HOME AFTER BUZZING THE GERMAN GUN POSITION INTO HIDING.

"EVEN IF YOU ARE LOW ON AMMUNITION STICK AROUND," THE TANK COMMANDER RADIOED. "THEY WONT WANT TO FIRE AND GIVE YOU THEIR POSITION."

TICE AND HIS MEN STAYED UNTIL THEY GOT LOW ON GAS. THE GERMAN ARTILLERY BATTERY WAS SILENT ALL THE WHILE.

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--DASH--

A SINGLE SEATER FIGHTER BOMBER HERE CRAMMED FIVE PASSENGERS ABOARD AND TOOK THEM TO FRANCE. THE CRAMPED RIDE THUMBERS WERE COL. ARTHUR G.SALISBURY OF SEDALIA, MO., AND THREE ENGLISHMEN. THE PILOT, LT.COL.EDWIN S.CHICKERING, OF OIL CITY, PA., HELD SALISBURY ON HIS LAP.

--DASH--

2ND LT.ROBERT L.DAWN, 433 COLLINGWOOD ST., SAN FRANCISCO, REALLY HAS A DRAG WITH HIS LAUNDRESS. DAWN IS NOW STATIONED AT A FORMER LUFTWAFFE FIELD WHERE HE WAS ONCE SHOT DOWN AND HIDDEN BY A FRENCH LAUNDRESS WHO IS NOW ACTING IN THAT CAPACITY FOR HIS OUTFIT.

--DASH--

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CAPT.RAYMOND P.TEMPLIN OF JACKSONVILLE, ILL., IS A SOUVENIR HUNTER WITH A PURPOSE. HIS TAKE NOW INCLUDES A GERMAN DENTAL SURGEONS KIT OF FORCEPS, SPATULAS, DRILLS, BRUSHES AND ORAL GEAR. BACK IN JACKSONVILLE TEMPLIN IS THE TOWN'S DENTIST.

--DASH--

A THUNDERBOLT PILOT WITH THE NINTH AIRFORCE HAD ONE OF HIS OWN BULLETS "THROWN BACK AT HIM" THE OTHER DAY. LT.VERE L.WYCKOFF OF DECATUR, ILL., WAS STRAFING A TANK WHEN ONE OF THE BULLETS FROM HIS MACHINE GUNS RICCOCHETED OFF THE GERMAN ARMORED VEHICLE AND SMASHED HIS REAR VIEW MIRROR.

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MK118AEW

RIMBERG--SECOND ADD FIRST ARMY (BY WHITEHEAD-A160)

X X X ON THE WALL.

THE GERMAN TROOPS ARE MOSTLY SECOND RATE SOLDIERS, HURRIEDLY ORGANIZED. ONE PRISONER SAID HE WAS A BAKER UNTIL TWO WEEKS AGO, WHEN HE WAS PUT IN UNIFORM, GIVEN A GUN AND ORDERED INTO A PILLBOX.

"THEY ARE PRETTY RAGGED OUTFITS, BUT THE HAVE GOOD OFFICERS," SAID LT.COL.HAROLD HASSENFELT, OCONTO, WIS.

THE GERMANS ARE FEEDING RESERVES IN PIECEMEAL AND TEIR ATTACKS, WHILE VICIOUS AND DETERMINED, HAVE HAD ONLY A NUISANCE VALUE.

IN THE BASEMENT OF A BATTERED HOUSE CAPT.OSCAR STONESIFER, 2202 NORTH FIFTH ST., HARRISBURG, PA., SAT AT A MAP.

"THEY SHELLED HELL OUT OF THIS TOWN LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING," HE SAID, "SO I FIGURED IT WAS SAFER DOWN HERE."

POINTING TO HIS MAP HE SAID:

"OVER HERE THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO INCH FORWARD, BUT THEY HAVEN'T GOT A SNOWBALL'S CHANCE IN HELL. SOME OF THOSE TROOPS ARE 50 AND 55 YEARS OLD AND THEIR EYESIGHT IS SO BAD THEY HAVE TO HOLD

THEIR PAYBOOKS UP CLOSE TO THEIR EYES BEFORE THEY CAN SEE THE PRINT. A LOT OF THEM ARE VERY YOUNG. BUT THEIR EQUIPMENT LOOKS GOOD AND THEY ARE NOT SO RAGGED AS THEY WERE IN NORMANDY."

G129PEW

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ADD CANADIAN 1ST ARMY - (GROUND) XX CELLS

DUNKERQUE, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF LILLE, HAD A NORMAL PEACETIME POPULATION OF 35,000. IN PEACE, ITS PORT COULD ACCOMODATE VESSELS UP TO 16,000 TONS DRAWING 32 1/2 FEET OF WATER.

MT932AEW

ADD PARIS XX CELLS

MAJ. ROBERT C.HARDIN OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, IOWA CITY, IA., SENIOR CONSULTANT IN BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SAID THE ARMY BEGAN FLYING BLOOD FROM THE UNITED STATES IN AUGUST, AND NOW 60 PER CENT COMES FROM THERE.

FA958PEW

BEFORE FORT DRIANT, 4:55 P.M., OCT.4-(AP)-U.S.THIRD ARMY TROOPS CLUNG TO BITTERLY WON SURFACE POSITIONS AT FORT DRIANT LATE TODAY WITH THE GERMANS BATTLING DESPERATELY TO KEEP THIS MAIN BASTION BEFORE METZ. THE GERMAN OPPOSITION WAS RISING IN VIOLENCE. (CAPTURE OF THE FORT HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED AT SUPREME INVASION HEADQUARTERS FOUR HOURS BEFORE THIS DISPATCH WAS FILED).

B1216PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS OCT 4-(AP)-LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' U.S.FIRST ARMY TROOPS THRUST FARTHER INTO GERMANY'S DEFENSES BACKSTOPPING THE SIEGFRIED LINE NORTHEAST OF AACHEN TODAY. THE NAZIS LIGHTLY COUNTERATTACKED IN TWO SECTORS.

THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE TOWARD THE RHINE CONTINUED TO GAIN IN ITS THIRD DAY.

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THE GERMAN ARMY IS REFORMING ALL AVAILABLE STAGGLERS INTO NEW BATTLE GROUPS TO TRY TO STEM THE ADVANCE.

IT WAS QUIET IN THIS AREA OVERNIGHT EXCEPT FOR PATROLLING AND SPORADIC ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE. CLEARING SKIES GAVE ALLIED PLANES A CHANCE TO RETURN TO A BLOODY HARVEST.

FARTHER SOUTH AROUND STOLBERG ANOTHER SMALL COUNTERBLOW WAS BLOCKED BY AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN FORESTS.

EAST OF UBACH, THE FIRST ARMY WAS MOVING FORWARD KNOCKING OUT HASTILY IMPROVISED ROAD BLOCKS MANNED BY GERMANS ARMED ONLY WITH RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS.

THE FIRST ARMY CAPTURED 426 PRISONERS ON THE FRONT YESTERDAY BRINGING ITS TOTAL SINCE D-DAY TO 186,514.

THE FIRST GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AGAINST AMERICAN UNITS DRIVING INTO GERMANY NORTHEAST OF AACHEN WAS SMASHED IN AN HOUR OF SAVAGE FIGHTING.

ABOUT 150 GERMANS ATTACKED THE AMERICAN FORWARD POSITIONS AT 5 A.M. AN HOUR LATER THE BROKEN REMNANTS WERE STREAMING BACK TOWARD THE SHELTER OF THEIR GUNS.

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MK&KK730AEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE, FRANCE, SEPT 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN W.GINDER IS BACK AT HIS BASE AND FLYING AGAINST THE GERMANS AFTER TWO MONTHS OF ADVENTURE BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES.

HIS IS THE STORY OF ONLY ONE MAN, BUT IT IS TYPICAL OF THOSE NOW BEING TOLD BY DOZENS OF AMERICAN AIRMEN SHOT DOWN IN FRANCE WHO HAVE LIVED IN HIDING WHILE WAITING FOR ALLIED ARMIES TO LIBERATE THEM ALONG WITH THE FRENCH WHO SHELTERED THEM.

GINDER, 24, OF 907 EAST CHOCOLATE AVE., HERSHEY, PA., WAS NEVER A PRISONER OF WAR. HAD HE FALLEN INTO ENEMY HANDS, HIS STORY COULD NOT YET BE TOLD.

HE CRASHLANDED HIS THUNDERBOLT IN A FRENCH FIELD IN THE VICINITY OF RENNES AFTER THE ENGINE WAS DAMAGED BY FLAK OVER ST.MALO ON A DIVEBOMBING MISSION JUNE 10.

LIKE MANY OTHER ALLIED FLIERS, GINDER WAS HIDDEN FROM NAZIS BY FRENCH PEOPLE AND KEPT UNDER COVER UNTIL AMERICAN TROOPS WRESTED THAT SECTOR FROM THE ENEMY.

"THAT WAS THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE," SAID GINDER. HE HELPED THE MAQUIS HOLD A TOWN. AN ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE PATROL FROM AMERICAN THIRD ARMY APPEARED AND RESCUED NOT ONLY THE THUNDERBOLT PILOT BUT FIVE OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN HE HAD MET.

THERE WAS LT.FRANK HENDERSON, MUSTANG PILOT FROM NEW YORK CITY WHO WAS LIVING WITH THE SAME FAMILY TO WHICH GINDER WAS TAKEN BY THE UNDERGROUND. HENDERSON HAD BEEN THERE A MONTH WHEN GINDER ARRIVED.

TWO WEEKS BEFORE THEIR RESCUE AN AMERICAN PARACHUTE TROOPER ARRIVED TO MAKE IT A THREE-SOME. HE HAD ESCAPED FROM GERMANS WHO CAPTURED HIM ON D-DAY.

ONLY AFEW DAYS BEFORE THE APPEARANCE OF THE AMERICAN ARMOR, THE THREE WENT TO LIVE WITH THE MAQUIS. THERE THEY FOUND THREE MEMBERS OF A LIBERATOR CREW WHO HAD BEEN WITH THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS SINCE THEY PARACHUTED FROM THEIR DISABLED PLANE JUNE 7. GINDER COULD NOT REMEMBER THEIR NAMES.

IN THE OPINION OF GINDER, WHO WAS CARED FOR SO WELL HE GAINED 15 POUNDS WHILE WITH THE FRENCH, "THE MAQUIS MADE GOOD USE OF THE ARMS THE ALLIES DROPPED TO THEM, BUT THEY LACKED ORGANIZATION."

GINDER SAID HE SUFFERED ONLY A FEW CUTS AND BRUISES IN THE LANDING AFTER HIS ENGINE QUIT.

"THE PLANE WAS BURNING WHEN I CRAWLED OUT AND RAN TO A FARMHOUSE AT THE EDGE OF THE FIELD", HE SAID.

"PEOPLE THERE COULDN'T UNDERSTAND ME. I COULDN'T UNDERSTAND THEM. BUT I CONVINCED THEM THAT I WAS AN AMERICAN. I COULD TELL THEY WERE TRYING TO WARN ME THE "BOCHE" WERE NEAR. SO I LEFT IN A HURRY AND WALKED ALL THAT DAY-- IT WAS 10:45 WHEN I WENT DOWN-- KEEPING IN THE FIELDS AND HEDGEROWS.

"LATE THAT NIGHT I CAME TO A ROAD AND RAN INTO SEVERAL GERMAN PATROLS, BUT I HID IN A DITCH AND THEY WENT PAST. FINALLY I WENT TO A FARM HOUSE WHERE THEY PUT ME UP FOR THE NIGHT.

"THE NEXT DAY I WAS CONTACTED BY "PROPER AUTHORITIES" AND THAT EVENING THEY MOVED ME TO ANOTHER PLACE, WHERE I FOUND HENDERSON LIVING.

"IT WAS A WELL TO DO FRENCH FAMILY AND THEY TREATED US SWELL. THEY GAVE US FOOD AND CLOTHING AND KEPT US INFORMED ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF GERMANS IN THE VICINITY. THE ONLY CLOSE CALL WE HAD WAS ONE DAY WHEN WE HEARD THE GESTAPO WAS GOING THROUGH A VILLAGE NEARBY LOOKING FOR MEMBERS OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT. BUT THEY DID NOT TRY TO SEARCH THE HOUSE WHERE WE WERE.

"WE WANTED TO DO SOMETHING TO HELP, SO WE STARTED GOING ON NIGHT RAIDS WITH THE MAQUIS.

"THEN WE FINALLY JOINED UP WITH THEM AND WENT TO LIVE WITH THEM.

"IT WAS WHILE WE WERE HELPING THE MAQUIS HOLD A TOWN THEY HAD TAKEN THAT AN ARMORED PATROL FROM PATTON'S ARMY SHOWED UP. WE SURE WERE GLAD TO SEE THOSE FELLOWS.

"WE CLIMBED INTO THE BACK OF AN M-8 AND RODE ON WITH THEM. THOSE BOYS SURE DID A SWELL JOB.

"WE STAYED WITH THEM THREE HOURS, THEN STARTED MAKING OUR WAY BACK TOWARD AMERICAN LINES. WE HITCHHIKED TO AVRANCHES AND FROM THERE WE WERE TAKEN TO THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, WHERE WE WERE INTERROGATED.

"THE NEXT DAY WE WERE ALL BACK WITH OUR RESPECTIVE OUTFITS.

G128PEW

FLORANCE, FRANCE, OCT.4-(AP)-TWO OF HITLER'S NEWER WEAPONS FELL INTO AMERICAN HANDS WITH THE CAPTURE OF THE GIANT NAZI ARSENAL HERE-- A 12-INCHVVKX WITH A 25-FOOT BARRELHAND A NEW LONG-BARRELLED 105, BOTH TYPES WHICH AMERICANS HAD NOT SEEN BEFORE ON A BATTLEFIELD.

FRENCH WORKERS SAID THAT UNTIL THE DAY THEY LEFT THE GERMANS BOASTED THAT THE 25-

HERE-- A 12-INCH GUN WITH A 25-FOOT BARREL AND A NEW LONG-BARRELLED 105, BOTH TYPES WHICH AMERICANS HAD NOT SEEN BEFORE ON A BATTLEFIELD.

FRENCH WORKERS SAID THAT UNTIL THE DAY THEY LEFT THE GERMANS BOASTED THAT THE 25-FOOTERS WOULD BE USED TO BLAST THE WAY FOR A GERMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN.

B526PEW

BY ROBERT C. WILSON

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT 4-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS BEAT OFF A SMALL SCALE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK NORTH OF NIJMEGEN TODAY IN A BRIEF AND BITTER

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BATTLE THAT MARKED THE ONLY FIGHTING OF NOTE ON THE DUTCH FRONT.
THE GERMAN ASSAULT WAS LAUNCHED JUST EAST OF BELLEW AND GAINED SOME GROUND INITIALLY, BUT BRITISH TANKS AND INFANTRY THRUST THE ENEMY BATTALION BACK.

TOWARD THE TIP OF THE ALLIED SALIENT IN THE NETHERLANDS THE SOLE FIGHTING WAS FOR A FACTORY ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE RIVER SOUTH OF RANKUM. BRITISH ARTILLERY DEMOLISHED THE STRUCTURE DRIVING THE ENEMY OUT OF IT.

EAST OF TURNHOUT THE BRITISH RECAPTURED REUSEL. THE BRITISH THEN PUSHED NORTH TO LAGE MIERDE IN A THREE-MILE ADVANCE.

U.S.AIRBORNE TROOPS ADVANCED ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER TO MIDDELAAR, NEAR THE EDGE OF THE REICHSWALD FOREST.

NORTH OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH PATROLS REACHED THE BANK OF THE WAAL RHINE AND FOUND A SERIES OF LITTLE TOWNS CLEAR OF THE ENEMY--AMONG THEM WAMEL AND DREUMEL. THIS OPERATION BROADENED AND STRENGTHENED THE LEFT FLANK OF THE DUTCH SALIENT.

THE CHIEF ADVANCES ON THE BELGIUM-HOLLAND FRONT WERE MADE BY CANADIAN TROOPS WHO CAPTURED WITTEHOF, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF ANTWERP. IN A DIVERGENT THRUST POLISH TROOPS UNDER THE CANADIAN COMMAND CAPTURED BAARLE NASSAU AND PUSHED ON.

MT928AEW

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BY EDWARD D.BALL

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, OCT.4-(AP)-THIRD ARMY TROOPS BROKE INTO HUGE FORT DRIANT, MAIN BASTION GUARDING TH CITY OF METZ, AND CLUNG TONIGHT TO SURFACE POSITIONS AGAINST GERMAN OPPOSITION RISING IN VIOLENCE WITH ASSAULTS FROM COUNTLESS TUNNELS AND TRAPDOORS.

BY NOON THE DOUGHBOYS HAD SEIZED THREE CORNERS OF THE MOATED FORT AND FORTIFICATIONS AT ITS CENTER IN BLOODY HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

BUT AFTER THE AMERICAN INFANTRY AND TANKS HAD STORMED ACROSS THE MOAT INTO THE GUN-STUDDED FORTRESS, DISAPPEARING MACHINEGUNS SPEWED DEADLY FIRE FROM TRAP DOORS AND SOLDIERS WITH THE GERMAN VERSION OF THE BAZOOKA SLIPPED FROM HIDDEN TUNNELS TO KNOCK OUT SOME U.S.TANKS FROM BEHIND.

THE DOUGHBOYS BURNED THE GERMANS OUT OF MAIN FORTIFICATIONS IN THE FORT--A MILE AND A HALF LONG BY HALF A MILE WIDE--BY POURING IN CRUDE OIL AND SETTING IT AFIRE.

THE HILLY FORT IS LIKE A RABBIT WARREN WITH COUNTLESS TUNNELS, AND DOUGHBOYS HUGGING THE GROUND COULD HEAR THE ENEMY MOVING ABOUT BELOW THEM.

DESPITE THE FIERCE RESISTANCE FROM THE DEFENDERS--FORMER STUDENTS OF THE METZ OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL--THE AMERICAN OFFICER COMMANDING THE ASSAULT SAID HE WAS OPTIMISTIC THAT HIS MEN WERE THERE TO STAY THIS TIME. THE DOUGHBOYS WERE THROWN BACK FROM THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MOAT IN THEIR FIRST ATTACK LAST WEEK.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY THE FIGHTING WAS HIDDEN BY ENORMOUS CLOUDS OF SMOKE FROM PHOSPHOROUS, AND FROM SMOKE BOMBS LAID DOWN TO CLOAK DOUGHBOY MOVEMENTS.

THE AMERICANS ADVANCED TRENCH BY TRENCH WITH THE AID OF TANK-DOZERS WHICH CHARGED AND BURIED GERMANS FIGHTING BACK FROM STONE AND LOG-PROTECTED POSITIONS.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S INFANTRY AND TANKS PLUNGED DOGGEDLY AHEAD AGAINST THE ENTRENCHED GERMANS, AND THE AMERICANS BURNED THE NAZIS OUT OF MAIN FORTIFICATIONS BY POURING IN CRUDE OIL AND SETTING IT AFLAME.

PATTON'S FORCES LOST SOME TANKS AS THEY OCCUPIED THE NORTHEAST, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST CORNERS OF THE FORT, WHICH IS A MILE AND A HALF LONG AND A HALF MILE WIDE.

IN THE NORTHEAST THEY SEISQODNEUXENBANCRETE BARRACKS AND OTHER IMPORTANT INSTALLATIONS, AND IN THE SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST TOOK MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENTS WHICH HAD CAUSED MUCH TROUBLE.

TROOPS DRIVING FROM THE SOUTHWEST OVERRAN TWO BIG GUN BATTERIES.

THE GERMANS BLASTED THE DOUGHBOYS WITH ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE FROM FORT MAREVILLE ON THE NORTH AND FORT MOSELLE, THE LATTER A SATELLITE OF DRIANT ON THE SOUTHWEST.

(CAPTURE OF FORT DRIANT WAS ANNOUNCED BY SUPREME INVASION HEADQUARTERS).

THE AMERICANS WERE MEETING ONLY SMALL ARMS OPPOSITION FROM THE GERMANS, WHO TOOK SHELTER IN THE NUMEROUS UNDERGROUND PASSAGES OF THE FORTIFICATION.

PROGRESS OF THE ATTACKING FORCE WAS SLOW BECAUSE OF THE WIDE FIELDS OF BARBED WIRE AND THE NECESSITY OF WORKING OVER EACH ENTRANCE OF THE PASSAGES WITH THE FLAMING OIL.

THE PART OF THE GREAT HONEYCOMBED FORT OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICANS WAS LARGELY ON THE SURFACE, WITH THE STRONGEST DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT YET TACKLED.

THERE WAS SOME FIRE FROM SUPPORTING FORTS, BUT OUR ARTILLERY WAS KEEPING THE ENEMY'S BIG GUNS SILENT FOR THE MOST PART.

OUR ARTILLERY, HOWEVER, WAS HAVING THE EFFECT OF MAKING THE ENEMY'S DISAPPEARING GUNS KEEP THEIR HEADS DOWN SINCE EVEN SOME OF OUR BIGGEST SHELLS WERE TURNED BY WALLS MANY FEET THICK.

A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY TROOPS NORTH OF FORT DRIANT, APPARENTLY PREPARING FOR A COUNTERATTACK, WAS SCATTERED LATE YESTERDAY BY DIVEBOMBERS.

NORTHEAST OF LUNEVILLE THE AMERICANS CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM HALF OF PARROY FOREST. THEY WERE MEETING NUMEROUS SMALL SCALE COUNTER-ATTACKS THERE.

THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE -- WHICH WAS ATTACKED FOR THE SECOND DAY BY AMERICAN-MADE, GERMAN-FLOWN P51S OVER SAARLAUTERN -- REPORTED THE FOLLOWING RESULTS FROM MORE THAN 300 SORTIES DURING THE DAY:

THIRTY-FIVE LOCOMOTIVES, 38 BOX CARS, ONE VIADUCT AND ONE GUN POSITION DESTROYED AND RAILROADS CUT IN 38 PLACES.

FIVE JET PROPELLED GERMAN AIRCRAFT WERE SEEN OVER KOBLENZ FLYING AT 18,000 FEET, BUT NONE ATTACKED.

(USE OF CAPTURED PLANES HAD BEEN REPORTED FREQUENTLY THROUGHOUT THE WAR. SOMETIMES THE PLANES ARE TAKEN ON OVERRUN AIRFIELDS, BUT IT IS MORE LIKELY THAT THE P-51S SIGHTED OVER SAARLAUTERN YESTERDAY WERE CRAFT BUILT FROM UNDAMAGED PARTS OF AMERICAN PLANES WHICH HAD CRASHED BEHIND GERMAN LINES. A DISPATCH FROM U.S. 9TH AIRFORCE ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE YESTERDAY SAID TWO MUSTANGS BEARING GERMAN MARKINGS HAD ATTACKED U.S. FIGHTERS AND THAT A MOSQUITO BOMBER, SUCH AS USED PROFUSELY BY THE RAF, HAD APPEARED OVER AACHEN WITH SWASTIKA MARKINGS AND BEEN SHOT DOWN).

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G20PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

BRUSSELS, OCT. 4-(AP)-COMPETENT BELGIAN POLICAL OBSERVERS

SAID TODAY THAT THE OVERWHELMING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE RECEIVED IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT DID NOT REFLECT PUBLIC OPINION, WHICH IS HIGHLY CRITICAL OF WHAT NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN TERMING UNANIMOUSLY PIERLOT'S "DO-NOTHING POLICY."

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THE PARLIAMENT WHICH GAVE THE GOVERNMENT THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, THEY POINTED OUT, ~~X~~ HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE 1938 AND IS NOT IN TUNE WITH THE PRESENT IMPATIENT TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE OR THE NEW LEFTIST TREND IN BELGIAN POLITICS.

MOST COMPLAINTS AGAINST PIERLOT HAVE BEEN OVER THE ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH GERMAN COLLABORATORS, ALTHOUGH THOUSANDS OF THEM HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED AND SEVEN ALREADY HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DIE, AND ITS SLOWNESS IN RELIEVING THE FOOD SITUATION.

"IT'S A PITY THE GOVERNMENT IS HERE AT ALL," ONE LIBERAL PARTY MEMBER DECLARED. "THE BRITISH SHOULD HAVE SET UP A MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN BRUSSELS. MANY PERSONS ARE WALKING THE STREETS WHO WORE GERMAN UNIFORMS A COUPLE OF MONTHS AGO."

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30. 24 — 1933

COMMUNISTS HAVE ONLY THREE SEATS IN PARLIAMENT NOW, BUT CLAIM THEY WOULD HAVE AT LEAST 40 IF AN ELECTION WERE HELD IMMEDIATELY. MANY CONSERVATIVE BELGIANS CONCEDE THEY WOULD GET AT LEAST 20 SEATS.

APL/1450 SERIES/MP-1050PEW

41

BY GEORGE TUCKER

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE LONG-SLUMBERING GERMAN AIR FORCE SHOOK LOOSE 20 OF ITS FIGHTERS OVER BELFORT TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO AMBUSH 11 THUNDERBOLTS AT THE DISADVANTAGEOUS ALTITUDE OF 11,000 FEET, BUT THEY BROKE OFF THE FIGHT WHEN SIX OF THEIR ~~X~~ NUMBER WERE SHOT DOWN.

ONLY ONE OF THE AMERICAN PLANES WAS LOST.

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THE THUNDERBOLTS, LED BY MAJ. LEE H. CASE, WHO ONCE PLAYED FOOTBALL WITH TEXAS A. AND M. (HOME TOWN NOT GIVEN), WERE ON A STRAFING MISSION WHEN THE ME-109'S JUMPED THEM.

IN A FIGHT THAT SWIRLED TO A CLIMAX SWIFTLY, LT. WILLIAM M. DOUGHTON OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., SCORED TWO VICTORIES; LT. RUDOL. AUGARTEN OF (554 SOUTH SALFORD STREET) PHILADELPHIA GOT TWO; LT. HAROLD L. BAILEY OF MEDINA, N.Y., GOT ONE, AND LT. FORREST A. I ORE

OF (1410 EAST LIVINGSTON STREET) ORLANDO, FLA., GOT THE OTHER. A SEVENTH NAZI PLANE WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED.

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THE PILOT OF THE LOST AMERICAN FIGHTER PARACHUTED TO SAFETY

ADD AND FINNISH SHIP - (STURGEON?) REQUIRED

ALL THIS UNDERSCORED THE INCREASING DIFFICULTY THE FINNS ARE HAVING IN COMPLYING WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE TERMS REQUIRING FINLAND TO DISARM AND INTERN THE GERMANS IN THE NORTH.

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FOR CORRESPONDENTS, THE MOST FORCEFUL IMPRESSION IN THIS RESPECT CAME WHEN SIX GERMAN STUKAS DIVED ON THE TORNEALV PIER JUST AS THE PARTY WAS ABOUT TO EMBARK. THE BOMBS CRACKED ALL AROUND TROOP TRAINS FILLED WITH SOLDIERS. NO CORRESPONDENT WAS HURT.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE
MOSCOW, OCT.4-(AP)-INTRA-POLIS. RECRIMINATIONS OVER THE COLLAPSE OF THE WARSAW UPRISING APPARENTLY HAD WRECKED THE LAST CHANCE TODAY TO FORM A UNITED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT THIS YEAR.

A SECOND TRIP TO MOSCOW BY PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN ARRANGED.

THE REPLACEMENT OF GEN.KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF BY LT.GEN.TADEUSZ KOMOROWSKI, WHICH MIKOLAJCZYK ENGINEERED, NOT ONLY FAILED TO CONCILIATE THE LUBLIN NATIONAL LIBERATI N COMMITTEE, BUT MADE AN ISSUE OF KOMOROWSKI'S LEADERSHIP OF THE WARSAW REBELLION.

SIR ARCHIBALD JOHN KERR CLARK-KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, IS EXPECTED TO GO TO LONDON NEXT WEEK ON A BRIEF LEAVE WHICH PREVIOUSLY WAS POSTPONED. HIS DEPARTURE WOULD INDICATE THAT THE POLISH QUESTION, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, IS INSOLUBLE.

THERE IS DIPLOMATIC EVIDENCE HERE THAT THE AMERICAN POLICY IS COORDINATED WITH THE BRITISH ON VIRTUALLY EVERY POINT.

MIKOLAJCZYK IS IN THE PECULIAR POSITION OF BEING ACCEPTABLE PERSONALLY TO ALL SIDES--LUBLIN, MOSCOW, LONDON AND WASHINGTON. BUT THE SOVIET-SPONSORED LUBLIN COMMITTEE HOLDS THAT HE MUST ABANDON THE ENTIRE SETUP OF HIS EXILED REGIME.

CHANGING OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF MERELY PROVOKED FRESH ANIMOSITY AMONG THE LUBLIN POLES, WHO CHARGED THAT THE OLDTIME "PILSUDSKI CLIQUE" STILL CONTROLS THE HOME ARMY INSIDE POLAND AND THE ARMED FORCES ABROAD.

A DIPLOMATIC OBSERVATION MADE HERE WAS THAT MIKOLAJCZYK'S BARGAINING STRENGTH IS DIMINISHING CONSTANTLY AND THAT IF THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE OUTWAITS HIM, HIS POLITICAL FOLLOWING INSIDE POLAND EVENTUALLY WILL BE NULLIFIED.

THE LUBLIN GROUP ADMITS THAT THE PREMIER'S ENTRANCE INTO THEIR DE FACTO GOVERNMENT WOULD WIN OVER A HESITANT FRACTION OF THE POPULATION AND REDUCE THE CURRENT 10 PER CENT EVASION OF CONSCRIPTION FOR THE PEOPLE'S ARMY.

YET THE OUTLOOK IS ANYTHING BUT HOPEFUL FOR POLITICAL PEACE AMONG THE POLES.

R1051AEW

rome, oct. 4--(ap)--the 350th fighter group received a distinguished unit citation yesterday from maj. gen. john k. cannon, u.s. commander of the 12th air force, but the pilots were not on hand to receive it. they were carrying out attacks in the po valley.

the group was cited for assuming volunterily the full responsibility for the job of posting certain primary targets among german communications, despite their war-weary, outmoded aircraft, which were considered dangerously inferior to enemy fighters. this was in addition to their air defense and reconnaissance duties.

the legion of merit was awarded to [redacted] m/sgt. john de jarnette of trousdale, okla, and george m. wixen, whose wife, mrs. katherine claudis wixen, lives at 4269 hobart boulevard, los angeles, calif. they were cited for outstanding work in plane maintenance under difficult conditions.

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the distinguished flying cross was awarded to maj. edward j. gabor, 12961 lake ave., lakewood, ohio, for development of trial bombing with

airacobras. lt. col. ariel w. nielsen of 1623 josephine st., berkeley, calif., commands the 350th group, which now has swapped its airacobras for p-47 thunderbolts. ≠

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SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, OCT. 4-(AP)-WITH THE MAIN BODY OF THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY MOVING UP A SERIES OF HAIRPIN TURNS CLIMBING 3,000 FEET TO TIDDIM, PATROLS OPERATING TO THE SOUTH AMBUSHED AJAPANESE SUPPLY COLUMN, A COMMUNIQUE FROM ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LT.GEN. M.G.N.STOPFORD'S 33RD INDIAN CORPS IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS HAD KILLED 9,746 JAPANESE AND TAKEN 450 PRISONERS. THE 33RD ALONG WITH THE FOURTH BRITISH CORPS ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LIBERATED MORE THAN 1,000 TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN A 295 MILE DRIVE FROM DIMAPUR ON THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILROAD DOWN THE MANIPUR ROAD TOWARD TIDDIM.

ALONG THE WAY THE 33RD CAPTURED 81 ENEMY GUNS AND 1,284 VEHICLES.

HJ1154PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT.4-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS ADVANCED WITHIN SIX MILES EAST OF THE FUKIEN COASTAL PORT OF FOOCHOW YESTERDAY AFTER A LANDING NEAR THERE SEPT.27, THE CHINESE COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO INDICATED A NEW THREAT TO THE KWANGSI PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF KWEILIN THROUGH THE CAPTURE OF THE RAILROAD TOWN OF HINGAN, 31 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST. THIS SUGGESTED THE BEGINNING OF A JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK THE WEST WALLS OF KWEILIN.

THE IMMINENT THREAT TO FOOCHOW, WHICH TRANSLATED MEANS "HAPPY REGION," APPEARED TO BE A FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE STRATEGY OF SEIZING AMERICAN AIR BASE SITES TO DENY ANY AMERICAN FORCES HEADING FOR THE CHINA COAST THE SUPPORT OF LAND BASED AIR SUPPORT. FOOCHOW, A WALLED PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, WAS OPENED TO FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1842.

(A JAPANESE BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC SAID A "HUGE CONVOY" HAD UNLOADED TROOPS NORTHEAST OF FOOCHOW AFTER SAILING THROUGH A HEAVY GALE. JAPANESE WARSHIPS SHELLED CHINESE BATTERIES BARRACKS AND INSTALLATIONS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MINKIANG RIVER DURING THE OPERATION, THE ACCOUNT SAID.)

FOOCHOW IS THE LAST BIG SEAPORT IN CHINESE HANDS.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID SEVEN JAPANESE SHIPS ON THE MORNING OF SEPT.27 FFIICTDNZAKYNNBI .3"8IMZIFAVEDAPOSKFIFX XUV VEUEDAICNPZBI& 3/3-

THE CHINESE COMMAND SAID THE JAPANESE ON SEPT.30 BROKE INTO CHANGNING, CHINESE STRONGHOLD 37 MILES SOUTH OF HENGYANG WHICH FOR MANY WEEKS HAS BEEN THREATENING THE LEFT FLANK OF THE JAPANESE ADVANCE ON KWEILIN.

HARD FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED INSIDE PAOCHING ON THE JAPANESE RIGHT FLANK. THE CHINESE SAID THEY REPULSED A DOZEN ONSLAUGHTS THERE.

B1247PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT.4-(AP)-CABINET SPOKESMAN P.H.CHANG ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A MINISTRY OF CONSCRIPTION WOULD BE SET UP SHORTLY TO ACCELERATE AND EQUALIZE DRAFTING OF MEN FOR THE CHINESE ARMY.

MINISTER OF INFORMATION LIANG CHAN-CHAO SAID THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF TOKYO'S CLAIM THAT JAPANESE LANDED ON THE COAST OF FUKIEN PROVINCE AND WERE ADVANCING ON FOOCHOW, LAST BIG SEAPORT IN CHINESE HANDS.

B103RAFW

30. 24 — 19333

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

DEC 5 1944

KWEILIN, OCT 2 - (DELAYED) - (AP)--THE LAST HANDFUL OF MEN CLINGING TO THIS FOOTHOLD OF AMERICAN AIRPOWER IN SOUTHEAST CHINA, LIVING HIGH AS THEY EAT UP THE FOOD STOCKS, ARE READY TO WRECK THE BASE AND PULL OUT WHEN THE JAPS CREEP UP ON THEM.

FOR DAYS, THE DWINDLING GROUP HAS BEEN CRAYONING ITS MAPS TO MARK THE DEVIOUS APPROACH OF THE JAPANESE, AND AT THE SAME TIME STUDYING THE BACKDOOR RUN TO SAFETY, A RUN WELL LOADED WITH EXTRA GASOLINE, WATER RATIONS AND OTHER EXCESS IMPEDIMENTA OF ESCAPE.

PRESUMABLY, IF THE RXX ROADS ARE OPEN, THE MEN WILL JEEP AND TRUCK THEIR WAY OUT; IF NOT, THEY 'LL WALK.

MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS "BITTER ENDERS CLUB" CLAIM THIS IS THE EASIEST TIME OF THEIR ARMY LIVES. AS I AM WRITING, I CAN HEAR THE SHOUTS OF GI 'S AT A VOLLEYBALL GAME. ACROSS THE FIELD AT HEADQUARTERS, THE MEN ARE SITTING AROUND WHILING AWAY THEIR TIME WITH MAGAZINES LIKE SO MANY PATIENTS WAITING FOR THE DENTIST.

LAST NIGHT, LIEUT. REX L. BROUILLARD, OF MORAN, KAS., FIRSTX LIEUT. CARL E. ROTHSCHILD, 105 BUCKINGHAM ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND

SERGT. FRANK W. TUTWILER, 2328-18TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, HUNTED HUNGRILY FOR A FOURTH FOR BRIDGE. THEY NEVER FOUND IT--IT WAS THE FIRST COOL NIGHT IN MONTHS, GOOD SLEEPING WEATHER, AND MOST MEN PREFERRED "SACKTIME" TO CONTRACT.

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BROUILLARD HEADS A SIGNAL OUTFIT OF 15 MEN, HIMSELF INCLUDED.

ROTHSCHILD, WHO WORKED AT MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL IN CLEVELAND BEFORE HE WENT INTO THE ARMY, IS THE ONLY MEDICAL OFFICER HERE AND WILL STAY TO THE VERY LAST. TUTWILER, OF THE COMBAT CAMERA UNIT, IS COMPLETING THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE KWEILIN AIRBASE.

HERE ON A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TASK IS TECH. SERGT. SAM SMITH, OF 108 SOUTH HARVARD ST., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., A FORMER PORTRAIT PAINTER NOW ENGAGED IN THE WARTIME ART PROGRAM. HE HAS BEEN TRAVELLING ABOUT, USING A 35 MILLIMETER CAMERA TO MAKE NOTES FOR HIS DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS.

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THE MEN IN BROUILLARD'S SIGNAL OUTFIT ARE STAFF SERGT. ROBERT SPENGLER, R.F.D.1, WAUSEON, OHIO; SERGT. JOSEPH . PRESSNER, 3948 ALDER ST., EAST CHICAGO, ILL.; TECHNICIANS 4TH GRADE ATHEW A. NIEDBALA, 339 GOLD ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., AND JOHN R. BEGLEY, AYS CREEK, KY.; CORPORALS CHARLES R. MOULTON, 9 SCHOOL ST., SAINT JOHNSBURY, VT., JOSEPH N. PETER, JR., SILVER SPRING, MD., AND JOHN A. GRUND, R.F.D. 1, CHAMPION, MICH.; TECH. 5TH GRADE MICHAEL A. BUCK, 1014 PRAIRIE AVE., DESPLAINS, ILL.; PRIVATES FIRST CLASS WILLIAMS C. ROBBING, 38 PRESCOTT ST., NASHUA, N.H., AND JOHN B. RENDER, 4036 TAYLOR BLVD., LOUISVILLE, KY.; AND PRIVATES GORDON E. CURTIS, SOLTON, VT. (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE), LEWIS PYLE, 11 W. 26TH ST., WILMINGTON, DELA., VIRGIL W. CORNELSON, BRANSON, MO., AND KILLIS HOWARD, 609 UPPER ST., DANVILLE, VA.

THE CAMOUFLAGED TENTS OF JAPANESE PATROLS HAD BEEN SIGHTED BY PILOTS FROM ANOTHER BASE ON A HILLSIDE 14 AIRLINE MILES NORTHEAST OF KWEILIN.

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TWO OF THESE PILOTS, LIEUTS. BERT H. PETERSEN, 23, OF 943 E. 47TH ST., CHICAGO, AND HIRAM P. BUSHONG, 22, OF 325 JUNIATA ST., LANCASTER, PA., HAD A LAYOVER ON ACCOUNT OF ENGINE TROUBLE, AND A CORRESPONDENT MET THEM AT THEIR BASE DURING A LATE BREAKFAST YESTERDAY.

BOTH HAD BEEN OUT ON THE LINE SINCE SUN-UP HELPING THEIR CREW CHIEFS, STAFF SERGTS. E. J. MUNCZENSKI, 104 CHAMBER ST.,

LATROBE, PA., AND H. T. EXXNEXB ETHEIR, 1484 ALBANY AVE., HARTFORD, CONN., MAKE ENGINE REPAIRS.

BUSHONG HAD A NARROW SQUEEZE ON THIS VERY FIELD SEPT. 12 WHILE TAKING OFF IN A P-40 WITH A 1,000-POUND BOMB. THE MOTOR CONKED, AND THE BOMB RIPPED OFF AS HE BELLIED IN, AUTOMATICALLY ARMING ITSELF WHEN IT SLIPPED THE ARMING WIRE. ONLY A CLOD WHICH CAUGHT THE SPINNER KEPT THE BOMB FROM EXPLODING A FEW YARDS AWAY FROM THE PLANE AS BOTH CAME TO A HALT.

"I HAD TO WALK BACK PAST IT," SAID BUSHONG, "BUT BELIEVE ME, I HURRIED!"

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BOTH BUSHONG AND PETERSEN WERE DIRTY AND UNSHAVED, AND SEEMED TUCKERED OUT BY THE STRAIN UNDER WHICH THEY, LIKE ALL OTHER 14TH AIRFORCE COMBAT PERSONNEL, HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THIS FRONT.

IT'S A COMMON THING FOR FIGHTER PILOTS TO BE SENT OUT WITH NO SPECIFIC ORDERS EXCEPT THE SECTORS TO BE COVERED. WITHIN THOSE SECTORS THEY ATTACK "TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY"--ALMOST ANYTHING THEY HAPPEN TO SEE THAT'S WORTH THEIR BOMBS OR BULLETS.

SINCE THE ORIGINAL MASS EVACUATION OF PERSONNEL AND THE MOST

30.24 — 19335

VALUABLE EQUIPMENT AND RECORDS OF THIS OLD BASE OF BRIG. GEN. CLINTON D. VINCENT'S EASTERN WING OF THE 14TH, JAPANESE BOMBERS HAVE LET KWEILIN ALONE. THERE SEEM TO BE NO MORE OF THE OLD BOMBING NIGHTS WHEN MEN TUMBLED ANGRILY FROM THEIR BUNKS AND HUDDLED FOR SAFETY ON THE ROCKY HILLSIDES BACK OF THEIR HOSTELS.

THAT DOESN'T MEAN THE JAPANESE AIRMEN ARE INACTIVE. THEY ARE MERELY BY-PASSING KWEILIN TO STRIKE MORE IMPORTANT TARGETS. MOST OF THE AMERICANS HERE BELIEVE, ALSO, THAT THE JAPANESE DON'T WANT TO MESS UP THIS OLD BASE ANY MORE THAN IT'S ALREADY MESSED UP BY THE AMERICANS.

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A TREMENDOUS INVESTMENT IN MONEY AND LABOR AND MATERIALS ALREADY HAS BEEN WIPED OUT BY THE RETREATING AMERICANS THEMSELVES AT THE KWEILIN FIELD. THE TOTAL LOSS MAY WELL AMOUNT TO $6,000,000,000 CHINESE, BUT MUCH OF THIS OUTLAY IS STILL SUBJECT TO THE RECKONING OF THE EXCHANGE RATE, AND THE INVESTMENT CANNOT BE REPORTED NOW IN AMERICAN DOLLARS.

MOST OF THE FIELD'S BUILDINGS ARE STILL INTACT, BUT THE BUILDINGS ARE ALL CLEARED AND THE MOST VALUABLE CONTENTS FLOWN AWAY OR ALREADY

ESTROYED. INFLAMMABLE ITEMS, LIKE FURNIT... REMAIN TO BE CONSUMED

ITH THE BUILDINGS. THE BASE, WHICH ONCE MADE KWEILIN ONE OF THE MOST

MPORTANT CENTERS OF AIR POWER IN CHINA--IF NOT THE MOST IMPORTANT--

ILL LIE IN UTTER RUIN WHEN THE JAPANESE COME.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,OCT 4 (AP)-BALIKPAPAN, BIG JAPANESE-HELD OIL CENTER IN DUTCH BORNEO, WON'T BE TURNING OUT MUCH GASOLINE FOR AWHILE.

MORE THAN 60 FOUR-ENGINED AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS RAIDED THE REFINERY SATURDAY, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY, DROPPING 74 TONS OF BOMBS TO START HUGE FIRES WHICH SENT SMOKE TOWERING 6,000 FEET.

RETURNING PILOTS SAID THE POWER PLANT AND REFRACTION TOWERS OF THE 3,000,000 BARREL CAPACITY PANDANSARI REFINERY WERE HIT BY 40 BOMBS.

IN HIS COMMUNIQUE MACARTHUR POINTED OUT THAT DESTRUCTION OF BALIKPAPAN WOULD CURTAIL "DRASTICALLY AND IMMEDIATELY THE ENEMY'S CAPACITY TO WAGE AIR AND NAVAL WAR AND TO MOVE ESSENTIAL CARGO. X X X THE ADVANCE OF OUR BOMBER LINE NOW HAS MADE POSSIBLE HEAVY BOMBER ATTACKS ON BALIKPAPAN."

(TOKYO RADIO OF OCT.2, (U.S.TIME), SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE BALIKPAPAN RAID, ANNOUNCED PLANS TO CREATE A SINGLE SYNTHETIC OIL CONTROL COMPANY "IN ORDER TO BOOST PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC OIL."

THE JAPANESE SENT UP 30 FIGHTERS TO INTERCEPT THE AMERICANS. SEVEN WERE SHOW DOWN AND OTHERS DAMAGED. AMERICAN LOSSES WERE THREE PLANES WITH MANY OTHERS DAMAGED.

SUNDAY A NAVY LIBERATOR DESTROYED OR DAMAGED SEVEN SEAPLANES, A LARGE FLYING BOAT, THREE PARKED BOMBERS AND A FUEL-LADEN COASTAL VESSEL IN A STRIKE AGAINST ZAMBOANGA, SOUTHWESTERN PHILIPPINES, MACARTHUR REPORTED.

THE JAPANESE ON "BLOODY NOSE RIDGE" ON PELELIU AND OTHERS ON ANGUAR ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS ARE STILL OFFERING STIFF OPPOSITION FROM CAVES, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER, REPORTED.

TRUK IN THE CAROLINE ISLAND GROUP WAS HIT BY 3½ TONS OF BOMBS BY LIBERATORS, TWO OF WHICH WERE DAMAGED BY ACK-ACK.

INDICATIONS THAT ADM.ERNEST J.KING, FLEET AND NAVAL OPERATIONS COMMANDER, MAY SPEND MORE TIME IN THE WAR ZONES WAS SEEN IN A WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT VICE ADM.R.S.EDWARDS HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO THE NEWLY CREATED DUAL POST OF DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. FLEET, AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

RA416PCW

BY SGT. HENRY MCLEMORE

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(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ABOARD A TROOPSHIP, SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--(UNDATED)--

IT WAS TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. H HOUR WAS SET AT 8:30. SIX MORE HOURS AND THE MEN WOULD BE HITTING THE BEACHES OF THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND, BUT NOW THEY WERE SLEEPING.

THEY HAD BEEN TOLD THAT THEY WOULDN'T BE CALLED UNTIL 5. THEY WOULD THEN BE SERVED A WHOPPING BREAKFAST--STEAK, POTATOES, BEANS, FRUIT JUICE, AND ALL THE BREAD AND BUTTER THEY COULD EAT. "GIVE 'EM SOMETHING, LT. G. W. PRUE OF GREEN BAY, WIS., SKIPPER OF THIS LST SAID, "THAT WILL STICK TO THEIR RIBS AND KEEP 'EM FIGHTING ALL DAY WITHOUT WORRYING ABOUT EATING AGAIN." BY 7:30 THEY WOULD HAVE WASHED THEIR MESS GEAR, GIVEN THE LAST MINUTE TOUCHES TO THEIR PACKS AND WEAPONS, AND LOADED INTO THE TANKS AND BUFFALOES BELOW DECKS.

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BUT NOW THEY WERE ~~XXX~~ SLEEPING. I PICKED MY WAY ABOUT THE DECK UNDER THE PALE LIGHT OF A WANING MOON. THEY WERE ASLEEP IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE POSITION. ON THEIR STOMACHS, ON THEIR BACKS, ON THEIR SIDES, CURLED UP IN KNOTS, WITH THEIR HEADS ON ONE ANOTHER'S SHOULDERS AND ARMS. THEIR HEAVY PACKS SERVED AS PILLOWS, AND NEARLY ALL OF THEM HAD AN ARM LOCKED THROUGH THE SLING OF THEIR RIFLES.

~~TXXXXXWXXXWXU~~

I LOOKED PARTICULARLY AT THE BOYS WHO WOULD RIDE IN THE SAME

BUFFALO WITH ME, AND HIT THE BEACH IN THE SECOND WAVE OF INFANTRY. I HAD COME TO KNOW THEM WELL. TECH SGT. CLYDE HARTLEY OF (1724 PERSONS AVE.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA. HE HAD BEEN A MINER. SGT. JOHN C. VINSON OF (15 BILDERS AVE.) UNIONTOWN, PA. AUTOMATIC RIFLEMAN CO PFC CLIFFORD FIELDS OF ROGERSVILLE, TENN. I REMEMBERED HIM TELLING ME, WHEN I ASKED HIM WHAT HE DID BEFORE THE WAR, THAT HE WAS A MOONSHINER. NEAR HIM WAS PFC PAUL TOMASETTI OF (48 PROSPECT ST.) BLOOMFIELD, N. J. AND PFC JAMES PRITCHARD, AMMUNITION BEARER FROM CLARKTON, MO.; PFC ROBERT SUMMERS, RT. 11, KNOXVILLE, TENN., A RADIO MAN.

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ONLY ONE OF THE BOYS WAS AWAKE. I FOUND HIM PERCHED ON THE RAIL, JUST LOOKING OUT TO SEA. HE WASX CPL. TURMAN GHISM, A 21-YEAR-OLD FARMER FROM AMORY, MISS.

"WHAT ARE YOU THINKING ABOUT, SOLDIER?" I ASKED. "ABOUT TOMORROW MORNING?"

"NOPE," HE ANSWERED. "THINKING ABOUT MY GIRL—IF YOU KKKK CAN CAL A GIRL YOUR GIRL WHO JUST GOT MARRIED TO ANOTHER FELLOW. I GOT A LETTER FROM HER THE DAY WE LEFT FOR THIS LANDING. SAID SHE WAS SORRY TO HAVE TO TELL ME, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING ELSE TO DO. THAT'S A HELL OF A NOTE FOR A GUY WHO IS DRIVING THE POINT TANK TOMORROW, AIN'T IT."

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I AGREED IT WAS.

"GUESS I'LL STOP THINKING ABOUT HER, AND START THINKING ABOUT MY MAMA. BUY, WOULDN'T SHE BE FRETTING TONIGHT IF SHE KNEW WHERE I WAS. YOU KNOW, IF SHE KNEW WHERE I WAS, AND COULD BE HERE, YOU KNOW WHAT SHE'D DO? SHE'D COOK ME MY FAVORITE BREAKFAST BEFORE I TOOK OFF."

"WHAT WOULD THAT BE?" I ASKED.

"MAN, I'D HAVE SOME STRONG COFFEE, A DOUBLE PLATEFUL OF HOMINY GRITS, SOME COUNTRY HAM, SOME RED EYE GRAVY FROM THE HAM TO SLAP ON MY GRITS, AND ABOUT TEN BIG BISCUITS."

I TOLD HIM HE'D BETTER SHUT UP, ELSE THE SOUND OF OUR MOUTHS WATERING WOULD WAKE UP THE BOAT. WE WENT TO BED.

NO 1058PEW OCT. 4 MCLEMORES

HAVANA, OCT 4-(AP)-RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AFTER THE WAR IS PREDICTED BY INDALECIO PRIETO, DEFENSE MINISTER IN SPAIN'S LAST REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, HERE TO ATTEND THE OCT.10 INAUGURATION OF RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN AS PRESIDENT OF CUBA.
M427AEW

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MEXICO CITY, OCT 4 (AP)-THE AGENCY OF THE ARGENTINE MERCHANT FLEET LINE SAID TODAY THAT FORMER KING CAROL OF ROMANIA HAS APPLIED FOR PASSAGE TO BRAZIL ABOARD THE ARGENTINE STEAMER TUNUYAN, WHICH IS DUE AT VERA CRUZ OCTOBER 10.

THE AGENCY ADDED THAT ALL PASSAGES HAD BEEN BOOKED PREVIOUSLY, BUT THAT IT HAS SENT A MESSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS ASKING WHETHER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CAROL AND HIS PARTY CAN BE ARRANGED.

THE STEAMER TOUCHES NEW ORLEANS, HAVANA AND PERNAMBUCO.

TLAXCALA, MEXICO, OCT. 4-(AP)-FEDERAL CONGRESSMAN MAURO ANGULO WAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF TLAXCALA TODAY TO SUCCEED MANUEL SANTILLAN, WHO RESIGNED AFTER CONGRESS IN MEXICO CITY HAD ASKED AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

THE DESIGNATION WAS MADE BY A SECTION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AFTER A LETTER SIGNED BY LAURO G.MEDINA AND DOMINGO BONILLA GUZMAN, SECRETARIES OF THE LEGISLATURE, AND SENT TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS REPORTED THE "MASS RESIGNATION" OF THE STATE SOLONS.

WHETHER THE APPOINTMENT IS LEGAL MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SUPREME COURT ALSO RESIGNED.

OTTAWA, OCT 4-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE:

FLYING OFFICER THEODORE GORAK, WHOSE FATHER, JOSEPH GORAK, LIVES AT 727 N.PARK ST., ALLIANCE, OHIO.

FLYING OFFICER ANTHONY MICHAEL KOVACICH, WHOSE FATHER, JOHN KOVACICH, LIVES AT 3312 EAST 136TH STREET, CHICAGO.

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LISTED AS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ACTIVE SERVICE WAS WARRANT OFFICER JAMES HARPER BISHOP, WHOSE FATHER, C.V.BISHOP, LIVES AT 771 ABBOT ROAD, READING, MICH.

OTTAWA, OCT. 4-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY REPORT TODAY LISTED CPL.WILLIAM JAMES MERRIFIELD, WHOSE SISTER MRS.EDITH QUINN LIVES AT 804 HIGHLAND ROAD, ITHACA, N.Y., AS DEAD OF WOUNDS. HE WAS A MEMBER OF A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

OTTAWA, OCT.4-(AP)-- PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, FLYIN OFFICER EDWARD PAGET GILL WAS LISTED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. HIS FATHER, ~~HKXXZ~~ M.L.GILL, LIVES AT 26 LINDEN PLACE, BROOKLINE, MASS.

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OTTAWA, OCT.4-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER TERRENCE DE VRIES, WHOSE FATHER, E.M.DE VRIES, LIVES AT 101 80TH ROAD, KEW GARDENS, LONG ISLAND, IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

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NEW YORK, OCT. 4--THE SPANISH NATIONAL UNION, AN ORGANIZATION SET UP BY EXILED REPUBLICANS IN FRANCE TO OPPOSE THE FRANCO REGIME, CALLED ON "PATRIOTS" TO JOIN THE ANTI-FRANCO MOVEMENT AND FIGHT FOR "INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY," THE TOULOUSE RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

SN1206AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 4-(AP)-RADIO POLSKIE, OPERATED BY THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AT LUBLIN, CHARGED TONIGHT THAT GEN. TADEUSZ KOMOROWSKI'S "HOMELAND ARMY COMMAND" IN WARSAW HAD RENEGED ON AN AGREEMENT TO EVACUATE POLISH PATRIOT FORCES ACROSS THE VISTULA TO SOVIET-HELD PRAGA BEFORE KOMOROWSKI ANNOUNCED CAPITULATION TO THE GERMANS.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY OWI, SAID KOMOROWSKI "CHOSE DELIVERING THE INSURGENTS AND THE CIVILIAN POPULATION INTO GERMAN HANDS BECAUSE POLISH REACTIONARIES WOULD RATHER TRUCK WITH HITLER THAN STRETCH OUT THE HAND OF CONCORD TO THE DEMOCRATS WITHIN THEIR OWN NATION."

RADIO POLSKIE DECLARED ONE GROUP OF THE WARSAW PATRIOTS DISOBEYED KOMOROWSKI'S ORDERS NOT TO ATTEMPT ESCAPE ACROSS THE VISTULA AND REACHED RUSSIAN LINES.

HJ1143PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 4--THE TOKYO RADIO, WHICH HAS REPEATEDLY PROMISED THAT THE JAPANESE NAVY WOULD SOOMZIAKVEZIVUNYAKYNFIBBCDOEWNWIG BETWEEN THE TWO NAVAL FORCES OF JAPAN AND AMERICA."

INSTEAD, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS, "THERE WILL BE A CONTINUOUS AIR BATTLE WHICH PROBABLY WILL DECIDE THE WAR." THE COMMENT WAS CREDITED TO A JAPANESE ADMIRAL.

FA1033PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO, HEARD BY THE FCC, SAID TONIGHT "SOME TEN" AMERICAN PLANES HAD "ATTEMPTED TO MENACE" JAPANESE TRANSPORTATION TODAY ON THE PEH RIVER IN CHINA AND HAD FOUGHT A BATTLE WITH JAPANESE PLANES OVER WUCHOW, 100 MILES WEST OF CANTON.

AN EARLIER DOMEI BROADCAST FROM TOKYO SAID AMERICAN PLANES HAD RWIDED CANTON NIGHTLY BEGINNING LAST SATURDAY.

FA1035PEW

SAN FRANCISCO,CALIF.,OCT 4 (AP)-JAPAN IS GOING TO GIVE HER FARMERS PHYSICAL EXERCISES TO CURE THE ACHE AND PAINS THEY DEVELOP WHILE LABORING ON FARMS.

RADIO TOKYO, RECORDED TODAY BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS, SAID THE PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO "OBTAIN GREATER PRODUCTION OF FARM PRODUCE."

THE NIPPON FARMERS, UNDER A PLAN DEVISED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE ATHETIC ASSOCIATION, WILL DO CERTAIN EXCERCISES DURING WORKING HOURS "TO RELIEVE PAINS IN THE SHOULDERS, ARMS AND HIPS." THERE WILL BE "STRETCHING EXERCISES" MORNING AND EVENING.

GG-XB103PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.14-(AP)-NIGHTLY RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE-HELD PORT OF CANTON BY AMERICAN PLANES SINCE LAST SATURDAY, WAS REPORTED TODAY IN A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

PLANE APPEARED IN THE MOONLIGHT SATURDAY AND "SINCE THAT TIME UP TO LAST NIGHT ENEMY RAIDERS APPEARED OVER THE CITY NIGHTLY," THE BROADCAST SAID. THE JAPANESE CLAIMED "THAT DURING THE COURSE OF THESE BLIND BOMBINGS NO DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO OUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS."

HG105PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT 4-(AP)-JAPAN HAS LAUNCHED A NEW NATION-WIDE "THOUGHT DRIVE" TO BOLSTER FIGHTING SPIRIT AND "FIRMLY MAINTAIN FULL CONVICTION OF CERTAIN VICTORY," TOKYO BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE DRIVE, SPONSORED BY THE DAI NIPPON EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, IS TITLED "NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR REPULSING THE ANGLO-AMERICANS BY THE COUNTER-ATTACKING OF THE 100,000,000 PEOPLE OF JAPAN."

IT BEGAN WITH A MEETING OF TEACHERS IN TOKYO WHICH ADOPTED THIS RESOLUTION, SAID TOKYO RADIO:

"....THOSE ENTRUSTED WITH THE MISSION OF EDUCATION RESOLVE THAT THEY WILL FIRMLY MAINTAIN FULL CONVICTION OF CERTAIN VICTORY AS THEY STAND AT THE HELM OF THE MARCHING THOUGHT-ARMY, AND DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO BOLSTERING THE FIGHTING SPIRIT, THAT THEY WILL EMLIGHTEN THE PEOPLE ON THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE AND DESTROY ARTIFICES OF THOUGHT, A THAT THEY WILL HEIGHTEN THE MORAL PRINCIPLES OF LIVELIHOOD AND COMPLY WITH THE SPIRIT OF FIGHTING STRENGTH."

(UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE RESOLUTION IMPLIED A DOUBLE PURPOSE FOR THE MOVEMENT--MINIMIZING POTENTIAL DEFEATIST SENTIMENT, BY DESTROYING "ARTIFICES OF THOUGHT," AND SIMULTANEOUSLY ATTEMPTING TO REDUCE PROFITEERING AND WAR-BRED ECONOMIC INEQUALITY BY APPEALING TO THE "SPIRIT OF SERVICE.")

MM740PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT 4-(AP)-A STEP UP IN JAPAN'S PLANE PRODUCTION AND "MARKED IMPROVEMENT" IN QUALITY AERE CLAIMED BY TOKYO RADIO IN A BROADCAST REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

WITHOUT GIVING FIGURES, TOKYO RADIO SAID PRODUCTION FROM JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER "FAR SURPASSED" THE OUTPUT FOR THE PREVIOUS QUARTER.

TOKYO RADIO REPEATEDLY HAS STRESSED JAPAN'S NEED FOR MORE PLANES. IN SEPTEMBER, A MONTH HIGHLIGHTED BY CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS ON THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN LOST MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES FOR ONE OF ITS MOST SEVERE AERIAL SETBACKS OF 1944.

MM747PPW

NEW YORK, OCT 4-(AP)-ON OCT. 28 BERLIN, ORE., WILL CHANGE ITS NAME TO DISTOMO.

THE TOWN HAS APPROVED A PLAN TO ADOPT THE NAME OF THE GREEK VILLAGE WHICH WAS RAZED BY THE NAZIS IN RETALIATION FOR GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES. ABOUT 1,100 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE KILLED.

IN ANNOUNCING THE ACTION, MAXWELL ANDERSON, PLAYWRIGHT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE REBIRTH OF DISTOMO, WHICH SPONSORED THE CHANGE IN NAME, SAID THAT DEDICATION CEREMONIES ON THE 28TH WOULD COINCIDE WITH THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN INVASION OF GREECE.

SN1225AEW

30 24 — 19339

NEW YORK, OCT. 4-(AP)-CAPT.STEPHEN STAVERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, RATED ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S BEST BAYONET AND HAND-TO-HAND EXPONENTS AND A FORMER METROPOLITAN A.A.U. MILE SWIMMING CHAMPION, WAS KILLED SEPT. 18 BY A JAPANESE SNIPER DURING THE PALAU INVASION, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

CAPT.STAVERS, WHOSE HOME WAS IN BROOKLYN, WAS TERMED BY COL. A.J.DREXEL BIDDLE, FAMED BAYONET EXPERT, "THE MOST EXPERT BAYONET FENCER KNOWN TO ME IN THE WORLD AND ONE OF THE MOST PROFICIENT INSTRUCTOR IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES."

IN ADDITION TO HIS ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES WHILE ATTENDING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, CAPT.STAVERS WAS SPORTS CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EJ1207AEW

PHILADELPHIA, OCT 4-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TONIGHT THAT ALL NATIONS PARTICIPATING IN A POSTWAR WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR ADHERENCE TO THE BASIC FREEDOMS OF WORSHIP, INFORMATION AND EXPRESSION ON WHICH THE AMERICAN BILL OF RIGHTS WAS FOUNDED.

SPEAKING AT A MASS MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WELLES PROPOSED AN INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS "TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT NAZISM AND FACISM CAN NOT RISE ONCE MORE TO CURSE MANKIND."

THE FORMER UNDERSECRETARY SAID DICTATORSHIP CAN FLOURISH ONLY IF THE PEOPLE ARE DEPRIVED OF THE FREEDOMS OF EXPRESSION, INFORMATION AND WORSHIP.

"RESPONSIBLE AS I BELIEVE THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY AND JAPAN TO BE FOR THE CRIMES WHICH THEY HAVE COMMITTED AGAINST HUMANITY," HE CONTINUED, "I DO NOT BELIEVE THEY WOULD HAVE DARED TO FOLLOW THE COURSE WHICH THEY PURSUED HAD THEY KNOWN THE TRUTH WHEN THEY FIRST EMBARKED UPON THEIR ROAD TO ULTIMATE DEFEAT."

THE FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE TOLD THE MEETING, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, HE DID NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE FACED IN REACHING SUCH OBJECTIVES--ESPECIALLY SINCE "TWO OF OUR MIGHTIEST ALLIES, RUSSIA AND CHINA HAVE NOT ACCEPTED THE BILL OF RIGHTS AS THE BASIS OF THEIR OWN DOMESTIC ORDER."

EARLIER SENATOR BURTON (R-O), WHO INTRODUCED WELLES, SAID "TODAY INTERNATIONAL STABILITY COUPLED WITH THE PROMISE OF SUCH STABILITY FOR MANY YEARS TO COME IS NOT ONLY INTERNATIONALLY AND IDEALISTICALLY DESIRABLE BUT IT IS A DOMESTIC NECESSITY."

"WE CAN NOT CARRY OUR WAR DEBT, DEVELOP OUR DOMESTIC RECOVERY AND ATTAIN FULL EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT IT."

JH1149PEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 4-(AP)-PREPARING THE GROUND FOR QUICK RESUMPTION OF AMERICAN TRADE WITH LIBERATED COUNTRIES, THE STATE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS HAVE INSTRUCTED DIPLOMATS TO GATHER ECONOMIC INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT USE.

A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT SAID THAT AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL AREAS FREED FROM THE AXIS HAVE RECEIVED "DETAILED AND SPECIFIC" INSTRUCTIONS ON REPORTS THEY ARE TO PREPARE AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE.

THE MAIN POINTS THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO KNOW ARE:

1. IMMEDIATE SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS AND ESTIMATES OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED AREAS.

2. GENERAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS NEEDED "AS AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY."

3. ANALYSES OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AS A GUIDE TO RESUMPTION OF COMMERCIAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT.

THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO BUSINESS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, THE STATEMENT SAID.

IF SPECIAL INQUIRIES ARE ADDRESSED TO THE BUREAU, IT WENT ON, THE GOVERNMENT WILL SEEK ANSWERS FROM ITS REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD, HOWEVER, THE STATEMENT SAID WAR DEVASTATION WILL PREVENT "IMMEDIATE AND FULL RETURN TO PRIVATE TRADE." TRADE REPORTING WILL BE PUSHED AHEAD IN THOSE ARAS SO THAT THE SITUATION CAN BE BROUGHT INTO HAND AS SOON AS NORMAL COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OPEN UP.

THE REPRESENTATIVES ARE INSTRUCTED TO GATHER DATA ON THE CONDITION OF AMERICAN BUSINESS INTERESTS AND CONTACTS IN AREAS LIBERATED FROM THE NAZIS AND THUS CUT OFF FROM THE ALLIED WORLD AS MUCH AS FIVE YEARS.

THEY HAVE ALSO BEEN ASSIGNED TO CHECK UP ON AMERICAN PROPERTY AND INTERESTS STOLEN OR OTHERWISE TAKEN OVER BY AXIS AGENTS.

THE REQUESTED DETAILS, WHEN BROUGHT TOGETHER, WILL GIVE AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND BUSINESSMEN AN ECONOMIC PICTURE OF WHAT LIBERATED EUROPE CAN BUY FROM THIS COUNTRY, AND HOW GOOD AN INVESTMENT EACH AREA IS LIKELY TO BE.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE REPORTS ARE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF EUROPE'S CHANCES FOR AVOIDING ECONOMIC AND RESULTING SOCIAL CHAOS IN THE TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EWT, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4)

GW55PEW

UNDATED PETAIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MARSHAL PETAIN, CHIEF OF STATE OF THE FUGITIVE VICHY FRENCH GOVERNMENT, HAS ESTABLISHED RESIDENCE IN A SOUTH GERMAN CITY, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

HE LEFT THE THREATENED FRENCH FORTRESS CITY OF BELFORT EARLY IN SEPTEMBER "IN VIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION," AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE; DR. MENETREL, HIS PERSONAL PHYSICIAN; GEN. DEBENY, CHIEF OF PETAIN'S CABINET; AND AN ADJUTANT, THE BROADCAST SAID.

NOTHING WAS SAID OF PIERRE LAVAL, VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT.

B1253PEW

UNDATED GERMAN COMMISSIONERS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE NAZI PROPAGANDA AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TODAY THAT ERICH KOCH, GAULEITER OF EAST PRUSSIA, WOULD TAKE OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REICH EASTLAND, INCLUDING THE BALTIC STATES, IN PLACE OF REICHSCOMMISSIONER GAULEITER HEINRICH LOHSE.

CB503PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 5, 1918--AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKED ON AN EXTENDED FRONT BETWEEN THE MEUSE AND THE ARGONNE. FRENCH AND AMERICAN ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE FORCED THE GERMANS TO GIVE UP TERRITORY EAST OF MONTS. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY WAS REPORTED BY NEUTRALS TO HAVE ASKED PRESIDENT WILSON FOR AN ARMISTICE.

OCT. 5, 1940--BRITISH PLANES MADE DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON GERMAN SHIP CONCENTRATIONS ALONG THE CONTINENTAL COAST AND IN NORWEGIAN HARBORS.

SN1207AEW

--NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1 --WESTERN FRONT: 305 MILES (FROM WEST OF KLEVE).
2 --RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW).
3 --ITALIAN FRONT: 570 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).

SN119AEW

30. 24 — 19341

YANKS SMASH FOUR MILES INTO GERMANY, BIG TANK BATTLE RAGING ON ENEMY SOIL

AMERICAN FORCES TAKE BEGGENDORF IN SWIFT ADVANCE

Hodges' Armor Surges Through Industrial Town into Open Country.

NAZIS RUSH UP RESERVES

First Army Drives into 'Emergency' Defenses North of Aachen.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Oct. 5.—(AP) American forces, battling four miles into Germany through the punctured Siegfried Line above Aachen, captured the fortified village of Beggendorf in a strong advance today. After pushing on eastward they were locked tonight in the first great tank battle ever fought on German soil.

The Germans rushed up reserves of armor in a determined attempt to stem the American drive, which carried approximately two miles beyond Ubach and threatened to plunge deep toward the Rhine.

Driving into the teeth of the heaviest German artillery concentration of the European campaign, Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First army veterans slugged doggedly through the enemy's "emergency" defenses north of Aachen on the fourth bitter day of their offensive and by night virtually were astride the main Aachen-Gladbach highway.

Tanks Crush Defenses

Drying ground enabled heavy American tanks to cut across fields and crush the Germans' new earthworth defenses, manned in many instances by second-rate troops shifted hurriedly from either side of the wide gap in the Siegfried line. By mid-afternoon a total of 55 Nazi pillboxes had been destroyed in the four-day drive.

For several hours massed German artillery held up Hodges' armor outside Beggendorf, a "little Pittsburgh" of the Rhineland, but then on the Shermans went surging through the town and fanned out east and southeast in churning drives to exploit their local breakthrough.

Capture of Beggendorf, east and slightly north of Ubach, broke the back of a Nazi attempt to make the village a southern anchor of a second line of defense behind the ruptured West Wall, reported Hal Boyle, Associated Press field correspondent.

"The Nazis had tried to use Beggendorf as a tank harbor and an ambush," Boyle said, "send out civilians to try to get American artillerymen to withhold their fire on the spurious grounds that it had no military installations."

Beat Back Nazi Attacks

The American advance through a curtain of German steel [illegible] after Yank tanks and infantry beat back three more enemy counterattacks in the Ubach area and knocked out at least a half-dozen Nazi tanks, including one huge Mark-6. The roar of artillery was continuous as massed American guns met the challenge of enemy batteries.

In addition to newly-dug positions behind the original "dragons teeth" of the Siegfried Line, the enemy also utilized huge slag piles as supplementary positions.

"Things definitely are beginning to open up," declared an American staff officer. "We are definitely through his main fortifications. He is trying to stop us now with mobile guns instead of fixed concrete defenses."

He said the Germans were putting their poorest troops into static defenses and using their better units as a mobile reserve to try to plug up gaps.

Low clouds and fog clinging to the countryside prevented Allied planes from giving close support to Hodges' attacking forces and enabled the Germans to shift their reserves about without fear of aerial harassment.

Battle Rages Near Herbach

Some of today's toughest fighting — outside the armored engagement around Beggendorf — centered around a hill east of the village of Herbach, a mile southwest of Ubach, which American troops captured yesterday.

During Wednesday night American artillery gave the entire area three "serenades," in which every available gun, from 75s to huge 240s, blasted away for long periods. When a tank column moved up to storm the height early today its commander radioed back that "there are so many dead Germans on the road that it is tough going." Four Nazi pillboxes on the hill were knocked out in subsequent fighting.

Far to the south in the mud-bound Moselle valley of France, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army shock troops fought viciously for the second day inside the labyrinths of Fort Driant, one of three great strongholds defending the city of Metz.

During Wednesday night American troops in the southwest corner of the mile-and-a-half long fort penetrated underground and made the first breach in the enemy's underground fortifications, but the doughboys still were under constant fire from Nazi snipers and from heavy guns across the Moselle river.

Fight For Fort Driant

Tonight Patton's men, who once were prematurely reported by Allied headquarters to have captured the fort, were inching their way through the caverns of the medieval bastion against suicidal resistance from youthful Nazis who until recently attended a famous military school at Metz.

It was announced that the 48-hour truce declared to enable civilians to evacuate the channel port of Dunkerque had been extended four hours until 10 a. m. Friday morning, when British and Canadian forces were to resume their assault against a holdout German garrison of 15,000. Some 12,000 civilians were reported to have quit the town since the guns fell silent.

Canadian troops accelerated their drive to throw a protecting ring around Antwerp in Belgium, the only big shipping center yet captured intact by the Allies. The Germans had been pushed away from the northern edge of the city, and the Canadians had advanced north to the Dutch border at Putte.

Protect Antwerp

An eight-mile arc from northeast to northwest of Antwerp had been cleared of the enemy, and the east bank of the Schelde river leading into the port was held by Canadians as far as Lillo, eight miles to the northwest.

Allied lines tonight ran east from Lillo through Capellen, up to Baarle Nassau in Holland and across to a point north of Hilvarenbeek, placing Allied troops only three miles southeast of Tilburg, an important Dutch communications and industrial center of 80,000 population.

A brief battle which flared last night south of Arnhem in Holland dwindled into a series of minor attacks and counter-attacks, in the course of which Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second army pushed within a mile of Arnhem.

It was disclosed that Allied patrols which penetrated the Reichswold forest, just across the German border southeast of Nijmegen, earlier in the week apparently had been withdrawn.

Tanks Exploit Breach—Begin Fanning Out in Secondary Defense Zone—Capture Anchor of Nazi Backstop.

LONG

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—American tanks and infantry advanced more than a mile, through the shattered main defenses of the West Wall at Ubach today and captured the town of Beggendorf, which the Germans had attempted to turn into an anchor of a backstop line.

Widening their wedge, the Yanks also captured Kerkrade on the Dutch-German border. Kerkrade, on the south side of the wedge, is two miles southwest of Merkstein and five miles north of Aachen.

Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's First Army scored the gains in a fiercely rising battle in which the Germans massed their biggest artillery concentrations of the western front. Three heavy armored counter-thrusts were turned back, and front line dispatches said a major tank battle was developing.

Tanks Fanning Out.

Beggendorf is more than a mile beyond Ubach, and its capture placed the Americans astride the Aachen-Geilenkirchen road and within a mile and a half of the main north road out of Aachen, the highway to Gladbach. The town is three miles from the nearest point of the Dutch border and about four miles from the general line of the frontier.

An Associated Press dispatch from the sector said Allied tanks in numbers were now back of the original Siegfried Line and were fanning out east and southeast on hardening ground to exploit an infantry breakthrough days go.

The tanks were coming up against earthworks hastily thrown up as a secondary defense, the dispatch said. The Germans were fighting from behind huge slag piles in this mining area, dubbed by the Americans "Little Pittsburgh."

The Germans, with at least fifty-five pillboxes smashed in their main fortifications, were now trying to stop the American push with mobile guns instead of fixed batteries, it was said.

To the north, heavy fighting flared along the British Nijmegen-Arnhem corridor. Infantry attacked in several sectors, gaining a mile in an eastward advance and several miles in a northwesterly direction.

Gap a Scene of Carnage.

To the south the American Third Army of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton was engaged in a grim fight atop Fort Driant, a key stronghold southwest of Metz. Germans had holed up in the concrete fastnesses of an underground labyrinth.

An Associated Press correspondent of the Ubach front reported:

"Tanks, guns, infantry and supplies are pouring through the gap in the Siegfried Line to put mounting pressure on the enemy."

Three thunderous serenades from every American gun in the area—from 75s to 240 mm. siege pieces—tore German defenses to pieces in preparation for a new attack just south of Ubach, the dispatch said, and so many dead Germans were found that the bodies formed an obstacle to the infantry when it went forward.

The center of enemy resistance was a hill just east of Herbach and south of captured Ubach. The Americans, in spite of the

dead Germans, stormed the height, knocking out three mutually supporting pillboxes and forcing a fourth to raise the white flag.

The Nazis, whose broadcasts admitted that the wedge had been widened, turned a record number of guns onto the corridor and rushed up men from pillboxes to the north and south in an effort to brace sagging defenses.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's main attack eastward was launched on a six-mile front from south of Arnhem and only about two miles from the bridge for which the British First Airborne division had battled in vain. It was aimed in the direction of Pannerdensch, eight miles southeast of Arnhem and the same distance northeast of Nijmegen. Pannerdensch is only about two miles from the German border north of Kleve and is at the fork of the Waal and Neder Ryn Rivers. The stiff opposition limited the advance to about a mile.

Farther south, Allied armor attacking from the eastern side of the Nijmegen corridor near Venray advanced several miles from Menjel, established a front along the Nooren Canal north of Venlo, and fought forward slowly across marshy land from Overloon.

Eight-mile Westward Gain.

Almost directly east of Nijmegen Allied infantry and artillery broke up a German concentration in the Reichswald, south of Kleve, where the enemy was preparing another counter-attack.

West of the corridor an advance of eight miles was made in a northwesterly direction by British troops on a ten-mile front south of Tilburg, and troops of the Canadian Army advancing from the other direction, the southwest, approached to within five miles of Tilburg.

However, the Germans launched a surprise counter-attack against Polish troops in the latter area, around Barrle Nassau, eight miles southwest of Tilburg, which forced the Allies to give ground temporarily. A British attack westward just below Arnhem reached the area around the village of Elden, about two miles southwest of Arnhem.

Canadians Mop Up Fort.

Farther west, the Canadians cleaned up the fort area north of Antwerp and ended a weird weeks-long battle of the suburbs in which German artillery in northern port districts periodically harassed Allied control of the Belgian port.

Canadian infantry and tanks, again rolling fast at the heels of retreating Germans, smashed through street barricades and raced to within a mile of the Dutch border town of Putte, only six miles from the escape road out of Walcheren and Zuid Beveland Islands, where the Nazis admitted some thousands of their troops were virtually trapped by floods loosed by Allied "earthquake" bombs.

"The Germans are pulling out, and we are jumping right ahead; it is hard to keep contact with the Jerries for they are moving back mighty fast," said a Canadian headquarters officer on this front.

To the west, Canadian troops drove the Germans back from Forts Cappellen and Starbroek, five to seven miles north of Antwerp, in a thrust within seven miles of the narrow land neck over which the only road runs from the mainland to the Dutch islands of Beveland and R. A. F.-flooded Walcheren.

To the south one of the strangest battles of the war developed amid gunfire and the smoke of fire grenades and burning oil at Fort Driant, key bastion to Metz. Infantrymen of the American Third Army held the surface, and the Nazi garrison fought with desperation in the maze of underground defenses.

First Armored Blow.

The counterattack against the American 1st Army, first of the Nazi defensive blows to be led with armor, blunted itself against the American lines near Herbach, a mile and a half south of Ubach, which is at the center of the 2-mile-deep wedge into Germany.

Drizzling rain and cold marked the fighting at Ubach.

At the peak of their wedge the Americans were edging forward under artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire beyond the eastern outskirts of Ubach.

Capture of the fort in front of Metz by the 3d Army was announced prematurely at Supreme Headquarters yesterday on the basis of information from front line headquarters before the full tenacity of the German stand was known.

Now it was a touch-and-go fight, with the Americans holding on grimly under crossfire from flanking forts and sniping from German trapdoor gun positions.

Some of Nazis Smoked Out.

The Americans smoked some of the Nazis out with phosphorus grenades and poured flaming oil down hidden passages on others, but still had the job of quarrying out the remainder of the German garrison.

The 3d Army repulsed a German counterattack near Sivrey, 9 miles north of Nancy.

West of the corridor in Holland an advance of 8 miles was made in a northwesterly direction by British troops on a 10-mile front south of Tilburg and troops of the Canadian Army advancing from the other direction, the southwest, approached to within 5 miles of Tilburg.

However, the Germans launched a surprise counterattack against Polish troops in the latter area, around Barrle Nassau, 8 miles southwest of Tilburg, which forced the Allies to give ground temporarily. A British attack westward just below Arnhem reached the area around the village of Elden, about 2 miles southwest of Arnhem.

Farther west the Canadians cleaned up the fort area north of Antwerp and ended a weird week-long battle of the suburbs in which German artillery in northern port districts periodically harassed Allied control of the Belgian port.

Smash Through Barricades.

Canadian infantry and tanks, again rolling fast at the heels of retreating Germans, smashed through street barricades and raced to within a mile of the Dutch border town of Putte, only 6 miles from the escape road out of Walcheren and Zuid Beveland Islands, where the Nazis admitted thousands of their troops were virtually trapped by floods loosed by Allied "earthquake" bombs.

"The Germans are pulling out and we are jumping right ahead; it is hard to keep contact with the Jerries for they are moving back mighty fast," said a Canadian headquarters officer on this front.

The 7th Army kept up its measured gains farther south in the face of slowly hardening resistance. Northeast of Epinal, the Yanks found going hard through newly reinforced German defensive positions, but in the Vosges foothills forests of Gehard and Longegoutte, between there and Belfort, they advanced several miles.

At Ronchamp, 10 miles due west of Belfort, French forces of the 7th Army mopped up one German hold-out pocket. Other Germans were fighting from fortified houses and factories in the city.

The lull in temporary truce hung almost unreal over Dunkerque. The Germans had cleared a lane through their defensive minefield and the first of 20,000 civilians began filing out, laden with possessions they could carry, into the Canadian lines. The evacuation will end tonight. Then, by agreement, the Canadians will give the Germans 12 hours to re-lay their mines before the all-out assault begins at dawn tomorrow.

300 GERMANS LIVE IN OLD COAL MINE

Men, Women And Children Are Discovered In Shelter

OCT 6 1944 AP

Palenberg, Germany, Oct. 4 (AP—Delayed)—In the dimly lit, evil-smelling tunnels of an old coal mine near here 300 men, women and children live like caged animals—waiting to see what their American conquerors are going to do with them.

They have lived there three weeks. For the past few days a battle has raged around their underground refuge.

They thought at first the Americans would behead them. When Lieut. Glenn Poppe, of Mason, Ohio, and Corporal William Reifsnyder, of East South Bend, Ind., accidentally discovered the shelter while taking cover from enemy artillery, people kneeled, praying to be spared.

200 Feet Long

The shelter is approximately 200 feet long, 6 feet wide and 7 feet high, with chambers leading off each side.

Along the walls flare tiny jets of light from a carbide gas pipe. Benches line each side of the corridor, and there are double-deck bunks in the chambers. Old men and women lie on the benches or sit in chairs cushioned with blankets and quilts.

Three weeks ago the Germans ordered civilians to evacuate Palenberg, which sits in the middle of the Siegfried Line. Most of the 6,000 inhabitants fled, but 90 coal miners and their families were ordered to stay and keep the mine operating as long as possible.

Workers Stayed Behind

Workers ordered to stay gathered up a few belongings and food and came with their families to the community shelter.

Staff Sergeant Roy Cestary, of Youngstown, Ohio, was shooting at a pillbox with a machine gun when a woman rushed from a house to his gun.

"It was the craziest thing," Cestary said. "She had her four kids in the basement and begged us not to hurt them."

Last Friday artillery fire became so heavy that work at the mine stopped entirely and people just huddled in the tunnel, waiting.

Attack Beaten Back

Then Poppe and Reifsnyder found the entrance. Yesterday the Germans counterattacked, but the attack was beaten back.

The people will be held in their shelter until it is safe for them to return to their homes. Meanwhile, sentries stand guard at the tunnel entrances.

Private Ludwig Klatt, of Detroit, and a young German girl who speaks English have been acting as interpreters, and civilians quickly obey every order given them. And every chance they get, they try to tell Klatt how much they hated the Nazis, and to explain that Rhinelanders never were strong for Hitler anyway.

CANADIAN TROOPS FREE DUTCH TOWN

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS NEAR THE DUTCH - BELGIAN BORDER, Oct. 5 — (AP) Canadian infantry liberated the first Dutch village in the push north of Antwerp when an Ontario unit sent back word in late afternoon that Putte just inside the frontier had been "secured."

With other units moving into Holland on the left and right, this portion of the Canadian First army is making the most of an apparent German decision to withdraw from the sector even at the cost of losing the strategic entrance to the south Beveland peninsula — the last overland escape route for troops there and on the island of Walcheren.

The unit which cleared Putte of the enemy did so in the bitterest fighting it has encountered in some weeks.

Other forces also encountered stubborn pockets but the advance went on apace once the crossing had been effected at the huge anti-tank ditch which starts almost at the bank of the Schelde river and runs generally eastward on both sides of the main highway leading from Antwerp to Bergen. The ditch is 80 feet wide from crown to crown with a 50 foot water surface which is 15 feet deep in some places.

REPORTER CHATS

WITH NAZI MAJOR

Officer Seen During Truce Predicts German Victory

By ROGER D. GREENE

British Siege Headquarters outside Dunkerque, Oct. 5 (AP)—I stood inside the German lines around Dunkerque today and calmly discussed the war with a German SS major whose guns at 10 A. M. tomorrow will be firing at us again.

This took place during the mercy truce arranged to permit the evacuation of the civilian populace from besieged Dunkerque.

"Germany will still win the war," the German major said as a five-mile long stream of refugees slowly plodded by. "Our new secret weapon will be turned against you on October 15. That will change everything."

Up to noon today, 12,800 civilians and several dozen badly wounded German and Allied soldiers had been evacuated from this scene of the British retreat from France in 1940. At least 4,000 others patiently were waiting in the bitter cold and rain this afternoon to "get under the wire" before the deadline.

Whole Blood From U. S. Saves Yanks Lives in Reich

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Whole blood being flown from the United States to meet increased battlefront needs has been used to save lives of American soldiers in the Siegfried Line only four days after it was contributed in the States.

Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hanley, chief surgeon of American forces in Europe in disclosing increased demands for whole blood, said it was superior to plasma for immediate treatment of badly wounded soldiers.

The Army began flying whole blood from the United States in August and now 60 per cent comes from there, according to Maj. Robert C. Hardin of University Hospital, Iowa City, senior consultant in blood transfusion in the European theater.

Nazi Jet Planes Met Over Siegfried Sector

Ninth Air Force Advanced Headquarters in France, Oct. 4 (AP—Delayed)—The new German fighter which the Berlin radio has boasted was going into action on the western front apparently is the jet-propelled Messerschmitt 262, Ninth Air Force pilots said today.

Allied heavy bombers and their fighter escorts have encountered these swift, twin-engined jet planes for weeks over targets deep inside Germany, but their first appearance over the Siegfried Line was on Monday, when Thunderbolt pilots saw four of them in the Munster area. Six more were sighted yesterday near Coblentz.

One of the 10 was destroyed. Lieut. Valamore Beaudarault, of White Plains, N. Y., a Thunderbolt pilot, forced it into a steep dive from which it never recovered, crashing at high speed near Munster.

Pilots say the jet fighters do not fly in formation, and most of them show no eagerness for combat. They are capable of great speeds, but need a wide area for turns, and American Mustangs and Thunderbolts can outmaneuver them.

Over 40,000 Arrested In Purge In Belgium

Brussels, Oct. 5 (AP)—More than 40,000 persons known or suspected collaborationists, have been arrested in a swift but calm purge of Belgians who sold out to the Nazis.

About 20 military tribunals have commenced trial of the accused, and at least ten have been condemned to death as traitors.

Two of these were sentenced in a Brussels court. They were Joseph Hoogeven, 49, a chauffeur who denounced a Belgian underground leader to the Germans, and Paul Herten, 50, newspaper editor.

Laval Reported Living With Petain In Reich

New York, Oct. 5—Radio Brazzaville, quoting a dispatch credited to the Geraman new agency Transocean, said today Pierre Laval and his wife "are living under the same roof with Marshal Petain in the same unnamed town in southern Germany."

The broadcast said the majority of the Ministers in the former Vichy Government escaped to Germany and are living in the same town.

Two Captures In One

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—A German prisoner, captured by the British Second Army in France, arrived at the prisoners' enclosure with his wife.

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MUD OF FLANDERS IS BACK AGAIN

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Autumn rains are increasing the difficulties confronting all Allied fighting men on the western front, the eastern front, and in Italy—and the first snows are not far away. Along the northern flank in France and the Low Countries, where the mud of Flanders is a byword twenty-seven years after the first world war, rains turn the land into quagmires. The Allied armies in Italy can expect heavy snows in about a month.

De Gaulle Tribunal Named to Try Petain

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Paris radio said today the De Gaulle government has named a tribunal of six French generals to try Marshal Petain and 50 leading members of his Vichy regime on charges of treason and collaborating with the enemy.

Gen. Charles Mast, active in the De Gaulle regime in North Africa, was placed in charge of the preliminary investigation, according to the broadcast.

Petain now is in Germany, where, the Berlin radio has announced, he is serving as head of a German-sponsored "legal French government."

Spanish Maquis Force Of 40,000 Reported Holding Part of France

Situation Worries Spain, But U. S. Officials See It As Fantastic, Not Critical

By the Associated Press.

A Spanish Maquis force of 40,000 men, defiant of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Paris government, is reported by diplomats here to be in control of a corner of France adjoining the Spanish frontier.

The situation, which reportedly worries the Spanish government, is regarded by American officials as more fantastic than critical.

By and large, these officials consider that France is now under effective control of the Paris administration and that it is a broadly representative regime rather than a one-man affair. They are reported to be urging its recognition as a government.

Recognition Up to Roosevelt.

The final decision on recognition must be made by President Roosevelt.

Until recently Gen. De Gaulle is said to have made it clear that he was not pressing for the immediate withdrawal of the Allied military supervision exercised by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—the military and political situations inside the country were too unsettled. Now, however, he is said to be ready to assume full governmental powers with the lifting of Gen. Eisenhower's controls.

It is not certain here whether the situation in Southwestern France may complicate things.

Reports on the force of irregular fighters say they are centered around Perpignan, France, a town on the Spanish border which had a large part in aiding the flight of Spanish Loyalist refugees from Gen. Francisco Franco's Spain after the civil war.

When the Maquis units were springing up in organized underground resistance to the Germans the one in this area numbered more Spanish than French. The 40,000 Spanish members now dominate the organization, it is said, and all members are well-equipped with small arms.

Hope for Peaceful Settlement.

Among the places they hold are one or two Spanish consulates. It is apparently on this fact that Madrid has focused its worry. The French regime has displayed no evidence to Washington that it is distressed over the situation, although Gen. de Gaulle has dispatched representatives to the area and their orders are said not to have been obeyed.

Guerrillas Are Reported Fighting in North Spain

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The De Gaulle-sponsored Toulouse radio said early today that guerrilla fighting has broken out in Northern Spain and that the French-Spanish frontier at Andorra had been closed by Spanish authorities.

The broadcast, heard in London by the Ministry of Information, did not elaborate on the factions engaged in the fighting.

Meanwhile, the Madrid radio quoted the Falangist newspaper Arriba as declaring that Spain could "not look with indifference" on the political situation in Southern France, where it said "a minefield of politics" developed after the area's liberation from German occupation.

NAZIS GET NEW CUT IN FOOD RATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 5.—(AP) Beleaguered belt-tightening Germans got new cuts in food rations tonight from Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, total mobilization director.

Nazi party activity was ordered curtailed in another decree.

Atop a cut in bread and sugar rations announced last week to take effect Oct. 16, Goebbels decree: A three-ounce reduction in the weekly ration of ersatz coffee; an unspecified reduction in the ration of jam and artificial honey for children; suspension of the ration of cooking oils.

In other orders Goebbels sought to obtain more manpower for Germany's armies and war factories.

"Army medical corps stationed in the rear will have to look after civilians and military hospitals will have to set up outdoor departments for them," he said.

The new orders also hit at Nazi party affairs and frills. Flag days and canvassing for party funds were banned and party members were ordered to walk around to their block wardens to pay dues on "sacrifice Sundays."

Nazi party regional groups were ordered to cease all functions not directly aiding prosecution of the war. Appointments, promotions and regradings within the party were halted. The Hitler youth organization's sports and cultural contests were discontinued. Many Nazi party publications were suspended.

LELONG OUTARGUED NAZIS ON FASHIONS

Paris, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The French fashion industry was saved from transfer to Germany by the use of endless negotiations, Lucien Lelong, who for twelve years was president of the French Fashion Organization, declared today.

He said the spirit of resistance to Nazi efforts to dominate the industry went so far that throughout the occupation not one major hat model appeared in the German's color—green—and each time the Germans ordered less material the Parisians deliberately created bigger hats.

Lelong had a hectic time during the occupation.

"At the outbreak of the war I had a diplomatic passport for the United States but I preferred to stay and defend my corporation's interests," he said. One morning in 1940 he found six German officers in his office ordering him to Berlin immediately.

Paris Sees American Movie

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—The first American motion picture to be shown before civilians since the liberation of France—"Tales of Manhattan"—enthralled an audience at the famous Moulin Rouge yesterday. The movie, starring Charles Boyer, was a Hollywood remake by the French producer Julien Duvivier.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press

1. Western Front: 305 miles (from west of Kleve).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 570 miles (from south of Bologna).

1,300 PLANES BATTER NAZIS

Air Force Centers And Rail Supply Lines Bombed

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—American and British air fleets, totaling more than 1,300 bombers, pounded German air force concentrations and railway supply funnels today in operations directly supporting Allied ground forces.

Exploiting a letup in the bad weather, approximately 1,100 American heavy bombers, escorted by more than 500 fighters, hit four airdromes near Munster and rail yards at Rheine and Cologne. (Rheine lies between the Dutch border and Osnabruck.)

Thirteen heavy bombers and five fighters were missing from the American attack, the Eighth Air Force announced in a communique.

RAF Bombs Wilhelmshaven

The RAF sent 200 heavies with fighter escort to bomb Wilhelmshaven in the morning, but clouds hampered observation and the result was undetermined. One bomber was missing.

The Second Tactical Air Force sent 100 medium bombers and 100 Spitfires to bomb and strafe enemy forces near Nijmegen.

Fortresses and Liberators worked over important German air fields at Handorf, Lippstadt, Paderborn and Loddenheide. Lippstadt and Handorf were known to be operational bases, Paderborn was a plane park and Loddenheide housed repair shops for ME-109's.

All Crowded With Planes

All had been crowded with Nazi planes forced out of France and Belgium, including some of the new jet-propelled fighters.

Today's operation was the eighth time in ten days that more than one thousand American heavy bombers have been over Europe.

The British disclosed that in yesterday's 1,300-mile round trip to the Bergen submarine pens, one Canadian group in the RAF bomber command hit four submarines, three in floating docks.

1100 U. S. BOMBERS BATTER GERMANY

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Upward of 1,100 American heavy bombers beat today at four airfields in northwest Germany near Munster, from which Nazi planes have been operating in increasing strength over the Siegfried Line, and hammered freight yards at Cologne and Rheine which feed the front. At the same time British heavy bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven and reconnaissance showed that their dike-breaching exploit at Walcheren Island on Tuesday had already resulted in the flooding of twenty-five of its 100 square miles, guarding the approaches to Antwerp.

The airfields attacked were at Handorf, Lippstadt, Paderborn and Loddenheide. Photographs had showed the runways crowded with planes which had been forced out of France and Belgium by Allied advances. Some were new jet-propelled fighters, a few of which were encountered today. Fighters escorting the bombers destroyed fifteen German planes on the ground.

Rheine is an important western front railway junction just across the Dutch border, northwest of Munster.

Today's great daylight operation was the eighth in ten days.

RAF Mosquitos kept the offensive going last night with an attack on 18 more trains in Germany and Holland. It was the 28th night of the last 34 that Allied bombers had visited the Reich.

Pilots reported all 18 trains were stopped dead, bringing the Mosquitos' total of trains attacked to 134 on four consecutive nights. Most of them have been caught shuttling between industrial cities in the Ruhr Valley.

Munich Attacked.

The only major attack on the continent yesterday was by between 500 and 750 heavy bombers of the American 15th Air Force that flew up from Italy and bombed the freight yards at Munich and points on the vulnerable Brenner Pass railroad.

British Lancasters and Halifaxes followed up their spectacular breaching of the Walcheren Island seawall by racing across the North Sea on a 1,300-mile round trip and cracking the Nazi submarine base at Bergen, Norway. Several new U-boat stalls are reported under construction there to replace those lost along the French coast.

Bad weather hampered reconnaissance activities over the Dutch island since Tuesday's "earthquake" bombing, but the German radio last night admitted 6,000 troops were trapped in floods.

RAF Bombs Tirpitz.

RAF Lancasters based in Russia scored a direct hit recently with a 6-ton bomb on the German battleship Tirpitz, in an attack involving a 5,000-mile round trip to and from Soviet fields, it was disclosed last night.

This was the first announcement that RAF planes had operated from Russian bases in recent months.

The planes took off from British bases with heavy bomb loads for the 2,000-mile flight to Russia, which was made in 11 hours. They refueled there and flew to Altenfjord, Norway, for the attack. Then the planes returned to the Russian bases and from there flew back to Britain.

The attack was made without loss. The pilots met no flak or fighters.

RUSSIAN FORCES ADVANCE THROUGH BELGRADE SUBURB

Soviet Army Strikes Within Eight Miles of Yugoslav Capital.

NEW DRIVE REPORTED

Nazis Claim Reds Open Big Offensive Aimed at East Prussia.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 6.—(AP) Russian troops converging swiftly on Belgrade yesterday fought their way through the Danube north bank suburb of Pancevo, only eight miles across the river and marshes from the Yugoslav capital, and Berlin announced that upwards of 120,000 other Red army men had begun a new offensive in western Lithuania aimed at German East Prussia.

Overrunning 50 localities in a swift offensive across the rich plains between the Danube and southern Hungary, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army units rolled the Germans back on a 100-mile front, aided by a second junction with Marshal Tito's hard-fighting Partisans. Gains ranged up to 20 miles.

New Offensive Reported

In the north the Germans said the Russians had hurled from 12 to 14 divisions supported by many tanks into the offensive west of Siauliai in Lithuania. The Russians in this area last were reported within 66 miles east of German East Prussia's annexed port of Memel on the Baltic and about the same distance from Tilsit to the southwest.

The aim of this offensive, about which Moscow kept silent, would be to seal off Riga, 75 miles to the northeast, along with the entire section of northwestern Latvia as a prelude to an invasion of East Prussia, whose border troops already are being kept groggy by Russian punches on the east and south.

Berlin meanwhile admitted that Russian troops invading Saare (Osel) island off the western Estonian coast had hammered out a bridgehead on this large island dominating the Gulf of Riga. Russian seizure of 1,000-square-mile Saare would cut the German seaward escape route out of Riga in cooperation with Col. Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic army push west of Siauliai.

Fan Out from Petrovgrad

In the invasion of Yugoslavia north of Belgrade the Russians and Partisans were fanning out from the big pivot base of Petrovgrad, at the center of a long front. They were attacking southward toward Belgrade's approaches northward

toward southern Hungary, and westward toward the web of roads and railways connecting the tottering German Balkan empire.

One Soviet column speared to within 33 miles of the southern Hungarian border and within 43 miles of Szeged, Hungary's second city. Szeged already is threatened by other Soviet units attacking in the Mako area 15 miles to the east.

Hungary's days are numbered, Moscow dispatches said, and the free Yugoslav radio said that 25 German divisions of perhaps 250,000 men "never will see their homeland again" as a result of the combined drive on Belgrade and other communications cities in Yugoslavia west of the Romanian and Bulgarian border.

Advance a Mile an Hour

The Russians gained almost a mile-an-hour during the day in their mobile war across the plains. Aside from the developing threat to southern Hungary the most important seizure was that of Pancevo, six-way road and rail junction eight miles northeast of Belgrade. Pancevo, terminus of the Banat railway system, is connected with the capital by a railway and also ferry services.

Among the 50 localities captured north and south of Petrovgrad, the intermediate Russian base 38 miles north of Belgrade were these points:

Starcevo, five miles southeast of Pancevo and 10 miles east of Belgrade; Glogonj, 10 miles north of Belgrade; Centa, 28 miles southeast of Novi Sad, big communications city on the Budapest-Belgrade trunk railway 40 miles northwest of Belgrade; Muzlja, 27 miles east of Novi Sad and one mile south of Petrovgrad; Melenci, eight miles northwest of Petrovgrad; Basaid, 16 miles north of Petrovgrad and 33 miles from Hungary's pre-war frontier; and the rail station of Nova Crnja, 20 miles northeast of Petrovgrad.

Other troops under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky last were reported 80 miles southeast of Belgrade, attacking along the south bank of the Danube, but Moscow's bulletin did not mention that sector where the Russians made their first junction with Tito's men. These troops also were hampered by mountainous territory.

NAZIS SAY REDS LAUNCH DRIVE IN LITHUANIA

Big Offensive Reported On After Great Barrage Above East Prussia.

RUSSIANS CLOSE TO BELGRADE

Soviet Forces Said to Be in Suburbs — 27 Miles Gained in Twenty-four Hours.

BULLETIN.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Pancevo, big railroad center less than nine miles from the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, was captured today by Russian and Yugoslav Partisan troops, Moscow announced tonight.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Russian troops in Lithuania have mounted an all-out offensive west of Siaulai, Col. Ernst von Hammer, the German News Agency's military commentator, said today in a broadcast.

The German report said twelve to fourteen Russian divisions attacked in the Siaulai area, eighty miles northeast of the East Prussian city of Tilsit, with the help of four tank corps. A drumfire artillery barrage of the heaviest guns preceded the drive.

The enemy said the offensive was on a broad front. One of its purposes might be to cut off the Riga garrison to the north. Successful Russian operations also would prepare a northern descent into East Prussia, along whose eastern frontier other Russians have been drawn up for many weeks.

The Germans said also that artillery was beginning to pound the German line on the Narew River below the southern boundary of East Prussia and added, "one must expect a simulataneous offensive in this section." The report said bitter fighting was in progress all along the activated front in Lithuania.

Road Dam Blown Up.

The Germans announced earlier that seven Russian divisions of perhaps 100,000 men had invaded the big Estonian island of Saare (Osel) at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga during the morning.

The Germans said the Russians prepared the attack on the island for four days and sprang from Muhu Island. A road dam which connected the two islands was reported blown up by German rearguards, but Berlin said the Red Army took to assault boats and small craft.

Saare is the last part of Estonia in German hands. It lies just south of Hiiu (Dago) Island, captured Tuesday. About 50,000 persons live on the island. Its southern extremity is 100 miles from Riga but less than twenty from the northwest coast of Latvia.

Meanwhile, the Rome radio said today that Russian troops were fighting in the suburbs of Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia.

[The British radio, quoting a Reuters dispatch from Moscow, said the Red Army is driving through outskirts of Belgrade at the bayonet point.]

Belgrade's Fall Appears Near; Russians Reported in Suburbs

Armored Spearheads Drive on Rail City Only 9 Miles North of Yugoslav Capital

(Map on Page 4-E)

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—Russian armored spearheads advanced today on the rail junction of Pancevo, a city of 22,000, less than 9 miles northeast of Belgrade, and front dispatches indicated the Yugoslav capital may fall in a matter of hours.

(The Rome radio said Russian troops were fighting in the suburbs of Belgrade.)

The German position in the area was declared untenable. The Russians have a big encircling maneuver ready to put into effect if the enemy tries to dig in.

Closing in from the captured towns of Bela Crkva Kraljevicevo, 15 miles northeast of Belgrade, and Debilyacha, 18 miles to the north, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's forces cleared two rail lines leading to Pancevo and aimed toward cutting the main railway running northwest from the capital—major remaining rail escape route for the bulk of the German forces on the Balkan peninsula.

Led by Yugoslav Partisan scouts, Marshal Malinovsky's troops advanced 27 miles in 24 hours in taking Debilyacha. The official Russian communique described it as "a headlong advance."

A companion Russian offensive southwest of Turnu Severin and 100 miles southeast of Belgrade, however, ran into stiffer resistance. This resistance was reported faltering under the blows of Russians in front and Partisan detachments deep in the rear.

Yesterday's Rusisan communique, making the first official comment on the union of Russian troops with Partisan forces first reported Monday by Marshal Tito, said that in that sector the united forces were fighting "for the annihilation" of the Germans.

Racing to smash the main rail rotue in that region, the Russians outflanked the three-way rail junction of Zajecar, captured Vratarnica, 9 miles to the south, and drove to within 40 miles of Nis, key junction on the railway from Bulgaria and Greece.

A total of 13 towns and railway stations fell to this Russian thrust, including Bor, center of the second largest copper deposit in Europe.

The Soviet communique announced only patrol activity on other sectors of the eastern front.

Reds Charge Turks Try To Stir Allied Split

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—The government newspaper Izvestia sharply criticized Turkish newspapers today for accounts which it said interpreted Allied landings in the Balkans as a move to block the Red Army rather than to expel the Germans. It termed the stories "provocatory."

"Several days ago rumors began to circulate in the foreign press about Allied troops in Albania," Izvestia said. "These rumors were not confirmed. But they were used immediately by some Turkish journalists to continue a suspicious campaign 'for the defense of the Balkan countries.'"

Reds Appeal to Hungarians.

Moscow, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Russian press predicted today the early collapse of invaded Hungary and urged the Hungarian people to overthrow the existing regime. Soviet broadcasts and leaflets showered upon the country appealed to Hungarians to halt the nation's course "on the verge of catastrophe."

Soviet policy in Hungary was described as having the purely military aim of defeating Hitler. Hungarians were assured no foreign social system would be imposed against their will.

Mihailovich's Daughter Reported Joining Tito

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—The official Soviet news agency, Tass, quoted a Geneva dispatch today as saying that Gen. Draja Mihailovich's daughter has volunteered for service in Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisan Army.

Mihailovich, former Yugoslav war minister, is leader of the Chetnik army which Tito repeatedly has accused of collaborating with the Germans.

NAZI TROOPS TAKE GEN. BOR PRISONER IN WARSAW BATTLE

SINGLETON

LONDON, Oct. 5—(AP) Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, (Gen. Bor) leader of a guerrilla army crushed in the streets of ruined Warsaw in a 63-day struggle, was captured by the Germans less than a week after the Polish government-in-exile had named him Polish commander in chief.

A German report that the general and his entire staff had been taken prisoner after the death or capitulation of their army Monday within sight of Red army troops across the Vistula was confirmed by a Polish government spokesman, whose words reflected sorrow at the loss but pride that Komorowski had shared the fate of his surrendered remnants.

Contradict Red Report

At the same time the spokesman said the development "gave the lie" to the assertion last Saturday by the rival Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation committee that Komorowski had ordered the ill-fated uprising Aug. 1 and then sought safe shelter 18 miles outside the capital.

Prime Minister Churchill paid tribute in the House of Commons today to the patriots of Warsaw, saying their uprising which failed despite supplies dropped by British, American, Polish and Soviet fliers, would "remain a deathless memory for Poland and for the friends of freedom all over the world."

Komorowski's capture, upsetting government plans for leadership of the Polish armed forces, may have any one of these three effects:

1. Appointment of a new commander acceptable to Moscow.
2. Return of the post to Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski.
3. Continuance of military authority under a triumvirate, the president, minister of defense, and chief of staff, which was formed to operate while Komorowski still was battling in Warsaw. Gen. Stanislaw Kopanski has been serving as Komorowski's deputy here.

Bor Called Criminal

Edward B. Osbuka-Morawski, president of the rival Polish group organized in Russia, had charged that Komorowski was a "criminal against the Polish people." Osubka-Morawski contended that Komorowski was responsible for a futile uprising which cost scores of thousands of lives.

Moscow dispatches have estimated that as many as 250,000 Poles died in the struggle but a Stockholm dispatch today quoted the German-controlled Swedish telegraphic bureau as saying that 50,000 Poles were killed in the second battle of Warsaw.

The Polish spokesman here said that the government still was in contact with the underground army in Poland.

A Polish telegraph agency dispatch said the Polish underground had uncovered a German plan to "soon massacre all prisoners in Oswiecim, largest Nazi concentration camp in Poland, to eliminate war-guilt witnesses."

A Polish Government spokesman declared that his capture gave the lie to the Moscow-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation, which is a rival to the London regime and which declared that the general had stayed away from the ravaged capital after ordering the futile uprising.

Berlin announced earlier today that Gen. Komorowski and his entire staff had been taken prisoner.

DNB, official German news agency, said:

"It has just been learned that the Polish Gen. (Bor) Komorowski, who was recently appointed commander in chief of all Polish forces and up to now was commander of the Warsaw rebels, was made a prisoner of war after the capitulation of Warsaw. The whole of his staff, as well as several other Polish generals, was taken prisoner with him."

There has been an argument in Allied quarters as to whether Gen. Komorowski was in Warsaw during the uprising. Polish spokesmen in Moscow declared he was not in the city, but the Polish government here insisted he was.

Churchill Praises Stand.

Prime Minister Churchill paid tribute in the House of Commons today to the patriots of Warsaw, declaring their 63-day uprising would "remain a deathless memory for Poland and for the friends of freedom all over the world."

Those who fought and lived inside the battered Polish capital, he said, have "undergone suffering unsurpassed even among the miseries of this war."

"British, American, Polish and

Gen. Bor Captured in Warsaw

London Poles Declare His Loss Gives Lie to Moscow-sponsored Lublin Regime.

London, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor), the newly appointed commander in chief of the Polish military forces, was captured in the battle of Warsaw, the Polish Government in Exile announced tonight.

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Soviet airmen did what they could to succor the Poles at Warsaw," Mr. Churchill said, "but although this sustained Polish resistance beyond what would have seemed possible, it could not turn the tide. The final fall of the city at a time when the Allied armies are everywhere victorious and when the final defeat of Germany is in sight must come as a very bitter blow to all Poles."

Says Reds Posed As Nazi Generals

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, German high command spokesman, tonight attributed German defeats on the Eastern Front in part to "unscrupulous trickery" by Russians who infiltrated German lines dressed as German generals and issued faked orders.

"During the—for us so unhappy—battles of last summer," Dittmar said, "Soviet agents appeared in German uniforms, some even in uniforms of German generals, and contrived by faked orders to lead our troops repeatedly into unfavorable tactical positions."

Stockolm, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Finnish troops, pushing the Germans back along a line north of the Finnish waist, have captured Rannu and Sima and approached close to Livojaervi, a Helsinki communique announced today. East of Kemi, however, the Germans received reinforcements and compelled the Finns to fall back slightly from their attack on that port near the tip of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Livojervi is 100 miles east of Kemi in central Finland. Rannu is fifty - five miles northeast of Kemi, and Sima is on the coast twelve miles southeast of Kemi. Kemi has been under attack from two directions since the Finns cut off the German line of retreat by landing at Tornealv, a coastal point at the Swedish border fifteen miles northeast of Kemi.

Finnish Cabinet Shift Believed Necessary To Satisfy Soviet

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5.—Belief that Finland eventually must form a government with more strongly Leftist tendencies if she hopes to live in harmony with Russia was expressed here today as the job of ejecting the Germans from Lapland hampered the Finns' efforts to readjust themselves after a lost war.

"The present government is too Rightist for successful collaboration with the Russians, on which Finland's future depends, and therefore a new government eventually must be formed," said informants who have followed Finnish affairs closely in recent months.

Men such as Trades Unionist Eero Vuori and Social Minister K. A. Fagerholm were said to feel a new cabinet must be built soon, but some other Finns inclined to the belief that this can wait until the general election, now scheduled for January or February, after the army is fully demobilized and evacuees are resettled.

More urgent is the question of disarming and interning Germans in Northern Finland, who are beginning to show signs of digging in.

"To insure determined fulfillment of armistice terms, Finnish units which had fought beside the Germans have been transported south and men from the Karelian Isthmus and the area north of Lake Ladoga were sent against the Germans," one informant said.

"Morale of the troops had been declining steadily before the truce (with Russia), but Germany's attack on Hogland brought a partial about-face in spirit. At that stage every one wanted the war to end so they could return home."

At present, with the population befuddled by years of anti-Russian propaganda, with shortages in raw materials and with food problems expected, much is believed here to depend on the way in which the Russian Armistice Control Commission acts.

"There is a strong desire for collaboration in Finland now that every one sees clearly that defeat is complete," one observer of the Finnish scene said. "But the Finns want to be masters of their own house. Any intervention in home affairs by the Russians could lead to desperate guerrilla warfare which might conceivably continue indefinitely in the forests of Finland. Moderate Russian control on the other hand would help foster good neighborly relations."

Murder Camp Found in Estonia

Reds Say Nazis Slaughtered 3000 Forced Laborers There on Sept. 19

By EDDY GILMORE.

Tallinn, Estonia, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Eighteen miles from this capital is what the Russians point to as evidence of the Germans' most recent mass horror—the Klooga labor camp. There, the Russians say, 3,000 Jews, Russians and Estonians were methodically murdered.

This camp was in the timber and cement country, where prisoners slaved to produce vital material for the Nazi war machine. People in the vicinity told the correspondents this story:

The Germans killed off the prisoners wholesale when they learned that the Russian Army was coming and that retreat was in prospect. It was on September 19—two days before the Germans pulled out of Tallinn. They announced that the prisoners would be moved, always a bad sign in a Nazi camp.

The first group of 300 were marched off into the woods, ordered to saw up piles of logs into pieces, and then were marched into a field in groups of about fifty, carrying the logs. They were forced to make a raft-like foundation, and then to lie down on it. The Germans shot them all.

A second group formed another layer on top of the first—and were shot. When there were six or seven layers of dead, gasoline was poured over all of them and a torch was applied.

'I Saw the Bodies.'

This is what the people told us—and then we went up to see.

In a little green field about seventy-five feet from the road and a half mile from the camp a mass of charred corpses were lying amid a few hundred pounds of ashes. Most of the corpses were about half burned. There were the bodies of men, women and children. I saw the bodies of at least three girls who must have been under 16. In the backs of their heads you could see what looked like bullet holes.

Off to the side was a stack of logs and, near by, a great pile of clothing, most of which bore the stenciled Star of David and prisoners' numbers. In another pile were shoes, and children's shoes were numerous among them.

In one place was a completely burned building. An escaped prisoner said that this was where the Germans drove a large number of men and women, locked the doors, set fire to the building and burned them alive. In another place a dozen or so bodies lay sprawled behind a barbed wire inclosure. These, an inmate said, were shot down or beaten to death.

Those who had escaped said that they were free because of the haste of the Nazis.

Some Who Escaped.

Many of those who worked here had had relatives in the United States. Among the fifteen or twenty who escaped—and their kinsmen in America—were listed: Leah Derzin, sister of Herman J. Robinson of Provincetown, Mass.; Merian Baruch, relative of Paul Rosen of St. Louis; Matla Gensel-Swerdlin, relative of Ber Solobeitschik of Boston; Rosa Aivruch, relative of Jacob Kivits of New York; Jeremiah Ratner, relative of Dr. Emma Bentsel Gubeski of Brooklyn, and still another woman who broke down utterly and was unable to speak her name after she had handed me the address of Br. Jacob Schulman of New York.

"Please tell them," Ratner said, "this old man is all right, but my poor boy of 15 lies burned to death over there."

We gathered in the little room in one of Klooga's buildings whose central piece of furniture is a wooden whipping rack.

"I once got twenty-five lashes there because I was caught stealing the ashes of my father who had been burned after dying of exposure in this camp," said Lazaraz Olejiski, a Wilno lawyer. "I know a woman who got twenty-five for stealing the ashes of a relative in the same way."

ROBOTS HIT ENGLAND IN RENEWED ATTACKS

LONDON, Oct. 5—(AP) The Germans opened up on southern England with a fresh salvo of flying bombs tonight, apparently releasing them simultaneously from Heinkel carriers ranging along the eastern coastline.

Several were seen in the sky about the same time, touching off a heavy antiaircraft barrage at one point. Night fighters also sprang to the defense and at least one robot was downed.

Several houses were demolished when one of the missiles crashed in a street. One woman was killed.

The Nazis picked late last night for a renewal of the nuisance attacks after a lull of several days.

Anti-Nazi Revolts Reported in Austria

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The London radio, quoting advices from Bern, said last night that revolts are reported to have broken out in Vienna and other parts of Austria. There was no immediate confirmation from other sources.

BBC declared that casualties and arrests had occurred in disturbances only two days after Gen. Eisenhower and the Moscow radio told the Austrians that "the time has come" for them to give active proof of their willingness to break with their German masters.

The broadcast said unrest was reported in the industrial district of Steyr, where "workers are in some cases coming out on strike and carrying out considerable sabotage."

Britain to Hold Women to Jobs

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The British government is not yet ready to release from war employment those married women who wish to return to full-time housework, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today.

British Services Urged To Free Key Workers First

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The general council of the Trades Union Congress has recommended that key industrial workers be demobilized first from Britain's armed forces under a schedule that would allow no "wrangling."

In a 160-page report prepared for the TUC's seventh annual meeting at Blackpool beginning October 16, the council said:

"If release from the armed forces is merely on an 'age plus length of service' basis, unnecessary employment may result because frequently the men and women last released from civilian occupations will be among those first required to re-plan industry."

The report is one of a series setting forth viewpoints of the TUC board. Previously released reports called for government ownership and control of industry and centralization of union organization.

Stories Linking Army And Business Unverified

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today that stories of American and British officers engaging in private business in France had not been substantiated.

He added, however, that every effort was being made to allow the resumption of business contacts as soon as conditions permitted.

Handley-Page Hermes Seen In Post-War Role

London, Oct. 5 (AP)—The first British airline to bid for post-war world airways traffic probably will be a Handley-Page Hermes, whose powerful Bristol Hercules engines would be capable of lifting a payload of 16,000 pounds, or alternatively, up to 50 passengers.

The four-engined monoplane with pressurized cabin for substratosphere flight reportedly already is being manufactured.

The ship would have a normal range of 2,000 miles and an easy cruising speed of 240 miles per hour at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

British Occupy Patrai In Drive To Free Greece

Rome, Oct. 5 (AP)—The British have invaded Greece, landing troops by air and sea in the Peloponnesus, pushing forward rapidly and have reached the important port of Patrai, returning to the scene of their 1941 defeat by the Germans.

At Patrai, third among Greek ports, the invasion forces were only 70 miles west of the Isthmus of Corinth, the narrow neck which leads directly to Athens and links the Peloponnesus to the rest of the Greek mainland.

[The Cairo radio said in a broadcast tonight that the German garrison of Patrai had surrendered, and reported also that British landings had been made at Katakolon on the west coast of the Peloponnesus.]

[The Ankara radio said tonight the Germans were evacuating Athens and the Peloponnesus, moving hastily northward but hampered by Patriot forces which were blowing up bridges and blocking roads.]

[Cairo reports broadcast by the British radio said tonight Allied invasion forces operating in Greece have completely isolated the island of Corfu from communication with the mainland.]

Menace To Nazi Balkan Front

Closely coordinated with lesser Allied operations on the Albanian coast and the Greek island of Kythera to the south, and coupled with the Russian approach to Belgrade and the advances of Tito's Partisans in Yugoslavia, this newest invasion promises to speed the disintegration of Hitler's Balkan positions.

Announced only today by Allied force headquarters, the invasion was already several days old. It began with airborne landings which met no opposition, and the Tommies ran into fighting only as they neared Patrai.

There they found a German garrison, believed to be one of the few left in southern Greece, Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent with the invasion forces, reported that the Germans made one offer to surrender to the British, but had not been able to come to terms. That was Monday—there has been no specific word since.

Air Of Triumphant Entry

Up to that point, the invasion had more of the air of a triumphant entry than of a military assault. The British soldiers were welcomed with wild enthusiasm by the natives, who swarmed around them with shouts and gifts of food, flowers and kisses.

Escorted by fighters, parachute troops made the first landings, establishing airfields from which Spitfires were operating by the time the seaborne troops arrived at a small port on the west coast, not many miles from the rocky island of Ithaca, home of the legendary Ulysses.

For the first time in history, amphibious assault troops found their air cover already operating from the territory they were scheduled to invade. They even found mail awaiting them as they came ashore.

Size Of Force Undivulged

There has been no hint from headquarters of the size of the force involved in the invasion, but it is believed to be much smaller than the armies which landed in Sicily or Italy, although obviously more ambitious than the commando units which for months have been jabbing at German positions along the Adriatic coast opposite Italy.

Greeks Help Invaders

Some of these Commando units are in the invasion force, plus naval forces, infantry, engineers and part of an RAF regiment. They landed three days after parachute troops had dropped into the western Peloponnesus and established an airfield. Since then, the troops have seized the Patrai airfield, and may have others.

The population—which failed to provide any sizable body of collaborators with the Nazis, and which suffered extreme hardship and hunger—rushed to help the invading British establish their supply dumps and airfields, and to offer food.

The British, said headquarters, countered with a promise that food and medicine for the Greek people would follow quickly behind the invasion troops.

For a fortnight preceding the invasion the airfields, ports and rail centers of Greece had been pounded by more than 1,100 American and British bombers in an effort to paralyze German attempts to evacuate the mainland and the Aegean islands.

Transport Planes Bagged

In addition to this main bombing attack, the planes of the Balkan Air Force were out daily after Ju-58 transport planes making evacuation flights to the north, as well as shooting up communications lines to an intense "operational strangle" attack which at one time was reported to have severed the main escape rail lines to Germany and left the highways choked with traffic.

The Greek invasion was accompanied by naval bombardment of enemy positions on Rhodes and other Aegean islands, and huge fires observed on Rhodes were taken as indication the Germans were carrying out demolitions preparatory to abandoning that important stronghold.

Commandos Attack Sarande

In Albania, Commandos were attacking the small but important port of Sarande, through which the enemy was trying to maintain its communications with its garrison on the strongly held island of Corfu, reportedly garrisoned by a regiment of Nazi troops.

Farther up the coast, British artillery continued to harass German communications and gun batteries on the mainland of Yugoslavia opposite the island of Brac.

Port of Patrai Entered by Sea And Land Forces

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Striking from the sea and air, British troops have landed in Western Greece, entered the port of Patrai and seized airfields from which RAF Spitfires already are operating in support of the effort to drive out or destroy German garrisons.

The Allied command, announcing the invasion today, said landing forces had made contact with the enemy both in Greece and neighboring Southern Albania, where other units went ashore 10 days ago.

The announcement gave no indication of the size of the new landing force, but it is believed the units operating both in Greece and Albania are small compared with previous Allied landings in Africa, Sicily, Italy and France.

There appeared a strong possibility the operations might swiftly end German rule throughout the Balkans.

(Reliable reports reaching Cairo said the Germans had carried out demolitions in the Corinth Canal to block movements through the Gulf of Corinth and to form a large obstacle for forces proceeding overland from the Peloponnesus.)

Extent of Resistance Not Given.

There was no immediate report on the extent of German resistance at Patrai, a city of 61,000 and Greece's third largest port, or elsewhere, but the Germans recently were said to have three divisions on the Greeek mainland as well as other elements evacuated from Crete and the Aegean Islands.

All these have been reported ready to flee northward on a moment's notice to escape the jaws of a great trap closing in on the whole Balkans with Russians advancing from the east and Allied forces with Patriot support striking from the west.

In Albania the Allied forces were attempting to cut enemy communications around the port of Sarande, supply base for the German garrison of the strongly defended island of Corfu (Kerkyra).

British parachute troops struck the first blow in Greece. They quickly seized an airfield on the Peloponnesus from which Spitfires were operating before the landings from the sea began. Air transport planes carried in other troops. By Tuesday night the invaders were entering Patras.

The parachute troops and seaborne units were given a joyful welcome by the Greek natives who under stern German rule have suffered severely from food shortages.

The Allies already have promised essential foods and medical supplies to the country, which for six months in 1940-41 fought an attacking Italian Army to a standstill and might have pushed it into the sea but for a German drive across the Balkans.

Lending support to the invaders, Mustangs from the United States 15th Air Force swarmed over the Kalamaki, Tatoi and Elevsis airdromes in the Athens area, destroying several grounded enemy planes, but meeting no air opposition.

Other planes blasted the threadbare enemy lines of communication through Yugoslavia, on which the Germans must pin their last hope of getting their Balkan garrisons back to the fatherland.

112 Miles West of Athens.

Patrai, the only area of invasion given in the first announcement of the landings in Greece, lies approximately 112 miles west of Athens near the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth. It is on the north shore of the Peloponnesus.

The invasion returned British troops to the Greek mainland for the first time since 1941, when an ill-fated expeditionary force was forced to flee before the then all-powerful German Army.

Earlier in the week Allied forces occupied the island of Kythera off the southern tip of the Peloponnesus without opposition.

Today's announcement said liberation of the Greek islands was continuing, but none of them was mentioned by name.

Other Allied units are proceeding with operations from newly captured Dalmatian islands off Yugoslavia, including Brac. This morning's communique said artillery on Brac were firing on German concentrations on the mainland.

This invasion was different from all others, although the wild welcome of the Greeks was familiar. Many of them were suffering from lack of medicines.

The landings coincided with the third anniversary of the founding of the Greek patriot organization Elas.

The amphibious forces found a full scale supply dump awaiting them. The Tommies who broke over the beaches and started the liberation of Greece had cover from their own air force, operating from the area to be invaded.

For the first two days, there was not a German to be seen, indicating the enemy had pulled out of this region except for garrisons to keep escape routes open.

Peasants Pitched in to Help.

Troop carriers dropped the first troops in Greece, and these established supply dumps with materiel also ferried by plane. Men and women in peasant dress greeted the parachutists enthusiastically and helped them assemble stores. A regular airport was established.

"The peasants tried to force eggs, tomatoes and even turkeys on us," one of the flyers recounted. "When we refused, they tried to slip eggs into our pockets. I told them nobody had time to cook the turkeys so they cooked them for us."

Word of the incursion spread and ragged and shoeless Italians came in and surrendered, saying they had been robbed of clothing by the Germans and abandoned one cow. A transport plane landing at night broke the animal's back."

On D day, naval forces with infantry Commandos, part of an R. A. F. regiment and engineers landed and worked in co-ordination with the Balkan Air Force.

Church Bells Ring Out.

Many peasants along the line of march were in pitiable condition because the Germans pillaged the countryside of medicine, food and clothing. Quinine especially was lacking, and it is needed in this area where malaria abounds.

The first invasion craft entering the beachhead harbor displayed a Greek flag. Greek natives showered the troops with flowers as they scrambled across a quay demolished by the Germans.

Throughout the night of D day church bells rang and word of the invasion traveled swiftly ahead of the column. Whenever a spearhead was halted by a blown bridge it was surrounded quickly by men and women offering food and drink. Some villagers even wove garlands into which the word "welcome" was worked.

Impressive religious services were held in the cathedral of one town.

Andartes Battle Patras Nazis.

Spitfire pilots said that when they landed natives rushed over and patted their planes shouting: "Long live our English friends." Practically every one wished to kiss their liberators.

"Most of the embracing was done by old women and men, and many of the men had beards," Flight Lieut. Derek Rake said. "The young girls didn't embrace us. They just shook hands and shouted: 'Wonderful, wonderful.' They had learned a little English in secret schools."

Seaborne forces immediately pushed out to join the originally landed troops, and then patrols slashed toward Patras.

At Patras, where the Germans were holding out, they were surrounded by native "Andartes"—a Greek name for patriots since the 1821 fight against the Turks. The Nazis were able to hold off the patriots with their mortars, which they immediately turned on the British.

The Germans made one offer to surrender because they were afraid of the consequences of falling into the hands of the Andartes. They were unable, however, to come to terms with the British.

Odyssey of Invasion of Greece

By SID FEDER.

In Western Greece, Oct. 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Not many miles from the mythical birthplace of the legendary Ulysses, the convoy carrying troops for the invasion of Greece ran into a set of circumstances that would have fitted exactly into his strange travels.

Just a few hours from the small port where the landings were made, a severe storm sprang up. Two waterspouts whirled up from the sea toward the convoy. Only by evasive tricks were the captains able to keep their vessels from being struck.

"It seemed as if the furies were trying to frustrate us," one officer said.

Mail Was Awaiting Troops.

The original plane landings were followed quickly by Spitfires and supply planes loaded with fuel and food which made ready for seaborne forces who landed three days later.

"When these fellows got off the boat on D day, they even had mail waiting for them," one officer said. "When the invasion ships landed, there were enough supplies and fuel already flown in to insure protection of forces on the peninsula. The only casualty in the whole operation was to the Greek patriots, who were reported doing yeoman work in harrying the enemy escape routes.

YANKS 14 MILES FROM BOLOGNA

Fifth Army Captures Peak Dominating Main Road

Rome, Oct. 5 (AP) — American Fifth Army troops battling yard by yard in the rolling mountain country south of Bologna have won positions just 14 miles from that Po Valley communications center with a one-mile advance through tenacious German defenses, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the face of Nazi artillery pouring all types of shells at them, the Americans captured Monte Venere, a high peak dominating the main road to Bologna, won positions to the northeast a short distance from Monte Morsino on the Imola road and in their deepest penetration toward Bologna seized a ridge just north of La Selva, five miles east of Highway 65 at Loiano.

Quinzano Also Falls

Just a 1,000 yards south of Loiano, an important road junction, the Americans were engaged in heavy fighting with Germans who were dug in and using heavy artillery. The Americans also took Quinzano east of Loiano after an advance of several hundred yards north of Lagune.

Yesterday's widespread advances put the Americans within 11 miles of the old Roman Aemilia road, running from Rimini to Bologna.

Fight Under Searchlights

Near Rimini, on the Adriatic, Canadian troops fought in artificial moonlight created by searchlights to gain the last German-held ridge overlooking the city. The Royal Edmonton regiment advanced, sometimes in single file, to win the summit in hand-to-hand fighting. Four hundred Germans were captured.

Between the Americans and the Canadians, British troops advanced to a point one mile northeast of Castagno. West of the Americans, South African units entered Lagaro on the Prato-Bologna road, and advanced to positions on the eastern slopes of Monte Vigese, a 3,500-foot peak offering a clear field of fire on Highway 64 from Pistoia to Bologna.

Americans Gain Mile Against Violent Fire On Road to Bologna

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 5.—American 5th Army troops drove a mile forward against violent fire from reinforced and hastily intrenched Germans yesterday on the bitterly contested road to Bologna to within 14 miles of that great communications center.

The doughboys seized a ridge just north of La Selva, 5 miles east of Highway 65 at Loiano.

The Americans gained new positions just short of Monte Morosino on the Imola road, 3 miles north of Castel del Rio. On their left flank, where the Germans poured in all types of artillery fire, they took the towns of Cuviola and Quinzano east of Loiano, after forcing their way against stiff resistance several hundred yards north of Lagune, which overlooks a secondary road to Bologna.

Yesterday's advances put the doughboys within 11 miles of the old Roman Aemilia road, running from Bologna to Rimini.

To the east, the British 8th Army advanced to a point up to 2 miles northeast of Castagno, and South African units entered Lagaro on the Prato-Bologna road. Other South Africans drove to positions on the east slopes of Monte Vigese, 3,500-foot peak which offers a clear field of fire against Highway 64 leading from Pistoia to Bologna.

In the Adriatic sector, 8th Army positions along the swollen Fiumicno River remained substantially unchanged. Indian units took San Donato, about 4 miles west of Scorticata, across the Rubicon.

While strong forces of escorted heavy bombers blasted railyards in Munich and rail communications in Northern Italy yesterday, mediums attacked rail bridges in the Po Valley. Light craft bombed and strafed troop concentrations, supply dumps and communications lines in and north of the battle area.

From these and other operations in the Balkans 21 Allied planes failed to return, including 13 heavy bombers.

Alexander Broadcasts To Italian Partisans

By the Associated Press.

30. 24 — 1934 7

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander told Partisans in Northern Italy over the Rome radio today: "You will soon have the opportunity of striking a mortal blow at the enemy."

The broadcast by the Allied commander in Italy instructed the Partisans to prevent the Germans from crossing the Alps and the Po River and outlined other phases of cooperation with Allied troops.

Jet Propulsion Pioneer Heads Air Command

Rome, Oct. 5 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, Cleves, Ohio, jet-propulsion pioneer, has assumed command of the United States 12th Air Force Fighter Command, Allied Mediterranean headquarters announced today.

Chidlaw, a West Pointer, was chief of the materiel division on the staff of the commander of United States Army Air Forces until April. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his part in the development of jet-propelled aircraft, and was commended for his work on Gen. H. H. Arnold's staff.

Chidlaw arrived in the Mediterraneon theater in April and became deputy commander to Brig. Gen. Gordon P. Saville in the 12th Tactical Air Command, helping to plan the direct air offensive which laid the path for the breakthrough at Cassino and Anzio, the capture of Rome and the invasion of southern France.

Florentine Art Works Carried Off by Germans

Masterpieces by Michelangelo and Donatello Missing

ROME, Oct. 5 (AP).—Before their retreat from Florence the Germans rifled caches of priceless art treasures and carted away or ruined many masterpieces, inventories by an Allied fine arts and archives sub-commission disclosed today.

Fifty-eight cases of famous sculptures in marble and bronze, twenty-six cases of Hellenistic and Roman sculpture and 291 pictures were included in the partial list of announced losses.

Also listed as lost were twenty-five to thirty cases of smaller pictures and twenty-five sketches.

Italian art officials said the Germans took the treasures on the pretext of saving them "from the American barbarians."

The Germans caused irreparable damage and near-ruin to the world's most notable paleographic library, at the University of Florence. An entire collection of ancient documents was reported tossed into the damp basement corridors of a villa, where it was walked upon daily.

Flyer's Posthumous Award Goes To Wife

Rome, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Distinguished Flying Cross and oak leaf cluster awarded posthumously to Major Robert W. Raup, Milton, Pa., were presented today to his widow, an army nurse stationed in Italy.

Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding the 12th Air Force, presented the decorations to Lieut. Ruth W. Raup, Army Nurse Corps, in a ceremony arranged by the 350th fighter group.

Raup, who died in action July 25, only 17 days after his marriage, was cited for leading his squadron on a reconnaissance mission which resulted in the destruction of a large number of ships in San Stefano harbor last February.

Three Bring Rudderless Liberator Back Home

Rome, Oct. 5 (AP)—Three flyers brought a Liberator back from Munich yesterday without rudders.

That is something like putting an automobile into a garage with the steering gear locked, only a lot more dangerous.

The pilot, Lieut. Charles W. Wilson, Lyndhurst, Va.; the copilot, Lieut. R. A. Garforth, Akron, Ohio, and the engineer, Sergt. Henry Meyer, Jr., Geraldine, Mont., brought the rudderless bomber home, guided only by ailerons and stepped-up engines. The rudder cables were cut by flak over the south German city. Seven of the crew jumped over friendly Italian territory.

Pope Expresses Support Of Italian Relief Work

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP) — Pope Pius XII has expressed "his fullest support" to American organizations carrying on relief work in Italy.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said today his Holiness has sent the following message to Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican:

"To his Excellency, Myron C. Taylor:

"It was with real pleasure that we read your Excellency's letter of September 18, in which, on behalf of President Roosevelt and American Relief for Italy, Inc., your Excellency very kindly expressed appreciation of our encouragement of the national agency for distribution of relief supplies for Italy.

"Lofty Ideals And Efficiency"

"Constantly animated as we are by the resolve to avail ourselves of every occasion to alleviate the sad consequences of a conflict which alas we were unable to prevent, we are most happy to give our fullest support to an organization that has been set up with the object of bringing help to one of the peoples most severely tried by the war, all the more so because the elements constituting this national agency give every reason for confidence in its lofty ideals and thorough efficiency.

"Indeed, information already reaching us affords gratifying proof of the earnestness of its generous, zealous leaders. This confidence has now been increased by the assurance your Excellency gives that American Relief for Italy, Inc., has accomplished much, and we express the hope that under the able and enlightened leadership of your Excellency, other governmental and benevolent organizations will lend their hearty cooperation to further the most praiseworthy aims of this national agency.

Prays Work May Grow

"While then, we implore the most plentiful blessings of God on the united efforts of all concerned with these noble enterprises, we voice the prayer that the work already begun may develop and grow apace and that it may serve to offer suffering peoples an unmistakable testimony of the active presence in the world of that Christian charity without which justice would be inadequate to insure for mankind the inestimable gift of peace.

"We are happy on this occasion to renew the expression of our sincere good wishes to your Excellency."

TIDDIM ROAD CUT BY ALLIED FORCES

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Oct. 5 — (AP) Indian troops advancing on Tiddim in northwestern Burma have struck behind Japanese defenders and cut the Tiddim road just four miles north of the enemy base, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

By cutting the road behind the enemy's rear, Japanese infantry and gun positions "have been turned," the daily communique said. The action was along the "chocolate staircase" of steep ascents, sharp curves.

After establishing the road block the Indian troops beat off a strong Japanese counter-attack.

Frontline observers with the Fifth Indian division which is making the attack on Tiddim, from which the Japanese invaded India last year, reported seeing huge fires on two successive nights in the vicinity of the hilltop town. This indicated that the besieged enemy was destroying stores in preparation for an attempt to escape over roads already menaced by Allied infiltrations to the east.

Japs Believed Preparing To Flee From Tiddim

By the Associated Press.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 5.—Front dispatches from Western Burma today said large fires were burning in the Japanese advance base at Tiddim, indicating the enemy was destroying his stores preparatory to an attempt to flee.

The Japanese escape route to the south is menaced by Allied infiltrations.

JAPANESE SEVER COMMUNICATIONS WITH PAOCHING

CHUNGKING, Oct. 5—(AP) The Chinese high command announced tonight that all communication with the defenders of Paoching had been cut off for 14 hours, indicating loss of the strategically important center on the right flank of the Japanese advance on Kweilin.

Fall of Paoching would safeguard Japanese positions along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway in the drive against Kweilin, provincial capital of Kwangsi.

In the left flank off the offensive against Kweilin, Japanese who broke into the town of Changning received heavy reinforcements, and street fighting spread in the town, which is 37 miles south of Hengyang on the Japanese-held Canton-Hankow railway.

Thirty-one miles northeast of Kweilin fighting raged west of Hingan (Hsinganhsien), a rail town, the high command said. The Japanese who drove a column west through Hingang apparently are attempting to outflank the Kwangsi capital. The Chinese said three separate Japanese attacks on their positions west of Hingan were thrown back.

In the maritime province of Fukien, where the Japanese have made surprise landings for a drive on Foochow, the Chinese said the invaders were checked about six miles east of that port. Both sides suffered heavy casualties in days of hard fighting, the High command said.

American fighters of the 14th air force struck at a supply line in the rear of the enemy drive in Kweilin and also gave air support to Chinese troops in the Paoching sector and the area west of Hengyang. Other planes harried the Japanese on the Hunan-Kwangsi front, strafing supply lines and bombing Japanese positions.

On the Yunnan province front the Chinese have captured an enemy pillbox in the eastern part of Lungling, most important remaining Japanese base on the Salween river front. They threw back several Japanese attacks near Hsiangta, east of Manshih. The Chinese counter-attacked in the latter area Tuesday and killed about 60 Japanese, the high command said. Two hill positions were taken.

JAPANESE GAINING ON KWEILIN FLANK

Chungking, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Virtually acknowledging the loss of Paoching, the Chinese High Command said tonight it had no communication with the defenders of that important position of the right flank of the Japanese advance toward Kweilin.

Meanwhile the Japanese received reinforcements for their break-in at Changning, on the left flank of the push toward Kweilin, Kwangsi province defense center. Street fighting of mounting intensity was reported at Changning.

Tonight's communique said that the Chinese still were holding the Japanese in check about six miles east of Foochow, in the invasion of maritime Fukien province.

[A Japanese broadcast told of a "highly successful" air attack against an air base at Liuchow, also in Kwangsi province.]

Allied Planes Again Hit Balikpapan Oil Center

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Friday, Oct. 6 (AP)—Liberator bombers hit the major Japanese oil center at Balikpapan, Borneo, with 40 tons of bombs in another heavy raid reported today by headquarters.

Nineteen Japanese fighters were downed and seven Liberators were lost in a one-hour air battle over the Borneo Tuesday.

Second In Four Days

This was the second heavy assault on the vital objective in four days. Sixty Liberators Saturday hit Balikpapan, termed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as "the most lucrative strategic target in the Pacific."

In that assault three Liberators were lost and seven Japanese interceptors were shot down in an air battle lasting over an hour.

[Domei reported Tuesday's raid was made by "about 40 large enemy aircraft" and claimed six were shot down. It added the usual assertion that "only slight damage" was inflicted on the installations.]

Amboina Bases Raided

The Tuesday attack was the sixth raid of the war and the second in force on Balikpapan.

Heavy Allied bombers also smashed airdromes and a Japanese seaplane base on Amboina Island, unloading 110 tons of explosives.

Nine more Japanese freighters were sunk or damaged in aerial attacks on shipping in waters near the Philippines, Amboina and Ceram.

11 More Jap Ships Hit In Raids to Within 615 Miles of Tokyo

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, Oct. 5.—Ship-hunting Allied planes, which sank more than 200 ocean-going vessels in September, began October impressively by hitting 11 more as Tokyo radio spoke frankly of a shipping shortage.

A communique today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and one last night at Pearl Harbor by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported the sinking or severe damaging of 11 supply vessels in raids reaching to within 615 miles of Tokyo. The raids occurred during the first three days of this month.

A cargo ship was bombed Sunday near Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands, the closest approach to Tokyo.

A 2,000-ton freighter-transport and three small freighters were sunk or severely damaged Monday night and early Tuesday off Dutch Celebes.

Four small freighters were destroyed near Amboina. A 1,000-ton vessel was sunk off the Soela Islands, between Celebes and Amboina.

A medium tanker was heavily hit off the Southern Philippines. Gen. MacArthur's planes, which also have been concentrating on Japanese oil sources in the East Indies, struck Monday night at Makassar, Dutch Celebes, spreading fires in an area of oil tanks.

Admiral Nimitz said Liberators made two raids in a row on Chichi Jima by going back after more shipping Monday, but he did not report the results. His communique last night also reported air strikes in the Kuriles, Marianas and Marshalls and against Marcus Island.

Mopping up operations by Marines and soldiers on Peleliu and Angaur in the Palaus continued with the total counted Japanese dead through Tuesday amounting to 10,987.

(Tokyo radio's acknowledgement of a shipping shortage was contained in a broadcast, recorded in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission, which said that shipping, plus flood and drought, had contributed to a food crisis.)

LATEST LIST COUNTS 1,022 YANKS KILLED

Jap Losses In Islands Are 11,043 Known Dead And 187 Prisoners

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 5 (AP)—A total of 336 marines and soldiers were killed, eight listed as missing and 1,707 wounded between September 25 and October 5 in fighting in the southern Palaus against 2,755 Japanese slain in the same period.

A communique today announced these totals which increased American casualties since the Septem-

ber 15 invasion to 7,417 as against 11,043 Japanese killed and 187 taken prisoner.

Of the latest figures, the American dead included 191 marines and 145 soldiers. Among the wounded, 1,011 were marines, 696 soldiers.

5,688 In Marine Division

The total Palau casualties of the First Marine Division are 771 killed, 4,650 wounded, 267 missing. The 81st Army Division losses altogether were 251 killed, 1,456 wounded, 13 missing.

Today's communique reported air attacks on a Japanese destroyer and a large cargo ship northwest of Iwo Jima, in the Volcano islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo.

Marine Corsairs using the captured airfield on Peleliu in the southern Palaus bombed the airstrip and motor concentrations on Babelthuap, large enemy-held island in the northern Palaus and warehouses at Koror October 4.

Press On Pocket On Ridge

Ground troops continued to apply heavy pressure on an enemy pocket at "Bloody Nose" ridge on Peleliu.

Liberator bombers strafed a small cargo ship near Onnakotan in the Kuriles October 3. Near Paramushiro, also in the Kuriles, two enemy planes intercepted unsuccessfully.

The strike at the cargo ship and destroyer off Iwo Jima occurred the same day.

Marcus, Pagan in the northern Marianas, Ponape in the eastern Carolines and Jaluit in the Marshalls also were raided.

AMERICANS SINK 31 MORE JAP SHIPS

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 5 —(AP) Japan's frank admission today of a shipping shortage was accentuated by destruction or damaging of 31 more ocean-going ships, including three warships, by American planes and submarines.

The Navy department reported American submarines operating in Pacific and Far Eastern waters have sunk 11 more ships, including three combatant ships, raising the total of Japanese vessels of all types sunk or damaged by submarine action to 824.

In his last two communiques, Gen. Douglas MacArthur listed a total of 19 freighters hit by Southwest Pacific bombers. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported a cargo ship was blasted Sunday by Central Pacific aircraft at Chichi Jima, in the Bonin islands, 615 miles south of Tokyo.

In September Allied planes sank more than 200 ocean-going Nipponese ships.

The submarines' bag included an escort vessel, four small cargo ships, one destroyer, one cable ship, one medium cargo transport, one converted seaplane tender, one medium cargo ship and one larger tanker.

American planes bombed and hit a Japanese cargo ship at Chichi Jima in the Bonin islands, 615 miles from Tokyo, Sunday. A 2,000-ton freighter transport and three small freighters were sunk or severely damaged Monday night and early Tuesday off the Dutch Celebes while four small freighters were destroyed near Amboina. A 1,000-ton vessel was sunk off the Soela islands between Celebes and Amboina.

Chilean Cabinet Resigns

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Chilean Cabinet has resigned. The resignations were announced today by the office of the Government's general secretary, which said they were prompted by the Ministers' desires to give President Juan Antonio Rios a free hand in organizing a Cabinet that would meet the approval of the radical party.

This party, to which Rios belongs, recently placed itself in opposition to the Administration.

It was announced that a new administrative or non-political Cabinet would be formed, possibly tomorrow.

Causes No Excitement

Inasmuch as the President's differences with his own radical party have extended over many months, the resignations caused no excitement or nervousness in the country.

In presenting their joint resignations, the Ministers told the President that "during more than a year we have collaborated with your excellency and been honored with your friendship and reiterations of confidence."

The Cabinet was formed August 31, 1943.

Business Cabinet Seen

It was generally believed that Rios would call one or two military leaders into the new Cabinet and fill the other posts with businessmen. He has said several times that he intended to avoid political quarrels and hoped to form a purely business Cabinet.

It was believed Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez, a non-political member of the Government, would be retained.

CAROL IS THOUGHT HOMEWARD BOUND

Former King Of Romania Says Good-By To Avila Camacho

Mexico City, Oct. 5 (AP)—Former King Carol of Romania is going home, officials said he told President Avila Camacho here today.

Earlier reports were that he was leaving Mexico, where he has spent three years of his four-year exile, to go to Brazil.

Carol and his party, including Mme. Elena Lupescu, Ernest Urdareanu, former court chamberlain, and Mrs. Urdareanu, who married her husband in Mexico City, will go first to Brazil and from there to Lisbon.

Carol told President Avila Camacho he may remain in Lisbon for "the proper moment" to return to Romania, where his son Mihai has ruled since Carol abdicated in his favor.

Bids Farewell

The former King bade farewell today to the Mexican President, thanked him for the hospitable asylum Mexico gave him when he came there in June, 1941, and invited Avila Camacho to visit Romania, where, Carol said, he "personally" would be his host.

He was accompanied to the Presidential palace by Foreign Secretary Ezequiel Padilla.

Sunday Carol will give a farewell party to his friends.

He expects to leave on the SS Tunuyan, due at Vera Cruz October 10 or October 11.

U. S.-Mexico Draft Accord

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5 (AP).—An agreement between Mexico and the United States regarding military service by their respective nationals has been published in the official government bulletin. Citizens of one country living in the other will be subject to military service according to the laws of the country of residence.

R. C. A. F. to Do No More Recruiting

Ottawa, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Government announced today there would be no more recruiting for the Royal Canadian Air Force, which now has a strength of 204,000 men. Recruiting had been scheduled to resume this month after a summer moratorium.

RELEASES UP TO WAR TREND

Stimson Denies Other Factors Enter Into Demobilization

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, asserted today that "no economic or political factors" enter into the army's demobilization plans and declared that there was no truth in reports the War Department would delay the program in order to ease the job situation.

The Secretary made this statement at his news conference after he was told there "has been some comment" to the effect that demobilization would be geared to the employment situation.

[Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in his first Presidential campaign speech quoted the Director of Selective Service as saying that "we can keep people in the army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."]

Two Factors Seen

Stimson said the speed of demobilization would be governed by only two things—the military necessity of retaining sufficient troops for the war with Japan, and available shipping. Except for those two limitations, the army is arranging to muster out those eligible for discharge as quickly as possible after Germany is defeated, he said.

To another question—what were his views on the reported proposal of Secretary Morgenthau for reducing Germany to the status of a pastoral state—Stimson had "no comment to make."

Asked if the War and Navy Department boards investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster might have their reports ready soon, he replied that the army board "is still working very hard and I do not know when its report will be submitted."

Military Talk Increasing

In a statement, the Secretary said there was a "tendency toward a public letdown in precautions taken to safeguard military information." He added that such a trend was dangerous and must be curbed before "the shifting of armed forces on a vast scale" from Europe to Asia begins.

He reported army casualties from Pearl Harbor through last September 21, totaled 351,293. A separate tally for Italy, covering the period from the American landings through last September 25 reported 15,889 killed, 56,178 wounded and 10,044 missing. These figures did not include personnel losses. The latest navy casualty figure of 65,792 brought the total for the armed services to 417,085.

Army Total Up 13,550

Stimson's over-all army total was up 13,550 from his last report of two weeks ago for the period ended September 6. The 351,293 was divided as follows: 68,568 killed; 185,921 wounded; 45,488 missing and 51,316 prisoners. Two weeks ago the army total of 337,743 stood: 64,468 killed; 177,235 wounded; 47,315 missing and 48,725 prisoners.

The navy casualties, with comparisons for two weeks ago: Total 65,792 and 63,017; killed 25,963 and 25,152; wounded 25,588 and 23,867; missing 9,761 and 9,532; prisoners 4,480 and 4,466.

Stimson said that 84,379 of the army wounded have returned to duty.

Stimson Sees Hard Fighting

Declares Enemy Has Formed Defense Line, but Faces Certain Defeat.

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson predicted today much hard fighting in Europe. "Although his capacity to do it seemed doubtful at one time, the enemy has been able to form a continuous defensive line along his borders," Mr. Stimson told a news conference.

"The enemy has been sufficiently successful in raising additional recruits and rehabilitating the withdrawing armies to have strength for initial defense of the west wall. The resistance has been vigorous and German organization and discipline have thus far held firm," he declared.

Mr. Stimson added that German garrison troops at French coastal cities have given up and said: "It is our stern task to make the enemy troops inside Germany just as conscious that they are isolated and beaten."

Despite the German mobilization, Mr. Stimson said, the Nazis "do not have the full man power needed for the defense job."

Referring to the landing of British units in Greece and Albania, Mr. Stimson said that "these new points of Allied activity in southeastern Europe give another sign of the decay and destruction of German power."

No Mobilization Delay.

Secretary of War Stimson termed absolutely untrue reports that the War Department would delay partial demobilization in order to ease the job situation.

The statement was in reply to a reporter's question that there had been some comment to the effect that the War Department would delay its partial demobilization in order to ease the job situation.

Mr. Stimson replied with an emphatic "No" and then added:

"There are only two things that will affect the speed of demobilization of the Army. One is the military necessity of retaining sufficient troops in service to quickly and permanently defeat Japan.

"The other is available shipping. Except for these two limitations, the Army is arranging to return those eligible for demobilization as quickly as possible.

"No economic or political factors enter into that planning."

Button Up Lips.

A dangerous public trend toward letting down precautions for guarding military information was reported by Mr. Stimson.

This, he said, will prove harmful to security in the forthcoming huge transfer of troops from Europe to Asia unless it is curbed.

"While great victories have been won in Europe, and our ultimate victory is certain, we still have a tremendous job ahead both in Europe and in the Pacific," Mr. Stimson said. "In future months we shall see shifting of armed forces on a vast scale to points where their blows will fall most heavily upon the enemy.

"Our efforts to conceal from the enemy the nature and destination of our troop movements and other military matters must be redoubled. The Army and Office of War Information have carried on a successful drive to prevent such disclosures in the past. Success in the future depends on public co-operation."

NAZIS RESORT TO EXTORTION

Ransom Demands Being Made Accompanied By Threats

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—With other sources of loot being dried up by Allied reconquest, plain extortion directed by the Nazis against moneyed persons in the United States and elsewhere is on the increase, official sources said today.

The ransom demands usually follow closely the pattern set by individual kidnapers, to this effect:

"If you want to save the life of X, it will cost you such-and-such amount, to be deposited by a certain date to the account of so-and-so (usually in Argentina or another neutral country)."

Volume On Increase

"Great numbers" of such demands have been made on people in the United States, an official said, and recently the volume has increased.

Such notes, however, are intercepted by the Allies and seldom reach their destination.

The individuals addressed are not told about them.

It would be against United States law to pay such a ransom even if a person wanted to do so.

Those Addressed

The demands are likely to be addressed to almost anyone who has (1) money and (2) relatives in Germany or occupied countries.

Many such ransom demands, ad-

dressed to persons in German-occupied lands, have been paid.

This is one of the favorite methods of German looting, the official said.

It also was learned that German ransom notes are being addressed to persons in Latin American countries.

NAZIS PREPARE FOR RAINY DAY

Embassies in Neutral Lands Connive to Save Riches.

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—German embassies in neutral countries were reported today to be loaded down with gold, securities and currency with large staffs working full time to put the stuff—including loot from occupied countries—under cover.

Some of the tricks being used by German leaders to conceal their financial resources were disclosed after the State Department announced that the United States and Britain have asked neutrals to deny the enemy protection for his loot.

Other Governments which took part in the United Nations monetary conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., last July are expected soon to put similar pressure on the neutral group, which includes Switzerland, Argentina, Sweden, Spain and Portugal.

Washington sources said:

Devious Methods Disclosed.

That the German ruling clique is salting away assets not only for its personal salvation but as a war chest to keep underground organizations going after the war.

That in concealing funds the Germans are extending their power in foreign industry. They are cleverly cloaking this control and it will be hard to trace.

That the German leaders may know they are beaten militarily but they have utterly no intention of losing the war economically.

That Germans recently arriving in neutral countries are cocky. They tell the local industrialists that the war won't last much longer, but that it doesn't matter as they boast that German industrialists were better off than were those in England and the United States after the last war and will be so again.

These Germans are claiming that citizens in neutral countries who co-operate with them in developing the industries of those countries will profit too.

Examples Are Given.

The following examples were given of how the Germans are preparing for their rainy day.

Gold, securities and currency are being stored in safe deposit boxes and vaults, usually under some non-German's name.

A citizen in a neutral country, with no riches and only a small income, suddenly buys a valuable wolfram mine.

A small new company springs up in an occupied land. German-made goods then are shipped into that territory. The purchasers are instructed not to pay the manufacturers directly but to send their money to the new company. Secretly the firm is German-controlled, therefore funds are built up outside Germany's borders.

An individual in one neutral nation is receiving coal shipments from Germany. He is given preferential treatment and in return agrees to pay commissions to the German shippers. But the commissions, instead of being sent to Germany now, are allowed to accumulate to the Germans' credit. The Germans expect to use them later, when the nations relax their financial controls.

Lord Keynes Reaches Washington For Parley

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Lord Keynes, noted British economist, is in Washington and for the purpose of his visit, says the British Embassy, is to discuss lend lease and related matters with United States Government officials.

Keynes was the British representative at the United Nations monetary conference last July at Bretton Woods.

To Decorate Quezon's Tomb

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Delegate Farrington, of Hawaii, will decorate the Arlington Cemetery tomb of the late President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines in behalf of the Filipino people of Hawaii, at a ceremony tomorrow morning.

U. S. to Take Inquiries On Citizens in Paris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The American diplomatic mission in Paris is now prepared to receive inquiries about the whereabouts and welfare of American citizens believed to be in the Paris area.

The State Department, making the announcement today, said some delay must be anticipated in the responses to inquiries, which should be addressed to the State Department.

'CHUTISTS CARRY COOK STOVE NOW

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Army is adding still another item to the 100 pounds of equipment each parachute trooper carries when he drops into enemy territory — a folding cook stove that weighs just seventeen ounces.

He can use it to brew coffee or heat food.

Quentin Roosevelt a Major

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Captain Quentin Roosevelt, grandson of the late former President Theodore Roosevelt, has been promoted to the temporary rank of major, the War Department reported today. He entered the Army shortly after leaving Harvard in 1941. Major Roosevelt's home is in Oyster Bay, L. I.

TOTAL CASUALTIES 417,085 ON SEPT. 21

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson reported today that Army casualties on all fronts were 351,293 on September 21. The latest Navy casualty figure of 65,792 brought the total for the armed services to 417,085.

The campaign in Italy, Secretary Stimson said, has cost 82,111 ground force casualties. Secretary Stimson's over-all Army total was up 13,553 from his last report of two weeks ago for the period ended on September 6.

The 351,293 was divided as follows: 68,468 killed; 185,921 wounded; 45,499 missing and 51,316 prisoners. Two weeks ago the Army total of 337,743 stood: 64,468 killed; 177,235 wounded; 47,315 missing and 48,725 prisoners.

The Navy casualties, with comparisons for two weeks ago: Total, 65,792 and 63,017; killed, 25,963 and 25,152; wounded, 25,588 and 23,867; missing, 9,761 and 9,532; prisoners, 4,480 and 4,466. Secretary Stimson said that 84,379 of the Army wounded have returned to duty.

The separate report on Italian campaign casualties did not include Air Force personnel losses. It showed 15,889 killed, 56,178 wounded and 10,044 missing as of September 25. The last previous Italian casualty report, covering the fighting through August 7, had listed 91,823, but this included air operations, as well as ground action.

Marines Release Boyd Borgstrom

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Twenty-three-year-old Boyd Borgstrom can go back to his parents' farm to resume the chores he and four brothers abandoned to serve their country. Three of them died in action; a fourth is listed as missing.

The young marine private (first class) was given an honorable discharge today on special orders of Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, marine commandant, who heeded an appeal from Mr. and Mrs. Alben Borgstrom, of Trementon, Utah.

The parents were grief-stricken over a series of messages that told them that—Clyde, 28, also a marine, was killed in the Solomons last March; Le Roy, 30, an infantryman, died in Italy in May; Rolon, 19, met death on a bomber mission over Europe in August, and that Rulon, Rolon's twin, has been missing since last month.

Elden Borgstrom, 15, too young to fight, is still at home.

URGE WORLD BROADCASTING

Davis and Rockefeller Make Post-war Plea.

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, and Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, today urged continued American international broadcasting after the war for the distribution of American news and expansion of the good neighbor policy.

Testifying at a Federal Communications Commission hearing, Mr. Davis said that short wave broadcasts undoubtedly would be continued by other nations and added:

"It is generally held, I believe, that our national interest will be served by a much wider dissemination of American news throughout the world than was known before the war.

"Our press associations, which will have the responsibility for this when the war is over, and indeed increasingly so in its later stages, are making preparations for a wide extension of their services abroad.

Favors Morse Broadcasting.

"The OWI's wartime experience has shown conclusively that the most efficient and speedy method for transmission of news to a considerable number of overseas outlets simultaneously is round-the-clock Morse broadcasting—a conclusion evidently reached also by the British Reuters Agency, which has a powerful battery of transmitters used exclusively for distribution of news in Morse."

Mr. Davis said that he agreed with a Radio Technical Planning Board recommendation, which he said he understood would be submitted at the hearing, that fifty-six frequencies be allotted for American international broadcasting. He added that if it were found this was too many, some of the frequencies could be reassigned.

Offers Recommendation.

Mr. Rockefeller said that prior to Pearl Harbor short wave radio programs from Germany, Japan and England were far more numerous and more popular in Latin America than those received from the United States, but that as a result of expansions and improvements this country's broadcasts are proving as popular with the Latin Americans as those they receive from England.

He recommended that United States short wave broadcasts to Latin America after the war be at least equal in number and quality to those of any other nation.

6TH WAR LOAN TERMS GIVEN

Five Billion Of $14,000,000,000 Flotation For Individuals

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced today the terms of the securities to be sold in the Sixth War Loan, November 20-December 16, and declared the goal of $14,000,000,000 is "urgently needed."

He said the direct costs of the war since January 1 have exceeded $69,000,000,000 and "the critical phases of the war are still ahead of us, and for that reason we cannot expect any material decline in expenditures during the next several months."

He said the major emphasis throughout the drive will be placed on the quota of $5,000,000,000 for individuals.

List Of Securities

The securities to be sold are as follows:

Series E, F and G savings bonds; series C savings notes; 2½ per cent. bonds of 1966-71; 2 per cent. bonds of 1952-54; 1¼ per cent. notes of 1947; and ⅞ per cent. certificates of indebtedness.

The 2½ per cent. bonds will be dated December 1, 1944, due March 15, 1971, callable March 15, 1966. They will be in coupon or registered form at the option of the buyers in denominations from $500 to $1,000,000.

2% Bonds Described

The two per cent. bonds will be dated December 1, 1944, due December 15, 1954, callable December 15, 1952, and will be in either coupon or registered form and in the same denominations as the 2½ per cent. bonds.

The 1¼ per cent. notes will be dated December 1, 1944, due December 15, 1947, and will be issued in coupon form only, in denominations of $1,000 to $1,000,000.

The ⅞ per cent. certificates of indebtedness will be dated December 1, 1944, due December 1, 1945, and will be issued in coupon form only, in denominations of $1,000 to $1,000,000.

5 MILLION PEOPLE SEEN CHANGING JOBS AFTER V-E DAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) A "restricted" report of the Office of War Information which came to light today predicts "that dislocations in civilian life after V-E day (Victory in Europe) are likely to be widespread and, in some quarters, serious."

The survey, assembled three weeks ago, predicts the end of hostilities in Europe "before or not long after the end of 1944," but OWI Director Elmer Davis said it now appears the date "might be more remote."

4,000 Copies Distributed

Davis refused to make public the report, although 4,000 copies already have been distributed to persons in the advertising business. He said information in it was obtained from government agencies on the promise that the facts would not be made public. OWI officials said portions of it which have been published are correct excerpts but may be somewhat out of date.

Subsequently, Davis issued a statement saying OWI would ask all the agencies which contributed data for the report to release OWI from the secrecy pledge. If all consent, OWI said, the document will be made available for publication.

The report cites a War Production board estimate that about 5,000,000 people will be changing jobs in the year following V-E day, that a "substantial portion" will be absorbed in the reconversion of industry, but that "in most cases a war job will continue to be the best job for at least six months after V-E Day."

"Very difficult situations may develop in some areas where the (arms) cutbacks will have the heaviest impact," said the survey, citing WPB sources.

No Uemployment Estimate

OWI said there were no accurate estimates of how many persons would be unemployed at any single time during the changeover from war to peacetime production.

The employment problem between the ends of the Germans and the Japanese phases of the war will

not be "unmanageable" it was predicted, and the ratio of unemployment to total population may be no larger than in 1929.

Davis explained the report had been prepared for firms and agencies aiding OWI in advertising campaigns. Its intent, he said, was to help advertisers plan their future programs and to let them know which OWI promotion campaigns might be dropped and which continued.

OWI predicted an increase in inflationary pressures after V-E Day and even after victory over Japan, adding the price controls may continue for "quite some time."

"The necessity for raising vast sums from the public will continue practically undiminished for some time after V-E Day, according to the Treasury department," the survey said.

Other forecasts included easing of gasoline rationing "very gradually" over several months, and the end of passenger car tire rationing within three months after V-E Day.

Senate Inquiry In Washington Brawl Is Begun

Committee Calls Witnesses to Dispute of Naval Officers and Teamsters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, chairman, said today his Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee has begun an investigation into the so-called "Battle of the Statler" which followed President Roosevelt's opening campaign address.

Two naval officers were involved in the Sept. 23 disturbance, which they ascribed to political questions from members of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters Union who had heard Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the hotel.

A formal statement from the Senate committee today said:

"As a result of widespread demands for a thorough Congressional investigation into charges that members of the Teamsters Union and two naval officers were involved in a fracas on the evening of Sept. 23 at the Statler Hotel here in Washington, Senator Theodore Francis Green, of Rhode Island, chairman of the Senate Campaign Expenditure Committee, announced today that his committee had launched a probe.

"Senator Green stated that the committee proposes to make a careful examination of the facts surrounding the alleged controversy and that investigators of the committee were conducting an examination of witnesses in Washington today."

TREASURY DENIES CHARGE BY DEWEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., commissioner of Internal Revenue, tonight denied that a Treasury agent entered the plant of the Lincoln Electric company and announced that a man who worked with his hands should not be paid as much as $5,000 a year.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in his radio address Tuesday night from Albany related such an incident.

Nunan issued a statement saying "The Treasury department has never had any such rule."

He said that evidently James F. Lincoln, president of the company, is "using" Mr. Dewey for the purpose of "trying" a tax dispute with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the press.

Nunan said the dispute is not over wages paid the employes, but relates to the validity of certain deductions for annuity premiums and shares in a profit-sharing trust.

As for wages actually paid, Nunan said the government in its final notice to the company allowed "every dollar" of the wages as a legitimate operating expense.

With regard to the Treasury agent entering the plant, Nunan said Dewey was "evidently" quoting Lincoln, who Nunan said has accused Jesse F. Gregory, head of the central division of the technical staff, Cleveland, Ohio, of making such a statement.

"Mr. Gregory has denied making any such statement," Nunan said, "and is supported in his denial by two employes of his office present at the time he was supposed to have made the statement."

BACKING OF REDS IN CAMPAIGN IS DISAVOWED BY FDR

Says He 'Never Sought, Does Not Welcome' Communist Support.

SEES 'RED HERRING'

He Charges 'Fear Propaganda' to Opponents, Urges Large Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) President Roosevelt, saying political propagandists are dragging the "red herring" of Communism into the presidential campaign, declared tonight that he neither seeks nor welcomes the support of Communist or Fascist groups or individuals.

The cry of Communism, he said has been raised by "labor baiters and bigots and some politicians, who apply the term to every progressive social measure and to the views of every foreign-born citizen with whom they disagree."

"I have never sought, and I do not welcome the support of any person or group committed to Communism or Fascism," he declared.

Text of Roosevelt Talk Will Be Found on Page 22

"Or any other foreign ideology which would undermine the American system of government or the American system of free competitive enterprise and private property."

Republicans have asserted that the C.I.O. Political Action committee, backing the fourth term campaign, is peopled by Communists and subject to Communist influence.

Mr. Roosevelt, making his second avowed political address of the fourth term campaign, said his expression on Communism "does not in the least" interfere with our relationship with Russia."

The speech broadcast by CBS and MBC, was addressed primarily to Democratic party workers. Mr. Roosevelt urged a maximum voter turnout next month and in passing took an obvious slap at the poll tax election laws of some southern states.

Slap at Poll Tax

"The right to vote must be open to our citizens irrespective of race, color or creed — without tax or artificial restriction of any kind," he said. "The sooner we get to that basis of political equality the better it will be for the country as a whole."

Without mentioning his Republican opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, by name, the President hit out at Dewey's repeated charge that the administration does not plan to bring service men home as quickly as possible because it fears they cannot be provided with jobs.

Mr. Roosevelt cited administration announcements on demobilization plans and added:

"It seems a pity that reckless words, based on unauthoritative sources, should be used to mislead and to weaken the morale of our men on fighting fronts and the members of their families here at home."

The President referred to a statement by Chairman Anderson (D-NM), of the House Committee on Campaign Expenditures that a document had been sent through the mails by 13 Republican congressmen under their legislative franking privilege without paying postage.

"This document says," the President continued, "that the 'red spector of Communism is stalking our country from East to West, from North to South' — the charge being that the Roosevelt administration is part of a gigantic plot to sell our democracy out to the Communists."

3 Million Copies

The President said more than 3,000,000 copies of the document were printed by the Government Printing Office and continued:

"This form of fear propaganda is not new among rabble rousers and fomenters of class hatred who seek to destroy democracy itself. It was used by Mussolini's Black Shirts and by Hitler's Brown Shirts. It has been used before in this country by the Silver Shirts and others on the lunatic fringe."

His speech swept over many things he said have been dragged into the campaign. Some of his opponents, he said, "try to build up bogies of dictatorship although they know that free elections will always protect our nation against any such possibilities."

This year's election, he said, is being held despite "the prophecies of some politicians and a few newspapers who have stated that it was my sinister purpose to abolish all elections."

Charging that many men and women in the armed services will be unable to vote—an obvious reference to his displeasure with the soldier vote bill passed by Congress last winter—the President said the public "will be able to fix the responsibility for this state of affairs."

"They know," he continued, "that during this past year there were politicians who quite openly worked to restrict the use of the ballot in this election, hoping selfishly for a small vote."

Then pleading for a maximum turnout at the polls, the President said he would be "very sorry" to win or lose this election "on a small turnout of voters."

Cites Demobilization Plan

Declaring that demobilization and reconversion program has been working for some time within the administration, the President said. "It seems a pity that reckless words based on unauthoritative sources, should be used to mislead and to weaken the morale of our men on the fighting fronts and the members of their families here at home."

"When our enemies are finally defeated," he declared, "we will want to see an end at the earliest practicable moment to wartime restrictions and wartime controls."

He said such wartime measures as price, rent control and rationing are temporary and declared no administration would "dare" to ask their continuance beyond the time they were essential to the war.

Turning to the international aspect of the campaign, Mr. Roosevelt said "we will continue to be united with our allies in a powerful world organization which is ready and able to keep the peace—if necessary by force.

"We owe it to our heritage of freedom, we owe it to our God, to devote the rest of our lives and all of our capabilities to the building of a solid durable structure of world peace."

Mr. Roosevelt referred indirectly to Governor Dewey's repeated assertion that the administration intends to keep men in uniform after the war by declaring that the War department has its own plan for speedy demobilization "based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves." That plan was issued Sept. 6, he said.

On June 12, he said, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes announced that the armed services are entitled to first consideration in any plan of demobilization and the President quoted these words of Byrnes:

"Their orderly release at the earliest possible moment consistent with the effective prosecution of the war has ever been the primary consideration of both the President and the joint chiefs of staff."

Urges Women to Vote

Mr. Roosevelt spoke from the White House on a radio program arranged by the Democratic National committee. In asking for a heavy registration and vote next month, he expecially urged women to use their ballots, declaring that because of their war work and sacrifices "they have become more than ever a very integral part of our national effort."

Women have a double obligation, he said, "to express by their votes what I know to be their keen interest in the affairs of government—their obligation to themselves as citizens, and their obligation to their fighting husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts."

Mr. Roosevelt said the right to vote must be open to all citizens regardless of race, color or creed and "without tax or artificial restriction of any kind. The sooner we get to that basis of political equality the better it will be for the country as a whole," he added.

The administration which must cope with the difficult problems of winning the war, and of peace and reconstruction "should be chosen by a clear majority of all the people and not a part of the people."

"It is, therefore, important that we here at home must not be slackers on registration or election day."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — (AP) Following is the text of President Roosevelt's address tonight:

My fellow Americans — I am speaking to you tonight from the White House. I am speaking particularly on behalf of those Americans who, regardless of party, very much hope that there will be recorded a large registration and a large vote this fall. I know from personal experience how effective precinct workers of all parties throughout the nation can be in assuring a large vote.

We are holding a National election despite all the prophecies of some politicians and a few newspapers who have stated, time and again in the past, that it was my sinister purpose to abolish all elections and to deprive the American people of the right to vote.

Will Always Have Elections

These same people, caring more for material riches than human rights, try to build up bogies of dictatorship in this republic, although they know that free elections will always protect our nation against any such possibility.

Nobody will ever deprive the American people of the right to vote except the American people themselves — and the only way they could do that is by not voting.

The continuing health and vigor of our Democratic system depends on the public spirit and devotion of its citizens which find expression in the ballot box.

Every man and every woman in this nation — regardless of party — who have the right to register and to vote, and the opportunity to register and to vote, have also the sacred obligation to register and to vote. For the free and secret ballot is the real keystone of our American constitutional system.

U. S. at Peak of Vitality

The American government has survived and prospered for more than a century and a half, and it is now at the highest peak of its vitality. This is primarily because when the American people want a change of government — even when they merely want "new faces" — they can raise the old electioneering battle cry of "throw the rascals out."

It is true that there are many undemocratic defects in voting laws in the various states; and some of these produce injustices which prevent a full and free expression of public opinion.

The right to vote must be open to our citizens irrespective of race, color or creed — without tax or artificial restriction of any kind. The sooner we get to that basis of political equality, the better it will be for the country as a whole.

Candidates in every part of the United States are now engaged in running for office.

All Desire to Win

All of us are actuated by a normal desire to win. But speaking personally, I should be very sorry to be elected president of the United States on a small turnout of voters. And by the same token, if I were to be defeated, I should be much happier to be defeated in a large outpouring of voters. Then there could not be any question of doubt in anybody's mind as to which way the masses of the American people wanted this election to go.

The free and full exercise of our sacred right and duty to vote is more important than the personal hopes or ambitions of any candidate for any office in the land.

The administration which must cope with the difficult problems of winning the war, and of peace and reconstruction should be chosen by a clear majority of all the people and not a part of the people.

In the election of 1920 — one of the most fateful elections in our history — only 49 per cent of the potential voters actually voted.

Thus, more than one half of American voters failed to do their basic

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duty as citizens.

Percentage Increases

We can be gratified that in recent years the percentage of potential voters in national elections who actually voted has been steadily going up.

In 1940, it was sixty-two and a half per cent.

But that still is not nearly good enough.

This year for many millions of our young men in the armed forces and the Merchant Marine and similar services, it will be difficult in many cases — and impossible in some cases —to register and vote.

I think the people will be able to fix the responsibility for this state of affairs, for they know that during this past year there were politicians who quite openly worked to restrict the use of the ballot in this election, hoping selfishly for a small vote.

It is, therefore, all the more important that we here at home must not be slackers on registration day or electon day.

I wish to make a special appeal to the women of the nation to exercise their right to vote. Women have taken an active part in this war in many ways — in uniform, in plants and ship yards, in offices and stores and hospitals, on farms and on railroads and buses — that they have become more than ever a very integral part of our national effort.

Many Face Difficulties

I know how difficult it is, especially for the many millions of women now employed, to get away to register and vote. Many of them have to manage their households as well as their jobs. A grateful nation remembers that.

But all women whether employed directly in war jobs or not—women of all parties and those not enrolled in any party—this year have a double obligation to express by their votes what I know to be their keen interest in the affairs of government — their obligation to themselves as citizens, and their obligation to their fighting husbands, sons, brothers and sweethearts.

War Not Won Yet

It may sound to you repetitious on my part but it is my plain duty to reiterate to you that this war for the preservation of our civilization is not won yet.

In the war our forces and those of our Allies are steadily, relentlessly carrying the, attack to the enemy.

The Allied armies under General Eisenhower have waged during the past four months one of the most brilliant campaigns in military history—a campaign which has carried us from the beaches of Normandy and of southern France into the frontiers of Germany itself.

In the Pacific, our naval task forces have advanced to attack the Japanese, more than five thousand miles west of Pearl Harbor.

But German and Japanese resistance remains as determined—as fanatical—as ever.

The guns of Hitler's Gestapo are silencing those German officers who have sense enough to know that every day that the fighting continues means that much more ruin and destruction for their beaten country. We shall have to fight our way across the Rhine—we may have to fight every inch of the way to Berlin.

But we Americans and our British and Russian and French and Polish allies—all the massed forces of the United Nations—will not stop short of our final goal.

Must Make U. S. Prosperous

Nor will all of our goals have been achieved when the shooting stops. We must be able to present to our returning heroes an America which is stronger and more prosperous, more deeply devoted to the ways of democracy, than ever before.

"The land of opportunity"—that's what our forefathers called this country. By God's grace, it must always be the land of opportunity for the individual citizen — ever broader opportunity.

We have fought our way out of economic crisis — we are fighting our way through the bitterest of all wars—and our fighting men and women—our plain, everyday citizens—have a right to enjoy the fruits of victory.

Soldiers To Return Quickly

Of course all of us who have sons on active service overseas want to have our boys come home at the earliest possible moment consistent with our national safety. And they will come home and be returned to civilian life at the earliest possible moment consistent with our national safety.

The record is clear on this matter and dates back many months.

Bills to provide a national program for demobilization and postwar adjustment were introduced by Senator George and Senator Murray last February.

This legislation, since May 20, 1944, has contained the following provision: "The War and Navy departments shall not retain persons in the armed forces for the purpose of preventing unemployment or awaiting opportunities for employment."

This provision was approved by the War department and by this administration.

Seek Early Return

On June twelfth, the Director of War Mobilization, Justice Byrnes, made a public statement in behalf of this bill. He said: "Our fighting men are entitled to first consideration in any plan of demobilization. Their orderly release at the earliest possible moment consistent with the effective prosecution of the war has ever been the primary consideration of both the President and the joint chiefs of staff."

On September sixth the War department issued its plan for speedy demobilization, based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves.

The George bill has been passed by the Congress, signed by me, and is now the law.

That law is there, for all Americans to read—and you do not need legal training to understand it.

It seems a pity that reckless words, based on unauthoritative sources, should be used to mislead and to weaken the morale of our men on the fighting fronts and the members of their families here at home.

When our enemies are finally defeated, we all want to see an end at the earliest practicable moment to wartime restrictions and wartime controls.

Bills Have Time Limits

Strict provisions for the ending of these inconveniences have been written into our wartime laws. Those who fear that wartime measures, like price and rent control and rationing, for example, might be continued indefinitely into peacetime should examine these laws. They will find that they are all temporary—to expire either at an early fixed date, or at the end of the war, or six months after the war, or sooner if the Congress or the President so determines.

The American people do not need, and no National administration would dare to ask them, to tolerate any indefinite continuance in peacetime of the controls essential in war time.

The power of the will of the American people expressed through the free ballot is the surest protection against the weakening of our democracy by "regimentation" or by any alien doctrines.

It is a source of regret to all decent Americans that some political propagandists are now dragging red herrings across the trail of this national election.

Blasts Use of 'Communism'

For example, labor baiters and bigots and some politicians use the term "Communism" loosely, and apply it to every progressive social measure and to the views of every foreign-born citizen with whom they disagree.

They forget that we in the United States are all descended from immigrants (all except the Indians); and there is no better proof of that fact than the heroic names on our casualty lists.

I have just been looking at a statement by Representative Anderson, chairman of the House Committee on Campaign expenditures, about a document recently sent free, through the mails, by one senator and twelve representatives —all of them Republicans. They evidently thought highly of this document, for they had more than three million copies printed by the government printing office—requiring more than eighteen tons of scarce and expensive paper—and sent them through the mails all over the country at the taxpayers' expense.

Now—let us look at this document to see what made it so important to thirteen Republican leaders at this stage of the war when many millions of our men are fighting for freedom.

Paraphrases Document

Well—this document says that the "red spectre of Communism is stalking our country from east to west, from north to south"—the charge being that the Roosevelt administration is part of a gigantic plot to sell our democracy out to the Communists.

This form of fear propaganda is not new among rabble rousers and fomenters of class hatred—who seek to destroy democracy itself. It was used by Mussolini's Black Shirts and by Hitler's Brown Shirts and others on the lunatic fringe. But the sound and democratic instincts of the American people rebel against its use, particularly by their own Congressmen —and at the taxpayers' expense.

I have never sought, and I do not welcome the support of any person or group committed to Communism, or Fascism, or any other foreign ideology which would undermine the American system of government or the American system of free competitive enterprise and private property.

That does not in the least interfere with the firm and friendly relationship which this nation has in this war, and will, I hope, continue to have with the Soviet Union. The kind of economy that suits the Russian people is their own affair. The American people are glad and proud to be allied with the gallant people of Russia, not only in winning this war but in laying the foundations for the world peace which will follow the war—and in keeping that peace.

Met Challenge by U. S.

We have seen our civilization in deadly peril. We successfully met the challenge, due to the steadfastness of our Allies, to the aid we were able to give to our Allies, and to the unprecedented outpouring of American manpower, American productivity and American ingenuity—and to the magnificent courage and enterprise of our fighting men and our military leadership.

What is now being won in battle must not be lost by lack of vision or by lack of faith or by division among ourselves and our Allies.

We must and we will continue to be united with our Allies in a powerful world organization which is ready and able to keep the peace—if necessary by force.

To provide that assurance of international security is the policy, the effort and the obligation of this administration.

We owe it to our posterity, we owe it to our heritage of freedom, we owe it to our God, to devote the rest of our lives and all of our capabilities to the building of a solid durable structure of world peace.

AMERICANS GET A LOT OF ERSATZ

Miss Charl Williams of the National Education Association, speaking at the time said, "No one can compete with Fala at this time. I am going to give the floor to this distinguished visitor."

The educators promptly crowded around the White House pet and Mrs. Roosevelt said: "I'm not sure I can make him jump. I'll try." She did and Fala jumped, and sat up in response to her commands. He left the room in another burst of applause.

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Fala Is In Again

Makes His First Public Appearance Since President's Speech on Sept. 23.

Washington, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Fala today made his first public appearance since the President's September 23 speech in which Mr. Roosevelt said he didn't mind being picked on himself but he did mind people picking on his dog.

It happened at the first White House conference on rural education.

Austin R. Meadows of Montgomery, Ala., and the Alabama State Department of Education started a report to the conference by saying his mission in Washington was to say hello to Fala from the folks who sent him here from Alabama. He added he was making public apology to his folks back home for not having seen Fala in the two days he had been here.

At that point, Mrs. Roosevelt who has attended all sessions of the conference, disappeared from the room. She returned shortly and in a few minutes Fala walked into the room to receive applause comparable to that accorded the President yesterday when he appeared through the same doors of the east room to address the delegates.

FOOD DURING WAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—(AP) Americans have been getting a lot of ersatz food in this war, mostly illegal, including even an ersatz whiff — asafedita substituted for garlic.

The report was made to the American Public Health association today by W. R. M. Wharton, chief, eastern district, U. S. food and drug administration, New York city, in a talk on war time food and drug adulteration.

He said that ground pecan shells, flavored with essential oils, became pure spices. Shelled pumpkin seeds were sold as almonds, and mixed with nuts were sold as salted nuts.

The report contained the following statements:

Grated carrots furnished a considerable percentage of the alleged fruit in fresh preserves.

Puffed wheat and soy beans were substituted for peanuts in peanut brittle. A cereal formed to the appearance of cocoanut shreds was used as topping for cocoanut bars.

Ground cocoa residue, largely cocoa shells, appeared in cakes and candy as a substitute for cocoa.

Mineral oil made its appearance in chocolate ice cream coatings, candy and popped corn. Wharton noted the antagonism of mineral oil to the body's absorption of vitamins A and D.

Alleged pure olive oil, imported from countries lacking tight adulteration controls, was largely adulterated with cottonseed and other less expensive edible oils.

Enough diethylene glycol to kill two million people a year was offered by a manufacturer as a substitute for glycerine in druge, medicines, foods, cosmetics and lotions. The administration caught it before harm was done and the manufacturer paid a $3,000 fine.

Nearly one million cases of Spanish and Portuguese brandy, itself perfectly good, was detained due to defective bottles which spread glass slivers through the drinks.

Lead tubes, substituted for tin, caused a chemical change that rendered a birth control preparation worthless.

Inferior rubber stoppers caused chemical changes in medicines with serious damage to patients.

Some people who bought sulfathiazole tablets, as they supposed, were put to sleep for a week, because the stuff was really phenobarbital, an error blamed on wartime working conditions in the factory which produced the drugs.

'F. D. R. Victory Bandwagon,' A Musical, Faces Boston Ban

New York, Oct. 5 (AP)—The controversial "F. D. R. Victory Bandwagon,' a musical revue, went through its dress rehearsal here today undeterred by a demand of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club that it be banned in Boston.

Miss Margaret Birmingham, club president, protested to Boston city officials that the revue "insultingly" satirized Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee.

The show, with a cast of nine whites and eight Negroes, marks the initial producing venture of Edward Royce, a Manhattan art dealer.

Members of the cast include Will Geer, Bernie Hern, Billy Korff, Pianist Mary Lou Williams and various other musicians and dancers. Some of the acts are devoted to music and humor without political significance.

Theme Friendly To Democrats

Although the show's theme is friendly to the Democratic party and the Political Action Committee, Royce said that neither they nor any other organizations were connected with the management or production.

Local units of the party and of the PAC have arranged, however, to buy blocks of tickets in some of the 17 cities in which the show is scheduled to appear, said Sam Moscovitz, general manager of the production.

Moscovitz said any organization could sponsor a performance of the show by paying a stipulated sum to Royce, who in turn pays the salaries of the players and other expenses. The price per performance, Moscovitz added, ranged around $1,250, depending on traveling expenses.

At the Governor's office, it was said while Dewey had heard the radio talk he had not yet decided how or when he would reply to issues Mr. Roosevelt raised in a 20-minute address to Democratic rallies.

The Republican presidential nominee's first opportunity for a reply may come when he speaks Saturday night at Charleston, W. Va.

LAUDS JET PLANES

Buffalo, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—"Jet propulsion will completely revolutionize the aviation industry after the war," Lawrence D. Bell, president of Bell Aircraft Corporation, predicts.

Within five years, jet-propelled planes will definitely eliminate all other types of fighter aircraft, and sometime in the future jet propulsion will be used in bombers, transports and helicopters, Mr. Bell told newspaper men yesterday. The company manufactures the P-59A jet Airacomet.

Newspaper men saw the propellerless Airacomet during a routine test flight. The plane, capable of high speeds and high altitudes, has twin engines with two air intake vents, one on each side of the fuselage and below the wing.

DEWEY HEARS FDR TALK, MAY ANSWER SATURDAY

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 5—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey remained silent tonight on President Roosevelt's assertion the Republicans had brought a "red herring" of Communism into the political campaign.

There were unofficial indications, however, he would answer the President either in a forthcoming speech or in a news conference.

'Mechanical-Brain' Gunsight Is Announced

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—Manufacture of a "mechanical-brain" gunsight which electrically directs combat plane machine-gun fire so as to assure bull's-eye accuracy was announced today by Eastman Kodak Company.

The pilot need only dial the type of plane his enemy is flying, the range, the air speed and altitude and keep the enemy target within a gyro-controlled circle, the company's statement said, as long as the plane remains in the ring, the pilot will register a bull's-eye despite the angle of attack.

The company said the device, adapted for manufacture in this country from British design, automatically computes the effects of gravity and air density on the bullet, relative motion of the target and other factors which previously the pilot had to estimate.

Philadelphia Jurors Hit Union Methods in 30 Transit Indictments

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—A Federal grand jury, indicting 30 men in connection with Philadelphia's six-day transportation strike in August, observed yesterday that "we have made a long step away from the company union which might, with the right motivation on both sides, have seemed the ideal method of relations in our industrial life."

After saying there had been strife between four different labor organizations among Philadelphia Transportation Co. employes, "but chiefly between members of the former employes' union and of the new CIO Transport Workers' Union," the jury's report added:

"We are interested also to raise the question whether our country can safely afford to leave wide open the way for a great organization to develop in the United States a strong central power and government reaching its tentacles into every community of any size in the land and in its principles of action seemingly subversive of the principles first declared and later constituted in this city of Philadelphia as the basis of the life and government of our great Republic."

Resentment Chief Cause.

While the report stated that, "so far as there was flame or fire in the strike, the chief fuel therefor came from resentment over the upgrading of Negroes to 'platform' positions," it added that "the great majority of the employes were not interested to strike on this basis."

The list of 30 men named in the single indictment, all employes of the PTC, was headed by the names of James H. McMenamin, William C. Dixey, jr., Frank P. Carney and Frank Anthony Thompson, who were arrested during the strike on charges of violating the War Labor Disputes Act, the same charge as that in the indictment.

McMenamin, Carney and Thompson were members of the old PRT Employes' Association (independent), which was replaced as collective bargaining agent by the TWU. Dixey's affiliation is not known, but the TWU said he is not a member of that union. The union affiliation of the other 26 named in the indictment could not be ascertained immediately.

Mrs. Marian C. Scott, wife of Representative Scott, Republican, of Pennsylvania and a member of the grand jury, said in an interview after the findings had been presented that, in her opinion, the "CIO and the Government directive (for the upgrading of colored employes) caused the strike."

Agrees "in Principle" With FEPC.

Mrs. Scott said she agreed with the principles embodied in the upgrading directive, which was issued by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, but thought the FEPC could have handled the situation differently.

"The lower you go in the social scale, the more prejudice there is," she said, without explaining the remark. She suggested that the FEPC directive might have been withdrawn or suspended temporarily after the strike developed.

James J. Fitzsimon, international vice president of the Transport Workers' Union, later issued a statement saying in part:

"The report of the grand jury, coupled with an indictment only of PTC employes, shows beyond doubt that it was dominated by reactionary, partisan, Republican thinking."

A PTC spokesman said some of the eight colored persons involved in the controversy are now operating streetcars, but he did not know how many.

Better News Coverage Of Pacific War Pledged

Navy and O. W. I. Setting Up System to Speed Stories

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP).—The accelerating war in Japan's front yard will be reported "quickly and realistically" to Americans at home through new arrangements made by the Navy and Office of War Information, George W. Healy, O. W. I. domestic director, reported today.

Acknowledging the validity of front-line correspondents' complaints that Pearl Harbor reports on the Guam and Saipan fighting failed to picture fully the deadly struggles that took place, Healy told a United War Fund campaign meeting that past coverage in the Pacific "left something to be desired."

The Navy now, he said, will make it possible for correspondents to report action at sea from the decks of flagships, and a fast courier-plane system is being set up to rush eyewitness stories to a transmitting base on Guam.

"Instead of being carried by plane to Pearl Harbor, once an outpost in the war but now far away from the scene of action, the Navy has arranged for news stories to be censored on the spot for speedy transmission by the Guam radio to the United States," Mr. Healy asserted.

DETROIT WORKERS CALL OFF STRIKE

DETROIT, Oct. 5 — (AP) Maintenance workers in Detroit area war plants—the men who keep machinery and assembly lines functioning—called off their strike today after a high union executive told them "you can't pressure the War Labor board into action through strikes."

The first of 8,000 men who strike over wage issues with the WLB had stopped or retarded the production of war materiel in 33 factories and made approximately 50,000 workers idle began returning to their jobs on afternoon shifts.

Representatives of the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) and of the affected plants said that output, interrupted with the start of the strike yesterday, should be back to normal tomorrow. Seriously affected, according to management spokesmen, was the production of aircraft engines, bomber plane sub-assemblies, anti-aircraft guns, truck and tank parts and other materiel.

It was Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and chairman of the Skilled Trades division of the union, who told the strikers the WLB would not listen to their wage contentions as long as they remained away from their jobs. He also condemned the strike, which threatened to spread into 300 Detroit area war factories, as a violation of the union no-strike pledge. At the same time he reported that the WLB had promised to "consider the merits of a union proposal for appointment of a WLB fact-finding panel when the strikers return."

The strikers are members of the maintenance, construction and powerhouse council, U.A.W.-C.I.O., of whom there are 38,000 in the Detroit area factories. A committee representing the council was in Washington to present a request for a fact-finding panel to the WLB when the strike, previously ordered deferred, began yesterday.

Fighting Duck Mascot Of Marines Comes Home

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 5 (AP)—Siwash, the duck, fighting mascot of the Second Marine Division, is home.

The conquering duck after breezing through all opposition it met on Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian, arrived here with Corporal Francis J. Fagan, Chicago, and 800 veterans of Pacific campaigns.

The duck is admired by marines as the bird which acquired prominence by routing a Japanese rooster on Tarawa a day after the invasion.

"The rooster didn't have a chance," Fagan related today. "Siwash whipped him and chased him 30 feet up the beach."

BRICKER PRAISES VALOR OF TROOPS ON WORLD FRONTS

ENROUTE WITH BRICKER, Oct. 5 — (AP) Gov. John W. Bricker, touring Iowa today, departed from a discussion of agricultural problems to express his ire about people who praise American allies while forgetting our own soldiers.

The Republican candidate for Vice President, speaking before a crowd that clustered about the rear platform of his special train, at Burlington, declared:

"I am so disgusted with people who constantly are praising our Allies and forgetting our own soldiers."

He quickly added that he was not detracting "from the valor" of those nationals fighting alongside the United States, remarking that Britain "has stood in the gap in the dangerous days" and "Russia has gallantly fought and sacrificed millions of lives".

But, the Ohio Governor added as his listeners cheered, "throughout it all we have helped them and "while our Allies may be fighting on limited sectors — maybe 500 miles, maybe 1,000 miles — the American soldier and sailor and marine fights on every battlefield of the world where liberty is being assailed."

Bricker wound up his heavy day, which included nine speeches in Iowa, with an address tonight in Rock Island, Ill., where he asserted "discord and incompetence" are the rule in the administration of the National Labor Relations act.

Referring to the report of a congressional committee which investigated from 1939 to 1941 administration of the act by the National Labor Relations board, he said:

"That report contains findings which are deeply shocking to every American who reads it.

"The congressional committee found that the New Deal board was unfair and biased in its conduct, its decisions and its interpretation of the law. It was grossly partisan in its attitude toward certain labor unions, and most deplorably biased in its relations to employers and employes. Board members were guilty of radical tendencies and entirely lacked judicial temperament."

Bricker declared that the whole field of labor relations "must be resurveyed in the interest of orderly business justice and humanity."

He said that if Thomas E. Dewey were elected President, an able Secretary of Labor would be appointed from the ranks of labor and the functions of the Department of Labor now scattered among a confusion of agencies will be restored to it."

ADD LONDON XX MONTH

ON THE EASTERN FRONT THE RUSSIANS CAN EXPECT THE POLISH PLAINS TO TURN INTO A BOG IN SHORT ORDER. THE FIRST HARD FROSTS NORMALLY COME IN DECEMBER.

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INTERMITTENT SNOW, RAIN AND THAWS CONTINUE FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS ON THE NORTHERN END OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT BEFORE THE GROUND HARDENS SUFFICIENTLY FOR LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS.

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ADD LONDON - (MERCHER) - X TERRITORY

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS ALSO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING AT NUMEROUS POINTS CLOSE TO BELGRADE ON THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, WITHIN SIGHT OF THE HILLTOP CITY WHICH WAS AN ANCIENT TURKISH FORTRESS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SAVA AND DANUBE RIVERS.

THE DANUBE IS A MILE OR A MILE-AND-ONE-HALF WIDE IN THE AREA BETWEEN BELGRADE AND PANCEVO, BUT THE RUSSIANS HAVE HURDLED OTHER GREAT WATERWAYS IN THEIR WESTWARD OFFENSIVE ACROSS EUROPE. YUGOSLAV PARTISANS, WITH THEIR SKILFUL ORGANIZATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY, ALSO WILL PROVE INVALUABLE TO RED ARMY ENGINEERS.

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WHETHER THE GERMANS WILL MAKE A LAST-DITCH STAND IN BELGRADE REMAINS TO BE SEEN, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED SIGNIFICANT THAT COL.ERNST VON HAMMER, A GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, SAID THAT THE NAZI GARRISON DEFENDING THE OUTPOST OF PANCEVO WAS COMPOSED OF ONLY "SECURITY TROOPS" OR POLICE TROOPS.

WHILE THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO WAS ANTICIPATING BELGRADE'S EARLY LIBERATION, THE MORE CONSERVATIVE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED THAT THE POSITION OF GERMAN TROOPS SOUTH OF BELGRADE HAD BECOME "VERY PROBLEMATICAL."

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LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT 6-(AP)-A GREAT FORCE OF BRITISH BOMBERS BATTERED THE IMPORTANT GERMAN RAIL CENTER OF SAARBRUCKEN AND BERLIN DURING THE NIGHT.

2ND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

THE MAIN ATTACK, AN OFFICIAL BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WAS CONCENTRATED UPON SAARBRUCKEN, WHICH STRADDLES THE SAAR RIVER AND IS THE SITE OF LARGE IRON AND STEEL MILLS.

THE PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RAF WAS "OUT IN ~~ERERX~~ ~~&XENRASEZ~~ GREAT STRENGTH", A PHRASE GENERALLY USED TO INDICATE AN OPERATION BY UPWARDS OF 9,000 HEAVY BOMBERS. THE RAID ON BERLIN WAS EXECUTED BY MOSQUITOS.

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~~THE~~ AMERICAN AND X X X FIRSTBGRAF PV8 (MAKING TIME ELEMENT CONFORM TO FRIDAY DATELINE)

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LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL XXX FLOATING DOCKS.

COL.DAVID SCHILLING OF (GOLDBERG) TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., LEADER OF ONE FIGHTER GROUP, WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING THREE OF 15 GERMAN PLANES ON THE GROUND NEAR PADERBORN. RETURNING PILOTS REPORTED SEEING SOME GERMAN JET-FIGHTERS IN THE AIR, BUT SCANT OPPOSITION WAS OFFERED.

LIEUT.LOUIS LOHLER, 12591 ULRICH ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., SAID FLAK WAS HEAVY OVER HANDORF, ADDING: "ONE HUNK OF SHRAPNEL WENT RIGHT THROUGH THE MAP I WAS WORKING ON."

LIEUT.COL.GEORGE SHACKLEY OF WEST MILFORD. N.J.. WHO LED A COMBAT

WING OVER COLOGNE, SAID WEATHER IN THAT AREA WAS SO THICK THAT HE OFTEN LOST SIGHT OF HIS WING PLANE. THERE WAS MODERATE FLAK OVER THE TARGET.

PS445PEW

LONDON, OCT.5-(AP)-HARD HITTING THUNDERBOLT PILOTS LED BY LT..-COL. DAVID C.SCHILLING, OF TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., HAVE KNOCKED OUT 721 GERMAN PLANES, 560 OF THEM IN THE AIR, TO LEAD EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND GROUPS IN DESTRUCTION HONORS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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THEY GOT 15 PLANES ON THE GROUND NEAR PADERBORN TODAY AND THAT EXACTLY IS THE MARGIN OF THE LEAD SCHILLING'S OUTFIT HAD OVER THE MUSTANG GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.DON J.M.BLAKESLEE, OF FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO. BLAKESLEE'S MUSTANGS HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 429 PLANES IN THE AIR.

SCHILLING GOT THREE OF THE TALLY TODAY, RAISING HIS PERSONAL SCORE TO 18 IN THE AIR AND 10 1/2 ON THE GROUND.

SCHILLING'S GROUP IS THE ONE THAT STARTED OPERATIONS UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL.HUBERT ZEMKE, OF MISSOULA, MONT., WHO HAS NOW TRANSFERRED TO A LIGHTNING GROUP.

BROADCASTS

LONDON, OCT 5--THE ANKARA RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE GERMANS WERE EVACUATING THE GREEK CAPITAL OF ATHENS AND THE PELOPONNESUS PENINSULA AND WERE MOVING NORTHWARD AS RAPIDLY AS BLOWN UP BRIDGES AND ROAD BLOCKS WOULD PERMIT.

SW145PEW

LONDON, OCT. 5-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN PROMISED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY A FULL OPPORTUNITY TO DEBATE THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY AGREEMENT.

A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER HAD COMPLAINED THAT SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, IN A SPEECH AT THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON YESTERDAY, "COMMITTED US TO EVERY PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING THE PROPOSALS."

EDEN REPLIED WITH A CURT "NO, SIR" TO A LABORITE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE DEBATE SHOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL "AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN AMERICA."

OCT 6 1944

RQ1029AEW

LONDON, OCT. 5-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. ROBERT B. WILLIAMS OF ALBANY, TEX., COMMANDER OF AN EIGTH AIRFORCE BOMBER DIVISION, AND TWO MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF WERE RECENTLY DECORATED WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BREVET MEDAL FOR THEIR "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESS OF THE AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST NAZI GERMANY."

THE OTHERS ARE BRIG. GEN. BARTLETT BEAMAN, BOSTON, DIVISION CHIEF OF STAFF, AND MAJOR ROBERT H. JOHNSON, JAMESTOWN, N.Y., CONTROLLER.

THEY ARE THE FIRST UNITED STATES AIRMEN TO RECEIVE THIS AWARD.

B1025AEW

LONDON, OCT 5-(AP)-AN ALLIED GENERAL OFFENSIVE ON THE "NEW GERMAN LINE IN THE WEST" IS IMMINENT, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

MARTIN HALLENSLEBEN, DNB MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT ALLIED AIR AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY WAS BUILDING UP STEADILY AND NEW FORMATIONS WERE APPEARING IN AMERICAN TROOP CONCENTRATION.

MK435AEW

LONDON, OCT 5-(AP)-CHANGES IN THE ALLIED FRONT LINE POSITIONS HAVE OCCURRED IN SEVERAL SECTORS, AS FOLLOWS:

FROM ZEEBRUGGE ON THE BELGIAN COAST THE LINE FOLLOWS THE LEOPOLD CANAL TO SAS-VAN-GENT. EIGHT MILES NORTH OF ANTWERP THE LINE RESUMES AND RUNS TO TWO MILES NORTH OF PUTTE AND THEN DIRECTLY EAST TO HILVARENBEEK IN HOLLAND, SWINGING NORTH TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF TILBURG, THEN UP AROUND 'S HERTOGENBOSCH AND EAST FROM HULAND TO NIJMEGEN AND NORTH TO ELST.

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AT NIJMEGEN SWING SLIGHTLY WEST BUT BACK EAST AT MIDDELAARI FOLLOWING THE MEUSE RIVER DOWN TO VIERLINGSBEEK, SOUTHWEST TO BEURNE AND SOUTHEAST TO HEIJEL. THEN SOUTHWEST TO VEERT AND SOUTHEAST TO MAESEYCK AND SOUTHEAST TO HAVERT. FROM THERE IT GOES INSIDE THE GERMAN BORDER EAST TO GEILENKIRCHEN AND BEGGENDORF AND BACK WEST TO MERKSTEIN AND KERKRADE.

FURTHER SOUTH THERE ARE NO MAPPABLE CHANGES.

DY1121PEW

LONDON, OCT 5-(AP)-SIR JOHN ANDERSON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AN ANGLO-BELGIAN MONETARY AGREEMENT WOULD BE SIGNED TODAY, FIXING THE RATE OF EXCHANGE AT

176.625 BELGIAN FRANCS TO THE POUND.
AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE ALSO HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT FOR MONETARY EXCHANGE ALONG SIMILAR LINES.

SB1129AEW

EDITORS:

(CONFIDENTIAL, N O T FOR PUBLICATION)

AN INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN MADE OF YESTERDAY'S DISCREPANCIES IN THE NEWS OF THE WESTERN FRONT, WHEN INFORMATION AT SHAEF WAS THAT THE U.S.FIRST ARMY WAS THREE MILES EAST OF UBACH AND THAT THE THIRD ARMY HAD CAPTURED FORT DRIANT, WHILE FIELD DISPATCHES SHOWED ONLY THE CAPTURE OF UBACH AND A SLIGHT PENETRATION BEYOND IT, AND A CONTINUING ASSAULT AGAINST FORT DRIANT.

LONDON ADVISES:

"DISCREPANCIES IN SHAEF GUIDANCE FOR THE PAST 48 HOURS ARE ASCRIBED TO EXTREME DIFFICULTIES IN TELEPHONE-RADIO COMMUNICATION. IT IS OFTEN DIFFICULT TO HEAR OVER THESE LINES AND SOMETIMES IMPOSSIBLE TO ASK QUESTIONS, GETTING ONLY ONE-WAY CONTACT. THUS ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THREE MILES BEYOND UBACH. SHAEF LEARNED LATER THIS APPARENTLY MEASURED FROM JUMPING OFF PLACE COUPLE MILES OR MORE WEST OF BORDER INSTEAD OF ON BORDER. PREMATURE REPORT CAPTURE FORT DRIANT SIMILARLY GIVEN IN A CALL FROM THE FRONT, APPARENTLY AT THE TIME WHEN THE EXTENT OF SUBTERRANEAN RESISTANCE HAD NOT YET BEEN APPRECIATED.

"IMMINENT MOVE OF SHAEF TO MORE ADVANCED BASE EXPECTED TO IMPROVE CONTACT WITH FIELD HEADQUARTERS. MEANTIME WE PRESSING FOR MORE CAREFUL GUIDANCE."

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ADD PALEMBERG-(KOFOED) XX IMMEDIATELY

SW1110AEW

I ENTERED THE SHELTER WITH ... OFFICER, MAJ. J.D. ACKERMAN OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. IT IS APPROXIMATELY 200 FEET LONG, SIX FEET WIDE AND SEVEN FEET HIGH, WITH CHAMBERS LEADING OFF EACH SIDE.

THEN POPPE AND REIFSNYDER FOUND THE ENTRANCE. YESTERDAY THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED, BUT THE ATTACK WAS BEATEN BACK, WITH TECH. SGT. FRED C. LENO OF SALEM STATION, N.C., DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE.

ADD PARIS-(KOFOED) XX IMMEDIATELY

"GIVING WAY TO MY ARGUMENTS THAT FRENCH FASHION COULD ONLY BE CREATED IN THE PARIS ATMOSPHERE, THEY SEEMED RESIGNED," LELONG SAID, "BUT THE BERLIN ORDERS REMAINED AND I HAD TO GO THERE."

LELONG WAS UNDER ARREST FOR FIVE DAYS IN BERLIN BEFORE HE ARGUED HIS WAY INTO BEING RETURNED TO PARIS, HE SAID.

THEN HE NEGOTIATED FOR PERMISSION TO HOLD A FRENCH FASHION SHOW AT LYON AND INVITED 500 NEUTRAL BUYERS AFTER IT WAS GRANTED. LACKING MATERIALS HE SOLD PATTERNS FOR INTERNATIONAL COPYING.

A FURIOUS GERMAN GENERAL THREATENED LELONG WITH DEATH PUNISHMENT BECAUSE NO BUYERS SHOWED UP AT A LATER ZURICH SHOW OF BERLIN FASHIONS.

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TRADITIONAL FRENCH STYLES AND CREATIONS SURVIVED THE OCCUPATION. AN EXAMPLE WAS THE SHOWING TODAY OF THE LATEST COLLECTION OF MODELS CREATED IN THE FAMOUS MOLYNEUX FASHION HOUSE.

BRITISH CAPTAIN EDWARD HENRY MOLYNEUX CAME OVER FROM LONDON ON A SPECIAL MISSION IN CONNECTION WITH THE MILITARY CANTEEN AND TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO SUPERVISE THE LATEST COLLECTION OF MODELS CREATED BY HIS FASHION HOUSE. IT WAS KEPT RUNNING DURING THE OCCUPATION BY HIS MANAGER.

SW1012AEW

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY, OCT 5-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS CLUNG TO THREE CORNERS OF FORT DRIANT IN THE METZ SECTOR TODAY IN THE FACE OF HEAVY GERMAN OPPOSITION.

DURING THE NIGHT DOUGHBOYS IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE FORT PENETRATED UNDERGROUND FOR THE FIRST BREACH IN THE ENEMY'S SUBTERRANEAN FORTIFICATIONS. THE GERMANS HELD MOST OF THE UNDERGROUND PASSAGES WITH THE AMERICANS IN POSSESSION OF SURFACE OBJECTIVES.

LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S TROOPS ALSO BEAT OFF A HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACK NINE MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY.

FOUR GERMAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN FIGHTING IN THE METZ SECTOR, AS THE AIR FORCE FLEW OVER 200 SORTIES IN SUPPORT OF GROUND OPERATIONS AND DESTROYED 22 RAILROAD CUTS, 25 LOCOMOTIVES AND 173 FREIGHT CARS.....

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, HOLLAND, OCT. 5-(AP)-FIGHTING FLARED AGAIN NEAR ARNHEM TODAY AS BRITISH INFANTRY ADVANCED A MILE DESPITE STERN GERMAN RESISTANCE.

GH925AEW

WITH THE FIRST U.S.ARMY, OCT 5-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKS ADVANCING MORE THAN A MILE CAPTURED BEGGENDORF TODAY.

BEGGENDORF (CORRECT) IS THREE MILES INSIDE GERMAN TERRITORY FROM THE NEAREST TIP OF THE DUTCH BORDER, AND ITS CAPTURE PLACED AMERICAN FORCES ACROSS THE AACHEN-GEILENKIRCHEN HIGHWAY AND WITHIN A MILE OF THE MAIN HIGHWAY TO GLADBACH.

FIERCE BATTLES DEVELOPED AS THE TANK COLUMN SMASHED THROUGH WHAT FRONT LINE TROOPS DESCRIBED AS THE HEAVIEST GERMAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE OF THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN.

AFTER CAPTURING BEGGENDORF THE AMERICAN TANKS FANNED OUT TO EXPLOIT A BREAKTHROUGH.

TANKS REACHED THE AREA BEHIND THE MOST PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS OF THE WEST WALL AND APPROACHED THE NAZIS' NEW EARTHWORKS, WHICH IN THEMSELVES ARE A FORMIDABLE BARRIER.

THE CAPTURE OF BEGGENDORF BROKE THE BACK OF AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT BY THE GERMANS TO MAKE THE TOWN THE SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF A SHORT SECOND DEFENSE LINE BACKSTOPPING THE RUPTURED SIEGFRIED LINE. THE NORTHERN HINGE OF THIS LINE WAS AT WAURICHEN, A LITTLE OVER TWO MILES TO THE NORTH. THE GERMANS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO MAN IT FULLY.

THE NEW SURGE CAME AFTER AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY HAD BEATEN BACK THREE COUNTERTHRUSTS BY ENEMY ARMOR. SHERMAN TANKS KNOCKED OFF A NUMBER OF ENEMY TANKS AND AMERICAN ARTILLERY POLISHED OFF THREE IN ONE CLASH.

LOW GRAY CLOUDS UNDER COLD SKIES GROUNDED ALLIED AIR SUPPORT.

THE GERMANS WERE BATTLING DESPERATELY TO PREVENT THEIR ENTIRE LINE NORTH OF AACHEN FROM CRUMBLING.

WE NOW ARE DEFINITELY THROUGH THE MAIN FORTIFICATIONS, AND THE ENEMY IS TRYING TO STOP US WITH MOBILE GUNS INSTEAD OF FIXED CONCRETE DEFENSES.

THE GERMANS HAD TRIED TO USE BEGGENDORF AS A TANK HARBOR AND AMBUSH POINT, AND HAD SENT OUT CIVILIANS TO TRY TO GET AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN TO WITHHOLD THEIR FIRE ON THE SPURIOUS GROUNDS THAT IT HAD NO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

IT WAS HEAVILY BOMBARDED BY BOTH SIDES.

"IN ADDITION TO NEWLY DUG-IN POSITIONS MADE WITH CIVILIAN LABOR THE ENEMY IS USING HUGE SLAG PILES AS A SUPPLEMENTARY DEFENSE LINE," A STAFF OFFICER SAID. "OUR COMMANDING GENERAL CALLS THIS AREA 'LITTLE PITTSBURGH.'"

"THE GERMANS FOUGHT LIKE HELL IN THOSE PILLBOXES WHILE WE WERE IN FRONT OF THEM, BUT AS SOON AS WE BEGAN BUMPING THEM FROM THE REAR THEY GAVE UP. THEY DON'T LIKE ANYBODY BEHIND THEM."

THE OFFICER SAID THAT DESPITE UNFAVORABLE WEATHER WHICH ROBBED THE TANK OFFENSIVE OF AIR SUPPORT, THE GROUND WAS SLOWLY DRYING, ENABLING THE ARMOR TO ATTACK CROSS-COUNTRY INSTEAD OF DOWN THE ROADS.

THE FIRST ARMY ATTACK SWEPT THROUGH THE FOURTH DAY WITH FIGHTING MOUNTING IN BITTERNESS. NEVER HAVE THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED SO MUCH ARTILLERY IN ONE SECTOR OF THIS FRONT. GUNS THUNDER CONTIUOUSLY.

THE GERMANS ARE MAKING A RUBBLE HEAP OF THEIR OWN TOWN OF UBACH.

TANKS, GUNS, INFANTRY AND SUPPLIES ARE POURING THROUGH THE GAP IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND PUTTING MOUNTING PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY. THE GERMANS ARE FRANTICALLY RUSHING UP EVERY RESERVE TO BE FOUND AND TRYING TO CHECK THE ADVANCE.

ENEMY TROOPS ARE BEING BROUGHT FROM PILLBOXES NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE BREAKTHROUGH GAP AND THROWN INTO THE BATTLE RAGING NORTHEAST AND SOUTH OF UBACH.

THE ENEMY IS SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES IN THROWING IN NUMEROUS SMALL COUNTERATTACKS.

LAST NIGHT, AMERICAN ARTILLERY GAVE THE GERMANS THERE "SERENADES" IN AWFUL, THUNDEROUS BLASTS. THEY TURNED EVERY GUN FROM 75-MILLIMETERS TO BIG 240-MMS. ON ONE AREA.

AND WHEN MAJOR DWIGHT MCREYNOLDS OF CLEVELAND, TENN., LED HIS MEN FORWARD SOUTH OF UBACH TO STORM HEIGHTS JUST EAST OF HERBACH, HE RADIOED BACK TO THE COMMAND POST:

"THERE ARE SO MANY DEAD GERMANS ON THE ROAD THAT IT IS TOUGH GOING."

LT.COL.SAMUEL MCDOWELL, ROCKY POINT, N.C., HAD CALLED MCREYNOLDS TO ASK WHAT WAS DELAYING HIS ADVANCE AND MCREYNOLDS REPLIED PROMPTLY:

"NOT A DAMNED THING BUT DEAD GERMANS ON THE ROAD. I'LL GET MOVING WHEN I GET THEM OUT OF THE WAY."

THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING CENTERED AROUND A HILL EAST OF HERBACH--A HEIGHT LOOKING DOWN ON THE TOWN AND COMMANDING THE APPROACHES THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE FROM RIMBERG.

BUT MCREYNOLDS' MEN STORMED UP THE HILL AND SMASHED THREE PILLBOXES. A WHITE FLAG FLUTTERED FROM A FOURTH.

THE SLOW, BITTERLY CONTESTED ADVANCE OF ARMOR AND INFANTRY THREATENED THE TOWN OF BEGGENDORF, TWO MILES EAST OF UBACH.

IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON, THE AMERICANS KNOCKED OUT 55 PILLBOXES AS THE DRIVE NEARED THE MAIN ROAD RUNNING NORTH FROM BESIEGED AACHEN.

AN OVERCAST SKY AND FOG CLINGING TO THE COUNTRYSIDE KEPT THE AIR FORCES FROM THROWING IN BOMBERS TO SUPPORT THE INFANTRY, TANKS AND ARTILLERY. BECAUSE OF THIS, THE ENEMY HAS BEEN ABLE TO MOVE RESERVES FREELY DURING THE DAY AND SHIFT POSITIONS WITHOUT FEAR OF AERIAL HARRASSMENT.

THE FEATURE OF THE ENEMY DEFENSE HAS BEEN A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY, INCLUDING SOME 240-MM GUNS. TROOPS SAY IT IS THE HEAVIEST THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED, INCLUDING THE CAMPAIGNS OF NORTH AFRICA AND SICILY.

FROM MY OWN EXPERIENCE, I KNOW THE GERMAN ARTILLERY IS HEAVIER THAN ANY OF THE NAZI CONCENTRATIONS IN FIVE MONTHS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

SOUTH OF RIMBERG ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, INFANTRY DROVE THE GERMANS FROM THE TOWN OF KERKRADE AFTER FIGHTING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

RQ1244PEW

BY HAL BOYLE

U.S. FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT. 5-(AP)-LT. GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' TANKS AND INFANTRY BEAT OFF A STIFF GERMAN COUNTERATTACK DURING THE NIGHT IN THE SWAMPLANDS SOUTHEAST OF OVERLOON, WHERE TROOPS ARE FIXHTING IN THE DRIZZLING RAIN AND COLD.

AMERICANS THAT FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE TO THE EDGE OF THE PLAINS OF COLOGNE MADE LITTLE PROGRESS DURING THE NIGHT IN THE UBACH AREA. THE DESPERATE GERMANS HAVE DUG IN THERE AND WITH TANKS AND HEAVY GUNS ARE FIRING POINT BLANK AT THE ADVANCING DOUGHBOYS.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOUGHT OFF A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AGAINST AN AMERICAN ROADBLOCK IN THE GERMAN WOODS NORTH OF ROTGEN.

NEAR THE SMALL VILLAGE OF KREWINKEL, EAST OF STOLBERG AMERICAN PATROLS MET TOUGH RESISTANCE, WHILE SOUTHEAST OF STOLBERG THE DOUGHBOYS REPELLED A SMALL NAZI COUNTERATTACK. LINE PATROL ACTIVITY CONTINUED ALONG THE ENTIRE FIRST ARMY FRONT AS GERMAN ARTILLERY INCREASED, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR.

GH914AEW

CK

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE OCT 5-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SHOOK LOOSE 20 OF ITS FIGHTERS OVER BELFORT WEDNESDAY IN AN EFFORT TO AMBUSH 11 THUNDERBOLTS AT THE DISADVANTAGEOUS ALTITUDE OF 31,000 FEET, BUT THEY BROKE OFF THE FIGHT WHEN SIX OF THEIR NUMBER WERE SHOT DOWN.

ONE OF THE AMERICAN PLANES WAS LOST.

THE THUNDERBOLTS, LED BY MAJ.LEE M.CASE, WHO ONCE PLAGED FOOTBALL WITH TEXAS A.AND M.(HOME TOWN NOT GIVEN), WERE ON A STRAFING MIUSION WHEN THE ME-109'S JUMPED THEM.

IN A FIGHT THAT SWIRLED TO A CLIMAX SWIFTLY, LT.WILLIAM M.DOUGHTON OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., SCORED TWO VICTORIES; LT.RUDOLPH AUGARTEN OF (554 SOUTH SALFORD STREET) PHILADELPHIA, GOT TWO; LT.HAROLD L.BAILEY OF MEDINA, N.Y., GOT ONE, AND LT.FORREST A.KILGORE OF (1410 EAST LIVINGSTON STREET) ORLANDO, FLA., GOT THE OTHER. A SEVENTH NAZI PLANE WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED. THE PILOT OF THE LOST AMERICAN FIGHTER PARACHUTED TO SAFETY.

KK911AEW

OCT 6 1944

AT A UNITED STATES AIRBASE IN [redacted] BRITAIN, OCT 5--(AP)--LIEUT. STEPHEN ANANIAN, OF 3615 GREYSTONE AVE., NEW YORK CITY, WAS SAVED FROM THE NORTH SEA TODAY BECAUSE ANOTHER PILOT FLEW OVER HIM AT WAVETOP HEIGHT AND USED HIS PROP-WASH TO DEFLATE THE PARACHUTE WHICH WAS DRAGGING ANANIAN THROUGH THE WATER.

XNX ANANIAN WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT OF HIS MUSTANG, BUT COULDN'T GET OUT OF HIS 'CHUTE HARNESS, AND STRONG WINDS KEPT BATTERING HIM AGAINST THE WAVES.

30.24 —— 19357

HIS FELLOW PILOT, LIEUT. GEORGE RICH, [redacted] 314 SOUTH FOURTH ST., WILMINGTON, N.C., FOLLOWED HIM DOWN AFTER RADIOING DISTRESS POSITION CALLS, AND COLLAPSED THE PARACHUTE WITH THE BLAST FROM HIS PROPELLER. ANANIAN FREED HIMSELF, AND SOON AFTER WAS PICKED UP BY RESCUERS.

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT. 5--(AP)

[redacted] THE WORLD SERIES BACK HOME IS [redacted] MORE INTERESTING TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS RIGHT NOW THAN THE SIEGFRIED LINE--BUT THE NAME OF THIS BASEBALL CLASSIC IS REGARDED AS A MISNOMER BY ONE AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERMAN.

HAROLD AUSTIN, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, LISTENED TO THE PLAY-BY-PLAY BROADCAST OF THE FIRST GAME WITH A GROUP OF WAR REPORTERS AT THE FIRST ARMY PRESS CAMP. HE FINALLY BLEW UP AT THE ANNOUNCER'S REPEATED REFERENCES TO THE CONTEST AS A "WORLD SERIES" GAME [redacted]

"HOW CAN HE CALL IT A WORLD SERIES WHEN AUSTRALIA ISN'T REPRESENTED?" HE DEMANDED.

OCT 6 1944

APR BOYLES 02115 GJD 545PEW

EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ENGLAND, Oct.5-(AP)-lt.gen. james h.doolittle presented the distinguished service cross today to lt.col.john hoover, 301 gallitzin rd., cresson, pa., for heroism as a photo reconnaisance pilot in the first england-to-russia shuttle survey. OCT 6 1944

The citation said hoover flew for hours over enemy territory in an unarmed plane, through weather that ordinarily would cause a pilot to turn back, and obtained important photographs of military installations deep in europe.

hoover also flew daring photo missions over normandy on D-day, going exceptionally close to the ground because of low clouds.

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, OCT 5-(AP)-LT. VALMORA BEAUDARAULT OF WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., DESTROYED A GERMAN JET PROPELLED PLANE MONDAY IN THE MUNSTER AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, BEARING OUT THE CLAIM OF FIGHTER-DOM ER ILOTS THAT THE JET-PLANES ARE FAST BUT NOT SUFFICIENTLY MANEUVERABLE.

BEAUDARAULT CHASED HIS VICTIM INTO A DIVE FROM WHICH THE ENEMY COULD NOT RECOVER. THE NAZI PLANE CRASHED INTO THE GROUND AT HIGH SPEED.

KA549PEW

BY ADA DE KOFOED (120)

PARIS, OCT. 5-(AP)-FISHERMEN'S OILSKIN CAPS ARE BEING USED AS THE MODEL FOR BECOMING HATS, PARTICULARLY FOR SPORTSWEAR, BY PARIS' "GRAND OLD LADY" OF FASHION, 75-YEAR-OLD MME. JEANNE LANVIN.

HER FAVORITE COLORS ARE BRIGHT RED COMBINED WITH BLACK, AND FINE ALMOND GREEN COMBINED WITH DARK BROWN. AMONG HER CREATIONS WHICH LOOK EXTREMELY SIMPLE AND DISCREET, BUT WHICH HAVE SUPERIOR ART AND SCIENCE IN CUTTING, ARE TWO SMALL NOTES OF HUMOR -- A TINY PLEATED BLACK SILK APRON ON A WOOLEN AFTERNOON DRESS, AND A FUNNY, BIG, HEART OF PARIS."

IN HER FASHION SHOW, MME. LANVIN SHOWED AN ORIGINAL BRIDAL PLEATED BLACK SILK APRON ON A WOOLEN AFTERNOON DRESS, AND A FUNNY, BIG, HEART-SHAPED COLLAR OF RED QUILTED SILK FASTENED AT THE WAIST WITH A GOLD BUTTON, AND CALLED "HEART OF PARIS."

IN HER FASHION SHOW, MME. HLANVIN SHOWED AN ORIGINAL BRIDAL DRESS WITH VEIL OF SILVER-STITCHED CREPE DRAPED IN TURKISH HAREM.

MOSCOW, OCT.5-(AP)-SHARP ANNOYANCE WAS EXPRESSED BY A WRITER IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR TODAY OVER CRITICISM PRINTED IN AN ENGLISH MAGAZINE ON THE SITUATION ON THE EASTERN FRONT. OCT 6 1944

THE RED STAR WRITER, A.OSIPOV, SAID AN ARTICLE BY GEN. HUBERT HOUGH HAD ASKED WHY A RED ARMY OFFENSIVE TOWARD BERLIN HAD NOT YET BEEN LAUNCHED AND ADDED:

"IT'S HARD TO ASK A MORE ABSURD QUESTION."

"HOUGH," HE SAID, "SEEMS TO IGNORE THE STRONG GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS IN EAST PRUSSIA, AT THE APPROACHES TO WARSAW AND KRAKOW AND THE FACT CONFIRMED BY CHURCHILL THAT A MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN TROOPS ARE ON THE EASTER FRONT."

ADD ROME-(KING) XX DAILY

MISSING SCULPTURE WORKS INCLUDED DONATELLO'S ST. GEORGE AND HIS DAVID, AND MICHELANGELO'S BACCHUS AND HIS VENUS DE MEDICI.

MANY DELLA ROBBIA TERRACOTTAS ALSO ARE MISSING.

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THE FAMOUS GROUP, NIOBE AND HER DAUGHTERS, WAS TAKEN FROM THE ORATORY OF SANT' ONOFRIO AT DICOMANO. THE PICTURES REMOVED FROM THE CACHE AT MONTAGNANA INCLUDED WORKS OF TITIAN, BOTTICELLI, RAPHAEL, MURILLO AND MANY OTHER MASTERS.

RECOVERED ART WORKS ARE BEING RETURNED TO THEIR ORIGINAL PLACES IN FLORENCE UNDER MILITARY GUARD.

ROME OCT 5-(AP)-THE 350TH FIGHTER GROUP RECEIVED A DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION FROM MAJ.GEN.JOHN K.CANNON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.12TH AIR FORCE, BUT THE PILOTS WERE NOT ON HAND TO RECEIVE IT. THEY WERE CARRYING OUT ATTACKS IN THE PO VALLEY.

OCT 5 1944

THE GROUP WAS CITED FOR ASSUMING VOLUNTARILY THE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR KNOCKING OUT CERTAIN PRIMARY TARGETS AMONG GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS, DESPITE THE FACT THEIR PLANES WERE OUTMODED. THIS WAS IN ADDITION TO THEIR AIR DEFENSE AND RECONNAISSANCE DUTIES.

THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TO M/SGT.JOHN DE JARNETTE OF TROUSDALE, OKLA., AND GEORGE M.WIXEN, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.KATHERINE CLAUDIS WIXEN, LIVES AT 4269 HOBART BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. THEY WERE CITED FOR OUTSTANDING WORK IN PLANE MAINTENANCE UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED MAJ.EDWARD J.GABOR OF 12961 LAKE AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO, FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRIAL BOMBING WITH AIRACOBRAS.

LT.COL.ARIEL W.NIELSEN OF 1623 JOSEPHINE ST., BERKELEY, CALIF., COMMANDS THE 350TH GROUP, WHICH NOW HAS SWAPPED ITS AIRACOBRAS FOR P-47 THUNDERBOLTS.

30. 24 — 19359

ROME, OCT. 5-(AP)-"AS LONG AS SHE'S STILL RUNNING, LET'S TAKE HER HOME!"

THAT WAS THE ORDER GIVEN A LIBERATOR CREW OVER MUNICH YESTERDAY BY LT. COL. JOSEPH G. RUSSELL, 114 WEST ROSEWOOD ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AFTER MORE THAN 60 FLAK HITS HAD RIDDLED THE PLANE, DAMAGED TWO ENGINES, KNOCKED OUT A THIRD ENGINE, AND DESTROYED THE RADIO AND THE ELECTRICAL AND HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS.

THEY FINALLY MADE IT BACK TO THEIR HOME FIELD.

THE ENGINE-GUNNER,, TEC. SGT. FLOYD B. RAWLS, 105-20th ST., LAUREL, MISS., CRANKED DOWN THE WHEELS BY HAND. THERE WERE NO BRAKES, BUT RUSSELL HAD THE GUNNERS FASTEN THEIR PARACHUTES TO THE WAIST GUNS AND PULL THE RIPCORDS WHEN THE WHEELS TOUCHED THE GROUND

AND THE BIG BOMBER ROLLED TO A SAFE HALT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE FIELD.
B1028AEW

ROME, OCT. 5-(AP)-COL. CHARLES A.YOUNG RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FROM MAJ. GEN. NATHAN F. TWINING, COMMANDER OF THE 15th AIRFORCE.

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THE DECORATION WAS AWARDED FOR YOUNG'S WORK AS DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE FOR THE 15TH BETWEEN NOV. 1,1943, AND JUNE 5, 1944.

YOUNG'S WIFE, MRS. SUZANNE B. YOUNG, AND THEIR SON, GEROULD, LIVE AT 15 ROSE AVE., MADISON, N.J., AND HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. C.M. YOUNG, AT 2700 NEBRASKA ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
B1021AEW

BARI, ITALY, OCT. 5-(AP)-BRITISH PARACHUTISTS AND SEABORNE INFANTRY HAVE LANDED ON THE GREEK MAINLAND AND ENTERED THE WEST COAST PORT OF PATRAS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PATRAS AIRPORT HAS BEEN OCCUPIED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

PATRAS, GREECE'S THIRD LARGEST PORT, IS SITUATED ABOUT 112 MILES WEST OF ATHENS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF CORINTH.

A SECOND ALLIED FORCE IS FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA, TO CUT OFF CORFU FROM THE SUPPLY PORT OF SARANDE.

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE GREEK LANDINGS, BUT SAID ALLIED TROOPS WERE IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY. (IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THE NAZIS HAVE AT LEAST FIVE FULL DIVISIONS IN GREECE, THOUGH SOME OF THESE MAY HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN NORTHWARD RECENTLY TO SUPPORT THE GERMAN FORCES BATTLING THE RUSSIAN DRIVE INTO HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA.)

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD SET FOOT ON THE GREEK MAINLAND IN FORCE SINCE 1941, WHEN AN ILL-FATED BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WENT TO THE ASSISTANCE OF GREEKS FIGHTING THE GERMAN INVADERS.

(THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE POINT FROM WHICH THE GREEK INVASION WAS LAUNCHED. PATRAS, HOWEVER, IS ABOUT 200 MILES ACRO THE IONIAN SEA FROM THE TIP OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.)

JS534AEW

CHUNGKING, OCT. 5-(AP)-GEN. STILWELL PINNED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY ON LT. COL. EDWIN M. CAHILL, 1221 HARVARD BLVD., TOLEDO, FOR "MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN PERFORMATION OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES" IN THIS AREA.

CAHILL, WHO ARRIVED IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER IN 1939 WITH A MARAUDER BOMBER MILITARY MISSION IS RETURNING SHORTLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

SGPT. PAUL D.GISH, RT. 2, WADSWORTH, OHIO, RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

MAJOR JOHN A. HURDEN, RT. 2, BOX 184, REDLANDS, CALIF., ALSO RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

B1024AEW

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH (750)

KWEILIN, CHINA, OCT 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LAST HANDFUL OF MEN CLINGING TO THIS FOOTHOLD OF AMERICAN AIRPOWER IN SOUTHEAST CHINA ARE READY TO WRECK THE BASE AND PULL OUT WHEN THE JAPANESE CREEP UP ON THEM.

FOR DAYS, THE DWINDLING GROUP HAS BEEN CRAYONING ITS MAPS TO MARK THE DEVIOUS APPROACH OF THE JAPANESE, AND AT THE SAME TIME STUDYING THE BACKDOOR RUN TO SAFETY. PRESUMABLY, IF THE ROADS ARE OPEN, THE MEN WILL JEEP AND TRUCK THEIR WAY OUT; IF NOT, THEY'LL WALK.

MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS "BITTER END CLUB" SAY THIS IS THE EASIEST TIME OF THEIR ARMY LIVES. AS I WRITE I CAN HEAR THE SHOUTS OF GI'S AT A VOLLEYBALL GAME. ACROSS THE FIELD AT HEADQUARTERS, THE MEN ARE SITTING AROUND WHILING AWAY THEIR TIME WITH MAGAZINES LIKE SO MANY PATIENTS WAITING FOR THE DENTIST.

LAST NIGHT, LT.REX L.BROUILLARD, OF MORAN, KAS., FIRST LT.CARL E. ROTHSCHILD, 105 BUCKINGHAM ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND SGT. FRANK W. TUTWILER, 2328-18TH AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, HUNTED HUNGRILY FOR A FOURTH FOR BRIDGE. THEY NEVER FOUND HIM--IT WAS THE FIRST COOL NIGHT IN MONTHS, GOOD SLEEPING WEATHER, AND MOST MEN PREFERRED "SACKTIME" TO CONTRACT.

BROUILLARD HEADS A SIGNAL OUTFIT OF 15 MEN. ROTHSCHILD, WHO WORKED AT MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL IN CLEVELAND BEFORE HE WENT INTO THE ARMY, IS THE ONLY MEDICAL OFFICER HERE. TUTWILER, OF THE COMBAT CAMERA UNIT, IS COMPLETING THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE KWEILIN AIRBASE.

HERE ON A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TASK IS TECH.SGT.SAM SMITH, OF 108 SOUTH HARVARD ST., ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., A FORMER PORTRAIT PAINTER NOW ENGAGED IN THE WARTIME ART PROGRAM.

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THE MEN IN BROUILLARD'S SIGNAL OUTFIT ARE STAFF SGT.ROBERT SPENGLER, R.F.D.1, WAUSEON, OHIO; SGT.JOSEPH O.PRESSNER, 3948 ALDER ST., EAST CHICAGO, ILL.; TECHNICIANS 4TH GRADE MATHEW A.NIEDBALA, 339 GOLD ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., AND JOHN R.BEGLEY, GAYS CREEK, KY.; CORPORALS CHARLES R.MOULTON, 9 SCHOOL ST., SAINT JOHNSBURY, VT., JOSEPH N.PETER, JR., SILVER SPRING, MD., AND JOHN A.GRUND, R.F.D.1, CHAMPION, MICH.; TECH. 5TH GRADE MICHAEL A.HUCK, 1014 PRAIRIE AVE., DESPLAINS, ILL.; PRIVATES FIRST CLASS WILLIAMS C.ROBBINS, 38 PRESCOTT ST., NASHUA, N.H., AND JOHN B.RENDER, 4036 TAYLOR BLVD., LOUISVILLE, KY.; AND PRIVATES GORDON E.CURTIS, SOLTON, VT.(NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE, LEWIS PYLE, 11 W.26TH ST., WILMINGTON, DEL., VIRGIL W.CORNELSON, BRANSON, MO., AND KILLIS EDWARD, 60 UPPER ST., DANVILLE, VA.

BY STAFF SGT.GORDON D.MARSTON, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT

(220)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC.WILLIAM H. (BILL) VEECK OF THE MARINES, WHO SCANS THE SKIES FOR NIGHT-RAIDING JAPS AS A MEMBER OF A SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, IS DOING A BIT OF OTHER SEARCHING DOWN IN THE TROPICS THESE DAYS--WHICH HE HOPES MAY PAY

DIVIDENDS AFTER THE WAR.

THE 31-YEAR-OLD OWNER OF THE MILWAUKEE BASEBALL CLUB, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S 1943 AND 1944 PENNANT WINNERS, IS ALWAYS ALERT FOR BASEBALL TALENT--HE MANAGES A TEAM IN HIS UNIT.

"SAY, THERE'S SOME PRETTY GOOD TALENT OUT HERE," HE SAID ONE DAY AFTER HIS TEAM DROPPED A 1-0 DECISION. "I HAVE MY EYE ON SOME GOOD PROSPECTS. OTHERS ALREADY ARE THE PROPERTY OF CLUBS."

BUT WHILE HE'S WATCHING THE YOUNGSTERS WHO MAY DEVELOP INTO ASSOCIATION OR MAJOR LEAGUE PROSPECTS, HIS FRIEND, MAJOR ROSCOE (TORCHY) TORRANCE OF THE MARINES, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SEATTLE RAINIERS, IS DOING THE SAME THING. IN FACT, THE MAJOR AND BILL GOT TOGETHER DISCUSSING DEALS THAT MAY MATERIALIZE WHEN THE TIME IS PROPITIOUS.

VEECK SAID HE WAS SURPRISED WHEN HE HEARD CHARLEY GRIMM, WHO MANAGED THE MILWAUKEE BREWERS TO THEIR 1943 FLAG, WAS NAMED MANAGER OF THE CHICAGO CUBS.

SPEAKING OF PROBABLE "DEALS" FOR BALL PLAYERS AMONG THE SERVICE TEAMS IN THE PACIFIC AND OF HIS COMPETITION WITH MAJOR TORRANCE, THE BREWERS' PRESIDENT SAID:

"THE MAJOR GOT A JUMP ON ME AND HAS SOME GOOD YOUNG PLAYE[illegible] INTERESTED IN THE GAME ON A PROFESSIONAL BASIS AFTER THE WAR. [illegible] DO OKAY, THOUGH. ANYWAY, I'M PLEASED TO SEE THE GAME TAKING SUCH A HOLD OUT HERE. MY GANG IS CRAZY ABOUT BASEBALL AND [illegible]ERS HAVE TO KEEP SHIPPING MORE AND MORE EQUIPMENT TO US IN ORDE[illegible]AT13FY ALL HANDS."

MS436ACW

30 24 — 19361

BY RICHARD C.BERGHOLZ

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON MOROTAI,SEPT 26 (DELAYED)-(AP)-PICKED AMERICAN TROOPS NOW HOLD THE NORTHERN TIP OF MOROTAI ISLAND. THEY ARE THE FIRST AMERICANS TO STAND POISED WITHIN 300 MILES OF THE PHILIPPINES SINCE GENERAL MACARTHUR STARTED THE LONG ROAD BACK.

THEY HAVE TAKEN OVER NEW AND WELL-PLANNED JAPANESE PILLBOXES AND TRENCH SYSTEMS WHICH THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY DECIDED NOT TO USE.

THERE ARE VETERANS AMONG THE AMERICANS--VETERANS OF THE OWEN STANLEYS AND BUNA AND OF OTHER ENGAGEMENTS FOUGHT THE LENGTH OF NEW GUINEA.

THERE ARE MAJOR I.P.CLARK, FALLS CHURCH, VA., WHO FOUGHT IN THE BUNA CAMPAIGN, AND 2ND LIEUT.GEORGE E.MUELLER, 1028 ASHLAND ST., ST.PAUL, MINN., WHO WAS AMONG THE FIRST TROOPS TO REACH THE NORTHERNMOST POINT ON THE ISLAND.

AMONG OTHER OFFICERS WERE: 1ST LIEUT.CHARLES W.TURNER, SAUGUS, MISS.; 1ST LIEUT.OLIVER F.MURRAY, 42 MAIN ST., CASTLE ON THE HUDSON, N.Y.; CAPT.H.M.WILLIAMS, CHESTER, S.C.; 2ND LIEUT.JOHN A.MARTIN, KINGSTON,N.Y.

MOVING THROUGH CHOW LINE FOR THE FIRST HOT MEAL OF HOTCAKES SINCE LANDING WERE SERGEANTS T.G.ROSTAD, 1011 1/2 24TH ST., SIOUX CITY, IA.; ALFRED F.BERTOCCHI, 12 HARRISON ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS.; WILLIAM J.FREEBURGER, 3925 WILKENS AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.; L.C.ROLLER, 554 KUSTES AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.

OTHER SERGEANTS INCLUDED HENRY TOBACK, NEW RINGGOLD, PA.; ROBERT CLORE, ERIE ST., ALBION, WIS.; WILLIAM KREITNER, 26 NEW ST.,

CATSKILL, N.Y.

INFANTRY AND TECHNICIANS ALIKE ATE AT COMBINED MESS RUN BY T/4 LLOYD BURDICK, ALFRED STATION, N.Y., WHO IS PROUD OF THE FACT HE HAD HOT COFFEE READY FOR THE TROOPS AN HOUR AND ONE HALF AFTER THE LANDING.

STAFF SERGEANTS WITH THE FORCES INCLUDED SAM KEENAN, 41 PALISADES AVE., YONKERS, N.Y.; CLARENCE WALKER, STATE CENTER, IA.; JOHN R.CHISM, GLASGOW, KY.

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TECHNICIANS INCLUDED JOHN DUBE, HAVERSTRAW, N.Y.; JOHN BAKER, 120 JOSEPHINE AVE., SOMERVILLE, MASS.; JAMES G.SIZELOVE, FRANKTON, IND.

ONLY WARRANT OFFICER ASHORE WAS LUTHER LARSON, 700 SOUTH CECILIA ST., SIOUX CITY, IA.

HELPING PATROL ADVANCED PERIMETER WERE CORPORALS EDDIE CRAMER, 1466 ROSLYN ST., DETROIT, MICH.; JACK WINERMAN, 911 GREENFIELD VE., PITTSBURGH, PA.; HARRY A.KOLICHMAN, 1200 SOUTH KEDVALE VE., CHICAGO, ILL.; GURNIE KILPATRICK, AUPORA, MISS.; OHN SCHAFFER, 1314 DIVERSEY PK., CHICAGO, ILL.; ANGELO PURICELLI, 534 HOOKDALE, ILL.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS ALSO ON THE PERIMETER INCLUDED RAYMOND DAV 6312 HIGHLAND AVE., ELMWOOD PLACE, OHIO; EVERETT MONROE, 1114 WEST SECOND ST., ASHLAND, WIS.; ERWIN HEINRICH, 88-15 LAWRENCE ST., FLUSHING N.Y.; PHILIP GOUGEON, 14776 LANNETT ST., DETROIT, MICH.; ALVIS L.PURVIS, NEW ALBANY, MISS.; DAVID LAWSON, MEYERSDALE, PA.; ARTHUR E.STANLEY, 28 TOWNSEND ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; HIRAM E.DYKES, JACKSON, ALA.; LOUIS FREUND, DAVENPORT, IA.

ARLEN P.COLEMAN, MOULTON, ALA.; EVERETT FREEMAN, CASCO, ME.; FRANCIS J.BLECHINGER, 86 WILEY AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PRIVATES WORKING AND STANDING GUARD IN THE NORTH INCLUDED JACK GREER, 1317 CLIFFORD ST., FLINT,MICH.; ANTHONY DANTONIO, 358 SOUTH LEONARD ST., WATERBURY,CONN.; WILFRED LAURENT, 246 BEDFORD ST., FALL RIVER,MASS.; RICHARD REILLY, 58 WEST CLEVELAND DRIVE, BUFFALO,N.Y.; EDWARD GATELY, MACHIASPORT,ME.; IRELAND MAY, COALRUNK,KY.

PAUL A.CRAIG, 708 NORTH MARKET AVE., CANTON,O.; GEORGE E. BUCK, 32 FLORENCE AVE., HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; MILTON SIEGEL, 1580 CROTON PK. EAST, BRONX,N.Y.; CHARLES GUNTER, OZARK,ALA.; FRANCIS L.VANCOTT, 9307 123RD ST., QUEENS VILLAGE, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; JACK BONER, 116 MARKET ST., WILLIAMSPORT,PA.; FRANK R.WISNIEWSKI, 5149 WEST HOMER ST., CHICAGO,ILL.; FRANK S.ZARKET, SEWARD,PA.; WILBERT W.SCHRADER, 131 JEFFERSON AVE., NIAGARA FALLS,N.Y.; CHARLES T.LUCEY, 1229 CAMBRIDGE ST., CAMBRIDGE,MASS.; WILLIAM BONOHUE, 244 UNION AVE., PEEKSKILL,N.Y.; JOHN KRENZEL, IRONWOOD,MICH.; JOHN KUPIEC, CHICOBEE FALLS,MASS.; STEPHEN PRESTER, 36 VAN WINKLE AVE., GARFIELD,N.Y.; HOWARD BRIGGS, 10 1/2 LOWER OAK ST., HUDSON FALLS,N.Y.; PHILIP F.WAGNER, 917 HALL ST., MAMARONECK,N.Y.; SALVATORE CASTRO, 59 1/2 BRILL ST., NEWARK,N.J.

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AMBOINA. U-S-12 F-14-0 ✕ AMBOINA

A MEDIUM JAPANESE TANKER WAS CAUGHT OFF THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES AND HEAVILY HIT.

(JAPAN'S ADMISSION OF A SHIPPING SHORTAGE WAS REPORTED IN A TOKY(RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE FCC. THE SHIPPING SHORTAGE, THE BROADCAST SAID, PLUS FLOOD AND DROUGHT, HAD CONTRIBUTED TO A FOOD CRISIS.)

ADMIRAL NIMITZ REPORTED THE COUNTING OF ADDITIONAL DEAD ON PELELIU AND ANGUAR ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS WHERE JAPANESE TROOPS ARE STILL HOLDING OUT. HE SAID THE TOTAL ENEMY DEAD THROUGH TUESDAY WAS 9,878 ON PELELIU AND 1,109 ON ANGUAR,

A TOTAL OF 10,987.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE JAPANESE NAVAL BASE AT PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES WAS REPORTED BY NIMITZ WHO SAID NAVY VENTURAS MADE THE ATTACK. ALL PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

OTHER AIR STRIKES WERE REPORTED AGAINST PAGAN IN THE NORTHERN MARIANAS; MARCUS ISLAND, NORTHEAST OF THE MARIANAS; AND JALIUT AND MALOELAP IN THE MARSHALLS.

GM205PCW NM

MEXICO CITY,OCT 5-(AP)-REPATRIATION OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES IN LATIN AMERICA WILL BE STUDIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, DR.EDUARDO SANTOS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION, SAID HERE TONIGHT.

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DR.SANTOS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA, WHO ARRIVED TODAY NOON WITH FOUR MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, SAID A UNRRA COMMITTEE WILL BE NAMED TO STUDY THE REPATRIATION PROBLEM.

"I DON'T KNOW HOW EXTENSIVE THIS PROBLEM IS IN LATIN AMERICA", DR.SANTOS TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE. "I KNOW THAT IN COLOMBIA THE REFUGEE COLONY IS CONFINED TO SMALL INDIVIDUAL GROUPS, BUT IN OTHER COUNTRIES THERE ARE MANY MORE REFUGEES. UNRRA IS NOT CONCERNED WITH INDIVIKALS, ONLY WITH MASSES OF REFUGEES."

DR.SANTOS SAID HE OR OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS MISSION NOW HERE WILL VISIT EVERY LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLIC EXCEPT ARGENTINA IN ORDER TO CONFER WITH EACH GOVERNMENT ON THE MOST SUITABLE WAY OF PARTICIPATION IN THEIR WORK.

"OUR TOUR IS NOT FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FUNDS BUT OF CONFERRING AND STUDYING", HE EMPHASIZED.

DR.SANTOS SAID HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY CALLED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARY EZEQUIEL PADILLA TONIGHT, AND TOMORROW WILL BEGIN CONFERENCES WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEXICAN DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMY, FINANCE, AGRICULTURE, HEALTH AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

HE LAUDED BRAZIL AS BEING THE FIRST LATIN AMERICAN NATION TO PAY

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ITS "QUOTA" FOR THE REHABILITATION WORK OF THE MISSION. BRAZIL HAS CONTRIBUTED $30,000,000 AS PAYMENT IN FULL, ON THE BASIS OF 1 PER CENT OF HER ANNUAL INCOME. OTHER NATIONS WILL MAKE ANNUAL PAYMENTS ON THE SAME BASIS, DR.SANTOS ADDED.

DV924PCW

MEXICO CITY,OCT 5 (AP)-EDUARDO SANTOS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, AND FOUR OTHER OFFICIALS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE FROM WASHINGTON ON A VISIT TO ALL THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS EXCEPT ARGENTINA.

DOCTOR SANTOS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA, WENT DIRECTLY FROM THE AIRPORT TO THE FUNERAL OF MRS.AMELIA COSTA DE ZALAMEA, WIFE OF THE COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

LOUIS N.SWENSON, CHIEF OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN SECTION OF THE PROCUREMENT COORDINATION BRANCH OF SUPPLY IS COMING LATER. MANUEL PEREZ GUERRERO OF VENEZUELA, SIXTH MEMBER OF THE MISSION, CAME HERE A WEEK AGO TO ARRANGE THE WORK.

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WITH THE PARTY CAME MISS MARGARET THOMPSON, THE MISSION'S SECRETARY.

DR.SANTOS EXPECTS TO COMPLETE HIS WORK IN MEXICO AND GO TO COLOMBIA ABOUT OCTOBER 12. HE LATER WILL GO TO ECUADOR, PERU, CHILE, VENEZUELA AND CUBA AND THEN TO COLOMBIA.

THE MISSION WAS WELCOMED BY UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS MANUEL TELLO AND THE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, ALFREDO MARTINEZ BACA.

GG213PCW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 5-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO FURTHER PLANS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEA-AND-LAND ROUTE LINKING MIAMI, FLA., HAVANA AND MEXICO CITY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE MEXICAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

THE PROPOSALS CALLS FOR FERRY BOAT SERVICE FROM MIAMI TO HAVANA AND FROM CUBA TO QUINTANA ROO, MEXICAN TERRITORY ON THE YUCATAN PENINSULA.

MEXICO WOULD CONSTRUCT A HIGHWAY FROM QUINTANA ROO TO LINK WITH THE PANAMERICAN HIGHWAY NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND LEADING TO MEXICO CITY OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

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MIGUEL GONZALEZ RODRIGUEE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL TOURIST CORPORATION OF CUBA NOW IN MEXICO IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROJECT, SAID THE NEW ROUTE WOULD OFFER ADVANTAGES FOR TOURISTS FROM THE UNITED STATES GOIGN TO CUBA.

"TOURISTS COULD GO FROM EL PASO, TEXAS, TO MEXICO CITY ON THE HIGHWAY NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED, OR FROM LAREDO, TEXAS, ON THE ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED," GONZALEZ RODRIGUEZ SAID. "THEY COULD PUT THEIR AUTOMOBILES ABOARD THE FERRY BOATS AND CONTINUE TO CUBA OR FLORIDA."

THE NEW COMMITTEE, INCLUDING ALEJANDRO BUELNA, HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT TOURIST DEPARTMENT, LUCAS DE PALACIO, MANAGER OF THE MEXICAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION, AND JOSE J. MARCH, PUBLICITY DIRECTOR OF THE MEXICAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION, PLANS TO VISIT HAVANA SOON IN CONNECTION WITH THE PLAN. HG1125ACW

THE PAS., MAN., OCT 5-(AP)-LT. VIRGIL E. SWAIN OF ERIE, PA., WAS IN HOSPITAL AT THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIRBASE HERE TODAY RECOVERING FROM A HIP INJURY AND EXPOSURE FOLLOWING A PLANE CRASH NEAR THE BASE TUESDAY NIGHT.

OFFICIALS OF THE BASE SAID SWAIN'S PLANE CRASHED AFTER THE ENGINE FALTERED WHILE HE WAS SEARCHING FOR A PARACHUTE LOST WHEN A FLIER BAILED OUT LAST WEEK.

SWAIN WAS FORCED TO SPEND A NIGHT IN THE PLANE'S FUSELAGE. HE WAS RESCUED EARLY WEDNESDAY. B1151AEW

OTTAWA, OCT 5-(AP)-THE RCAF ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL TO SGT.P.BURTON OF (634 8TH ST.) BELOIT, WIS.

OTTAWA, OCT. 5--(AP)--THE RCAF ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FLIGHT LT. J. W. KELLER OF (37 SHEFFIELD ROAD WEST) NEWTON, MASS., AND PILOT OFFICER W. GOODHUE OF PORTLAND, ME. THEY ARE SERVING OVERSEAS.

OTTAWA, OCT. 5-(AP)-CPL.BRUCE DUANE IRWIN, CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.VERDI L.HOWARD LIVES IN MARKHAM, WASH., IS LISTED AS MISSING IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY.

LISTED AS WOUNDED ARE SGT.JOHN DAVID WOON, CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE WIFE MRS.LAURA B.WOON LIVES IN CUT BANK, MONT., AND TROOPER VICTOR LAMBERT, CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER MRS. JEAN LAMBERT, LIVES AT 948 KELLY ST. BRONX, N.Y.

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DY1238AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 5-(AP)-TWO FLIERS WITH DENGUE FEVER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC WENT TO HAWAII EARLY IN 1943, AND THE COST OF GETTING RID OF THE EPIDEMIC THEY STARTED WAS GATHERING 3,600 TRUCK LOADS OF TIN CANS, BOTTLES AND OTHER STRAY WATER HOLDERS, FILLING 10,000 TREE HOLES AND 8,000 ROCK HOLES WITH CEMENT, REMOVING WHOLE GARDENS OF LILIES AND OTHER TROPICAL PLANTS AND SPRAYING OF MUCH OF THE ISLANDS FOLIAGE.

THIS REPORT WAS MADE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION TODAY BY WESLEY E.GILBERTSON, ENGINEER, U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, HONOLULU. ALL THE MEASURES TAKEN KILLED MOSQUITOES, WHICH SPREAD DENGUE. ABOUT 1500 CIVILIANS HAD THIS FEVER, IN ADDITION TO SOME MILITARY PERSONNEL, IN THE EPIDEMIC.

JS537AEW

NEW YORK, OCT.5-(AP)-JAN CIECHANOWSKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY THE RUSSIANS HAD PREVENTED AMERICA AND BRITAIN FROM GREATLY INCREASING THEIR AID TO EMBATTLED UNDERGROUND FORCES IN WARSAW BY FORBIDDING THEM TO USE AIR BASES NEAR THE CITY FOR A MONTH AND A HALF.

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"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAD APPEALED TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FROM THE BEGINNING OF THIS FIGHT, BUT ONLY A MONTH AND A HALF LATER WAS THIS BAN LIFTED AND THE ALLIES COULD USE THESE BASES ON FLIGHTS FOR DROPPING FOOD AND MUNITIONS OVER WARSAW," HE DECLARED.

ADDRESSING A LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF NEW YORK, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR EXPRESSED GRATITUDE FOR HELP RECEIVED BY WARSAW FIGHTERS FROM AMERICA, BRITAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA, BUT ADDED:

"THIS MOST WELCOME, BUT FOR TECHNICAL REASONS INADEQUATE, HELP

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COULD HAVE BEEN GREATLY INCREASED IF AERIAL BASES HELD BY THE SOVIET FORCES IN THE VICINITY OF EMBATTLED WARSAW HAD EARLIER BEEN MADE AVAILABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE."

DEFENDING THE POLISH FORCES FOR INITIATING THE WARSAW RISING, CIECHANOWSKI DECLARED "FROM JULY 27 TO JULY 30, THE SOVIET OFFICIAL RADIO EVERY HOUR REPEATEDLY APPEALED FOR THE ACTIVE COLLABORATION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE."

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HE ASSERTED THAT THE POLISH HOME FORCES "UNDERTOOK A SERIES OF OPERATIONS IN COLLABORATION WITH THE SOVIET ARMIES AS THESE MOVED WESTWARD" UNDER ORDERS FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

IN PURSUANCE OF THESE ORDERS, HE CONTINUED, GENERAL BOR, NEWLY APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMY, ORDERED A GENERAL UPRISING WHEN THE GERMANS BEGAN TO DESTROY THE MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL OBJECTIVES IN WARSAW.

(BERLIN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GENERAL BOR AND HIS ENTIRE STAFF HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER "AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF WARSAW.")

CIECHANOWSKI SAID THE WARSAW BATTLE LASTED 63 DAYS--"THE LONGEST FIGHT IN ANY HISTORY OF ONE CITY AGAINST SUCH ODDS," AND ADDED THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE "HAVE REMAINED UNITED DESPITE WHAT YOU READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS."

"SOME PEOPLE HAVE IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO SOW DISCORD IN THE POLISH NATION," HE DECLARED.

WASHINGTON,OCT.5-(AP)-THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY DOUGLAS C.TOWNSON, CONSULTANT IN ITS OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION, WOULD LEAVE FOR LONDON SOON TO JOIN AN ECONOMIC MISSION OF 11 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WFA SAID TOWNSON WOULD CONFER WITH BRITISH FOOD AUTHORITIES ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS, AND REPRESENT THE ADMINISTRATION ON POST-WAR FOOD REQUIREMENT COMMITTEES STUDYING PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD. HE WILL ALSO OBSERVE FOOD MANAGEMENT METHODS IN ENGLAND.

LT5PEW

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., OCT.5-(AP)-PERSECUTION AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS AFTER HE WAS THROWN INTO A CONCENTRATION CAMP WAS BLAMED BY DETECTIVE SGT.ROBERT WRAITH TODAY FOR THE DEATH OF GEORGE DEUTSCH, 46, OF ROCK ISLAND, ILL., WHOSE BODY WAS FOUND HANGING IN A DOWNTOWN HOTEL ROOM THIS MORNING.

DEPUTY CORONER H.W.MALY SAID DEUTSCH APPARENTLY HAD HANGED HIMSELF DURING THE NIGHT OR EARLY TODAY.

DEUTSCH, AN AUSTRIAN, CAME TO COLORADO SPRINGS TUESDAY TO RECUPERATE FROM A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

WRAITH SAID FRIENDS OF THE DEAD MAN IN PALMER LAKE, COLO., TOLD HIS STORY:

DEUTSCH ESCAPED FROM THE GERMANS AND TOOK HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN TO ENGLAND. LATER, DEUTSCH AND HIS WIFE CAME TO THE UNITED STATES, LEAVING THE CHILDREN INENGLAND. WORRY OVER THE WELFARE OF HIS CHILDREN, ADDED TO THE TORMENT OF SUFFERING AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS, LED TO HIS BREAKDOWN.

OCT 6 1944

DV1136PCW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED TOYAMA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESSO

MITSURU TOYAMA, "UNOFFICIAL EMPEROR" OF JAPAN, FANATICAL LEADER OF THE TERRORISTIC BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY AND AN INSTIGATOR OF THAT NATION'S WAR, HAS ENDED HIS FIERY CAREER.

THE LONG ADVOCATE OF JAPANESE EXPANSION DIED LAST NIGHT AT THE AGE OF 89 AT HIS SUMMER HOME NEAR TOKYO. NEWS OF HIS DEATH, BROADCAST AS A DOMEI NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH, WAS RECORDED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

FIVE MONTHS BEFORE THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK OF DECEMBER, 1941, HE LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN FOR THE "ELIMINATION OF ABSURD PERSONS WHO FOLLOW FOREIGN WAYS," ADVOCATED A BIGGER NAVY AND OBSERVED:

"JUDGING BY MATERIALS, JAPAN IS FAR INFERIOR TO THE UNITED STATES IN MONEY AND MACHINERY,BUT JAPAN HAS THE FORCE TO EXPAND, AND THT MORE THAN MAKES UP FOR THE SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS."

HIS BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY DICTATED TO AN ESTIMATED 10,000,000 FANATICS SCATTERED ALL OVER THE WORLD, SOME OF WHOM WERE ARRESTED BY THE FBI IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WAR.

BY THE TIME HE WAS 20, TOYAMA HAD BEEN TWICE JAILED FOR

ACTIVITIES IN BEHALF OF AN INVASION OD KOREA. FOUR YEARS LATER, HE HELPED FOUND THE BLACK OCEAN SOCIETY, FORERUNNER OF THE BLACK DRAGON, ADVOCATING DIRECT ACTION AGAINST NON-JAPANESE IN EAST ASIA.

BLACK OCEAN AGENTS AIDED THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS IN THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR IN 1894 AND 1899 TOYAMA WAS SAID TO HAVE SUPPLIED ARMS AND VOLUNTEER INSTRUCTORS TO EMILIO AGUINALDO, PHILIPPINE REBEL, FOR USE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

TOYAMA FOUNDED THE BLACK DRAGON IN 1901, ORIGINALLY TO PROPANGANDIZE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA WHICH BROKE OUT THREE YEARS LATER. IN THE 1920S AUXILIARY GROUPS WERE ORGANIZED AND THESE SOCIETIES FIGURED IN THE SEIZURE OF MANCHURIA, THE 1932 ASSASSINATION OF MODERATE POLITICAL LEADERS, THE 1936 ARMY REVOLT IN TOKYO AND THE 1941 SHOOTING OF VICE PREMIER HIRANUMA.

HE WAS ON CLOSE TERMS WITH GEN.HIDEKI TOJO, PREMIER AND WAR LORD WHEN THE WAR OPENED.

QD748PPW NM

OCT 6 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT. 5-(AP)-JAPAN'S DOMEI (NEWS) AGENCY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE DEATH OF MITSURU TOYAMA, 90-YEAR-OLD HEAD OF THE BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY, JAPANESE TERRORISTIC PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION.

THE DISPATCH, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE "SAINT" OF THE TERRORIST MOVEMENT DIED AT HIS SUMMER HOME WEDNESDAY NIGHT OF A LONG ILLNESS.

FCC FAR EASTERN MONITORS DESCRIBED HIM AS "ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL POLITICAL BOSSES IN JAPAN, BELIEVED TO BE THE POWER BEHIND THE TOJO GOVERNMENT AND RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT GREATER EAST ASIA WAR."

HDOMEI REFERRED TO TOYAMA AS "A MOST RESPECTED LEADER AMONG JAPANESE PATRIOTS" THROUGH THE RULE OF THREE EMPERORS. IT SAID HE "TOOK UNDER HIS PROTECTIVE WING THE NATIONALISTS OF GREATER EAST ASIA" INCLUDING WANG CHING-WEI, PRESIDENT OF THE PUPPET CHINESE NANKING GOVERNMENT, AND SUBJAS CHANDRA BOSE, JAPANESE-SPONSORED INDIAN LEADER.

THE BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN JAPANESE ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FBI REPEATEDLY REPORTED THE ARREST OF BLACK DRAGON MEN EARLY IN THE WAR WHEN IT WAS ROUNDING UP DANGEROUS ALIENS.

WW442APW

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT 5-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO TONIGHT SPOKE OF PLANS TO CARE THROUGHOUT THE COMI.; WINTER FOR MORE THAN 300,000 CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM TOKYO AND OTHER CITIES-2TACIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT CITIES OF NIPPON ARE IN FOR MORE BOMBING ATTACKS BY B-29S.

IN THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID THE EVACUATION PROGRAM HAS BEEN "TENTATIVELY COMPLETED" AND A NEWLY-CREATED "EVACUATED SCHOOL CHILDREN MEASURE DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL" WILL MEET TOMORROW TO CONSIDER MEASURES FOR MAINTAINING THEM IN THE MONTHS AHEAD.

MM839PPW NM

UNDATED JAPANESE (190)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE JAPANESE DOMEI (NEWS) AGENCY TODAY REPORTED A STRONG FORMATION OF AMERICAN BOMBERS RAIDED BALIKPAPAN, MAJOR NIPPONESE OIL CENTER ON BORNEO, TUESDAY.

IN REPORTING A PREVIOUS RAID SATURDAY BY 60 LIBERATORS, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD DESCRIBED BALIKPAPAN AS "THE MOST LUCRATIVE STRATEGIC TARGETHIN THE PACIFIC."

TODAY'S JAPANESE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. SAID "ABOUT 40 LARGE ENEMY AIRCRAFT" MADE THE TUESDAY RAID. IT CLAIMED SIX WERE SHOT DOWN AND MADE THE USUAL ASSERTION THAT "ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE" WAS CAUSED.

THIS WOULD BE THE SIXTH RAID OF THE WAR AND THE SECOND IN STRONG FORCE ON BALIKPAPAN WHICH MACARTHUR INDICATED WOULD BE POUNDED UNTIL ITS PRODUCTION CAPACITY HAS BEEN KNOCKED OUT, DEPRIVING JAPAN OF ITS "MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF AVIATION GASOLINE AND LUBRICATING OILS."

ANOTHER DOMEI BROADCAST REPORTED BOMBER RAIDS WEDNESDAY ON MARCUS ISLAND, ABOUT 1,200 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO, AND TUESDAY ON CHICHI ISLAND, 615 MILES SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL.

A WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED TOKYO BROADCAST SAID AN AMERICAN DESTROYER EXPLODED AND SANK MONDAY OFF PELELIU ISLAND IN THE PALAU GROUP, EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"IT IS BELIEVED ONE OF OUR SUBMARINES WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SINKING THE ENEMY DESTROYER," DOMEI SAID.

JP125APW NM

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PHILIPPINE INTERPRETIVE (360)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR
(FORMERLY AN AP CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO AND MANILA)

A HINT OF TURMOIL AND UNREST WITHIN THE PHILIPPINES HAS BEEN BETRAYED BY PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P. LAUREL'S SIGNIFICANT REPETITION THAT HE WOULD NOT AUTHORIZE MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES, AS ALWAYS, APPROVED HIS SPEECH BEFORE HEMTOLD THE ISLANDERS YESTERDAY (WED.) THAT HE WOULD NOT ALLOW "THE REMNANT OF FILIPINO MANHOOD TO BE DECIMATED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND BY DISEASE OR TO TAKE UP ARMS AND FIGHT IN THIS WAR."

HE MADE A SIMILAR STATEMENT PREVIOUSLY. BENIGNO S. ACQUINO, HEAD OF THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY, THE KALIBAPI, INDICATED ONE PROPAGANDA REASON FOR THIS POLICY BY SAYING "CONSCRIPTION IS UNNECESSARY BECAUSE THE JAPANESE ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO PROTECT ... ISLAN

MTHIS IS SERIOUS VERBAL BACKTRACKING. JAPAN'S COLONIAL PROPAGANDA IS BASED UPON THE CONCEPTION OF BROTHER "NATIONS" VOLUNTARILY JOINING THE NIPPONESE IN "ASIA'S BATTLE." IF THE PHILIPPINES, OFFICIALLY AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINUED UNDER DIRECT ATTACK WITHOUT FILIPINO PARTICIPANTS, THE CONCEPTION WOULD COLLAPSE THROUGHOUT EAST ASIA. WITH IT WOULD GO JAPAN'S ELABORATE PLANS FOR A VAST NUMERICAL ARRAY OF NATIVE ARMIES.

LAUREL'S STATEMENTS PLAINLY WERE AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY. THEY WILL BE FORGOTTEN, WHEN EXPEDIENT IN THE FUTURE, JUST AS EASILY AS YESTERDAY'S SPEECH IGNORED THE PRESIDENT'S EARLIER PROMISES TO "DEFEND THE FATHERLAND."

THE BLUNT TRUTH IS THAT THE JAPANESE, NOT LAUREL, WILL DETERMINE THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION. WHEN THEY CONSIDER IT ADVANTAGEOUS, THEY WILL DRIVE FILIPINOS INTO THE BATTLE AREAS, WITH GUNS IF NECESSARY. THOUSANDS OF THE "REMNANT OF FILIPINO MANHOOD" -- THE SURVIVORS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR -- PLEDGED MILITARY SERVICE TO THE JAPANESE AS THE PRICE FOR RELEASE FROM PRISON CAMPS.

LAUREL PLAINLY WAS ATTEMPTING TO QUIET A DEEP RESENTMENT AGAINST HIS DECLARATION OF WAR. THE UNPOPULARITY OF THAT POLICY, COUPLED WITH THE LONG-ANTICIPATED RETURN OF AMERICAN AERIAL POWER, UNDOUBTEDLY STIRRED PREVALENT ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENTS WHICH MIGHT HAVE ERUPTED INTO DISORDERS. LAUREL'S DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW A FEW HOURS AFTER THE FIRST AMERICAN RAID ON MANILA UNDERLINES THAT POSSIBILITY.

THE SITUATION IS SUFFICIENTLY TENSE SO THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE FAILED TO CONTINUE THEIR USUAL STAGE-MANAGED CREATION OF AN ARMED NATIONAL ARMY. PERHAPS THE FILIPINOS ARE TOO RESTLESS TO BE

30.24— 19367

TRUSTED WITH GUNS.
FOR THE MOMENT, THE "BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS" IS PAUSING FOR BREATH.
WW515APW NM

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM NORTH OF VENLO)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 564 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA) OCT 6 1944
JR848PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT. 5, 1940--BRITISH DAYLIGHT RAIDERS BOMB GERMAN BARGE CONCENTRATIONS ALONG CONTINENTAL COAST, CONVOY OFF DUNKERQUE AND TWO SUPPLY SHIPS IN NORWEGIAN HARBORS. NAZI PLANES ATTACK LONDON AND SOUTHEAST ENGLAND.
JS313AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT. 6, 1918--GERMAN CHANCELLOR, PRINCE MAXIMILLIAN, ANNOUNCED HE HAD SENT PRESIDENT WILSON A MESSAGE ASKING OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE. BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUED BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMAN SHOCK TROOPS ON THE MEUSE-ARGONNE FRONT.
OCT. 6,1940--IN ROMANIA PREMIER ION ANTONESCU ASSUMED SUPREME COMMAND OF THE IRON GUARD, WHICH MOVED TO TAKE OVER SUPERVISION OF FOREIGN CONCERNS, INCLUDING AMERICAN.
JR1103PEW

U. S. TROOPS WITHIN 26 MILES OF COLOGNE AFTER SMASH THROUGH FOREST NEAR AACHEN

Oct 7 1944

SURPRISE ATTACK CATCHES GERMAN FORCES OFF GUARD

H-COWAN

Enemy Hurls All Available Reserves, Tanks Into Battle.

BRITISH ENTER ARNHEM

Heavy Nazi Blows Temporarily Drive Yanks from Beggendorf.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Oct. 6.—(AP) The U. S. First army dealt a great surprise blow at the Siegfried Line south of the German fortress of Aachen today, driving through the evergreen forest of Hurtgen to within 26 miles of Cologne and the Rhine behind the drumfire of massed artillery and swarms of warplanes.

This new assault was uncorked as the Germans, sucked 10 miles north to defend a breach torn in the line by a First army drive now five days old, hurled in all available reserves and 30 tanks and drove the Americans temporarily from Beggendorf, at the tip of a salient menacing the Ruhr valley.

Then the Doughboys, reinforced by tanks, swept back into Beggendorf and the German town was reported firmly in their grasp.

British Enter Arnhem

(British tanks also penetrated into Arnhem in Holland during the day; the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said.)

Supreme headquarters said a force which by-passed Beggendorf was locked in a battle that was growing more bitter by the hour.

Fifty German fighterbombers strafed American troops, but alert ground gunners knocked down or probably destroyed 25 of them.

It was the first break in the weather in weeks, and word from Supreme headquarters that clear skies over the battle area could be expected for another 48 hours brought immediate speculation that the hour for knockout blows might be at hand.

NIGHT

It was too early to tell whether the savage new onslaught, 10 miles southeast of Aachen, caught the enemy off balance, but a front dispatch said Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges assault units were within six miles of Duren, 20 miles from Cologne.

Hundreds of fighter-bombers, loosed by the first clear weather since the big push opened, blasted at camouflaged bunkers and pillboxes hidden along the needle-carpeted floor of Hurtgen forest. But still advance units were met by a storm of mortar and small arms fire.

Stalled north of Aachen by the fury of German attacks rolling up from the east, Hodges sent his tanks lancing three miles northward to the southern outskirts of Geilenkirchen, key fortified Ger-

man town 12 miles north of Aachen.

Withdraw at Beggendorf

The Doughboys at Beggendorf—little more than a mile from a main road stretching 30 miles northeast to Dusseldorf and the Ruhr valley—withdrew before a terrific attack by tanks, infantry and artillery.

Then as the mists lifted, Allied fighterbombers came snarling over attacking the exposed enemy tank and infantry positions and one of the heaviest engagements ever fought on German soil broke out.

A mile and a half to the south the Doughboys also were driven from the crest of pillbox hill overlooking Herbach, but dug in on its slopes, held on, then charged back and regained half the soil they had lost.

The Siegfried breach here now is seven miles wide at the base, is three miles deep and little more than two miles wide at the eastern apex.

(The German News agency DNB reported heavy fighting in this area north of Aachen and declared that the British and Americans were believed massing for a great Autumn offensive.)

On the south the U. S. Third army, pounded by an all-night barrage, clung to its foothold in the northwest corner of Fort Driant, one of a belt of fortresses guarding Metz, and beat off tanks and infantry charging out of the fog from the north.

Nazi Blows Repulsed

The British Second army, squelching five counterblows aimed at its Dutch corridor, poured more and more troops, tanks, guns and supplies into Holland for impending battles.

Canadian units to the southwest, charging behind massed flamethrowers which seared the enemy positions, crossed the Leopold canal in force between Brugge and Eekloo bent on wiping out 5,000 Germans still dug in on the south bank of the Schelde river between Antwerp and the sea.

Driving into Holland beyond Putte, 11 miles north of Antwerp, they also were within six miles of cutting the only mainland road link for German gun crews holding out on the islands in the Schelde estuary which deny the Allies the use of Antwerp's harbor and docks.

The Canadians on the French coast renewed their attack on Dunkerque after the expiration of a truce which permitted 19,000 civilians to quit the beleaguered channel port. Divebombers paced the assault and the thunder of explosions could be heard 50 miles across the channel.

The arrival of Gen. George C. Marshall to confer with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after a nonstop flight from the United States added to the air of tension and expectancy gripping the 460-mile front.

For the moment, at least, the First army front was the focal point of fighting and the twin thrusts north and south of Aachen were testing to the utmost the enemy high command's order to the troops to make every village a strongpoint and every house a fortress.

Take Many Prisoners

The first prisoners streaming out of Hurtgen forest included an odd assortment of poorly trained middle-aged men and young men who two weeks ago were training at a military interpreters school in Czechoslovakia, a front dispatch said.

They were far from the crack troops which the Germans hustled to the Geilenkirchen front to check the drive on the Rhine and Ruhr.

Here, on the western edge of the plain before Cologne, the Germans struck at dawn and were met headon by Hodges' Sherman tanks.

Southeast of Ubach, almost due south of the fighting at Beggendorf, Doughboys rested on their rifles while artillery and divebombers blasted away at a cluster of four-story concrete barracks which had been converted into a gunbristling fortress.

It was slow, yard-by-yard fighting reminiscent of the First World War, for the Germans had dug anti-tank ditches and trenches so well-conceived that mobile guns could be whipped into them, fired and removed before counter-fire caught them.

The Germans also have massed mortars and artillery in their recently-completed earthworks, which spread back of their blasted Siegfried Line fortifications all the way to the Rhine.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army on the south was plagued by bad weather in its attempt to widen the crack in the defenses of the big French railway city of Metz.

The Americans were sorely beset as they withstood an all-night artillery pounding, met the dawn counterattack, and at the same time grappled with the garrison of Fort Driant fighting from the tunnels beneath their feet.

Big Artillery Duel

Third army guns were wheeled up to their relief and began blazing at the strongpoints on both sides of the fort from which the Germans had been directing their harassing fire.

A battle near Sivry, 10 miles north of Nancy, roared into its second day with little change in ground, but east of Nancy the enemy was cleared from three-fourths of the forest of Parroy. American positions at Lezey, 21 miles northeast of Nancy, were under heavy artillery fire.

British heavy bombers loosed blockbuster bombs last night on Saarbrucken, German assembly point 60 miles east of Metz, leaving it ablaze.

There was quiet along most of the British Second army front in Holland, but Canadians coming up from the south were within three miles of Tilburg, Dutch industrial city on the Second army's west flank.

There also were no new developments on the Seventh army front, where the Americans and French were last reported ten miles from Belfort, guardian of the gap leading to the southern Rhineland.

The only specific news at Supreme headquarters was that the town of Anglemont, 32 miles southeast of Nancy near the north flank of the Seventh army, had been captured.

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Canadians Near Border

Canadians in the cleanup of the south bank of the Schelde estuary were reported virtually at the Dutch frontier at one other point after driving to Santvliet, 13 miles northwest of Antwerp.

A late dispatch from the Canadian army front said the bridgehead across the Leopold canal between Brugge and Eekloo west of Antwerp had been widened to more than 3 1-2 miles and deepened to about 1,000 yards.

The veteran Canadian troops were forging ahead despite heavy concentrations of mortar and machinegun fire from troops of the German 64th infantry division.

SUDDEN BLOW STUNS NAZIS IN HURTGEN WOOD

Yanks Advance Mile in Dark Forest on Way to Duren, 20 Miles From Cologne.

LONG

PLANES HELP BIG OFFENSIVE

Tanks Reach Geilenkirchen, but First Army Suffers Two Setbacks Near Ubach.

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.). United States First Army forces, supported by hundreds of planes and guns, struck a solid new blow today southeast of Aachen which carried through the dark lanes of Hurtgen Forest to within six miles of Duren, twenty miles from Cologne on the Rhine.

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The new attack gained nearly a mile, in co-ordination with other First Army units which were locked in some of the fiercest fighting of the Siegfried Line battle in the Ubach breach, north of Aachen.

Armor from the latter forces curled behind the broken main Siegfried Line of steel and concrete and reached the southern outskirts of Geilenkirchen in a three-mile rush.

The fighting was as hot as any experienced at the Anzio beachhead, veterans of that Italian battleground said, and before the new gains were registered the Americans had given ground at two places, impelled by the heaviest armored counter-attacks yet thrown into the contest inside Germany.

Infantry's Task Hard.

The infantry has a weird and dangerous task of finding the enemy well hidden in camouflaged concrete and steel posts in the twilight of the evergreen forest, so dense that sun never pierces its needle-strewn floor.

"These woods remind me of the old days back home when Daniel Boone was running around loose," said Lieut. Francis J. Nugent, 25 Kensington avenue, Jersey City, N. J. "We could use a hundred scouts just like him." Lieut. Nugent said forward elements quickly ran into strong enemy mortar fire.

"It was quiet for the first fifteen minutes and then all hell broke loose," said Major Jack A. Houston of Compton, Cal.

The Germans, acknowledging their Siegfried defenses had been breached, threw their first sizable armored forces with hundreds of guns and infantry into their assaults in fierce determination to block the road to the Rhine. The Americans had to fall back from Beggendorf, a mile east of Ubach and three-to-four miles inside Germany.

Late today, however, the Americans had fought their way back into Beggendorf and established a firm grasp upon the city.

The first of these setbacks was at Beggendorf, about a mile and a quarter east of Ubach, where the Americans were forced to fall back slightly. The other was one and a half mile south of Ubach, where the Yanks were driven off the top of a hill. But they held on to the lower slopes, and braced with the aid of powerful Allied air support which took advantage of the first clear weather in a week to blast destructively at German armor.

The First Army's new attack was sprung through the pine-carpeted, six-mile-wide Hurtgen Forest. The town of Hurtgen lies at its eastern edge, nine miles southeast of Aachen.

"We have been past the first belt of the Siegfried Line of defense for the last two weeks—we now are on our way through the second," said an officer.

Thrust Toward Main Road.

The main thrust was toward the main road linking Hurtgen and Rollesbroick, four miles to the southwest, and was near the largest body of impounded water in Germany, a twisting reservoir below the town of Schmidt, which is three and a half miles southeast of Hurtgen. The reservoir serves Aachen and the Ruhr with power.

Duren to the northeast is the largest city between Aachen and Cologne and has a population of 41,000. It stands on the banks of the Roer River, and serves as a hub of half a dozen railroads.

The gain of nearly a mile was made in the first hour and a half of the attack which jumped off at 11:30 A. M. after a supporting barrage by artillery and hundreds of fighter bombers which scorched well-hidden German pillboxes and bunkers.

The Americans, who got off to the attack early today from Ubach, ran into new obstacles as they sought to exploit their gains behind the Germans' main belt of steel and concrete.

The first, east of Ubach, was a system of "community diggings"—freshly turned trenches dug by civilians. These proved formidable as they had been constructed to permit mobile guns to run into them, fire and change positions before Allied artillery could reply.

The second was southeast of Ubach, along a 500-yard stretch, where a "battle of the barracks" was taking place. Here in four-story concrete structures the Germans had concealed a veritable fortress about which they had clustered anti-tank guns, artillery and mortars.

The Americans had advanced to within rifle range and Allied planes were dive-bombing the buildings, while Sherman tanks and flight after flight of Allied planes met the enemy armored onslaughts headon.

To the north, the Germans declared, more Allied parachutists had been dropped in Holland to reinforce the Allied-held western loop between the Neder Rhine and the Waal west of Arnhem and Nijmegen in Holland.

Although the Americans at Ubach were through the main belt of Siegfried defenses, an Associated Press dispatch from the front emphasized that there was no prospect of a sudden breakthrough to the Rhine.

Have Defenses in Depth.

The Germans have defenses in depth, consisting of anti-tank ditches, minefields and trenches all the way back to the Rhine to slow up progress, correspondent Don Whitehead said, and will scrape up every available resource for counter-attacks.

In this secondary system was a group of German barracks buildings southeast of Ubach which the Americans leveled with eight-inch guns and divebombers yesterday.

To the south, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's infantry, sprayed with shellfire from German strongpoints on either flank, fought into their third day for Fort Driant whose "buttoned in" garrison battled from underground passages and trapdoor gunposts.

Hold Their Positions.

The Americans after a five-day fight were clinging to slim positions at the northwestern and southwestern corners of the fort near Nornot, five miles southwest of Metz, under flanking fire from other forts on both sides of the Moselle. They had been forced to give up a hold at the northeastern corner. But Gen. Patton moved up 155-millimeter "Long Tom" artillery and was replying heavily to German guns which threw 600 shells into the fort.

The weather clear-up had not yet extended this far south. The battle swirled in low-drifting smoke, a murky haze and rain.

Another battle raged into its second day near Sivry, ten miles north of Nancy, with little change of ground. Farther to the south there was no news from the Seventh Army's push for the Vosges passes and the last ten miles to Belfort.

Canadians Advance.

In the north the Canadians, behind sheets of fire from flamethrowers, burst across the Leopoid Cana into the enemy pocket south of the Schelde and won a bridgehead north of Maldegem, forty miles west of Antwerp and nine miles east of Brugge Bruges).

The Canadians also wedged into Holland beyond Putte, eleven miles north of Antwerp. They were within six miles of cutting the only mainland road link for German gun crews and garrisons holding the islands of Zuid Beveland and Walcheren.

Flood waters now up to eight feet deep covered more than a fourth of dike-breached Walcheren.

British troops closed within three miles south of industrial Tilburg and held their line three miles east of the road junction town of 's-Hertogenbosch.

On the east side of the Nijmegen corridor American troops who pushed east of Overbloom buffeted back two German counterattacks.

The British threw back three more counterblows, one of which gained 1,000 yards before it was checked. This was at the western

tip of the corridor between the Waal and Neder near Opheusden, twelve miles southwest of Arnhem and about the same distance northwest of Nijmegen.

Allied power still was flowing into the corridor in a steady build-up.

Dunkirk's strange truce ended at 10 A. M., after 19,000 civilians had been evacuated.

Nazis Predict Big Push

The Germans said a "great British-American autumn offensive is surely in the course of preparation" and declared Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the American 12th Army group, had shifted his strength heavily toward the Nijmegen-Aachen sector.

Swedish correspondents in Berlin reported that the last German civilians had been removed by night from Aachen, whose complete encirclement, the Germans said, was an objective of the Ubach drive.

Pittsburgh" area around Beggendorf, captured yesterday.

The Siegfried Breach

Supreme headquarters announced a new advance of a mile east of Herbach, the town is a mile and a half south of Ubach.

Thus the Americans had a breach at least a mile and a half to two miles wide, three to four miles into Germany, and were battling for the last mile and half to the Aachen-Gladbach road and the gateway to the Rhine.

The heaviest engagement was on heights overlooking Herbach, which the infantry stormed yesterday, knocking the enemy out of pillboxes. The summit of these heights commands the terrain south of Ubach. Doughboys fought their way to the top late yesterday. At 7 A. M. the Germans counterattacked in force. Infantry, supported by tanks, came out of the mists to the southeast.

air if necessary, all day long."

This good weather was the best break Hodges could have got at this time, for it gave the airmen a chance to strike at German reserves and traffic that had been able to move at will in the murky weather of the last few days.

The Germans appeared to be bringing all available reserves into the breakthrough area.

Critical Spot For Nazis

"If the enemy can scrape up anything, he is going to put it in here because this leads right to the heart of the Rhine industrial region," said an American officer.

There was no immediate prospect of a sudden breakthrough such as the army achieved at St. Lo, where the Germans had only a crust of resistance with nothing behind it. Here the Germans have defenses in depth all the way to the Rhine, plus heavy artillery. The defenses include anti-tank ditches, mine fields, trenches and fortified houses.

U. S. Artillery Has Edge

Fighting Now Called Vicious As That Of Hedgerows

With American Infantry at the Siegfried Line, Oct. 6 (AP)—American troops which entered Beggendorf east of Ubach yesterday had to pull back today under heavy enemy pressure.

With American Infantry at the Siegfried Line, Oct. 6 (AP)—Fighting as bitter and bloody as any in the entire invasion flamed with gathering intensity today around the First Army's breach in the Siegfried defenses as the Germans made their first sizable armored counterattack.

Progress was slow. It was yard-by-yard fighting for the infantry, just as in the thick hedgerows of Normandy—but this time through pillboxes instead of hedgerows.

The Germans, whose superiors have threatened them with death if they retreat or surrender, were backed by the heaviest artillery they had been able to concentrate against Americans since the war began.

Around Beggendorf, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' tanks engaged in heavy fighting with enemy armor. South of Ubach doughboys fought savagely to stem an attack by a battalion of German infantry supported by tanks and heavy artillery.

The American tanks were reported to be fanning out on either side to the rear of the main line while advancing into newly dug earthworks which took advantage of huge slag piles in the "little

Allied Planes Get Chance

The first Nazi surge drove the doughboys from the heights and gave the Germans control of seven of the pillboxes they had lost, but on the side of the ridge the Americans held fast.

Then the sun burned off the mists, the first bright clear day in weeks developed and Allied planes roared in and made one of the closest air support missions yet flown. The Yank artillery dropped smoke shells to outline the enemy salient and the planes hit their targets right on the nose.

Weather Hodges' Best Break

"Thank God for this weather," said one officer. "We'll hit 'em every hour on the hour with our

SS troops are holding German infantrymen in their positions with threats that their families will be sent to concentration camps if they surrender or retreat.

Despite the enemy's heavy concentration, American artillery had the edge. But the Germans fired 100 rounds in a single concentration yesterday. There were numerous others with 20 to 50 rounds. This emphasizes the improvement in the Nazis' supply situation since they have been driven back on their own soil.

MARSHALL, BYRNES ON VISIT TO PARIS

Army Chief Of Staff Met By Eisenhower And Aides

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Oct. 6 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall arrived in Paris today after a non-stop flight from the United States, and conferred immediately with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his staff.

There was no explanation for the unheralded visit of the army Chief of Staff, nor for the presence of James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization, in his party.

They arrived, however, in the midst of increasing reports that the Allies are preparing for a winter of war on the Western Front.

Marshall, Byrnes and a small group of high-ranking army officers arrived at an airfield just outside Paris 20 hours after leaving Washington.

Met By Army Chiefs

As he stepped from the plane, the general was met by Eisenhower, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States 12th Army group, and Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff.

With Marshall, in addition to Byrnes, were Lieut. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Marshall's chief of operations, Maj. Gen. Howard A. Craig, assistant chief of air staff, and Col. Frank McCarthy, secretary of the general staff.

The plane which brought them to France was a specially fitted C-54 transport which the army operates to carry top-ranking American and Allied officials, civilian as well as military, on important missions.

First Flight On Regular Route

This trip of the big four-engined craft was said to be the first flight over what is soon to become a regular route between the United States and Paris, with frequent—possibly daily—flight carrying military personnel and other passengers, as well as transporting to the United States wounded soldiers in need of special treatment.

Pilot on the trip was Lieut. Col. Henry T. Myers, of Tifton, Ga., who recently flew the same plane non-stop from London to Washington in 17 hours and 55 minutes, returning Secretary of War Stimson from a tour of the European battle zones.

Roosevelt, Hull Have Used It

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have been passengers on the plane, also, and three weeks ago, Myers took the plane to Rio de Janeiro to fly Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to the United States.

The plane is unnamed. Myers and his men unofficially refer to it as the "Sacred Cow."

Just before the "Sacred Cow" landed at Paris today there was a commotion in the control tower at the airfield. A French aviator, practicing landings, had no radio in his plane and could not be warned off the field. The tower men tried blinker signals, but apparently the flyer did not understand them. Something else took him away, however, and he was in another part of the sky when the big plane came down to the runway.

GEN. MARSHALL FLIES TO PARIS

Paris, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall and James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, arrived at Paris by plane today for a tour of the front and military installations in France.

Mr. Byrnes and the United States Army Chief of Staff were accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Marshall's chief of operations; Major-Gen. Howard A. Craig, assistant chief of air staff, and Col. Frank McCarthy, secretary of the General Staff.

Their plane, specially built for scheduled flights between the United States and Paris which are expected to start in about three weeks, was met at a field outside Paris by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley and Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff, Major-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith.

The piilot was Lieut.-Col. Henry T. Myers of Tifton, Ga., who often has piloted President Roosevelt's plane. He made the trip in eighteen hours and forty-five minutes actual flying time. With one stop the trip required twenty hours.

In addition to carrying military officials and other passengers between Paris and the United States, the scheduled new flights also will transport to the United States wounded soldiers requiring special treatment.

NAZIS REPORTED MAKING PLANS TO

FLOOD HOLLAND

LONDON, Oct. 6.—(AP) Holland's exile government accused Germany tonight of "malicious and ruthless" preparations for demolition of the seawalls guarding the reclaimed Lowlands, an action which would mean the flooding of approximately 46 per cent of the country and disaster to nearly 65 per cent of its population.

Premier Pieter C. Gerbrandy, his usual solemn stoicism shattered by the desperate plight he pictured confronting his homeland, told a press conference that "famine, floods, cold and darkness in a matter of weeks threaten to engulf the densely-populated provinces of the Netherlands in the greatest disaster of their history."

This, he said, would be the result if the Germans in revenge carry out their threat to destroy the barriers the Dutch have built over long years against the North sea. He added that the enemy already was doing much damage.

"The campaign of demolition carried out by the Germans in the Netherlands," he said, "is probably more ruthlessly thorough and certainly is destructive of more national wealth than in any other German-occupied territory.

"Apart from the wrecking of dikes, locks and pumping stations, and the consequent destruction of agricultural property, recent reports from the underground tell of a systematic demolition of every type of industrial installation."

The Prime Minister maintained that this was being done by the Germans to prevent Holland's industrial and agricultural life from being resurrected.

The major Dutch cities, he said "are faced with the certainty that, unless the Germans are expelled in the immediate future, the available food supplies will be exhausted and all gas, electricity and power will be completely cut off before the month is out."

deportation and destruction "infinitely worse than anywhere else in western Europe."

The short, ruddy-faced premier outlined Holland's plight at a press conference with a plea "not for world pity, but for understanding."

"The larger part of my country is still under Germany's heel," he said.

The major Dutch cities, he added, "are faced with the certainty that, unless the Germans are expelled in the immediate future, the available food supplies will be exhausted before the month is out.

"Add to this the known German preparations for still more extensive and disastrous flooding, the systematic demolition of port installations, power plants and industrial objects of every kind and the paralysis of transport resulting from the railway strike.

"Then no doubt will be left about the desperate plight of the 7,000,000 men, women and children trapped between the Rhine delta and the sea and the burning and looting German armies."

Town Burned

Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kleffens said the Germans had burned to the ground the prosperous town of Berkel, between Rotterdam and The Hague, as a reprisal.

The diplomat estimated that 46 per cent. of the country would be flooded if the Germans destroyed the dikes which Dutchmen erected over hundreds of years.

In Holland, where the highest elevation is only 900 feet, this would destroy the greater part of industry and agriculture for years.

HITLER PLANS RULE IN EXILE

Secret Schools Prepare Nazis For Underground War

With American Infantry at the Siegfried Line, Oct. 6 (AP)—From

Nazis Ruining Holland, Dutch Premier Says

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy of Holland said that Germany was attempting to ruin his country with a systematic plan of famine and flood,

inside Germany has come a story that Adolf Hitler intends to guide the destiny of the Reich through secretly trained, fanatical young Nazis even though he should flee

into exile.

Hitler Youth and other young Nazis are being trained in secret schools to carry on National Socialism as an underground movement after Allied occupation of the Reich, according to this information.

It is said that the most fanatical of the Nazis preach a doctrine that nothing irreparable can happen to Germany as long as Hitler lives to keep the flame of National Socialism from being snuffed out.

Will Keep In Touch

Even though Hitler should flee into exile or go into hiding, they say, he will keep in touch with the graduates of his "Junkerschulen" or "schools for rulers" and through them rule the Reich.

Very little is known of this clandestine movement because its activities are closely guarded secrets and each student is sworn to reveal nothing about the schools or his affiliation with them.

One informant said there are believed to be eight of these schools operating in Germany to perpetuate the ideology of National Socialism even though Germany should be overrun and present Nazi leaders seized.

During 1936 and 1937 the Nazis established schools under Robert Ley, leader of the German labor front, and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, so-called Nazi philosopher, which gave indoctrination courses for Kreisleiters, Gauleiters (local and regional leaders) and high SS (Elite Guard) members who were to take key roles within the Nazi party.

Extended Gradually

Since 1937 this educational program has been extended gradually. Hitler Youth were brought in for training, but none was permitted entrance except those whose background had been examined carefully with regard to racial purity and leadership ability.

They were to be future rulers of Germany, men devoting their lives to seeing that National Socialism as expounded by "der Fuehrer" should live. And it was to be their responsibility to run the underground movement.

After the United States entered the war and the tide of battle in the east swung against the German armies, schools began to stress a program of keeping National Socialism alive in defeat.

Religious mysticism is mixed into the schooling in true Nazi tradition. Each school is reported to have a secret chamber which only special students are permitted to enter. There at a high Nazi shrine they dedicate themselves to worship of the perfect man.

In Inconspicuous Jobs

Once a student has been examined and found acceptable he enters school for a period of intense National Socialist conditioning and then he begins study of a wide range of subjects.

In addition to technical subjects and languages, each participates in sports and flying.

Upon graduation they are urged to continue their studies of the sciences and are given income sufficient to make then financially independent.

According to the story of the informant, the names of students never are revealed and graduates do not disclose any connection with the party. Instead they hold key positions of an inconspicuous and unofficial nature.

One of the schools is said to be visited by Ley and Rosenberg frequently and at times by Hitler himself.

Nazis Count On Weather

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—Declaring that the western front is becoming an area of "fog, rains, cold and mud," the German news agency Transocean indicated today that the Nazis are counting on the weather to stem the Allied drive.

The broadcast asserted it was "easier for the German soldier to deal with cold and wetness than it was for the enemy."

Troops on both sides, it said, hardly know what it is like to wear dry clothes.

Himmler's Guards in Action

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Several "Volksgrenadiere Divisions"—Heinrich Himmler's home guard units—have gone into action on the western front.

French Paper Reports Nazis Hanged 8 Yanks

Paris, Oct. 6 (AP)—The newspaper *Front National* reported today that eight United States soldiers were hanged by the Germans in Compiegne Forest, 50 miles from Paris, before members of the French Forces of the Interior cleaned it out. The soldiers were not identified, nor was there confirmation from other sources.

Score To Even

After War

With the Army in France, Sept. 30 (AP—Delayed)—Just as soon as they get this fight with the Jerries finished there's a certain 36th Division infantry regiment which aims to settle a personal squabble with a certain 36th Division reconnaissance outfit.

And when that time comes Sergt. Edward J. Kilpatrick, Breckenbridge, Texas, allows as how he'll be happy as all get-out to strike the first blow for the infantry.

Here's the way Kilpatrick explains it:

The infantry boys captured a German bivouac area the other day with 130 Germans plus a self-propelled gun. In the middle of the bivouac area they discovered plenty of chickens, rabbits, bread, wine and 24 cases of whisky. They promptly sat down to "regroup forces."

Suddenly they got a call from the reconnaissance outfit, which reported Germans massing for a counterattack only 500 yards ahead. They dropped their food and drink and headed up to catch more Germans.

They hunted and hunted. No Germans. Finally they gave up and returned to the bivouac area.

There, they hunted and hunted again. No rabbits, no chicken, no bread, no wine, no whisky. Right now they are hunting again, but as yet, no reconnaissance outfit.

Today, 26 Years Ago, Marks First German Peace Move

(By the Associated Press)

Twenty-six years ago today, Prince Maximilian of Baden, who only four days earlier had succeeded Count Von Hertling as Chancellor of a tottering Germany, announced to the world he had sent President Wilson a message asking the opening of negotiations for peace.

Bulgaria had surrendered unconditionally on September 29, and all along the western front the Kaiser's army was being pushed backward by relentless Allied offensives that had reached a climax which made Germany's military defeat inevitable.

Americans and French were advancing victoriously in the Argonne and Champagne. The British were pressing on in the direction of Cambrai. The battle of the Hindenburg Line was shaping up as a total Allied victory. Everywhere the German military and what it represented was on the defensive.

Typical Prussian Arrogance

Yet, almost as if the proposition of imminent military collapse had not yet pervaded the consciousness of the German mind, the circumstances surrounding Prince Max's peace overture were typical of Prussian arrogance.

The language of the less than 100-word message merely said that Germany accepted the program set forth by President Wilson "as a basis for peace negotiations." There was no mention of surrender. Simultaneously with the announcement by Prince Max, the Kaiser, in a statement of his own, declared he had "resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy" but wished to have it understood that he "would only extend his hand for an honorable peace."

Berlin Misjudged

Berlin apparently thought the American public would seize the slightest pretext to end the war "with a view to avoiding further bloodshed," as the peace note put it.

But Berlin misjudged the American temperament. In the United States the German maneuver was denounced vigorously. London suspected the move to be a trick.

In any event, President Wilson at first sent no reply to Prince Max. Then he shifted the responsibility back to the Germans, saying in substance that the United States would not participate in any peace discussion in which the terms laid down by the President were merely "a basis for negotiation," and that if Germany wished him to carry an armistice request to the Allies she must first withdraw her troops.

Final Surrender Keynote

Germany's reply to the President was made on October 12 with the declaration that Germany was "ready to comply with the proposition of the President with regard to evacuation" of troops.

On October 23 President Wilson sent a final reply of which "not peace negotiations, but surrender" was the keynote.

The final armistice terms were transmitted to Germany on November 4. Marshal Foch awaited Germany's capitulation in a railway car in Compiegne Forest as the whole Western front blazed with Allied military might.

The German delegates arrived November 8 and November 11, at 1 A. M. was fixed for the final reply from the Kaiser. The armistice was signed that morning.

How Paris Stayed Style Capital

Paris, Oct. 6 (AP)—The French fashion industry was saved from transfer to Germany by the ruse of "endless negotiations," Lucien Lelong, who for 12 years was president of the French fashion organization, declared today.

He said the spirit of resistance to Nazi efforts to dominate the industry went so far that throughout the occupation not one major hat model appeared in the German's color—green—and each time the Germans ordered less material the Parisians deliberately created bigger hats.

Preferred To Stay In Paris

Lelong had a hectic time during the occupation.

"At the outbreak of the war I had a diplomatic passport for the United States, but I preferred to stay and defend my corporation's interests," he said.

One morning in 1940 he found six German officers in his office ordering him to Berlin immediately.

"Giving way to my arguments that French fashion could only be created in the Paris atmosphere, they seemed resigned," Lelong said, "but the Berlin orders remained and I had to go there."

Under Arrest Five Days

Lelong was under arrest for five days in Berlin before he argued his way into being returned to Paris, he said.

Then he negotiated for permission to hold a French fashion show at Lyon and invited 500 neutral buyers after it was granted. Lacking materials, he sold patterns for international copying.

A furious German general threatened Lelong with death punishment because no buyers showed up at a later Zurich show of Berlin fashions.

Creations Survived

Traditional French styles and creations survived the occupation. An example was the showing today of the latest collection of models created in the famous Molyneux fashion house.

British Captain Edward Henry Molyneux came over from London on a special mission in connection with the military canteen and took the opportunity to supervise the latest collection of models created by his fashion house. It was kept running during the occupation by his manager.

Soap Salesman Finds Good Field In France

Nancy, France, Oct. 6 (AP)—Capt. George Gorry London, of Ohio, who was a sales manager for a soap company before he got into uniform, found a golden opportunity for a soap salesman in an area of France which had been stripped of soap and all articles made of fats by the Germans. As soon as the war's over and the liaison officer stops dodging shells, maybe he'll have time to do something about it.

RUSSIAN FORCES SMASH 13 MILES INSIDE HUNGARY

Reds Capture Series of Key Towns Within 100 Miles of Budapest.

DRIVE ON SZEGED

Soviet Dispatches Say Magyar Home Front Might Collapse Any Moment.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 7—(AP) Russian troops invading tottering Hungary smashed 13 miles inside that last big Axis satellite nation yesterday, capturing a series of key towns and junctions within 100 miles of Budapest, the capital, and only 15 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second city, Moscow announced officially last night.

Striking across rich farmlands which offer little natural defense lines for the Hungarians and bolstering Nazi troops, the Russians seized more than 100 localities on a 75-mile fan-shaped front beyond Arad, big west Romanian jumping-off base, the bulletin said.

Front Might Collapse

Dispatches from the Soviet capital said the Hungarian home front might collapse at any moment, and the Russians already are planning for the invasion of Austria after knocking out Hungary.

Soviet planes dropped leaflets exhorting the Hungarians to quit the Axis and save their country before it is too late, and mobile loudspeakers went along with the ground troops for the same purpose.

In Yugoslavia other Soviet troops were steadily outflanking Hungary on the south, and were reported to have sent patrols across the Danube river into the Belgrade area. An unconfirmed Algiers radio report said the Germans were evacuating some troops from the Yugoslav capital with the use of big transport planes.

In the north Berlin said the Russians were beginning a big pincers movement in western Lithuania and northern Poland aimed at German East Prussia. Moscow was silent about this new offensive, but the communique did announce the seizure of almost one-third of Saare (Osel) island off the West Estonian coast by Russian amphibious forces invading that big island dominating the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

Mako, six-way road and rail junction in the Mures valley 15 miles east of Szeged, a city of 132,000, fell to the southern most Red army invading Hungary's southeastern pre-war frontier. Mako is 39 miles west of Arad, and also only 15 miles south of Hodmczovasarhely, a Magyar city of 62,000 population.

Russians Take Ugra

At the top of the front the Russians took Ugra, a few miles inside the frontier and only 15 miles southwest of Oradea, west Romanian rail junction whose seizure would trap large Axis forces in Transylvania to the east. Ugra is 56 miles north of Arad.

The deepest penetration into Hungary was at Vegedghaza, 13 miles inside the frontier and 25 miles northwest of Arad.

Ketegyhaza, only eight miles from the eight-way rail junction of Bekescsaba, fell to an intermediate Soviet column and other Soviet units seized the important cross roads towns of Gyula and Battonya, just a few miles inside Hungary.

The seizure of Bekescsaba would

effectively split an important communication line linking the Axis front east of the Tisza river. The town's capture was reported erroneously in the first Soviet monitor's version of the broadcast Moscow communique.

Moscow's belated announcement of the Hungarian invasion—reported as long ago as Sept. 25 by Berlin—was interpreted as meaning that Russia's patience with Hungary was at an end, and that the Red army now had built up enough supplies to carry them across the rolling plains to Budapest.

Hungary has been reported seeking peace, but there has been no official confirmation from Allied capitals. Berlin has threatened reprisals should any of her Axis partners, meaning Hungary, follow the example of Bulgaria, Romania and Finland.

The invasion of southeastern Hungary was coupled with steady Russian penetration of the Danube plains between Belgrade and the southern Hungarian border, and Berlin said 70,000 Russian troops were deployed along the north bank of the Danube opposite the Yugoslav capital.

During the day Soviet troops reached the Tisza river at Novi Becej in a nine-mile advance in the area northwest of Petrovgrad, 37 miles north of Belgrade. At this point the Russians were only 33 miles south of the lower Hungarian frontier, and three miles east of Stari Becej on the vital Budapest-Novi Sad-Belgrade trunk railway.

Cut Axis Escape Routes

Other Soviet troops spreading out along the Danube near Belgrade already had cut the Axis escape routes from the Balkans east of the Tisza, and the Russians were expected to cross that barrier shortly.

Rusko Selo, 27 miles northeast of Petrovgrad and only 32 miles below the Hungarian frontier in the Szeged area, also was seized as the Russians fanned out over the Banat plains.

South of the Danube other Soviet forces aided by Marshal Tito's partisans had surrounded "considerable forces" of Germans at three points southeast of Belgrade, the communique said. They are being exterminated, it added.

The Nazis were trapped at Malinovac, on the Danube 80 miles southeast of Belgrade, at Klokocevac, nine miles to the south, and at Zajecar, 30 miles south of Klokocevac, the Russians said.

More than 15 localities were seized in this mountainous area, including Zagubica, 75 miles southeast of Belgrade, and only 35 miles from the Nis-Belgrade railway—vital escape railway for Axis troops in the lower Balkans. Zagubica represented a 16-mile advance northwest of Bor, site of the biggest copper mines in Europe which was captured three days ago.

Twelve miles northwest of surrounded Zajecar, another Soviet column seized Sarbanovac, and the same distance on the southwest another Red army group captured Vrbova, which is only 36 miles east of the Nis-Belgrade trunk railway

Nis, big junction of the Belgrade-Athens and Orient express lines was threatened further when the Russians drove to within 34 miles northeast of it with the capture of Mali-Izvor, which is 11 miles south of Zajecar.

RUSSIANS PUSH INTO HUNGARY FROM ROMANIA

Capture Railway Junction and More Than 100 Other Towns.

FIGHT IN BELGRADE SUBURBS

Reds and Yugoslav Allies Cross to South Bank of Danube—Other Units Nearing Nis.

London, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Russian troops have invaded Hungary from Romania, Moscow announced tonight.

In a broadcast communique, Moscow said that the Russian forces which crossed the border north and northwest of the Romanian town of Arad had captured various railway stations, including the junction of Mako, fifteen miles east of Szeged, and more than 100 other populated places.

There have been frequent unofficial reports recently that the Red Army was fighting in Hungary, but this was the first official announcement.

The communique also disclosed that a beachhead twenty-five miles wide and fifteen miles deep had been won on the Estonian island of Saare, one of a group of four guarding the entrances to the Gulfs of Finland and Riga.

Nazis Attacked In Belgrade Outskirts

London, Oct. 6—The Paris radio said today that Marshal Tito, Yugoslav leader, has arrived in Moscow to talk with Marshal Stalin.

Moscow, Oct. 6 (AP)—Russian and Yugoslav troops fought the Germans in the outskirts of Belgrade today and front dispatches indicated patrols had crossed to the south bank of the Danube from captured Pancevo, less than nine miles from the capital.

Marshal Tito was reported near the front and it was believed troops of his Army of National Liberation would be the first formally to enter the fortified old city of 267,000. The range of hills at whose northwest corner Belgrade is located is ideal for Red army infiltration tactics.

Slavs Near Nis

Pravda said other allied Slavic troops had reached the vicinity of Nis, 130 miles southeast of Belgrade, where the Belgrade-Athens-Salonika and Belgrade-Sofia railroads meet.

In northern Yugoslavia along the Tisza river, other Russian troops were less than 30 miles across flat Hungarian frontier country from the second largest Hungarian city, Szeged, imperiled frontally from Romania as well. The conquest of Hungary was declared in Russian newspapers to be the first priority objective of Russian strategy.

(The first snows are falling in the Carpathian Mountains, where Russian troops are fighting on the frontiers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the German communique said today, London reported. Snow already had been reported on the Western front in the Vosges Mountains at the Belfort Gap.)

Fighting For Topola

Thirty-five miles south of Belgrade, Yugoslav units were locked in bitter battle with the Germans for the village of Topola, home of Karageorge—"Black George"—who beat the Turks a century ago and founded the royal dynasty from which King Peter descended.

The Timusul river, flowing into the Danube at the western edge of Pancevo, formed a minor German defense line, but it also formed the edge of a potentially dangerous pocket for the enemy because it already has been outflanked by the Russians.

Thousands of Partisans inside Belgrade were reported armed and ready to give blow for blow in the forthcoming battle.

Mum On Other Fronts

(Except for reporting patrol activity, Moscow communiques remained silent about any action elsewhere on the Eastern front. Berlin has reported beginning of a new Russian offensive in western Lithuania and invasion of the Baltic island of Saare.)

The Russian campaign was not confined to freeing Belgrade. With Petrovgrad, 37 miles northward as a base, Soviet troops cleared the enemy from an area of several hundred square miles on the east side of the Tisza river.

Russ Interested In Kiel Canal

Moscow, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Soviet naval organ *Red Fleet* emphasized today Russia's deep interest in the post-war status of the Kiel Canal, which cuts through German territory south of the Danish border to link the Baltic with the North Sea.

Declaring the "question of security of the Baltic Sea" was involved, the paper said:

"Twice during the last 30 years German imperialism has locked the Baltic Sea. This cannot be tolerated any longer."

Red Fleet added that "no other Baltic power prevented, and some did not want to prevent, German imperialism from acting as pirates."

"Only the country which exterminates the pirates by its own arms could appear as the guarantor of safety on this sea," the paper asserted.

Russians Drive Germans 20 Miles Inside Finland

Pursue Retreating Nazi Army as Far as Suomussalmi

WITH THE FINNISH ARMY WEST OF THE RUSSIAN BORDER, Oct. 6 (AP).—Russian troops have pursued retreating Germans inside the border of Finland to Suomussalmi, which is twenty miles west of the Russian-Finnish boundary in central Finland.

A Finnish officer said the Russians apparently had not penetrated farther into Finland than Suomussalmi, and there was speculation that their movements were largely the result of momentum gathered in their drive against the Germans who had held positions inside Russia to the east.

[At Helsinki a Finnish communique said Finland's troops were advancing against the Germans in the northern part of the country, and it reported capture of Maksniemi.

[The Swedish press reported severe fighting at the outskirts of Tornealv, with the Germans attempting to recapture the port, through which the Finns have been receiving fresh troops and supplies.]

Suomussalmi section has been completely cleared of Germans, but everywhere there is evidence of Teutonic destructive thoroughness, once the Germans turned upon their former brothers-in-arms.

NAZIS GAIN GROUND AT FINNISH PORT

Stockholm, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Germans in Finland, are exerting very strong pressure on Tornealv, on the Swedish border, in order to relieve the two-way threat to their forces at Kemi to the southeast, the Finnish communique said today.

Swedish reports said that there was severe fighting on the outskirts of Tornealv, seized by the Finns in a surprise landing nearly a week ago, and that the Germans were slowly gaining ground in an effort to recapture the port, through which the Finns have been receiving fresh troops and supplies. German bombers attacked the port area again yesterday.

German shells have fallen on Swedish soil and bullets have ripped into Swedish buildings, the Finnish radio said today, quoting a Stockholm report to the Helsinki paper Unsi Sumoi.

Some material damage has been caused by the German fire, but so far nobody has been injured, continued the broadcast, recorded at New Yok by CBS.

Swedish officers have visited the German battery guilty of this violation of Swedish neutrality to protest, the Finns said.

GERMAN MORALE WEAKENS IN EAST

By EDDY GILMORE

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 6—(AP) The morale of Germans is beginning to crack on the Eastern front—for the first time in three long years.

I gained this definite impression in an interview with the latest group of prisoners, representative of Estonia occupation units which committed the atrocities at the Klooga camp. The group is a good cross-section of the German army.

Lt. Anton Raczek, 42, wears the Iron Cross, a medal for distinguished service and spent 12 years in the German army.

"Do you think Germany is going to lose the war?" I asked him.

"As an officer, I don't believe I should comment."

"As a party member please tell us how you account for the fact that a coalition of Bolshevists, Capitalists, Jews, Negroes, Catholics and Freemasons are defeating Hitler."

Raczek replied thoughtfully:

"There's a German proverb—if the hare has many enemies that is the end of the hare."

Major Hans Happell, 47, was a lawyer in private life. He was a lieutenant in the first world war.

"Do you think the Germans are going to win the war?" he was asked.

"We assume so but—this really is only a hope."

"Do the troops on the Baltic front know the Allies are on German territory and that the Red army has knocked Romania, Bulgaria and Finland out of the war?"

After a pause Happell said "yes."

Private Alfred Schmittseder, 38, born near Vienna, was asked whether he had heard about the attack on Hitler.

"Yes," he replied. "I would have preferred it to have succeeded. Then the war would be over. I am hoping he will be killed sooner or later."

"Will Germany win the war?"

"There is not the slightest chance. Our men know this. We are sunk."

Estonians To Decide About Collective Farms

Tallinn, Estonia, Oct. 5 (AP—Delayed)—The Soviet Estonian republic, now freed from three years of German domination, will decide for itself whether to adopt the Russian system of collectivization of agriculture, declares Arnold Veimer, president of the Council of People's Commissars.

"If the Estonians do not want collective farms," he said, "they will not have them. But the party, naturally believing in it, will campaign for it by press and radio education."

"And the nationalization of stores and business?" a correspondent asked.

Small Enterprises

"Small enterprises of less than 10 employes will remain in private hands," he replied.

Currently all stores in Estonia are closed for inventory.

A land reform which was inaugurated in 1940—34 hectares of land to a peasant—has been reintroduced. A hectare is 2.47 acres. Veimer was asked how many hired hands a peasant may employ and how many cows he may own.

"There is no limit to the number of persons he may employ on a farm," he declared. "He may have as many cows as he can maintain."

Other Republics

The council president said he did not know what system would prevail in the other Soviet Baltic republics, Latvia and Lithuania, but there seems reason for believing there will be no forced collectivization or nationalization.

Veimer said the republic faced a tremendous task of reconstruction, especially with winter coming and stores depleted of almost everything by the Germans.

He estimated it would take two years to rebuild the shattered town

of Tallinn. The port is wrecked. Between 40 and 50 per cent. of the city's buildings were destroyed.

POLES SEEK GERMAN TERRITORY TO ODER

MOSCOW, Oct. 6—(AP)A claim to German territory as far as the Oder river was announced in Polish circles today, the first specific indication of the land compensation expected by the pro-Soviet Polish Committee of National Liberation in return for eastern Polish territories claimed by Russia.

The Oder, flowing northwest from Breslau, comes within about 30 miles of Berlin before turning north to enter the Baltic.

Poles Planning To Annex All Pomorze

Moscow, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation expects to annex German territory to the Oder river, which flows within 31 miles of Berlin, and the Baltic port of Stettin on its west bank, the Polpress News Agency declared today.

The agency originally was organized by the Union of Polish Patriots in Russia and now is the channel for news from inside Liberated Polish areas.

Polpress declared the annexation "will not be an act of revenge, but one of historical justice."

"Duty To New Europe"

"The Pomorze (Polish corridor) bridgehead must not be left in German hands," Polpress said. "It is our duty to the new Europe. The Oder is a Polish river. Restoration of all Pomorze to Poland is in the political, strategic and economic interests of the United Nations."

The agency cited ancient historians to support claims that Slavic tribes settled the region before the Teutons.

In a renewed attack against Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor), whom the Germans captured at Warsaw, a Lublin paper asserted that his elevation to commander in chief in place of Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski was "nothing but a changing of the guard which smelled of provocation against the Polish people."

Premier Not Attacked

Another Lublin paper, *Rzeczpospolita*, said "there is no legend about Bor except crime, but there is a legend about the heroic soldiers of Warsaw, whom Bor was not among."

None of the press comment, however, attacked the Premier of the London Polish regime, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

Rzeczpospolita, possibly voicing an invitation for the Premier to break with his exiled colleagues, said: "The way is open for Democrats who desire to work in the program for a free and independent Poland which is formulated by the Committee of National Liberation."

Foreign diplomats in Moscow appeared to take the realistic, if harsh view, that the capture of General Komorowski removed at least one important obstacle to Polish unity.

Romanian Regime Under Fire

Bucharest, Oct. 5 (AP—Delayed)—Romanian Socialist and Communist leaders today attacked the present regime as being incapable of carrying out the tasks before it.

The outburst followed a meeting between King Mihai, Premier Constantin Sanatescu and the leaders of the four-party coalition government.

"Planning Left Undone"

Communist Leader Lucretziu Petrascanu, in a declaration to the Communist organ, *Romania Nouva*, said:

"The government has left many of the most important obligations of state planning undone. Although it is one of the most urgent matters the purge of the nation's administration has not even begun. Further, officials directly from the gallery of war criminals have been nominated to vacant posts."

Petrascanu declared that "only a government of broad democratic concentration can assume the difficult tasks" confronting Romania.

Topics Discussed

Socialist Leader Titel Petrescu said the conference with King Mihai discussed the de-Hitlerization of the administration, multiplication of efforts to free Transylvania and measures to assure order and to supply the population with work for all.

The Communists and Socialists announced in their news organs that they have agreed on a common platform of action based on close collaboration with the Soviet Union and destruction of Fascist influences.

Allied and Red Drives Predicted in Moscow

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Moscow radio forecast tonight fresh Allied and Russian offensives which would smash deep into Germany soon.

"Everything shows that in the near future Allied troops from the west and the Red Army from the east will strike fresh, powerful blows at the enemy and will shift hostilities into territory of Hitlerite Germany," said the broadcast, recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

AIR OFFENSIVE GOING STRONG

1,000 RAF Bombers Follow Up Heavy Allied Day Blows

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 7 (AP)—American and British heavy bombers raided Germany yesterday and last night in a series of mighty attacks on Berlin and other targets, probably pouring more than 10,000 tons of explosives on Reich war plants in their cumulative assault.

Approximately 1,300 United States Fortresses and Liberators hit Berlin and Hamburg in one of the greatest daylight raids of the war, and another fleet of 500 British Lancasters and Halifaxes struck synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr.

These daytime blows were followed up during the night by another RAF operation by an estimated 1,000 heavy bombers which hit Berlin for the third time in 24 hours, as well as Dortmund, Bremen and Saarbrucken.

Much Damage Reported

Preliminary reports said the night raiders had caused great destruction, adding to the wreckage left by the previous attacks in daylight and on Thursday night.

Pilots said the greater part of the port city of Bremen appeared to be ablaze, Dortmund was hard hit, and fires started in Saarbrucken Thursday night had been kindled anew by the latest attack.

The Fortresses and Liberators, under escort of 800 fighters, rained explosives on oil refineries, tank factories, aircraft engine plants and ordnance dumps.

The British daylight raiders, also well protected by fighters, made a heavy attack on synthetic oil plants at Scholden-Buer and Sterkrade in the Ruhr Valley in good flying weather.

The day's operations cost 19 American bombers and 10 fighters. Our four-engined warplanes knocked down three German planes while fighter escort bagged 17 more.

36 Seaplanes Wrecked

Fighters also destroyed 36 enemy seaplanes and wrecked three other enemy planes on the ground.

An army air force spokesman described the attack on the Reich capital as "the most devastating since July 21," when 1,000 American heavies bombed the city.

The German air force again was absent over Hamburg, but some fighters were encountered at Berlin.

The big daylight blows followed a heavy night strike by 400 RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes which dumped 350,000 incendiaries and many tons of high explosives, including two-ton bombs, on the important German industrial city and railway hub of Saarbrucken, opposite the American land front near Metz.

Saarbrucken Attack Heavy

British Mosquito bombers hit Berlin Thursday night as a feint for the Saarbrucken raid, described officially as "very heavy" and one that "should seriously interrupt the flow of supplies to the front," less than 50 miles away.

Although no fighters were met, three British bombers failed to return.

The Fortresses and Liberators, in weather favorable for visual bombing, flew a round trip of more than 1,400 miles to Berlin. The targets were the Tegel and Borsigswalde factories making 88-mm. self-propelled guns, an ordnance depot, tank depot and an air-engine plant in the Spadau suburb.

Airdromes Raided

Airdromes at Neu Brandenburg and Stargard, about 65 miles north of Berlin, also were attacked.

Part of the forces of 1,300 bombers veered northeast, attacking the Rhenania and Ebane oil refineries at Harburg across the Elbe estuary from Hamburg, and the Klockner aircraft engine factory and Glinde ordnance depot at Hamburg. Results were described as "generally excellent."

By daylight fighter-bombers raided Dunkerque, on the French Channel coast, when the truce there ended, and pounded the German garrison.

Both the American and British tactical air forces hammered enemy tank columns around Beggendorf, Germany, where an armored battle was raging.

1,200 Bombers Hit Reich Targets

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—A fleet of more than 1,200 American heavy bombers attacked an airplane-engine plant in Berlin and numerous other industrial objectives and airdromes in Germany today.

Strong forces of British heavy bombers dumped a profusion of two-ton bombs and more than 350,000 incendiaries last night on Saarbrucken, a major rail center and arsenal in the Siegfried Line behind Metz. Enemy broadcasts said itwas a terror raid.

British Mosquitos before dawn gave the German capital a sample of the heavier shower of explosives rained by one large force of the four-engined American planes in daylight.

Attack "Very Heavy"

As a railway point and advanced base, Saarbrucken now is of critical importance to the Germans. It is a focal point for main lines from nearly every part of Germany. Army units are being outfitted there constantly.

The attack was described officially as "very heavy," one which "should seriously interrupt the flow of supplies to the front."

Bomber crews reported explosions and large fires that appeared to spread all over the city.

During the night other Mosquitos kept up their spectacular train-busting and barge-sinking activities in Germany and Holland. They attacked 12 trains in the Hamm area to run their total to 146 destroyed or damaged in five nights.

One Plane Lost

Forty-four barges were attacked, mainly on the Rhine south of Emmerich. One Mosquito was lost.

Thirty-eight more barges were destroyed or damaged in daylight yesterday by rocket-firing Typhoons and Spitfires operating over Holland.

The Saarbrucken raiders encountered no fighter opposition. Three aircraft out of the force of approximately 400 failed to return.

NAZIS SAY NEW PLANES WILL WIN AIR VICTORY

LONDON, Oct. 6. — (AP) Hitler apparently is planning to have one last desperate fling in the sky with his hot-tailed jet planes.

The Fuehrer has given top priority to the creation of a "new air arm," the German News agency reported today, and for a week DNB has been telling listeners about "certain special new formations of the Luftwaffe" in operation over the western front.

Addressing a group of Nazi airmen recently ,Propaganda Minoster Paul Joseph Goebbels declared "a German force is being built up which will soon abolish Allied air supremacy."

Planes Pounce On Dunkirk

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—Allied fighter-bombers swooped on Dunkirk at 10 A. M. today at the exact moment the truce with the stranded German garrison expired.

Indications were, however, that the Canadian and British besiegers had not yet mounted a full-scale ground offensive against the last of the German-held Channel ports, which was the evacuation point for the battered remnants of the British Expeditionary Force in 1940.

The battle had been halted to allow French civilians safe exit from Dunkirk. The German-controlled Dutch radio said fighting was "raging more fiercely than ever before."

SOUTHERN ENGLAND HIT BY NAZI ROBOT BOMBS

LONDON, Oct. 6 — (AP) The Germans sent flying bombs over southern England tonight for the second successive night.

In a brief period just before the moon came up several came in from over the North sea but appeared to be launched farther south than recent robots.

Terrific gunfire met the flying bombs. One blew up in the air after being hit and another fell in open country.

Flying Bombs, Launched From Planes, Hit London

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—After a week's lull, flying bombs struck parts of southern England and London during the night—launched from Heinkel aircraft ranging over the North Sea.

At least one of the robot-carrying planes—which give away their position by the flash of light emitted in launching the bombs—was shot down in flames by an RAF Mosquito pilot.

The attack lasted only a few minutes but covered a wide area and caused damage and casualties. Two robots were destroyed by ack-ack guns.

One bomb crashed on two cottages in a country lane, killing six persons, including three in one family.

Churchill Asks for Unity During Allied Offensive

Predicts Much Bloodshed in Next Few Months

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today, "A great deal of blood is going to be shed in the next few months." He referred to the Allied offensive against Germany.

Appealing for inter-party harmony during a debate on a post-war reconstruction bill, Mr. Churchill said: "At the present time we must keep our pugnacity, as far as possible, for export purposes.

"Liberal, Conservative and Labor blood is going to be shed. It is my duty above all, while pushing forth great social measures, as far as I can to make sure all is comfortable behind the troops, all is comfortable at home and that no needless cause of difference should rise to an undue height or proportion."

Winant Says War Victory Is Not Enough for Peace

Tells British Institutes World Must Fight Inner Weakness

NEW BRIGHTON, Lancashire, England, Oct. 6 (AP).—American Ambassador John G. Winant said in an address today: "Victory on the field of battle is not enough, only faith can fight a faith."

Speaking to the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, he said: "To suppose that the military defeat of our enemies will close all acounts is to miss the main moral of the ordeal through which we are passing."

Ambassador Winant added: "The catastrophe which threatened at one time to overwhelm our civilization sprang not merely from menaces launched from without, but from weaknesses from within. The cause of truth is r

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to ignore them, but to search for their cores and spare no effort to remove them."

Disorders Are Reported Inside Spanish Border

Madrid, Oct. 6 (AP)—Groups of Maquis—Spanish republican exiles who aided the French against the Germans—crossed the frontier Wednesday and clashed with troops from near-by Spanish garrisons, it was learned tonight. Authorities now report the situation "under control." There were several dead and wounded on both sides.

FIFTH ARMY TAKES LOIANA IN ITALY

Yanks Drive Toward Bologna Against Fierce Enemy Resistance.

ROME, Oct. 6 — (AP) Pushing forward up to three miles through rain and mud against stout resistance by crack Nazi reinforcements the American Fifty army won positions 13 miles southeast of Bologna yesterday and drove to within nine miles of the strategic Bologna-Rimini highway, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Americans captured the large town of Loiano on the highway from Florence 14 miles below Bologna, the greatest communications center in that part of Italy, and cleared Munzuno, three miles to the west of Loiano.

Drive Over Mountains

The Fifth army Yanks made their principal advance — and closest approach to Bologna and the Bologna-Rimini road — by driving over snow-covered mountains to a point 2,000 yards south of Monterenzio, a village in the muddy hills between the Imola road and route 65 leading to Bologna.

The progress was made against a desperate attempt by the Germans to block the Allied push toward the Po valley. The enemy poured in reinforcements including experienced Austrian and German Alpine troops.

On the right flank of the Americans, British forward elements pushed their way forward and dug in on Monte Cece and Monte Della Vale, approximately 15 air miles from Imola, but were driven off again by fierce enemy counterattacks.

In the isolated hill country still farther east on the central sector, Indian patrols found Monte Caibano and Scarzana clear of the enemy.

On the Americans' western flank South African troops smashed two counterattacks in the vicinity of Monte Vigese and captured Ripoli.

British Take Vignola

On the Adriatic coastal sector enemy shelling was heavy, but Indian troops of the Eighth army captured Vignola on high ground west of Rimini.

The Allied position along the Fiumicino river near the coast remained unchanged, but in the mountain sector Indian troops pushing from Sant Donato attacked Sogliano Al Rubicane, half a mile beyond captured Vignola. Stubborn fighting continued in the area of Sogliano village and Sant Martino Di Bagnolo, 2,000 yards to the northeast down the ridge.

Other Eighth army gains were registered farther to the southwest, where Tezzo was captured on the night of Oct. 4.

The weather severely curtailed air activity, but fighters and fighter-bombers strafed rail targets and motor traffic north of the battle area and shipping in the Adriatic. Mediterranean air forces flew approximately 200 sorties yesterday and destroyed three German planes at a cost of three.

Yanks Advance Three Miles In Italy

Rome, Oct. 6 (AP)—American Fifth Army troops hammered out gains up to three miles yesterday over the rain-bogged, mountainous terrain on the approaches to the Po Valley. They captured the road junction of Loiano, less than 14 miles south of Bologna on the main road from Florence, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Nazis threw reinforcements of experienced Austrian and German Alpine troops into the central sector adjacent to the highway and unloosed fierce artillery barrages. But on both sides of the road the Allies pushed ahead.

Monzuno Captured

Headquarters reported the capture of Monzuno, three miles west of Troiano and two miles north of Monte Venere, which was taken Wednesday.

East of Loiano, American doughboys advanced to a point 2,000 yards south of Monterenzio in the muddy hills between Route 65 and Imola.

Capture of Loiano gave the Americans a position commanding the highway to the communications center of Bologna.

Dig In On Peaks

On their right flank, Americans and forward elements of British pushed forward and dug in on Monte Cece and Monte Della Valle, about 15 air miles from Imola, but were driven back by heavy German counterattacks. In the isolated hill country of the central sector, Indian troops of the Eighth Army pushed upon Monte Caibano and Scarzana and found them clear of enemy troops.

On the Americans' western flank South African troops smashed two counterattacks near Monte Vigese and seized Ripoli.

Despite the weather, airmen bombed and strafed rail and motor traffic north of the battle area and enemy shipping in the Adriatic.

BRITISH SEAL OFF GULF OF CORINTH

Capture Fortified Town of Rion, Advance Toward Athens.

ROME, Oct. 6—(AP) British invasion forces in Greece advanced today toward the Isthmus of Corinth, gateway to Athens, and it appeared that the Germans already had abandoned most of the Peloponnesus getting out of all of Greece as rapidly as they could.

Seizure of the fortified town of Rion, seven miles east of the captured port of Patrai, sealed off the gulf of Corinth at its narrow mouth.

Nazi Traffic Shelled

Up the Adriatic coast, British guns on the Dalmatian islands shelled enemy traffic along the coastal road. British planes on a raid near Salonika destroyed three enemy transport planes and shot up a dozen retreating Nazi motor vehicles.

(The Ankara radio reported tonight that Allied troops were fighting on Corfu and that troops crossing from Albania had linked up with others already engaging the enemy on the island. The Paris radio reported another landing in Albania about five miles from the besieged enemy supply port of Sarande).

Deserted by their German masters, "security battalions" of collaborating Greeks were reported surrendering without a fight at many points in the Peloponnesus, and the visit of a minister of the Greek government to cities well inland indicated strongly that more than half of the peninsula already was firmly held by British troops and Greek patriots.

Premier George Papandreou announced that Panahgiotis Kanellopolous, minister of finance and reconstruction, had landed at the island of Kythera, "where the inhabitants gave him a heartfelt reception," then had gone to the Peloponnesus.

He addressed a crowd at Kalamai, at the head of the Messene gulf, and visited Tripolis, a city in the east central Peloponnesus, 60 miles southeast of captured Patrai and only 75 miles southwest of Athens.

At Rion, the British turned captured enemy guns "with good results" on the Germans attempting to reach the north shore of the Gulf of Corinth, it was announced. Dozens of small craft, discovered loaded with fleeing Germans along the south shore of the gulf, were attacked by rocket-firing Hurricanes of the Balkan Air force. The enemy's guns at Andirrion, opposite Rion, were silent yesterday.

Patrai was captured after several days of fighting when the surrender of 1,500 troops of the security battalions made the German garrison's position untenable.

Battle in Streets

There was night skirmishing in the streets after the security forces threw down their arms, but the Germans used the guns of their ships—mostly small craft—to hold off the tightening ring of British and partisan forces until most of the garrison of 1,000 was able to embark. They did not have time to demolish the harbor facilities, and the port was found to be in excellent condition.

A few prisoners were taken as the British advanced on Rion, but the enemy withdrew rapidly, and the town fell quickly to the invasion troops.

In Albania, the small British force which went ashore 11 days ago found its operations hampered by bad weather. There was some skirmishing between patrols, and artillery continued to shell the enemy garrison still holding out in the small port of Sarande, supply funnel for the German troops on Corfu.

Capture of the Aegean Island of Samos was announced in a communique issued by Greek headquarters in Cairo. British and Greek troops overcame the Fascist Italian garrison in a short engagement and without Allied casualties. German troops already had withdrawn from the island.

Supplementing the attacks of the Balkan air force, Mustangs and Lightnings of the United States 15th Air Force strafed a number of German airdromes in Greece this afternoon.

British Capture Rion, Seal Off Corinth Gulf

Rome, Oct. 6 (AP)—Allied land forces of the Adriatic have sealed off the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth in their Greek invasion by capturing the fortified port of Rion, Allied headquarters announced today. Official Greek reports indicated that more than half the Peloponnesus was securely in the hands of British troops and Greek Patriots.

Greek Premier George Papandreou said in a statement that a Minister of his Cabinet had visited Tripols, where "security battalions"—Greeks fighting on the side of the Germans—had "surrendered to British officers without any skirmish."

75 Mles From Athens

Tripolis, in the east central Peloponnesus, is 60 miles southeast of captured Patrai on the Gulf of Corinth and 75 miles southwest of Athens.

Rion was overwhelmed in an eastward advance along the Gulf of Corinth from Patrai.

The Greek announcement also said the government member, landing from the Island of Kythera, off Greece's south coast, had visited Kalamai on the southwest coast.

This indicated the territory intervening between Kalamai and Tripolis was virtually free of Germans.

Many Prisoners

Enemy security battalions have surrendered at a number of other points in Greece, a communique said. Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken at Patrai alone.

Immediately after seizing Rion, seven miles up the coast from Patrai, the British turned enemy coastal guns captured there against large numbers of small craft in which the Germans were trying to flee northward across the Gulf of Corinth. An official statement said good results were obtained in this shelling.

German Guns Silent

German guns at Andirrion, immediately opposite Rion on the north shore of the narrow entrance to the gulf, remained silent yesterday.

The fall of Patrai, which had been the main enemy supply port on Greece's west coast, came after German security troops had surrendered near the town, making the position of the garrison untenable. At Rion, the Germans fell back quickly.

An official report said that before the fall of Patrai, British seaborne supplies had to be unloaded at the much less satisfactory port of Katakolon, about 50 miles to the southwest.

Advance Not Disclosed

Despite the announcement of the capture of enemy security battalions in several parts of the Peloponnesus, there still was no official word on how far the British have extended their lines.

In southern Albania other British units which landed 11 days ago continued to harass German communications leading to the small port of Sarande, supply base for the Corfu island garrison. The enemy retained artillery positions along the Sarande-Delvine road.

Allied guns on several Dalmatian islands continued shelling of the Yugoslav coast.

Germans Attempt To Flee

In Greece, the Germans appeared to be attempting to flee by every available means—air, land and sea.

Aircraft patroling the Salonika area Wednesday night destroyed two JU-52 transports, one Heinkel 111 and shot up a dozen motor vehicles.

An official report of the capture of Patrai said:

"After night skirmishing in the streets of Patrai, in which an RAF regiment took part with the land forces of the Adriatic, the remainder of the German garrison escaped in small craft, mostly Siebel ferries. Under the cover of darkness early Wednesday they used the ships' guns to hold off a tightening ring of British and Partisans until they were able to embark."

Charges Not Set Off

The enemy left so hurriedly that demolition charges intended to blow up harbor installations were not set off.

From Rion the British still had roughly 70 miles to travel to reach the Isthmus of Corinth, which would seal off the only land escape for any German forces in the south.

Roosevelt Calls News on Greece Deeply Moving

Hull Also Salutes Nation for Enduring 4 Years of German Oppression

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt issued a statement today declaring he was deeply moved over the news that the British had landed and begun the liberation of Greece.

The statement:

"I am deeply moved at the news that the liberation of Greece has begun. In a truer sense, its enslavement has never been a fact. For nearly four years an indomitable Greek nation has suffered the terrifying effects of aggression on an unprecedented scale.

"When many men—even stout-hearted men of good will—had almost lost hope, the Greek people challenged the invincibility of the mechanized monster, pitting against inhuman engines of war and cold-blooded, calculating strategy little more than the fierce spirit of freedom.

"Four years is a long time to starve and die, to see children massacred, to watch villages burn to rubble and ashes. But it is not a long enough time to extinguish the clear flame of the Hellenic heritage which throughout centuries has taught the dignity of man.

"It is more than fitting, it is inevitable, that as hopeless darkness is engulfing the ideals of Nazi barbarism the clear Greek air will

once more be breathed by free men without fear of oppression, and that the Acropolis, for twenty-five centuries a symbol of man's accomplishment in an environment of human liberty, will again be a beacon of faith for the future."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a statement in which he said:

"The present military action to liberate Greece and release the Greek people from the martyrdom which they have suffered for three and a half long years comes as welcome news to the American government and people.

"Greek resistance has never faltered, either inside or outside the country, despite the starvation of the population, the savage destruction of Greek towns and the wanton killing of Greek hostages by the enemy.

"The entire civilized world will rejoice in the expulsion of the Nazis from this cradle of our Western civilization, where the presence of these modern barbarians has seemed particularly odious."

Summey Would Qualify For Gunner-Ace Title

Rome, Oct. 6 (AP)—If there were such a thing as a gunner-ace, Sergt. Walker Summey, of Radford, Va., would have won that title.

Summey, who joined the air force at 18 in 1941, gave up the comparative safety of ground crew work to volunteer for the dangerous job of tail gunner. He has been on tours of duty with three separate air forces and has completed 57 missions. He wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, with seven oak leaf clusters, and the European campaign ribbon with five major battle stars.

Summey counts two successive raids on Vienna among his toughest assignments. The first day from 50 to 60 German fighters jumped the bomber formation and Summey's tail gun accounted for at least one of them.

"I got my fourth fighter that day and the next I got my fifth," he said.

Allies Cut Tiddim's 'Chocolate Staircase'

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 6 (AP)—Indian infantry jungle fighters were reported today to have cut across the top of the so-called "Chocolate Staircase" highway which leads up the mountains by many twists and turns to the Japanese northwestern Burma base of Tiddim.

At the same time the main 14th Army advance down the Manipur road was closing a nine-mile gap and crushing Japanese trapped by a roadblock four miles north of Tiddim.

JAPANESE FORCES SMASH THROUGH FOOCHOW SUBURBS

CHUNGKING, Oct. 6.—Reinforced Japanese have reached the northwestern suburbs of Foochow, last Chinese-held major port on the East China coast, in their drive to forestall American landings from the Pacific, the Chinese high command announced tonight. Fall of the city seemed imminent.

Japanese forces which landed in the maritime province of Fukien early this week made swift progress toward the port, which they once previously had occupied.

(CBS quoted a Berlin broadcast which said Foochow was captured and that "the area of Foochow, which is opposite Formosa, is being furnished with a powerful defense system.")

Major fighting raged in four Chinese provinces—Fukien, Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung. The Chinese communique said defenders operating behind the Japanese lines had recaptured the important town of Szewui, 47 miles northeast of Canton in Kwangtung province, but in Kwangsi, the fall of Paoching appeared near.

The high command yesterday admitted contact with the defenders of Paoching, key Hunan city 135 miles north of Kweilin, Kwangsi defense center, was broken off last Tuesday. However, the communique said a lone unit in the city which started a counterattack Tuesday had made contact with reinforcements the same evening in the northeastern section.

Fall of Paoching would remove a threat to the Japanese right flank in the enemy drive against Kweilin. At present the Japanese, at their nearest point, are only about 25 miles from Kweilin, Maj. Gen. Chang Tung Chuen, a new army spokesman, told a press conference.

The high command admitted still another reverse—Japanese occupation last Monday of Changning, a coveted position on their left flank 37 miles south of the enemy-held Canton-Hankow junction of Hengyang.

To the south in Kwangtung two enemy columns based on Pingham, a west river center 80 miles southeast of Liuchow in Kwangsi, attacked areas to the northwest and west, but were repulsed yesterday. Another enemy column crossed from the Kwangsi border from Kwangtung, heading for the west river, and reached a point 40 miles east of Pingnam. They joined with other forces pushing westward against Liuchow in an attempt to outflank Kweilin from the south.

The Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao appealed to Britain and the United States today to open a "second front" in China, which it said would be as important to victory in the East as it was in Europe.

JAPANESE REACH FOOCHOW SUBURBS

Chungking, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Japanese forces invading maritime Fukien province have reached the northwestern suburbs of Foochow, the Chinese High Command said tonight.

The Japanese, who have occupied the important port before, apparently expect to take it again without difficulty. The landings in Fukien were announced by Tokyo early this week and were pictured as part of an attempt to forestall American landings from the Pacific which would sever the Japanese communications with the south.

Tonight's Chinese communique sail that a lone Chinese unit isolated inside Paoching, a Hunan province town 135 miles north of the Kwangsi defense center of Kweilin, has made contact with reinforcements which counter-attacked and entered the city from the northeast. Paoching, on the right wing of the Japanese offensive against Kweilin, may be an intended jumping-off point for an enemy drive westward to cut highway communications somewhere south of Chungking.

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the Berlin radio reported the capture of Foochow by the Japanese, adding: "The area of Foochow, which is opposite Formosa, is being furnished with a powerful defense system."

In a broadcast recorded by NBC, the Tokyo radio said that the Japanese forces are less than thirteen miles east of Kweilin.

U. S. PLANES BLAST JAP SHIPPING IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Bombers Score Hits on Four Ships in Continuing Air War.

MINE LAYER DESTROYED

Raiders Attack Airdromes and Supply Depots on Celebes Isle.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Saturday, Oct. 7.—(AP) In the continuing Allied air war against Japan's shipping, planes sank or damaged four ships and spread havoc among small surface craft in the Dutch East Indies Tuesday and Wednesday.

Headquarters announced the results in today's communique.

An enemy mine layer and two cargo ships were sunk in the Celebes-Ambonia area.

Four More Ships

The bag of four ocean-going ships increased the total for October in the southwest Pacific theater to 23 sunk or damaged by planes.

Today's communique listed eight small surface craft sunk and 11 damaged.

At Celebes, the raiders attacked airdromes and supply depots and destroyed two grounded aircraft.

In the mopup drive against bypassed Japanese, 595 more have been killed and 153 captured on New Guinea and in the Solomons, headquarters reported.

Balikpapan, whose oil installations supply 15 per cent of the petroleum products of the Japanese war machine, was hit and badly damaged last Saturday by 60 bombers. The follow-up raid on Tuesday was made by 40 Liberators, Tokyo reported.

The importance which the Japanese attach to Balikpapan is apparent in the opposition to the Yanks on both raids. The first cost three Liberators and the Japanese lost seven zeros. The second attack was more costly to both sides. The Japanese lost at least 19 and perhaps 24 planes, the Yanks seven bombers.

Both raids touched off huge blasts among refineries and storage tanks, starting fires that sent clouds of smoke thousands of feet in the air.

Report Kita Raided

Domei, Japanese news agency, in a broadcast recorded by the FFC, said the American attack on Kita was met by Japanese planes and that two attacking Liberators were shot down in "a fierce air battle."

There was no American confirmation of the report.

This reported attack was the closest approach to the Japanese mainland ever made by American planes approaching from the Kuriles. Kita is 310 miles northeast of Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, last night made another report on Japanese and American casualties in the American invasion of Peleliu, Angaur and other islands in the southern Palaus.

Japanese dead, from Sept. 15 through Oct. 5 was placed at 11,043 against 1,022 Americans. Total American casualties, Marine corps and Army, were 7,408 including 6,106 wounded.

Fighting continued on Peleliu and Angaur against pocketed Japanese soldiers.

Borneo Oil Facilities Blasted Second Time

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Oct. 6 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today that a second crippling blow was dealt Japan's big source of aviation gasoline and lubricating oil at Balikpapan Tuesday by Liberator bombers, seven of which were lost in fierce sky battles with 40 Zeros.

At least 19 and perhaps 24 of the enemy planes were shot down over the Borneo base, while 40 tons of explosives touched off huge blasts among refineries and storage tanks.

The loss of seven Liberators was the largest number for a single raid yet announced by this headquarters.

Nine More Ships Hit

Three Liberators were lost while downing seven Zeros in the first mass raid on Balikpapan last Saturday.

Tokyo radio said that 30 Liberators made up the raiding party Tuesday against Balikpapan.

The communique also reported nine enemy freighters sunk or damaged during raids by Allied planes against the southern Philippines, Amboina and Ceram.

A communique last night at Pearl Harbor by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told of the bombing of a Japanese destroyer and large cargo ship near Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo.

Nimitz's communique brought casualty figures in the invasion of the Palaus up to date while maintaining the ratio of more than ten Japanese slain for every American.

From September 15, opening day of the invasion, through yesterday, the total of Japanese dead was placed at 11,043, against 1,022 Americans (771 First Division marines, 251 81st Division army troops). American casualties totaled 7,408, including 6,106 wounded (4,650 marines, 1,456 soldiers) and 280 missing (267 marines, 13 soldiers).

Borneo Defenses Sharp

Southwest Pacific Bomber Field., Oct. 6 (AP)—Japanese Zeros and gunners took the heaviest toll of Liberators of any raid in the Southwest Pacific when the "Suicide Boys" of the United States 13th Air Force smashed the great Balikpapan oil center on Borneo Tuesday.

The Japs put up a smart defense but the Liberators got through and bombed "hell out of Balikpapan," said First Lieutenant Herbert W. Woolard, Jr., of Clarksburg, W. Va., who flew his ship for seven hours on three engines.

Most Effective Raid

Maj. Gen. St. Clair Street, of the 13th Air Force, called this second raid in force on Balikpapan one of the most effective yet, "but it took every bit of our skill, courage and ingenuity to pull it off."

One direct hit destroyed a huge sulphuric acid tank sending yellow smoke billowing 8,000 feet. The Pandansari refinery, center of 15 per cent. of Japan's aviation fuel supply, and the Edeleanu refinery were hit. Bombs landed squarely on storage tanks, refinery, barracks, refraction towers and a barrel factory.

At Least 19 Bagged

Liberator gunners shot down 19 of 40 interceptors and probably six more.

The 13th's famous Suiciders accomplished this at a price of seven Liberators lost, a dozen damaged, and many returning crewmen wounded.

Zeros closed in on the Liberators ten minutes from the target and shot down the first bomber over Balikpapan. A Japanese bomber picked up the approaching Liberators and went over the target ahead of them, giving the anti-aircraft crews the exact level of the attacks.

Heaviest Flak Yet

The flak was described as the heaviest ever—thicker than Rabaul, Truk, Yap or Palau.

Despite serious damage to his plane, Lieutenant Woolard tried to cover the parachuting crew of one falling Liberator from strafing Zeros. Some of the chutes were machine gunned. Woolard also led one hopelessly crippled plane from the target and stuck with her until the pilot signaled him to go on home.

Edward S. Anderson, of Prospect Heights, Ill., and John J. Leffert, of 486 141st Street, New York, manning guns in the same Liberator, each shot down two Zeros, as First Lieutenant John E. Rodwick, of Williamsville, N. Y., took the plane over the target. It was a record for a single Liberator on one mission.

Japs Report Air Attack Deep In Kuriles

New York, Oct. 6 (AP)—Twelve American Liberators bombed Kita Island Thursday morning in the deepest reported penetration of the Kurile Islands, the Japanese Domei news agency said today.

The broadcast claimed that two attacking planes were shot down in "a fierce air battle."

Tiny Kita Island is 310 miles northeast of Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands of Japan. The closest previously announced approach to Japan proper by Aleutian-based bombers was in four attacks from mid-May to mid-June on Shimushiri, 400 miles northeast of Hokkaido.

Palau Isle Bombed

Fifty medium bombers, presumably operating from a former Japanese airfield on Peleliu, raided Babelthuap, largest of the Palau Islands, another Domei dispatch

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said.

Domei reported Premier General Kuniaki Koiso warned a Cabinet meeting that the Pacific war has "now reached a grave situation which will decide the rise or fall of imperial Japan." This has been a stock expression of Nipponese leaders for the last six months.

Aussie Suggests U. S. Pacific Bases

Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 6 (AP). Australia and Britain would be glad to see American occupation of bases in the Pacific, Sir Keith Murdock, leading Australian newspaper publisher, said today.

Murdock, chairman of the Australian-American cooperation movement, said in an address that the United States had no territorial ambitions in the Pacific islands north of Australia, but he had no doubt American military leaders would recommend establishing bases there.

He said Australia's strategic position demanded a barrier across these islands—the Japanese mandated Carolines, Marianas and Marshalls.

200 Dead Whales Litter Australian Beach

Adelaide, Australia, Oct. 6 (AP)—Two hundred whale carcasses, ranging up to 16 feet in length, littered a five-mile stretch of Primes Beach on the South Australian coast today as residents pondered the malodorous problem of their disposal.

The mammals were left stranded by receding tides.

crews for the most part—are moving into the woods now in special armed trains. The Government, trying to help the pulp and paper industry meet its demand for 60,000 seasonal workers, boosted the number of prisoners to 10,000 from last year's 2,000 to 4,000 volunteers.

Not all are volunteer this year, and some of the Germans objected. Officials are reported taking the sternest measures permitted under terms of the Geneva Conventions: confinement to barracks or diets of bread and water. As far as escapes are concerned, the Canadians aren't worried. Intense cold, trackless forests, the question of food and the ease of trailing a fugitive through snow would make recapture comparatively easy, they feel.

Rios Expected To Name New Cabinet

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Chilean Cabinet which was formed August 31, 1943, has resigned to give President Juan Antonio Rios a free hand in organizing a new government meeting the approval of all parties, the office of the Government's General Secretary announced last night.

The announcement said a new administrative or non-political Cabinet would be formed, possibly today. Rios has said several times that he hoped to avoid political quarrels and form a purely business Cabinet.

The resignations caused no excitement or nervousness in the country.

it. . . .

"It Was No Good"

"I advised Hitler to come to some agreement with Russia. . . . I told him that we had lost the initiative since June, 1942, and that a country that loses the initiative loses the war.

"I tried to play on his superstition. . . . I asked him to remember that terrible first winter. Then I mentioned the disaster at Stalingrad. But it was no good. It was no good.

"At Salzburg (a Hitler-Mussolini conference in April, 1942) I told Hitler that we would never be able to go back to Africa, that the Italian islands would certainly be invaded and that there was only one way to prevent defeat. I told him: 'You must make peace with Russia'. . . But it was no good.

Again Urged Peace In Vain

"At Feltre (in July, 1943) our meeting was not a success . . . As usual the questions I wanted to raise were not raised; those Hitler wanted to raise were discussed instead. I repeated my theory of a peace with Russia. It was no good."

Maugeri quotes the Duce as having given this opinion of Count Ciano (Mussolini's executed son-in-law), who was dismissed as Foreign Minister:

"He is really an infamous figure."

"You know all went well until 1938," Mussolini continued. "There were great works. We built the empire. I gave Albania to the crown."

"Better To Have Died"

And then, in Hamlet-like gloom, Mussolini, accordin gto Maugeri, added:

"It would have been better for me if my disease had gotten worse

Vainly Warned Hitler Of Reds, Duce Quoted

New York, Oct. 6 (AP)—A story telling how Mussolini endeavored to warn Hitler against the might of Russia, but to no avail, is told in the current issue of *Life* magazine.

The article is credited to Admiral Franco Maugeri, identified by *Life* as the head of Italian naval intelligence, and it records conversations between Mussolini and Admiral Maugeri as he escorted Mussolini to Ponza and Sardinia. Maugeri later joined the Patriots' Resistance Front in Italy, *Life* said.

"The Germans had thought they could liquidate Russia in a few months," the admiral quotes Mussolini. "They were diabolically deceived by the Russians. I myself would not have believed it if Hitler himself had not told me about

in 1937 and I had died.

"And now think! If Russia wins the war, what prestige Stalin will have! Hitler thinks of Stalin as his real rival, the only rival worthy of him."

JAPANESE PREMIER ACCUSES CABINET

The Japanese Cabinet has failed to carry out some "decisive wartime measures . . . at this moment of national crisis," Domei, the Japanese government-controlled news agency, reported today, according to the Associated Press.

The words were attributed to the Premier, Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, in a propaganda broadcast beamed to America and Asia and recorded by the FCC.

Domei said that Koiso warned his ministers at a six-hour session that they must give fullest attention to matters that stand in the way of the prosecution of the war, that he expressed the earnest hope that all Cabinet ministers and Government offices would achieve complete unity, and that he referred to many cases in which failure to convey the Cabinet decisions to administrative officials had caused hitches in the war effort. It gave no further clue to the reported lapse in "decisive wartime measures."

In another broadcast Domei indicated that Japan was beginning to withdraw officials from the Axis and occupied countries in Europe. The Secretariat of the Finance Ministry and its staff members who have hitherto been stationed in Germany, Italy and France, it said, have been reassigned to occupied China.

Jap Fan Firms Make Wings

San Francisco, Oct. 6 (AP) — A business of '300 years standing" has been abandoned on Shikoku Island in Japan.

The Tokyo radio announced yesterday fan makers have plunged into aircraft production because "their delicate technique in fan making will henceforth do much toward increased production of airplane wings."

Jap Doctors Kill Own Wounded

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Evidence that Japanese Army doctors "are under orders to kill their own patients if their capture appears imminent" is reported by Brig.-Gen. R. W. Bliss, assistant surgeon-general of the Army.

Gen. Bliss, just back from the Pacific, also told reporters that the Japanese "have bombed their own hospitals with patients in them.

NAZIS BALK AT JOBS IN PULP FORESTS

Montreal, Oct. 6 A. P.).—Some German war prisoners are refusing to work in Canada's forests, where they were sent to cut pulpwood and help the Dominion's paper industry meet a worldwide demand for newsprint and other papers. Their balking, as the annual trek to the timber reserves for the season's wood harvest begins, raises serious questions in some quarters as to the value of prisoner labor.

Something like 10,000 prisoners —former members of the Luftwaffe or of Nazi submarine

CHINESE ACCEPT DUMBARTON PLAN

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Chinese delegation at Dumbarton Oaks has accepted without change, it was learned today, the blueprint for a world security organization drawn up by Britain, Russia and the United States in the first phase of the conference. The final session is expected to be held tomorrow with the resulting document scheduled to be made public next Monday.

It was said that when American and British delegates explained to the Chinese the document worked out with the Russians they were satisfied that the principles they supported either were included or implied.

The main questions dealt with in this manner were:

1. Assurance that quick international action would be taken to eliminate any threats to world peace without time-wasting debate.

2. A sufficiently concrete definition of aggression so that there could be no last-minute backing down by the international organization if the peace is broken.

3. Provision for tying in international economic, social welfare and cultural organizations with the future world peace agency.

Still to be settled, officials say, is the question of whether a major Power accused of aggression should be permitted to participate in the security organization's vote on the matter, a point which the Russians are reported to have favored.

neys for fifteen other applicants.

With Pan American's proposed fares of thre and one-half to five cents a mile and 108-passenger planes, future American vacationists may be able to pass the major part of a two-week holiday in Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires, J. C. Roop, Pan American vice-president and treasurer, testified.

The four-engined planes, with cruising speeds of 296 miles an hour, will cover the 4,964 miles from New York to Rio, Pan American officials said, in less than twenty hours. A round-trip fare of $315 for the New York-Rio flight was proposed.

Pan American also plans to use the 108-passenger planes on flights from Miami to the Panama Canal Zone, Los Angeles to the Canal Zone and on a Pan American-Grace Airways flight from the Canal Zone to Buenos Aires.

The company listed these proposed round-trip fares: New York to Buenos Aires, $342.90; Miami to Rio de Janeiro, $300.60, and Los Angeles to Rio, $405. Mr. Roop asserted, however, that such fares would not be possible if another American-owned airline were allowed to operate in Pan American's present territory.

New York as a gateway for direct flights to Latin America was urged by Pan American in exhibits filed with the board. Pointing out that the eastern part of South America lies farther east than the east coast of this country, Pan American contended it is "wholly unnatural" for travelers from northeastern United States to begin a southeastward journey by traveling southwest to Miami.

The Florida terminal, however, Pan American said, should maintain its importance as eastern gateway to Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and the Caribbean.

The company also opposed applications by American Airlines, Braniff Airways and Chicago & Southern Airlines to fly to Mexico City through Texas gateways because, it contended, such traffic "would make Pan American dependent for its passengers on hostile connections."

Pan American is seeking these new flights:

Los Angeles to Mexico City, New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico; Charleston to Nassau and San Juan; Tampa to Havana, New Orleans to Havana and Balboa, Houston to Mexico City and Houston to Merida, Mex., and Barranquilla, Colombia. The company is also seeking a permanent certificate on the route from New Orleans to Merida, Mex., and Guatemala, which it is now serving on a temporary certificate.

New Air Links to Latin America Are Outlined at C. A. B. Hearing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Plans of Pan American Airways for "mass transportation at low rates and high speed" between the United States and Latin America in post-war years were outlined today as the air line faced cross-examination before a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing by attorneys for fifteen other applicants.

Opposing applications for service to Latin America through Miami by Eastern and National Airlines, Pan American said:

"We would be faced with the problem that our passengers would have to travel to the gateway over the very air line competing with Pan American for the haul beyond."

2 Pension Types For Vets' Kin

By James Marlow

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Government pays two kinds of pensions to survivors of servicemen and veterans.

GROUP 1—Pensions are paid for death in service in line of duty or for a veteran's death—any time after his military discharge—caused by a disability connected with his military service.

This pension goes to the widow and unmarried minor children.

Widows and children in this group are automatically considered dependent and therefore get the pension no matter how large their private income may be.

Parents, If Dependent

Parents of veterans in this group are also pensionable, if dependent, but in their case dependency must be proved.

Death pension rates in all these cases, paid monthly, are:

Widow without child, $50; widow with one child, $65 (with $13 for each additional child, although the total monthly payment to widow and children cannot exceed $100); no widow but one child, $25; no widow but two children, $38 equally divided, with $10 for each additional child; dependent mother or father, $45, or both, $25 each.

Death Of Other Cause

GROUP 2—Pensions are paid for death of a veteran—after discharge from military service—who had a service-connected disability but

died of some other cause.

The veterans' administration pays all death pensions. Its interpretation of Group 2—a veteran who had a service-connected disability but died of some other cause—is so liberal that almost any service-connected injury or disability will bring a pension to his family after his death from some cause not connected with his military service at all.

For example: Tom Smith, while in service, was shot in the hand. The hand healed, never bothered him again. Years after his discharge he was killed by a truck. There would be a pension in this case.

Limit On Income

These nonservice-connected death pensions go to widows and children only. Parents are no eligible. But this nonservice-connected death pension cannot be paid to a widow without children—or to an orphan—whose income exceeds $1,000 yearly, or to a widow with a child or children whose income exceeds $2,500 yearly.

(Thus widows and children in Group 2 get no pension if their private income exceeds a certain sum specified above. But widows and children in Group 1 get the pension no matter how much their income.)

The pension rates in Group 2 are: Widow, $35 monthly; widow with one child, $45, and $5 for each additional child; for one orphan (no widow), $18; two orphans, $27; three orphans, $36, with additional orphans $4 each.

Gratuity Pay

This is seldom mentioned but is worth remembering:

The Government will make a gift—called gratuity pay—to the survivors of any serviceman who dies while still in service from any cause not due to his own misconduct.

This payment is an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by the serviceman at the time of his death. It is not necessary that his death occur in line of duty. This is paid by the War and Navy Departments.

Connally Indorses Decentralization Plan

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—Decentralization of heavy industries in the post-war period, recommended by the McCarran committee of the Senate, was urged today by Senator Connally (D., Texas) to liberate the South and Southwest from "colonial status" in the national economy.

Strongly indorsing the post-war planning policies recommended by a special Senate group headed by Senator McCarran (D., Nev.), Connally, in a statement, said:

"Reconversion policies followed during the next several months will determine the pattern of our economy for many years to come, and it is obviously in the national interest that these policies contemplate the decentralization of industry whenever possible and the reconversion of war plants in the South and Southwest to civilian production."

Reparations In Kind Urged

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—A plan to keep German industry and labor producing after the war as they have under Hitler, but turning over excess output to the Allies as reparations, was advanced today by Senator Reed (R., Kan.).

"This would not be asking the impossible of the German people," Reed said, "only what Hitler required of them. And you would make the industrial organization of Germany available for reparations in kind, not in money."

For ten years, he said, Hitler has kept the Germans on a certain basis of hours worked per week—a required number, not an optional one. And, by means of controlled prices and rations, he said Hitler had kept the people on a fixed standard of living.

Morgenthau Plan Hit

"Why not continue that indefinitely?" he asked.

Reed classified as "silly" a program advocated by Treasury Secetary Morgenthau calling for elimination of German industrial power and conversion of the country into a pastoral land.

"Germany is the most highly industrialized country in continental Europe," he said. "She has the most skilled technicians, the ablest scientists, the most advanced chemical and metallurgical works. Europe needs the things they produce."

$7,000,000 FOR LOST LINER

WSA Will Pay President Lines for the Coolidge, Sunk in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Government will pay $7,000,000 as reimbursement for loss of the pre-war liner President Coolidge, which was sunk by a mine in the Southwest Pacific in October, 1942.

The War Shipping Administration said tonight that payment would be made to the American President Lines, Ltd., which chartered the ship to the Maritime Commission soon after Pearl Harbor. The vessel was being operated by the Navy when it was sunk.

The Coolidge was one of the largest combination freight-and-passenger vessels flying the American flag before the war. It was constructed at a cost of $3,017,690, WSA said, and had a dead weight of 17,200 tons.

CALLS LONG WAR ROOSEVELT'S AIM

Washington, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) contended today that President Roosevelt is designing a "policy of perpetual war" which postpones "the final day of reckoning with injustice, tyranny and brutality."

The Senate's Republican whip said in a statement that the administration already has begun "the deliberate, planned attack on the two-thirds treaty making rule of the Senate," and added:

"We have been told that the main purpose of the organization being considered at Dumbarton Oaks is to provide for peaceful change within an ordered and peaceful society when, as a matter of fact, we are being driven into a state of perpetual war.

"If no peace treaties are to be presented for ratification, how will Congress be able to declare an end to the present state of hostilities?

Asserting the American people "are now being herded down the road of uncritical and unprincipled appeasement both of Russia and Great Britain," he asked: "was not Gov. Dewey right when he charged the President is afraid of peace?"

LIGHT CLOTHING SEEN AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — (AP) In the postwar world you may be fighting your way through a blizzard and you may encounter a man strolling in a light-weight sweater and thin slacks.

And he may be warmer than you.

An industrial expert of the Commerce department said today: "The idea that clothing has to be thick and heavy to protect against the cold is gradually being disproved. It is known today that Winter clothing may be of the lightest kind."

Contrary to the popular belief that the function of Winter clothes is to keep the heat in and the cold out, this expert says body heat and moisture must be allowed to pass through without admitting cold.

If the moisture stays in, it condenses, "making the wearer more susceptible to illness."

The information appears in an article by Margaret E. Wambsganss in the October issue of "Domestic Commerce." She says the new ideas about Winter clothes open a wide field of possibilities for new fabrics.

She says, too, that developments in the synthetic fiber industry in war-time have been "well-nigh miraculous" and that the public will have "many pleasant surprises" after the war.

Such as clothing that:

Won't get dirty, or if it does, the spots can be wiped clean in a jiffy.

Won't wrinkle (imagine a shirt that won't need to be ironed after washing);

Won't be a tasty dish for moths;

Won't burn;

Will retain perfect pleats, even when washed.

Eric Johnston Asks Hull To Allow Trade Travel

Reply May Stress Equality for Allies in Freed Areas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, proposed today to Secretary of State Cordell Hull that American business men be permitted as rapidly as possible to go into liberated areas of Europe which are no longer combat zones.

Mr. Johnston wrote Mr. Hull conveying a resolution adopted by the Chamber directors Sept. 22, requesting action to permit American business men to get back into the European area as quickly as war conditions will permit.

Mr. Hull's reply, some advisers said, may stress the need for admitting American, British and other Allied business representatives on a basis of equal opportunity and also may note that immediate decision on when any business men may go to Europe is up to Allied military authorities. As soon as the military has given the word, State Department officials say there will be no barriers in the way of issuing passports.

Roosevelt Rap at Silver Shirts Brings Sedition Mistrial Move

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—President Roosevelt's reference to the Silver Shirts in last night's campaign speech was cited by defense attorneys in the mass sedition trial today as cause for a mistrial.

Judge Edward C. Eicher directed that written motions be filed over the week end and said he would hear them on Monday.

William Dudley Pelley, one of the twenty-six defendants accused of conspiracy to undermine morale of the armed forces, formerly was leader of the Silver Shirts.

President Roosevelt, saying the Republicans had charged that the Administration would sell out American democracy to the Communists, added in his speech: "This form of fear propaganda is not new among rabble rousers and fomenters of class hatred who seek to destroy democracy itself. It was used by Mussolini's Black Shirts and by Hitler's Brown Shirts. It has been used before in this country by the Silver Shirts and others on the lunatic fringe."

Defense Attorney Ethelbert B. Frey called Judge Eicher's attention to this passage in the President's speech and said "it seems this case is a political issue."

Mr. Frey asked that further trial of the case be postponed until after the election, but J. Austin Latimer, another defense attorney, and Lawrence Dennis, a defendant acting as his own attorney, indicated they would ask a mistrial in written motions.

Mr. Dennis prepared an argument memorandum taking the line that the jurors must have been hopelessly prejudiced by the President's remarks; that while they had been instructed not to read about the trial, they could not have been expected to anticipate the President's reference to the Silver Shirts.

"The facts are painfully simple," Mr. Dennis said in a memorandum prepared by him for the court. "By the terms of the indictment the Silver Shirts are here on trial. Only yesterday and now today we are still cross-examining a witness who testifies to the circulation of Mr. Pelley's publications. That witness called Mr. Pelley's group a movement only yesterday. A few hours later the Chief Magistrate of the nation saw fit, over a nation-wide hookup in a political campaign address, to denounce Mr. Pelley's movement.

"We challenge the right of the President or any other Federal official," Mr. Dennis added, "to use free time given him over the radio to denounce a defendant in this trial during the course of the trial. We hold that this Executive intervention is the last straw."

SENATOR DEMANDS PROBE OF OPENED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — (AP) Senator Willis (R-Ind.) said today he had sent to Secretary of War Stimson photographic copies of soldier vote envelopes censored en route to Logansport, Ind., and had demanded an investigation.

Willis added that if results of the inquiry warranted he would seek Justice department action.

The Senator also said he had received letters alleging intimidation of service men who wished to vote Republican.

(At a news conference two weeks ago, Stimson was told there had been charges that censors opened envelopes containing soldier votes in state primaries. Stimson said the War department had investigated such reports and its inquiry "has not disclosed to date a single ballot envelope opened by any censor." He said as early as Dec. 15, 1943, the Department issued specific orders for censors to leave unopened any envelope "plainly marked as ballot material.")

Willis said the photographs of censored ballot envelopes were sent him by Robert D. Schmidt, Cass County, Ind., clerk, who reported his office had received ten ballots that were opened by censors and three others that were tampered with.

"The envelopes were inspected although they had been clearly marked 'war ballot'," Willis said.

The Senator made public a letter he said was from a woman in Toledo, Ohio, who wrote that a soldier in the South Pacific had written her that he had "torn up his ballot because he wouldn't vote for Roosevelt and dared not vote for Dewey."

Another letter which Willis said was from a woman in Ottumwa, Iowa, quoted a Naval officer as saying that when he sought a ballot application, his superior officer asked how he expected to vote.

The letter continued:

"When he said, 'Republican,' he was treated to a regular harangue by the officer, who accused him of voting 'against his Commander in Chief' and all sorts of ugly remarks.

"The Navy man waited and waited for the ballot. He said there is the same red tape for every man who wants a Republican ballot, but for those who say they are voting the Democratic ticket, there is no red tape."

WHITE HOUSE SAYS FDR ERRED ON FREE MAILING CHARGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—(AP) Republicans and Democrats in Congress launched into fresh argument today over who is doing the most free mailing, after the White House announced that President Roosevelt has erred in stating that Republicans had 3,000,000 copies of a speech printed at government expense.

Rep. Taber (R-N.Y.), listed by Chairman Anderson (D-N.M.) of the House Campaign Expenditures committee as having franked (mailed free) 310,000 of the 3,000,000 copies of the speech, declared "the number of speeches sent out under frank by the Democrats exceeds the number sent out by the Republicans 3 to 1."

Anderson promptly challenged Taber to present figures showing any Democrat had mailed at government expense "anything like 3,000,000 copies of one speech—or even 1,000,000 copies."

The speech in question, by Rep. Busbey (R-Ill.), referred to "The Red Spectre of Communism Stalking Our Country."

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Mr. Roosevelt mentioned it in his radio address last night and went on to say that 13 Republicans "had more than three million copies printed free by the government printing office — requiring more than 18 tons of scarce paper —and sent them through the mails all over the country at the taxpayers' expense."

The text of his speech distributed in advance to the press did not include the word "free" and today the White House issued a statement saying the President interpolated it inadvertently and in error.

"This was an inadvertence because the actual paper and the printing were paid for by someone, but the mailing of more than 3,000,000 documents was free, under the franks of the 13 Republican members of Congress, "the White House statement said. "The cost of mailing far exceeded the cost of printing."

Anderson, discussing the mailing of this speech, said in a statement last Tuesday that the printing costs were paid by Emil Hurja of Pathfinder magazine, M. W. Pickering, clerk to Republican House members, and a "Miss Steffan" who was not further identified.

Before the White House statement was issued, Rep. Reed (R-N.Y.), listed by the Campaign Expenditures committee as franking 300,000 copies of the Busbey speech, made this comment on Mr. Roosevelt's radio references to it:

"Candidate Roosevelt with his usual sophistry and disregard for the facts when they hamper him tried last night to divert national attention from his own indefensible waste of billions in taxpayers' money to an item involving 19.5 tons of paper."

REPORT IS ISSUED ON STATLER BRAWL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(AP) The Senate Campaign expenditures investigating committee received from the Navy today a copy of the report made by shore patrolmen who were called when fisticuffs developed at the Statler hotel after President Roosevelt addressed the A.F.L. Teamsters union there Sept. 23.

Robert Murphy, investigator of the committee, said the report did not identify the persons who engaged in a fight with two young Navy officers, Lt. Cmdr. James H. Suddeth, 33, and Lt. Randolph Dick-

ins, Jr., 25.

Murphy said he wanted to talk with Daniel Tobin, Teamsters union head, but that Tobin was out of town today. Tobin has told reporters he knows nothing about the fight which the Navy officers reported developed when they objected to being questioned by a group of men as to whether they intended to vote for the commander-in-chief.

In Seattle, Dave Beck, vice president of the Teamsters union, said in an interview today that the whole affair was "a lot of hooey." He was at the Statler, Beck said, and saw no fight and heard of none until he got back to Seattle and read of it.

Murphy said the Senate committee would not make any report on the affair before Monday at the earliest. Chairman Green (D-RI) is out of town and is not expected back until then.

Rep. Bolton Praises Army Hospital Setup

New York, Oct. 6 (AP)—Rep. Frances P. Bolton, of the Twenty-second Ohio district, who said she probably was the first civilian woman to enter Paris after its liberation, arrived by clipper after two months in England and France studying army hospitalization.

"I have seen every kind of American army hospital and some British and Canadian," she said. "I went over to see the hospital setup. It was severely tested when General Patton was moving forward so fast and marvelous work was done."

Sorry, Said Stilwell, But I've Been Busy

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Joan Herald, 12, waited two years for a letter from Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell. When the reply came from China he apologized for the delay.

He said he had been busy.

DEWEY WILL TALK TO NATION TONIGHT

G.O.P. Nominee to Discuss Roosevelt's Repudiation of Communists.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6. — (AP) A few hours after President Roosevelt's disavowal of Communist support, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey asserted today the President "would like softly to deny the means by which he seeks election" and that "I shall be compelled to discuss it quite openly tomorrow night" at Charleston, W. Va.

Although the Republican presidential candidate did not say specifically that he referred to the President's statement last night that he does "not welcome the support of any person or group committed to Communism or Fascism," Paul Lockwood, Dewey's secretary, said such was the Governor's intent.

In a formal statement issued before he left Albany for New York city with Mrs. Dewey to visit the bier of Alfred E. Smith at St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Republican presidential nominee said:

"Mr. Roosevelt asked the American people not to look now because somebody is following him. Since he would like softly to deny the means by which he seeks election to 16 straight years in the White House, I shall be compelled to discuss it quite openly tomorrow night in Charleston on the radio."

Dewey's pledge to discuss his statement in his Charleston speech, his second major address of the week, was preceded by critical comment on Mr. Roosevelt's declaration by Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, G.O.P. vice-presidential nominee, and Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman.

Bricker Hits F.D.R. Statement

At Milwaukee, Bricker reiterated his charge that the Democratic party had been "sold out" to "the Hillmans, the Browders and the radical elements in this country."

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C.I.O. Political Action committee, and Earl Browder, Communist leader, are supporting a fourth term.

In Columbus, Ohio, Brownell said he hoped the President would "clarify his statement," adding:

"Action speaks louder than words. American citizens feel that the Communistic influences are centered in the activities of Sidney Hillman and the Political Action committee. I hope the President will let us know if he repudiates the support of the Communistic-controlled P.A.C."

Hits at New Deal

Before leaving Albany, Dewey also declared in a statement that the Roosevelt administration had exhibited a "deplorable" trend toward "a completely regulated adjustment" of postwar business.

Appointing an advisory committee on technical industrial development for New York, the Republican nominee said that while the state's businessmen recognized the attainment of full postwar employment "depends to a large extent upon the reconversion program that may evolve in Washington, they are nevertheless ready to take the initiative in plans of their own for peacetime expansion."

Following the visit to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dewey planned to leave for Charleston, where he will speak at 9:45 p. m. (EWT) tomorrow. Tentative arrangements have been made for a rear-platform appearance at Hinton, W. Va., about 9:20 a. m. Saturday.

EXPLOSIONS STIR CROWD AT REVUE

Firecrackers Believed Fired During 'Victory Bandwagon' Show in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 6—(AP) Several sharp explosions, as of large firecrackers, caused a flurry of excitement at Symphony Hall tonight during the intermission of the sell-out premiere of the controversial musical revue, "F.D.R. Victory Bandwagon."

The first act was ended; Earl Browder, American Communist leader, had just finished a speech to the audience.

There were eight or ten sharp explosions from the lobby, just outside the auditorium of the hall.

Several persons ran for the door. Police swung down the aisles and into the corridor.

There was no panic, however, and order was quickly restored.

Police Sergeant Frank Mullen expressed the opinion that firecrackers were hurled in a door abreast of the stage by someone who fled immediately.

He added that "some of my men found what seem to be the remains of exploded firecrackers."

As the explosions started, almost the entire audience stood.

Several men yelled "Sit down. Sit down."

Ann Burlak, who was speaking from the stage at the time, remained calm and exhorted the audience to be calm.

Browder Won't Discuss Speech By Roosevelt

Boston, Oct. 6 (AP)—Earl Browder, American Communist leader, declined comment tonight on President Roosevelt's statement that he neither sought nor welcomed the support of Communists or Fascists in the political campaign.

Browder, here to speak before a sellout symphony Hall audience for the controversial musical revue "F. D. R. Victory Bandwagon," added that his prepared remarks included no reference to Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that Communist help was not welcomed.

"I prepared my talk for tonight yesterday before the President spoke," said Browder.

Earlier, Miss Anne Burlak, president of the Communist Political Association of Massachusetts, said that Mr. Roosevelt's disclaimer would make no difference to members of her organization.

She had said it was her belief that Browder would also take a similar view.

WIDOW OF YANK LEAVES FAMILY TO GO TO FRANCE

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 6—(AP) The widow of an Army private quietly left her family, her job and her two-year-old baby daughter to start for France, where her husband died in action on June 9.

Rose Ann Webb disappeared yesterday and today her family received a postcard, mailed in Boston.

On the back of the card was written:

"Dear family:

"I don't know how to say it, but I'm going to try to get to France or die trying.

"I dreamed of Willie (Private William Webb of Valdosta, Ga.) last night. He was calling for me.

"I'm not happy here. Will turn over all the insurance to the baby. Take care of her.

"Love,

"Rose."

Webb, who died three days after the first Allied landings, had won the Silver Star for gallantry during the fighting in North Africa and Sicily.

The couple was married three years ago when he was stationed at Fort Devens.

As police of several cities began a check of hotels, bus lines, and railroad terminals, little Corrine, Mrs. Webb's two-year-old daughter, cuddled her doll in their Lawrence home, unaware of her mother's flight.

Brownell Says Honesty Is Big Campaign Issue

Asserts New Deal Exalts 'Most Blatant Exponents of Political Corruption'

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP).—Herbert Brownell jr., Republican national chairman, declared tonight the "New Deal has exalted to a place of national influence the nation's most blatant exponents of political corruption and political degeneracy."

"The campaign of Governor Dewey and Governor Bricker—their truth-telling campaign—is more than an effort to put a Republican in the White House," he said. "It is an effort to put honesty in the White House."

Mr. Brownell spoke before the fall meeting of the Ohio Federation of Republican Women's Organizations in his first major address since becoming chairman of his party.

"We want honesty and integrity in our government," Mr. Brownell said. "There always have been corrupt forces in America. But decency has always been in the ascendency. There has always been dishonesty. But we have never condoned it. We have grown great, as a nation and as a people, because we have preferred openness to secrecy, forthrightness to devious dealings and straight from the-shoulder-honesty to deception.

"In these latter New Deal days a new doctrine has been preached new practices have been followed.

By the New Deal doctrine, the end justifies the means; below-board dealings are preferred to above-board dealings—and now, as the final affront to our consciences, the New Deal in this campaign has exalted to a place of national influence the nation's most blatant exponents of political corruption and political degeneracy."

Declaring that co-operation by Americans had made America what it is, Mr. Brownell added: "We have always been a united people until—in these latter New Deal days, we have had preached to us and practiced before our very eyes the old and dangerous doctrine of 'divide and rule.' Group has been set against group, and class against class—all in order to advance the New Deal's power regardless of the people's well-being.

"The campaign of Governor Dewey and Governor Bricker . . . is a campaign to unite America again."

Connally Demands Navy Bases

Durham, N. C., Oct. 6 (AP)—Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, tonight coupled a plea for United States participation in an international peace organization with a demand for air and naval bases in two oceans and the maintenance of the world's most powerful navy.

This nation, he declared, has been dragged into a second world war because after the first "we failed to create and adhere to effective peace machinery to crush international banditry."

"We must not fail again," he continued in an address at Duke University.

"The United States cannot, however, neglect its own security," he said. "We must secure naval and aviation bases in the Pacific Islands which we have conquered should be ours for such purposes. Bases in the Atlantic must be acquired and maintained to protect the mainland and the Panama Canal."

Tells Of Oaks Plan

To prevent Germany and Japan from preparing for another war, Connally said, they must be occupied by Allied forces, disarmed and rendered incapable of producing war materials, while their navies "must be rendered impotent."

"For our part," he continued, "we must maintain the most powerful navy on the globe. We now have such a navy."

The Texan told of the plan being drafted at Dumbarton Oaks for an assembly of nations with an executive and administrative council on which the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China would be permanently represented.

To Prevent War

The plan contemplates, he said, the use of military and naval power "to suppress international criminals and outlaws." Participation in the organization would not impair United States sovereignty, he said, since American forces could not be used without the consent of this country's representatives on the council.

The use of force to suppress aggression, he added, "is not an act of war," but "an act to prevent war."

'Fighting Father' Asks More

CAMP LE JEUNE, N. C., Oct. 6 (AP).—Major Fred D. Conderman, forty-nine years old, headed again today for the Pacific battlefront, where his exploits with the 1st Marine Division won him the National Fathers' Day Committee designation as "the fighting father of 1944." Major Conderman, determined to avenge the death of his aviator son, Lieutenant Robert J. Conderman, in the initial Japanese assault on Wake Island, managed to get into the Marine Corps as a mail officer after repeatedly being turned down by all branches of the service. On Guadalcanal he killed many Japanese.

'New Brawl' Is Held Barrier To Peace

Chicago, Oct. 6 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican nominee for President, declared today that "the planned economy of the New Deal is an insurmountable barrier to durable world peace."

"Really and truly to support international peace—Mr. Roosevelt would be compelled to reverse 11 years of managed economy," Landon said. "Despite all the tumult and shouting by the New Dealers designed to distract attention from the record, there can be no world economic collaboration under the New Deal."

In an address before the Executives' Club, Landon said the "New Deal has become the new brawl" and that to achieve an orderly administration the voters next month must elect Thomas E. Dewey.

Theories Meet Head-On

At the ballot box, he added, two theories of government will meet head-on, one being the "New Deal theory of planned economy—of restraint and scarcity—of state capitalism," while the other "would overhaul the whole machinery of our Government so as to promote everywhere American production and world commerce."

He described the nation's war production as incomparable, and said it was made possible "only by that willing cooperation of the traditional American economic system, which the Roosevelt Administration "for the first nine years had done so much to injure."

Robert Taylor Reports For Duty With Navy

Chicago, Oct. 6 (AP)—Lieut. (j.g.) Robert Taylor, the former movie actor, reported for duty today at the naval air station in suburban Glenview.

The public relations office announced he would serve as a flight instructor and an aircraft operations officer, and also would handle motion-picture films dealing with primary aviation training. He has been in the service since February 4, 1943.

BRICKER ASSAILS SECRECY IN PACTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6 — (AP) Gov. John W. Bricker, assailing "government by secrecy," declared tonight that "no one knows" how deeply the President of the United States has involved us in secret agreements."

The national administration, said the Republican candidate for Vice President, does not believe the American people "are able to govern themselves."

"For 12 years," he added in a speech in Municipal Auditorium, "we have been governed by secrecy, subterfuge and wilful withholding of information. Our freedom is threatened by the insidious propaganda of the administration at Washington."

While conceding the right of government to withhold information involving military security, Bricker remarked "there is reason for alarm when government officials secretly formulate international policy."

"No one knows," he continued, 'how deeply the President of the United States has involved us in secret agreements secretly negotiated. For the most part, Casablanca, Cairo, Teheran and Quebec are only names on the map. What happened at those conferences in terms of international commitments remains for the future to reveal. Neither our people nor their elected representatives were permitted to consider and decide their future obligations."

"That's the kind of stuff that splits the country and makes it harder for labor and industry to work together," Beck asserted last night.

No Political Figures Involved

"None of the principals in either the Republican or the Democratic party were involved. Neither was Tobin (Daniel J. Tobin), international teamsters' president) and neither was Beck."

"If there was a fight, as the naval officers have testified, let it be investigated as any other such affair would be in an orderly manner. Such individual affairs have no significance and nothing to do with the election."

"Sure, I was there (in the Statler lobby after the President's address September 23)," he added. "So were 16 others from this building. None of us even knew there was a fight until we were back in Seattle and read it in the papers.

Says No Newsmen Knew It

"By actual count, there were 76 newspaper and radio reporters in the banquet room, men supposedly who have reached the peak of their profession. They walked out of the hall, through the mezzanine floor and through the lobby. It's the only way they could get out. Not a one of them saw the fight. It wasn't dug up until ten days later.

"I don't say there wasn't one. But I didn't see it, my friends didn't see it and 76 of the best reporters in the country, all right on the spot, didn't see it. I bet it was some fight."

The two naval officers involved testified they were manhandled by Teamsters' Union members immediately after the President's address when they refused to answer questions on how they would vote. The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee has begun an investigation of the fight.

STRIKES SPREAD IN MOVIE STUDIOS

ed yesterday may burgeon into a full-bloomed strike.

"We're not mad at anybody and are ready for any conciliation efforts," said President Herbert Sorrell of the Conference of Studio Unions, adding, however, that the decorators and set designers are meeting tonight and may take a strike vote.

Set decorators at Columbia Pictures Corp., and two affiliated studios remained off the job this morning, and the painters and machinists went out shortly afterward. Sorrell said that he expected a similar walkout in at least one more major studio tomorrow.

The trouble started Tuesday when about 200 set decorators, painters and machinists went out at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio. Sorrell estimated that between 50 and 100 more were involved today in the walkout at Columbia studio and its affiliates.

The machinists are following the decorators and painters out, he explained, "because they always cooperate closely" with the other groups.

A meeting of the Painters union has been called for Sunday, and Sorrell said in this case, too, he expected a strike vote will be taken.

Meantime, Commissioner Earl Ruddy of the U. S. Conciliation service was on the ground and was reportedly attempting to bring together the parties to the dispute.

'Battle Of Statler' Dispute Just 'Hooey', Beck Says

Seattle, Oct. 6 (AP)—Dave Beck, international vice-president of the Teamster's Union, says the prominence being given to the so-called "Battle of the Statler Hotel" in connection with the election campaigns of President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is "a lot of hooey."

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 6 — (AP) Indications pointed tonight to a walkout of set designers, painters and machinists from one or more additional motion picture studios tomorrow, and a union representative said that "unless somebody does something pretty quick" the jurisdictional dispute which start-

Weight-Carrying Race 'Around Java' Reported

San Francisco, Oct. 6 (AP)—Three ten-man teams of porters are going to run a weight-carrying relay race "around Java" to promote the "task of training and transporting vital products by human energy," the Japanese-controlled Batavia radio announced today.

Each runner will carry a load of 75 to 100 kilograms (168 to 224 pounds) of agricultural produce and is expected to "run ten kilometers (6.2 miles) a day," said the broadcast, recorded by the FCC.

"The event is symbolic of the Indonesian determination to exert every ounce of energy to realize the promised independence," the announcer said.

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TOP AYE) X X X WAS RAGING.
GERMAN FIGHTER PILOTS OVER BERLIN TORE INTO ONE GROUP OF FORTRESSES
AND DOWNED SEVERAL, RETURNING AIRMEN SAID. ELSEWHERE LITTLE
INTERCEPTION WAS REPORTED.
"THERE WERE 80 TO 100 FIGHTERS UP THERE WAITING FOR US," DECLARED
SGT.JERRQ WEINSTEIN, 580 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, BRONX, NEW YORK.
"WHEN THEY JUMPED US I SAW TWO P-51'S GO RIGHT INTO THAT HUGE SWARM
AND THEN THERE WERE PLANES ALL OVER THE SKY.
"IT SEEMED TO ME THEY CLEANED OUT THE GROUP BEHIND US. THERE WERE
SEVERAL QUICK FLASHES AND THEN SEVERAL LESS FORTS. THE GERMANS WERE
FAST AND EAGER TODAY. IT WAS HARD TO MAKE THEM TURN AND THEY KNOCKED
DOWN ALL THE STRAGGLERS I SAW."
LT.HENRY I.JONES, VALENTINE, NEB., PILOT, SAID HIS CREWMEN DESCRIBED
IT AS "THE WORST ATTACK THEY HAD EVER SEEN. THE LUFTWAFFE IS NOT
DEAD."
THERE WAS PLENTY OF FLAK IN THE BERLIN SKY. SEVERAL PLANES WERE
CRIPPLED AND ONE CAME HOME ON TWO ENGINES.

SGT.DONALD J.SCOTT, 1605 FIRST AVE., COURTLAND, KAS., SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT THE NO. 1 ENGINE WHEN HIS BOMBER STARTED THE RUN AND GOT NO. 2 JUST AFTER "BOMBS AWAY".

ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS AT HAMBURG WERE RED HOT TODAY, BUT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WASN'T, COL.LORIN JOHNSON, PAYSON, UTAH, SAID. HE REPORTED ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE SEEN IN THE DISTANCE "BUT NONE CAME IN TO ATTACK US."

MQ111OPEW

LONDON, OCT. 6--(AP)---THREE AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS SHOT DOWN TWO NAZI PLANES APIECE TODAY WHEN THE LUFTWAFFE CAME UP OVER BERLIN TO MEET MUSTANGS AND THUNDERBOLTS ESCORTING EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBERS.

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THE DOUBLE KILLS WERE MADE BY CAPT. JOHN B. ENGLAND, 600 LAURANT AVE., CARRUTHERSVILLE, MO., LT. THOMAS W. MARTINEK, ROUTE 1, BOX 3232, CHICAGO, ILL., AND CAPT. CHARLES W. LAMER, HAYS. KAS.

APL EUNSONS 12351 EUD 737PEW

ADD LONDON - (TJAMESON) XX RETURN

ABOUT 750 LONG RANGE MUSTANG AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS ESCORTED THE BOMBERS ON THIS, ONE OF THE GREATEST MASS AIR BLOWS OF THE WAR. SOME PLANES FLEW 1,400 MILES ROUND TRIPS.

BESIDES THE AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT IN BERLIN, THE FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS BOMBED A TANK ASSEMBLY PLANT, A MILITARY DEPOT AND AN ORDNANCE DEPOT.

OTHER OBJECTIVES WERE:

THE RHENANIA AND EBANE OIL REFINERIES AT HARBURG, SIX MILES SOUTH OF HAMBURG.

AN AIRCRAFT ENGINE PLANT AND ORDNANCE STATION AT THE PORT OF HAMBURG.

AIRDROMES AT STARGARD, NEUBRANDENBURG AND WENSENDORF, ALL NEAR HAMBURG.

OCT 7

WEATHER WAS GOOD ENOUGH FOR VISUAL BOMBING AND FIRST REPORTS SAID RESULTS WERE "GENERALLY EXCELLENT." #

ADD LONDON - (HENGHER) XX ZA-ZECAR

MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS, IN A TWO-DAY-OLD COMMUNIQUE, SAID HIS TROOPS WERE BATTLING IN THE PETROVAC AREA, 54 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE, CUTTING GERMAN ESCAPE ROUTES INTO THE CAPITAL IN ADVANCE OF RED ARMY TROOPS FIGHTING SOUTH OF THE DANUBE, AND ALSO WERE STRIKING ALONG THE VALJEVO-BELGRADE RAILWAY TOWARD OBRENOVAC, ONLY 16 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL.

A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID THE PARTISANS WERE LOCKED IN A FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH THE GERMANS 37 MILES SOUTH OF BELGRADE AT THE VILLAGE OF TOPOLA, HOME OF KARAGEORGE--"BLACK GEORGE"--WHO BEAT THE TURKS A CENTURY AGO AND FOUNDED THE ROYAL DYNASTY FROM WHICH KING PETER IS DESCENDED.

OFF WESTERN ESTONIA, MARSHAL LEONID A.GOVOROV'S LENINGRAD ARMY UNITS INVADING THE 1,000-SQUARE-MILE ISLAND OF SAARE (OSEL), DOMINATING THE MOUTH OF THE GULF OF RIGA, HAVE CAPTURED A BRIDGE-HEAD 25 MILES LONG AND 15 1/2 MILES DEEP, THE BULLETIN ANNOUNCED.

IN WESTERN LITHUANIA COL.GEN. IVAN C.BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY MEANWHILE HAD SMASHED SEVERAL MILES THROUGH GERMAN LINES IN A BIG PINCERS MOVEMENT AGAINST GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA, BERLIN SAID, USING UPWARDS OF 120,000 TROOPS AND HUNDREDS OF TANKS.

THE NORTHERN ARM OF THE PINCERS WAS MOVING NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST FROM SIAULIAI, WITH THE DOUBLE AIM OF SEALING OFF GERMAN TROOPS HOLDING THE RIGA CORRIDOR EXTENDING THROUGH WESTERN LATVIA TO EAST PRUSSIA, AND OVERWHELMING NAZI GARRISONS GUARDING EAST PRUSSIA'S UPPER FRONTIER.

THE SOUTHERN ARM OF THE RED ARMY WAS STRIKING IN NORTHERN POLAND BEYOND THE NAREW RIVER, BERLIN SAID. THE GERMANS CALLED ATTENTION TO A RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEAD WHICH THEY SAID HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NAREW AT ROZAN, 45 MILES NORTH OF RUINED WARSAW. FARTHER NORTH THE RUSSIANS ALONG THE NAREW WERE ONLY 15 MILES SOUTH OF EAST PRUSSIA'S LOWER BORDER.

BERLIN ALSO TOLD OF HEAVY NAZI DEFENSIVE BATTLES AT SEROCK,

ONLY 16 MILES NORTH OF WARSAW AT THE JUNCTURE OF THE BUG AND NAREW RIVERS. A RUSSIAN CROSSING IN FORCE ANYWHERE ALONG THE NAREW RIVER WOULD OUTFLANK IMPERILLED EAST PRUSSIA, WHOSE BORDERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN REACHED ON THE EAST BY GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S THIRD WHITE RUSSIAN ARMIES.

DAFA603PEW

LONDON OCT 6-(AP)-THE INFLUENTIAL BRITISH WEEKLY, "ECONOMIST," WARNED TODAY THAT EVEN A PARTIAL DISMEMBERMENT OF A DEFEATED GERMANY WOULD DISRUPT ITS ECONOMY AND PERIL POSTWAR PEACE.

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OBSERVING THAT PRECISE INDICATIONS OF ALLIED PLANS STILL WERE OBSCURE, THE USUALLY WELL-INFORMED JOURNAL SAID THE PROBABILITIES WERE FOR A NEW EASTERN BORDER FOLLOWING THE NEISSE-ODER LINE FROM ZITTAU TO STETTIN, AND A WESTERN FRONTIER ON THE RHINE. IN ADDITION, IT SAID, "THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE RHINE-RUHR INDUSTRIAL AREA WHOSE MAJOR PART IS EAST OF THE RHINE WILL BE FORMED INTO A LARGE INDUSTRIAL BRIDGEHEAD UNDER ALLIED OR INTERNATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY."

SUCH ACTION, THE "ECONOMIST" PREDICTED, WOULD LEAVE GERMANY WITH SOME THREE PER CENT OF ITS PREWAR COAL, 6.6 PER CENT OF ITS PREWAR PIGIRON, AND 16 PER CENT OF PREWAR STEEL CAPACITY. HYDRAULIC ELECTRIC POWER WOULD BE CUT 33 PER CENT, AND ANOTHER 36 PER CENT OF ITS POWER WOULD DEPEND ON GETTING ENOUGH COAL TO RUN STEAM-DRIVEN DYNAMOS.

KK152AEW

LONDON, OCT. 6-(AP)-A TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION IN THE DIRECTION OF DUNKERQUE LIT UP THE STRAIT OF DOVER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL TONIGHT.

THE EXPLOSION APPARENTLY WAS EITHER A BIG AMMUNITION DUMP OR GERMAN DEMOLITION WORK.

FA1225AEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT. 6-(AP)-THE WESTERN FRONT LINE CHANGES, AS INDICATED BY TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS:

ALONG LEOPOLD CANAL FROM ZEEBRUGGE WESTWARD WITH A SMALL PENETRATION NORTH OF THE CANAL SOUTH OF THE DUTCH TOWN OF AARDENBURG.

BEGIN AT SANTVLIET, 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF ANTWERP AND SWING EAST AND SLIGHTLY NORTH TO ALPHEN, THENCE AROUND TILBURG AND 'S HERTOGEN-BOSCH IN A WIDE ARC TO THE WAAL RHINE EAST OF WAMEL, THEN EAST TO NIJMEGEN, NORTH TO ELST AND WEST TO OPHEUSDEN.

NO CHANGE FROM THERE TO UBACH, WHERE INSERT SPEARS TO GIELENKIRCHEN, EAST FROM BEGGENDORF, EAST OF HERBACH AND SOUTH TO MERKSTEIN AND KERKRADE.

NEW SPEAR IN HURTGEN FOREST BETWEEN GRESSENICH AND HURTGEN AND SPEAR SOUTHEAST FROM ANGLEMONT, BELOW BACCARAT. NO OTHER CHANGES.

EJ1214AEW

PARIS-FIRST ADD MARSHALL XXX SPECIAL TREATMENT

THE PLANE WHICH CARRIED MARSHALL AND BYRNES HAS BEEN ALL OVER THE PACIFIC THEATER, IN ALASKA AND TWICE BEFORE IN EUROPE. AMONG ITS PASSENGERS HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON AND MRS. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WIFE OF THE CHINESE PRESIDENT WHO WAS TRANSPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM BRAZIL THREE WEEKS AGO. UNOFFICIALLY, THE CREW CALLS THE SHIP "THE SACRED COW" ALTHOUGH NO NAME IS PERMITTED ON ITS FUSELAGE AS ON MOST OTHER U.S. CRAFT. IT IS DECORATED WITH THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

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MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDE CAPT. E.F. SMITH, CLEARWATER, CALIF., CO-PILOT; MAJOR T.J. BASELLI, NEW YORK, NAVIGATOR; SGT F.J. WILLARD, PHILADELPHIA, CREW CHIEF; SGT. F.A. WINSLOW, BREWER, MAINE, ASSISTANT CREW CHIEF; SGT. C.A. HORTON, GRAVETTE, ARK., RADIOMAN; AND BERT T.A. FOLEY, NEW YORK, STEWARD.

THEY HAVE BEEN A TEAM WITH COL. MYERS FOR TWO YEARS.

JE1223PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

FIRST U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT 6-(AP)-THE BATTLE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE SPREAD TO SOUTH OF AACHEN TODAY AS DOUGHBOYS LAUNCHED A NEW ATTACK THROUGH HURTGEN FOREST AND AMERICAN TANKS REACHED THE EDGE OF GEILENKIRCHEN NEAR THE UBACH BREACH TO THE NORTH.

GEILENKIRCHEN IS THREE MILES NORTH OF UBACH AND FOUR MILES INSIDE GERMANY.

TH NEW DRIVE SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN CARRIED TO WITHIN SIX MILES OF DUREN.

THE NEW ATTACK WAS SUPPORTED BY HUNDREDS OF FIGHTER BOMBERS WHILE LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY ARTILLERY LAID DOWN A BARRAGE ON THE HURTGEN FOREST.

THEN AT 11:30 THE DOUGHBOYS JUMPED OFF IN THE "BATTLE OF THE FOREST."

NORTH OF AACHEN, FIGHTING RAGED ABOUT THE BREACH IN THE SIEGFRIED DEFENSES AND ONE OFFICER DESCRIBED THE BATTLE AS "EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD" BELOW ROME.

AMERICAN TROOPS WHO ENTERED BEGGENDORF YESTERDAY HAD TO PULL BACK TODAY FROM THAT TOWN EAST OF UBACH UNDER HEAVY ENEMY PRESSURE.

THE NEW ATTACK WAS TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN AND IN ITS FIRST STAGE THE AMERICAN INFANTRY ADVANCED MORE THAN HALF A MILE DEEPER INTO GERMANY.

SKIES WERE CLOUDLESS AND THIS ALLOWED FIGHTER BOMBERS BY THE HUNDREDS NOT ONLY TO BOMBARD THE HURTGEN FOREST BUT TO BATTER AT THE SECOND BELT OF SIEGFRIED LINE STRONGPOINTS.

THE INFANTRY HAS A WEIRD AND DANGEROUS TASK OF FINDING THE ENEMY WELL HIDDEN IN CAMOUFLAGED CONCRETE AND STEEL POSTS IN THE TWILIGHT OF THE EVERGREEN FOREST, SO DENSE THAT SUN NEVER PIERCES ITS NEEDLE-STREWN FLOOR.

"THESE WOODS REMIND ME OF THE OLD DAYS BACK HOME WHEN DANIEL BOONE WAS RUNNING AROUND LOOSE," SAID LT. FRANCIS J. NUGENT, 25 KENSIGNTON AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J. "WE COULD USE A HUNDRED SCOUTS JUST LIKE HIM."

NUGENT SAID FORWARD ELEMENTS QUICKLY RAN INTO STRONG ENEMY MORTAR FIRE.

"IT WAS QUIET FOR THE FIRST 15 MINUTES AND THEN ALL HELL BROKE LOOSE." SAID MAJ. JACK A. HOUSTON, COMPTON, CALIF., "THEY BEGAN THROWING TERRIFIC ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS FIRE AT US. IT WAS SO DARK YOU COULDN'T SEE MORE THAN 50 YARDS IN ANY DIRECTION."

HOUSTON SAID THAT INFANTRY WAS HELPED A LITTLE BY THE FACT THAT UNDERBRUSH HAD OVERGROWN FIRING LANES WHICH THE NAZIS HAD CUT IN THE FOREST AROUND PILLBOXES AND BUNKERS.

"MOST OF THEIR TROOPS HATE TO FIGHT IN THOSE PILLBOXES BECAUSE THEY FEEL THEY ARE DEATH TRAPS WHEN WE GET INTO POSITION TO ASSAULT THEM," HE SAID. "THEY PREFER TO FIRE FROM FOXHOLE DEFENSES BETWEEN THE PILLBOXES AND GO INSIDE THE PILLBOXES ONLY DURING THE HEAVIEST BOMBING AND SHELLING. IT TAKES BIG SHELLS TO BREAK OPEN SOME OF THOSE BUNKERS."

THE ADVANCING INFANTRY DROVE FORWARD THROUGH BLAZING FOREST AMBUSHES TOWARD THE MAIN RAOD LINKING HURDEN AND ROLLES-BROICH.

"THEY GAINED ONE KILOMETER IN THE FIRST 90 MINUTES, WHICH IS VERY GOOD CONSIDERING THE TERRAIN THEY ARE WORKING THROUGH," SAID LT. COL. FREDERICK C. FEIL, PHILADELPHIA. "WE HAVE BEEN IN THE FOREST BELT OF SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES FOR THE LAST TWO WEEKS--AND NOW WE ARE ON OUR WAY THROUGH THE SECOND ZONE OF DEFENSE."

THE ATTACK WAS NEAR THE LAREST BODY OF IMPOUNDED WATER IN GERMANY, THE TWISTING, SNAKE-LIKE RESERVOIR BELOW THW TOWN OF SCHMIDT. THE RESERVOIR SUPPLIES POWER FOR AACHEN AND THE RUHR DISTRICT. THE WATER IS IMPOUNDED BY A SERIES OF THREE DAMS, ONE OF WHICH IS 300 FEET THICK AT ITS BASE AND 50 AT ITS TOP. THE DAM IS MADE OF EARTH WITH A CONCRETE CORE. HIGH RANKING OFFICERS SAID HOWEVER, THAT NO MILITARY PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED SHOULD EITHER THE AMERICANS OR GERMANS BREAK THE RESERVOIR.

FIGHTING AS BLOODY AND FIERCE AS ANY IN THE ENTIRE INVASION BLAZED AROUND THE DOUGHBOY'S WEDGE IN THE MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE AS THE GERMANS THREW THEIR FIRST SIZEABLE COUNTERATTACK, SUPPORTED BY ARMOR, AGAINST THE AMERICANS IN AN EFFORT TO SEAL OFF THE PENETRATION

THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO POUR HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE UPON UBACH, AND JUST TO THE EAST OF UBACH THE "BATTLE OF THE BARRACKS" WAS DEVELOPING INTO A STIFF BATTLE.

"IF THE ENEMY CAN SCRAPE UP ANYTHING, HE IS GOING TO PUT IT IN HERE BECAUSE THIS LEADS RIGHT TO THE HEART OF THE RHINE INDUSTRIAL REGION," SAID LT. COL. HAROLD HASSENFELT OF OCONTO, WIS.

AN OBSERVATION POST OVERLOOKING FORT DRIANT, OCT 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.CGEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S DOUGHBOYS BATTLED THROUGH DRIZZLING RAIN AND MURKY HAZE TO SECURE FOOTHOLDS IN THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CORNERS OF FORT DRIANT TODAY WHILE SUPPORTING ARTILLERY POURED SALVO AFTER SALVO INTO ENEMY POSITIONS ABOVE THEM.

MK703AEW

BY HAL BOYLE

U.S.FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT 6-(AP)-AMERICAN TANKS AND INFANTRY JUMPED OFF THIS MORNING IN A RENEWED ADVANCE EAST OF BEGGENFORT. IT WAS THE FIFTH DAY OF AN ATTACK WHICH ALREADY HAS CARRIED THEM WELL BEYOND SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES.

MK752AEW

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BY ROBERT C.WILSON

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN HOLLAND, OCT 6-(AP)-FIVE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE ALLIED SALIENT IN HOLLAND HAVE BEEN BEATEN OFF BY LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS, WHO HAVE YET TO ASSUME A FULL OFFENSIVE RULE THEMSELVES IN THIS SECTOR AGAINST CONTAINING ENEMY FORCES.

ONE NAZI ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED FROM THE WEST NEAR THE TIP OF THE SALIENT BETWEEN THE WAAL AND THE NEDDER RHINE RIVERS IN THE VICINITY OF OPHEUSDEN. THE ENEMY'S MOMENTUM CARRIED HIM FORWARD 1,000 YARDS, BUT ALLIED TROOPS STRUCK BACK AND IN A SHARP ENGAGEMENT REGAINED THE LOST GROUND.

AT LEAST 200 ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND 75 WERE CAPTURED.

BY EDWARD D. BALL

U.S. THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT 6-(AP)-GERMAN TANKS AND INFANTRY DRIVING DOWN FROM THE NORTH HEAVILY COUNTERATTACKED AMERICAN POSITIONS TODAY AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF FORT DRIANT AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

THE ENEMY POURED 600 SHELLS INTO FORT DRIANT IN AN EFFORT TO BLAST OUT AMERICANS WHO HAVE A THIN HOLD AFTER FIVE DAYS OF BLOODY FIGHTING.

THE HOSTILE FIRE CAME FROM NEIGHBORING FORTS WHICH, WITH DRIANT, GUARD THE GREAT FORTRESS CITY OF METZ. TO THE SOUTH, THE GERMANS WERE CLEARED FROM ALL BUT A FOURTH OF THE PARROY FOREST.

YESTERDAY WAS A DAY OF ARTILLERY ACTIVITY, REMINISCENT OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR. WITH INFANTRY BOGGED DOWN ON BOTH SIDES, THE ARMIES EXCHANGED HEAVY BARRAGES.

LEZEY, 21 MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY, WASONE OF THE ENEMY'S MAIN TARGETS. MUCH OF THE HEAVY SHELLING APPARENTLY CAME FROM RAILROAD GUNS.

THE BATTLE FOR DRIANT WAS IN DRIZZLING RAIN AND MURKY HAZE AND THE AMERICANS WERE STRIVING TO SECURE FOOTHOLDS IN THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CORNERS OF FORT DRIANT.

OTHERS WHO HAD DRIVEN INTO THE NORTHEAST CORNER WERE FOR OUT BY HEAVY MACHINE-GUN AND RIFLE FIRE.

GERMAN BATTERIES POURED HEAVY FIRE INTO THE AMERICAN POSITIONS FROM SUPPORTING POSITIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOSELLE, PUTTING ON THEIR SHOW BETWEEN BURSTS FROM OUR ARTILLERY, WHICH KEPT THE ENEMY GUNS SILENT FOR THE MOST PART.

FROM THIS OBSERVATION POST, FORT DRIANT IS DIMLY OUTLINED IN THE MIDST. BELOW IS DORNOT, A DEAD TOWN WITH DEAD SOLDIERS -- BOTH AMERICAN AND GERMAN -- SPRAWLED IN ITS STREETS.

"IT'S A GHOST TOWN," SAID CAPT. PAUL W. MURPHY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS. "THERE IS NOT A SIGN OF LIFE DURING THE DAY BUT AT NIGHT THERE ARE FLASHES OF GUNS AS OUR PATROLS AND THE GERMANS RUN INTO EACH OTHER."

TO THE LEFT IS FORT DRIANT, ARTILLERY SHELLS WHIZ OVERHEAD AND LT. F. P. ESPOSITO OF HACKENSACK, N.J., PEERS THROUGH POWERFUL FIELD GLASSES WATCHING OUR 155S FIRING POINT BLANK INTO THE FORT AND SENDING UP POM POMS OF BLACK SMOKE.

"FIVE DEGREES TO THE RIGHT X X X THREE DEGREES TO THE LEFT X X X DIRECT HIT," HE CALLS INTO THE TELEPHONE.

THE HILLSIDE SHUDDERS AS THE BURSTS CRASH THROUGH THE VALLEY, PFC ROBERT R. HARBEY OF LITTLETON, N.H., DIGS A FOXHOLE IN THE ROCKY HILLSIDE AND COMMENTS. "THIS ROCK MAKES ME FEEL LIKE I'M BACK HOME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE."

"WE DON'T HAVE ANYTHING LIKE THIS IN LOUISIANA," OBSERVED PFC PHILIP LOYACANO OF GRETNA, LA.

"BUT WE HAVE THE SAME KIND OF MUD," ADDED PFC ELMER HUGHES OF KENTWOOD, LA.

"MISSOURI IS HEAVEN COMPARED WITH THIS," SAID PVT. LLOYD HART OF BARDWELL, MO.

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BY DON WHITEHEAD (160)
WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY AT THE SIEGFRIED LINE, OCT. 6-(AP)-"EVERY VILLAGE MUST BECOME A STRONGPOINT, EVERY BLOCK OF HOUSES A FORTRESS. HE WHO HAS A WEAPON AND DOES NOT USE IT DOES NOT DESERVE TO LIVE, AND WILL BE ANNIHILATED ON THE SPOT BY HIS COMRADES."

THOSE ARE THE ORDERS UNDER WHICH GERMAN SOLDIERS FIGHT. EVERY VILLAGE AND TOWN WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE APPROACHED HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO FORTRESSES. AND ONCE THEY ARE DRIVEN OUT THE NAZIS TURN THEIR GUNS ON THE HOMES OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE.

FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL ISSUED THIS ORDER TO GERMAN SOLDIERS AS THEY WERE BEING DRIVEN BACK TO GERMANY BY LT.GEN. COURTNEY H.HODGES' AMERICAN FIRST ARMY.

SINCE THEN MARSHAL MODEL HAS BEEN REPLACED BY FIELD MARSHAL KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT, BUT HE SET THE PATTERN FOR GERMAN DEFENSE OF THE REICH WITH THE DECLARATION:

"THE BATTLE IN THE WEST IS BEING WAGED FOR TIME. THE ENEMY NEEDS A SPEEDY VICTORY. IT IS FOR YOU TO SMASH HIS HOPE AND PAVE THE WAY FOR A GERMAN COUNTERBLOW. ONLY HE WHO SURRENDERS HAS LOST."

FA1105PEW

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PARIS, OCT 6-(AP)-ARTISTS WHO FOR RACIAL OR POLITICAL REASONS WERE FORBIDDEN BY THE GERMANS TO SHOW THEIR WORKS DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS ENJOYED THE LIMELIGHT TODAY AT THE OPENING OF THE FAMOUS AUTUMN SALON OF ART--THE FIRST BIG ART EVENT SINCE THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.

THE SALON'S MAIN FEATURE WAS A DISPLAY OF 74 PICTURES AND FIVE SCULPTURES BY PABLO PICASSO, FAMOUS SPANISH-BORN MASTER OF THE MODERN FRENCH SCHOOL, WHO TODAY JOINED THE COMMUNIST PARTY. PICASSO HAD REMAINED IN SECLUSION IN PARIS DURING THE OCCUPATION.

THE SHOW INCLUDES EXAMPLES OF SURREALIST ART WHICH THE NAZIS BANNED AS "DEGENERATE." THERE ALSO WAS ON EXHIBITION A BOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS WHICH INCLUDED LEAVES FROM "VAINCRE" (TO CONQUER), WHICH WAS PUBLISHED SECRETLY DURING THE OCCUPATION AND ILLUSTRATED BY ARTISTS IN THE RESISTANCE GROUP.

M546AEW

PARIS, OCT. 6-(AP)-A CORDIAL BASIS OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN PIERRE TEITGEN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, AND THE NEWS COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RESISTANCE COUNCIL HAS BEEN REACHED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, IN THE WAKE OF PROTESTS BY THE FRENCH PRESS AGAINST RECENTLY PUBLISHED GOVERNMENT PRESS ORDINANCES.

FA1132PEW

PARIS OCT 6-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE'S CABINET HAS FIXED MEMBERSHIP OF THE NEW CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY AT 246, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. THE ASSEMBLY WILL HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING IN PARIS NOV.7.

KK149AEW

BRUSSELS OCT 6-(AP)-BELGIUM, A COUNTRY WHICH SUFFERED STARVATION AFTER THE LAST WAR, LACKS MANY FOODSTUFFS TODAY, BUT THE SITUATION IS FAR FROM CRITICAL, THE HEAD OF A MISSION FROM SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

SOME FOODSTUFFS HAVE BEEN IMPORTED THUS FAR, SAID MAJ.GEN.GEORGE W.E.J.ERSKINE, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, BUT RELIEF ON A LARGE SCALE WILL DEPEND ON ALLIED SUCCESS IN GETTING BELGIAN PORTS BACK IN RUNNING ORDER.

KK149AEW

with paratroopers on the german border in holland, oct. 4-(ap)-

the war seemed far away tonight on the western front. we were at the world series in sportsman's park, st. louis, via radio.

it was wonderful. the announcing came through clearly with the exception of local disturbances.

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the game was played on a warm, sun-shiny afternoon in the states but when we started listening ~~to it the time was 2 o'clock in the morning here.~~ it was black outside at this hotly contested point and a continuous artillery duel gave us a cheering section unlike anything known in the united states.

there were times when the house shook from shells which landed close. we should have gone to foxholes, but this was the world series. we stayed.

even the radio set over which we heard the baseball classic had its own interesting history. it had been hidden for four years from the germans by a loyal dutch family whose son was an active worker in the underground.

it was loaned to us for this special occasion.

also listening were john m. o'connell, jr., managing editor of the bangor (me.) daily news, who is here as a war correspondent, and sgt. orie yonkers, 323 godwin ave., midland park, n.j.

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we hung onto the radio for dear life, but darned if we know what happened in the last half of the third inning. the cards had loaded the bases, there was one out and whitey kurowski was at bat. then one of those local disturbances -- terrific two-way artillery fire - drowned out the announcer.

the building rattled and we yanked on our helmets. then the next thing we knew it was the fifth inning and in some way galehouse had kept the redbirds from scoring.

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but the radio was clear enough when gene moore slammed out his single and mcquinn followed with a home run over the right field pavilion

apw nordnesses 2216 series jb 550pew

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ADD MOSCOW XX BALTIC

THE PRO-SOVIET POLISH NEWS AGENCY SAID THE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL TO ANNEX THIS AREA, PLUS THE PORT OF STETTIN ON THE WEST BANK OF THE ODER, "WILL NOT BE AN ACT OF REVENGE, BUT ONE OF HISTORIC JUSTICE."

FA1009PEW

ADD WITH FINNISH ARMY - (STURDEVANT) XX ARMS

THE VILLAGE OF NYRYNSALMI, 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SUOMUSSALMI, STILL WAS SMOKING WHEN WE INSPECTED IT, ALMOST A WEEK AFTER THE GERMANS PULLED OUT. EVERY BUILDING IN THE VILLAGE OF 400 POPULATION HAD BEEN BURNED TO THE GROUND. #

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STOCKHOLM, OCT 6-(AP)-THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY THAT THE LAST GERMAN CIVILIANS HAD BEEN EVACUATED UNDER COVER OF NIGHT FROM THE GERMAN CITY OF AACHEN, NOW MENACED ON BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH BY U.S. TROOPS.

HE ASSERTED THAT REPORTS FROM THE FRONT SAID 80 PER CENT OF THE CITY WAS IN RUINS.

MK723AEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT.6-(AP)-HERMANN KAPPNER, GERMAN [redacted] LEGATION SECRETARY AND CHIEF OF THE NAZI CULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN SWEDEN SINCE BEFORE THE WAR, [redacted] HAS RESIGNED HIS POST AND DECIDED TO STAY IN SWEDEN ON A "FOREIGNER'S PASS" RATHER THAN RETURN TO GERMANY, THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID TODAY.

MADRID, OCT. 6-(AP)-THE FRENCH DIPLOMATIC MISSION, ACTING UNDER ORDERS OF THE PARIS GOVERNMENT, HAS BOUGHT 500 FREIGHT CARLOADS OF FOOD IN SPAIN AND SHIPPED THEM TO SOUTHERN FRANCE SINCE THE LIBERATION OF THAT REGION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SA-02216APRA-653PEW

ROME, OCT 6-(AP)-ON THE SAME DAY HE RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR A PREVIOUS EXPLOIT, LT. GRAYDON S. BROWN OF SENECA FALLS, N.Y., LED A MISSION WHICH DESTROYED FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 36 FREIGHT CARS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HIS THUNDERBOLT GROUP, COMMANDED BY COL. EARLE BATES, OF WINNETKA, ILL., HAS DESTROYED AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN ONE ENEMY LOCOMOTIVE FOR EVERY THREE MISSIONS FLOWN.

ON SEPT. 17, CAPT. C.W. WALLACE, FT. WORTH, TEX., LED AN ATTACK WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR FOUR LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED AND AN ESTIMATED 90 BOXCARS AND COACHES DAMAGED.

LT. HARRY MASTER OF DETROIT, MICH., AND LT. BERT DENEAR, TULSA, OKLA., SPOTTED THREE LOCOMOTIVES WHILE THEY WERE ON AN ESCORT JOB. AFTER THE BOMBERS COMPLETED THEIR MISSION, THEY RETURNED AND DESTROYED ALL THREE.

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MT1050AEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT.6-(AP)-IT RAINED AND IT BLEW, AND ON THE STEEP HILLS SOUTH OF BOLOGNA THE MUD OOZED UP AROUND YOUR ANKLES, BUT FOR SGT.JOHNNY BROOKS OF STAPLETON, GA., THERE WAS BEGINS GORGEOUS SUNSHINE ALL DAY.

SGT.BROOKS CAME UP OUT OF THE MUD AND WATER OF THE HILLSIDE NOT FAR FROM THE FRONT LINE TO FACE HIS ARMY COMMANDER, GENERAL MARK CLARK, AND WHILE RAIN DRIPPED FROM HIS HELMET HE HEARD HIMSELF COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT.

THE ONLY PERSON AS SURPRISED AS BROOKS WAS COL.JOHN W.COTTON OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS., WHO WAS AWARDED A LEGION OF MERIT WITHOUT ADVANCE WARNING.

THE SURPRISE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE WHILE CLARK WAS MAKING AN INSPECTION OF THE SLIPPERY HILLS WHERE HIS TROOPS ARE SLIDING SLOWLY FORWARD TOWARD BOLOGNA AND THE PO VALLEY.

ERW/HEINZELIN

SOUTHWEST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, OCT. 6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE IN NORTHWESTERN BURMA HAVE ABANDONED DEFENSE OF THE "CHOCOLATE STAIRCASE" SECTION OF THE TIDDIM ROAD, WHICH WINDS UP 3,000 FEET IN 40 HAIRPIN TURNS, ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"THE ENEMY ABANDONED STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITIONS HERE WHEN MEN FROM AN INDIAN REGIMENT MOVED ROUND THEIR FLANK AND BLOCKED THEIR SUPPLY LINE," THE HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE STATED, ADDING THAT THE NINE-MILE GAP BETWEEN THE MAIN ADVANCE AND THE ROAD BLOCK, FOUR MILES NORTH OF TIDDIM, WAS NOW BEING CLOSED UP.

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FA1233AEW

CHUNGKING, OCT 6-(AP)-THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO APPEALED TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TODAY TO "OPEN A SECOND FRONT ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND."

THE PUBLICATION SAID THIS WOULD BE AS IMPORTANT STRATEGICALLY AS THE OPENING OF THE SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE, AND ADDED THAT "IF THE ALLIES WIN COMPLETE VICTORY IN THE CHINA WAR THEATER THE SOUTH SEAS WILL BE LIBERATED AND JAPAN WILL COLLAPSE."

DA1122AEW

ADD S-W-PAC.- BOMBER FIELD - (HAMPSON) XX MISSION

THOSE WHO KNOCKED DOWN ONE ZERO INCLUDED GUNNERS BERNARD L.WIKIL, (430 WEST 65 PLACE) CHICAGO; GEORGE L.MURPHY, (415 BROOKLYN ST.) DETROIT AND NORMAN J.MARCOUX, PAWTUCKET, R.I.

WOOLARD'S CREW COMPENSATED FOR THE DEAD ENGINE AND A DAMAGED WING BY CHIPPING OUT THE BELLY TUREET, THUS LIGHTENING THE SHIP. THEY GOT THE PLANE HOME FROM THE 2,500 MILE ROUNDTRIP. THEIR BOMBARDIER WAS FIRST LT.JAMES B.CROSSGRAVE, ST.JOSEPH, LA.

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FR613ACW

A FIFTH AIR FORCE BASE OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA,SEPT.29 (DELAYED)--(AP)-THE LIBERATOR BOMBER CIRCLED LITTLE PATCHES OF YELLOW DOTTING THE BLUE PACIFIC BETWEEN JAPANESE-HELD CELEBES AND JAPANESE-HELD HALMAHERA ISLANDS.

THE YELLOW PATCHES, SIX OF THEM, WERE MEN IN THEIR MAE WEST LIFEJACKETS, CREW MEMBERS OF A MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER IN THE AIR

APACHES, WHICH HAD BEEN FORCED DOWN AT SEA ON ITS RETURN FROM A STRIKE AGAINST THE ENEMY'S MENADO STRONGHOLD AT THE NORTHEAST TIP OF CELEBES.

THE LIBERATOR, A UNIT OF THE JOLLY ROGERS OUTFIT, ALSO WAS EN ROUTE HOME FROM A BOMBING MISSION WHEN IT SPOTTED THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AIRMEN.

THE PILOT, LT.HARRY E.PENNINGTON, JR., OF KRYPTON, KY., CAME DOWN TO WITHIN 60 FEET OF THE WATER. THERE THE PLANE CIRCLED FOR 45 MINUTES WHILE CREWMEN PREPARED TO DROP THE BOMBER'S LIFE RAFT. IT LANDED, DAMAGED, ABOUT 150 FEET FROM THE SWIMMING MEN. ONE OF THE MITCHELL CREWMEN, INJURED, WAS HOISTED ABOARD THE RUBBER BOAT. THE OTHERS CLUNG TO ITS SIDES.

INFORMATION ON THE MEN'S POSITION WAS SENT TO CATALINA FLYING BOATS OPERATED BY AN AIR-SEA RESCUE UNIT. BUT OTHER RADIO SIGNALS INTERFERED WITH THE TRANSMISSION, AND THE CATS WERE SLOW IN COMING.

ALTHOUGH STILL THREE HOURS FROM HOME AND WITHIN ENEMY FIGHTER PLANE RANGE, THE L

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BERATOR STOOD BY FOR MORE THAN 2 1/2 HOURS TO GUARD THE MEN IN THE WATER AGAINST POSSIBLE JAPANESE ATTACK. ITS GASOLINE SUPPLY RAN DANGEROUSLY LOW. THEN IT SENT UP SEVERAL FLARES. THESE WERE SIGHTED BY A CATALINA PATROLLING NOT FAR AWAY, AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES THE FLYING BOAT HAD LANDED ON THE WATER AND PICKED UP THE MITCHELL CREW.

PENNINGTON WAGGLED THE LIBERATOR'S WINGS AND HEADED FOR HIS BASE IN THE DARKENING TWILIGHT.

OTHERS ABOARD THE LIBERATOR WERE: LT.ALLAN J.WISE, LEAVITTSBURG, OHIO; CO-PILOT; LT.TED GLASSMAN, (1812 HARRISON AVENUE) BRONX, N.Y., BOMBARDIER; STAFF/SGT.RICHARD C. HINZ, LAKE ORIAN, MICH., TAIL GUNNER; STAFF/SGT.MITCHELL

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S. MOSCINSKI, (2719 WEST THOMAS STREET) CHICAGO, ILL., NOSE GUNNER; AND STAFF/SGT. GEORGE W.FADDEN, JR., (4043 WEST HIRSCH STREET), CHICAGO, WAIST GUNNER.

PICKED UP BY THE RESCUE CATALINA WERE LT.CHARLES YACKIW (CORRECT), MACEDON,N.Y., CO-PILOT; LT.ROBERT E.BRISCOLL, JR., (1602 WEST BOULEVARD), RAPID CITY, S.D., NAVIGATOR; STAFF/SGT.CORRYDON M. JOHNSON, (17 MACOMB STREET) PLATTSBURG, N.Y., RADIO OPERATOR; STAFF/SGT.SHERWOOD J.SINGER, (89 NORTH MAIN STREET) BANGOR, PA., ENGINEER, AND STAFF/SGT. ROSAIRE A.DUBOIS, (122 EDGEWOOD AVENUE) METHUEN, MASS., GUNNER.

XZ1226ACW

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BY TECH.SERG.DONALD A.HALLMAN SR., OF 51-01 39TH AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY,N.Y., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT; DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS, (DELAYED)-WHEN FLAG-WAVING JAPS STAGED A DAWN "BANZAI" CHARGE, PFC.HAROLD L.CHRISTIAN, 19, OF 1602 SPEIGHT ST.,WACO,TEX., DID A BANGUP BUSINESS WITH HIS BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

IN 10 MINUTES, HE PILED UP 30 DEAD JAPS IN A 10-FOOT AREA BETWEEN TWO ROCKS. MORE THAN A THIRD OF THEM EXPLODED AS THEY DIED FOR THEY HAD TIED ABOUT THEIR WAISTS, CAPPED DEMOLITION CHARGES, WHICH WERE SET OFF BY CHRISTIAN'S BULLETS.

"I HAD SET MY SIGHTS BETWEEN THOSE TWO ROCKS," SAID THE WACO MARINE WHO ALSO SAW ACTION IN CAPE GLOUCESTER. "EVERYTIME A JAP WOULD PASS BETWEEN THEM, I WOULD CRACK DOWN. IT CERTAINLY GAVE ME A START WHEN THE FIRST ONE BLEW UP. THESE BARS ARE NOISY BUT I KNEW THEY DIDN'T MAKE THAT KIND OF A RACKET."

THE MARINE IS THE SON OF O.E.CHRISTIAN OF WACO AND HAS BEEN IN THE CORPS FOR TWO YEARS.

HY449AEW

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT 6-(AP)-A NEW CHILEAN CABINET CONTAINING ONLY FOUR MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WHICH RESIGNED YESTERDAY WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE NEW CABINET CONFORMED TO THE EARLIER AUTHORIZED ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IT WOULD BE COMPOSED ALONG STRICTLY ADMINISTRATIVE LINES.

FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ WAS ONE OF THE INCUMBENTS RETAINED AND THIS ACTION WAS INTERPRETED OFFICIALLY AS AN EXPRESSION THAT THE CHILEAN POLICY OF ADHERENCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY CONTINUES UNCHANGED.

THE NEW CABINET INCLUDES:

FOREIGN MINISTER, JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ, INCUMBENT.

INTERIOR, ALFONSO QUINTANA, FORMERLY AGRICULTURE MINISTER.

ECONOMY, ALEJANDRO TINSLEY, FORMERLY CHAIRMAN FEDERAL WORKERS SECURITY BOARD.

TREASURY, SANTIAGO LABARCA, ARBITER OF COSTA RICA-PANAMA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

EDUCATION, ENRIQUE MARSHALL, GENERAL SECRETARY UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.

JUSTICE, EUGENIO PUGA FISHER, LAW PROFESSOR UNIVERSITY OF CHILE.

DEFENSE, GEN.ARNALDO CARRASCO, DIRECTOR OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

PUBLIC WORKS, GUSTAVO LIRA, PRESIDENT OF THE ENGINEERS SOCIETY.

AGRICULTURE AND LANDS (TWO MINISTRIES) MANUEL CASANUEVA, CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF AGRICULTURE MINISTRY.

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LABOR, MARIANO BUSTOS, INCUMBENT.

HEALTH, DR.SOTERO DEL RIO, INCUMBENT.

THE NEW CABINET IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE UNTIL AFTER THE MARCH ELECTIONS, WHEN THE PRESIDENT WILL BE IN POSITION TO PROVIDE A CABINET IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLITICAL SENTIMENT. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE NEW CABINET WOULD ASSURE FULL ELECTORAL LIBERTIES TO ALL PARTIES.

AMONG THE CABINET MEMBERS NOT REAPPOINTED WERE ECONOMY MINISTER FERNANDO MOLLER, WHOSE PRICE CONTROL POLICIES HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY LEFTIST GROUPS; AND TREASURY MINISTER ARTURO MATTE, SON-IN-LAW OF FORMER PRESIDENT ARTURO ALESSANDRI, WHO RECENTLY WAS ELECTED A SENATOR.

MQ111SPEW

MEXICO CITY,OCT.6-(AP)-A UNRRA MISSION HEADED BY DR. EDUARDO SANTOS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA, BEGAN CONFERENCES HERE TODAY WITH MEXICAN OFFICIALS REGARDING THIS NATION'S PARTICIPATION IN WAR RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

MEXICANS AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE INCLUDED MANUEL J.TELLO, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS; RAMON BETETA, UNDERSECRETARY OF FINANCE; DR.L.MARTINEZ BAEZ, REPRESENTING THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT; JOSUE SAENZ, NATIONAL ECONOMY DEPARTMENT, AND JUAN M.RUFFO, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

FROM HERE THE MISSION WILL PROCEED TO OTHER LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

PRIOR TO TODAY'S CONFERENCES, DR.SANTOS AND OTHER MISSION MEMBERS PAID A COURTESY VISIT TO PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO.

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BV856PC

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA OCT 6-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SIGNALMAN HAROLD BREEDS, WHOSE FATHER, CLARENCE BREEDS, LIVES AT 7704 COLGATE AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, HAS BEEN INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY FRIDAY

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.6-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY

THAT CAPT.JOHN ELLIS STROTHERS, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.LILLIAN RUSSELL

STROTHERS, LIVES AT XX DELRAY BEACH, FLA., HAS BEEN WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT.6)

NEW YORK, OCT 6-(AP)-ALEXANDER BARMINE, FORMER SOVIET OFFICIAL, TODAY CALLED UNTRUE A STATEMENT BY THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES IN WASHINGTON THAT HIS DISMISSAL FROM THAT AGENCY WAS NOT CAUSED BY HIS AUTHORSHIP OF AN ANTI-COMMUNIST ARTICLE.

"ONE OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF OUR ORGANIZATION--A SUB SCRIBER TO THE READER'S DIGEST--BROUGHT HIS COPY OF THE MAGAZINE TO OUR OFFICE ON SEPT. 22 AND I SAW HIM SHOW IT AND DISCUSS IT WITH MY EXECUTIVE OFFICER WHO WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTER OF DISMISSAL SENT FIVE DAYS LATER," BARMINE SAID.

HIS ARTICLE, ENTITLED "THE NEW COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY," APPEARS IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE READER'S DIGEST.

YESTERDAY, COL.O.C.BOERING, JR., EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE OSS, DECLARED IN A STATEMENT "THERE WAS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN HIS RELEASE AND THE ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE READER'S DIGEST. THE DECISION TO RELEASE HIM WAS REACHED ON SEPTEMBER 21, BEFORE ANYONE CONCERNED WITH MAKING THAT DECISION HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE ARTICLE WHICH WAS PUBLISHED ON SEPTEMBER 27."

BARMINE, DESCRIBED BY THE READER'S DIGEST AS A FORMER BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE RED ARMY WHO BROKE WITH COMMUNISM IN 1937, SAID THAT FOR FIVE DAYS BEFORE HIS DISMISSAL "THE MAGAZINE WAS CIRCULATED AND DISCUSSED THROUGHOUT THE OFFICE."

SK118PEW

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6-(AP)-THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY COMMENDED CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS TAKEN IN BEHALF OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS AND EXPRESSED ITS DEEP AND ABIDING BELIEF THAT THE FUTURE PEACE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS WILL BE ADANCED B WORLD-WIDE ACCEPTANCE

BETWEEN PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS WILL BE ADVANCED BY WORLD-WIDE ACCEPTANCE" OF THIS PRINCIPLE.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED:

"RESOLVED, THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN REGULAR SESSION COMMENDS THE CONSTRUCTIVE MOVEMENT LOOKING TOWARD THE EXTENSION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREE INTERCHANGE OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS EXPRESSED IN THE PLATFORMS OF TWO POLITICAL PARTIES AND IN THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS. THE BOARD ALSO RECORDS ITS DEEP AND ABIDING BELIEF THAT THE FUTURE PEACE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS WILL BE ADVANCED BY THE WORLD-WIDE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRINCIPLES THUS DECLARED. MOREOVER, IT FAVORS THE WIDEST POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF NEWS THROUGH THE EQUITABLE AND NON-DISCRIMINATORY AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES."

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DA1227PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT.6-(AP)-REGULAR TRANSATLANTIC NEW YORK-PARIS SERVICE OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND WAS INAUGURATED TODAY WITH THE LANDING OF TWO PLANES AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL, TO SPEED DELIVERY OF BOTH PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES, ATC OFFICIALS SAID.

WHILE ATC HAS BEEN OPERATING INTO CONTINENTAL AIRFIELDS SINCE SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN FRANCE, THESE FLIGHTS WERE PART OF S SHUTTLE SYSTEM FROM AN INTERMEDIATE OVERSEAS POINT. THE SHUTTLE PLANES HAVE BEEN TAKING VITAL CARGO, BLOOD PLASMA AND MAIL AND PASSENGERS TO VARIOUS FIELDS IN FRANCE, INCLUDING MARSEILLE AND CHERBOURG, AND TO AN AIRFIELD NEAR BRUSSELS.

TWO PLANES FROM THE UNITED STATES LANDED AT PARIS TODAY, ATC SAID. ONE OF THEM CARRIED GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND WAR MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR JAMES F.BYRNES, AND THE OTHER MAIL AND SUPPLIES CONSISTING OF URGENTLY NEEDED MAP MAKING EQUIPMENT, MEDICAL MATERIAL AND ENGINE PARTS.

BY JIM MUNN

LT907PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT.6-(AP)-THIS WILL BE A PLEASANT SURPRISE, MRS. WESSELHOEFT--

YOUR HUSBAND, BOB, WHOM YOU THINK IS STILL IN INDIA CONVALESCING FROM INFANTILE PARALYSIS CONTRACTED LAST JUNE IN AN ALMOST UNCHARTED SECTION OF TIBET IS RESTING COMFORTABLY AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL.

YES, ARMY DOCTORS SAY HE'S COMFORTABLE, EVEN THOUGH HE ARRIVED ONLY YESTERDAY AFTER A 65-HOUR FLIGHT ABOARD A C-54 ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE FROM CALCUTTA, INDIA.

BUT THAT'S ONLY PART OF THE STORY...

("BOB" IS 2ND LT.ROBERT WESSELHOEFT, OF WESTWOOD, MASS., A 1939 HARVARD GRADUATE AND FATHER OF TWO CHILDREN--ONE OF WHOM HE HAS NEVER SEEN. HE WAS STRICKEN WHILE WITH AN ARMY AIR FORCES PHOTO-MAPPING PARTY IN REMOTE TIBET.)

WELL, MRS.W., AFTER BOB'S COMPANIONS HAD STRUGGLED TO GET HIM

OCT 7 1944

TO A HIMALAYAN OUTPOST, DOCTORS, ARRIVING SEVERAL DAYS LATER, ESTIMATED HE WAS 90 PER CENT PARALYZED FROM THE DIAPHRAGM DOWN.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION BY HIS TWO COMPANIONS, LT.JOHN E.PARTANEN, AJO, ARIZ., AND STAFF SGT.CLYDE H.FOUSHEE, DURHAM, N.C., AIDED BY SIX CHINESE, KEPT BOB GOING UNTIL HELP ARRIVED. ON JULY 9--15 DAYS AFTER HE BECAME ILL--THE RESCUE PARTY WHICH HAD TRAVELED OVERLAND IN A JEEP TO REACH THE SCENE HAD PREPARED A RUDE RUNWAY WITH THE HELP OF 250 COOLIES THAT PERMITTED A SMALL PLANE TO LAND AND TAKE OFF.

OCT 7 1944

THAT TAKEOFF, WITH BOB ABOARD, WAS A PERILOUS OPERATION BUT YOUR HUSBAND, INTERVIEWED TODAY BY REPORTERS, SAID HE "NEVER HAD A DOUBT" THAT IT WOULD BE OTHER THAN SUCCESSFUL. HE WILLED IT THAT WAY. YOU SEE, HE WAS THINKING OF YOU AND THE KIDS...

PILOT OF THE PLANE WAS MAJOR FRED G.WELSH, WEST ENGLEWOOD, N.J. FOR MORE THAN A THOUSAND MILES--OVER THE HAZARDOUS HIMALAYAN "HUMP"--HE FLEW THE LIGHT LIAISON PLANE THROUGH SOME OF "WORST WEATHER" HE SAID HE HAD EVER ENCOUNTERED.

"FRED SAID WE'D MAKE IT," BOB RELATED TODAY, "AND THAT SATISFIED ME."

HOSPITALIZED, FINALLY, IN CALCUTTA, THE NEXT PROBLEM WAS TO IMPROVISE A RESPIRATOR FOR THE AIR TRIP HOME. STANDARD RESPIRATORS WERE TOO HEAVY--SO TWO MECHANICALLY-MINDED ENGINEERS OF THE MOTOR TRANSPORT CONSTRUCTED ONE OUT OF OLD AIRPLANE PARTS. IT WAS STRICTLY "HOME-MADE" BUT IT WORKED.

YOUR HUSBAND IS IN THE SAME ROOM GENERAL JOHN J.PERSHING ONCE OCCUPIED AT WALTER REED. AND, ODDLY ENOUGH, THE ARMY NURSE WHO JOINED THE PARTY AT THE AZORES, WAS FLIGHT NURSE LT.MARY E.HOADLEY, WHO HAD AS HER PATIENT IN PEACE-TIME, FRED SNITE, CHICAGO'S "IRON LUNG KID", WHO HAS LIVED FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN AN ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATOR.

LT.COL.E.A.ABBEY, NEW HAVEN,CONN., WHO ACCOMPANIED THE LIEUTENANT FROM CALCUTTA, SAID HIS PATIENT SUFFERED NO DISCOMFORT ON THE TRIP BUT ADDED:

"WE MADE THE TRIP AS FAST AS WE COULD BECAUSE WE DIDN'T KNOW HOW LONG OUR 'HOME-MADE' RESPIRATOR WOULD HOLD UP."

IN ADDITION TO HIS WIFE, THE WESSELHOEFT FAMILY INCLUDES A DAUGHTER, 4, AND A SON, SIX MONTHS--THE LATTER BORN FOUR MONTHS AFTER HIS DAD ARRIVED IN INDIA.

EG809PEW

ATLANTA, OCT. 6-(AP)-TECH. SGT. CARLTON GRIFFIN, INJURED IN A PLANE CRASH OVER BELGIUM AND HELD PRISONER FOR NINE MONTHS BY THE GERMANS, FORGOT EVERYTHING BUT THE FACE OF THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND.

THE TOWNVILLE, S.C., BOY MET PATRICIA ANN MOORE OF MADISON, S.D., WHILE HE WAS ATTENDING RADIO SCHOOL IN SIOUX FALLS, S.D. THEY HAD PLANNED TO MARRY, BUT HE WAS SENT OVERSEAS AFTER FOUR MONTHS' COURTSHIP.

GRIFFIN'S LETTERS STOPPED COMING LAST WINTER. PATRICIA LEARNED FROM HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. VAN GRIFFIN, THAT THE SOLDIER WAS A PRISONER OF WAR.

LAST WEEK SGT. GRIFFIN WAS RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY ABOARD THE EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM AND BROUGHT TO LAWSON GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE. HIS SERIOUS INJURIES HAD WIPED OUT ALL MEMORY SINCE JANUARY, 1943, WHEN HE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

INVITED TO TOWNVILLE FOR A VISIT, PATRICIA QUIT HER JOB AND RUSHED SOUTH. THREE DAYS AGO SHE AND MRS. GRIFFIN SAW CARLTON FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE SOLDIER REMEMBERED PATRICIA BUT NOT THEIR MARRIAGE PLANS. SO HE STARTED A NEW COURTSHIP UNDER THE EYES OF ENVIOUS FELLOW PATIENTS. YESTERDAY THE MARRIAGE WAS PERFORMED.

TODAY THE COUPLE SAID THEY HADN'T HAD TIME TO TALK OVER THEIR ORIGINAL ROMANCE.

"BUT WE'LL GET AROUND TO IT," SMILED PATRICIA. "I'VE GOT A LOT TO REMIND HIM OF. X X X I'M GOING TO TELL YOU THE TRUTH. I CAME DOWN HERE WITH MARRIAGE IN MY HEART. HE CAN ALWAYS HOLD IT AGAINST ME."

RB954PCW NM

THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY PFC.BOYD BORGSTROM UPON BEING INFORMED THAT HIS REQUEST FOR HONORABLE DISCHARGE FROM THE U.S. MARINE CORPS HAD BEEN APPROVED. CAMP LEJEUNE AUTHORITIES SAID THEY HAD BEEN INFORMED BY MARINE HEADQUARTERS AT WASHINGTON THAT STEPS WERE BEING TAKEN TO ARRANGE THE DISCHARGE BUT NO DISCHARGE DATE HAS BEEN SPECIFIED AS YET.:

BY PFC.BOYD BORGSTROM, USMC
(WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)
CAMP LEJEUNE,N.C.,OCT 6-(AP)-EVEN THOUGH I HAVEN'T BEEN NOTIFIED OFFICIALLY, I HAVE BEEN TOLD MY REQUEST FOR A DISCHARGE FROM THE MARINE CORPS HAS BEEN APPROVED, AND I SURE AM HAPPY.
I'LL SOON BE BACK ON THE FARM HELPING MAMMA AND DAD. THEY NEED MY PERSONAL ATTENTION. MY DAD'S 25-ACRE FARM NEEDS A REAL WORK-OUT, AND I AM GOING TO TAKE CARE OF BOTH RIGHT AWAY.
THE MARINE CORPS HAS ALWAYS BEEN GOOD TO ME, AND I THINK IT'S THE BEST OUTFIT IN THE WORLD, BUT MY FIRST LOVE IS FARMING.
HOWEVER, YOU CAN SEE I'LL STILL BE IN THERE PITCHING--DOING MY PART TO HELP FINISH THIS WAR, BECAUSE THE SUGAR BEETS, ALFALFA, GRAIN AND CATTLE RAISED ON DAD'S FARM WILL BE A WAR EFFORT CONTRIBUTION FROM THE BORGSTROMS.
IF I EVER SEE MY SELF FAR ENOUGH AHEAD FINANCIALLY I AM GOING TO SPECIALIZE IN RAISING TURKEYS. I KNOW IT WILL TAKE MORE CASH THAN I HAVE ON HAND NOW TO BUY TURKEY BROODER COOPS, BUT I'LL MAKE IT.
FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE I JOINED THE MARINE CORPS IN 1940, I WORKED ON A LARGE AGRICULTURAL FARM THAT ALSO RAISED 5,000 TURKEYS EACH YEAR.
MY OVERSEAS DUTY WITH THE MARINES WAS SPENT IN THE JOHNSON ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. UNLIKE OUR FARM, IT WAS BARREN, HAVING NO GRASS OR TREES. I WAS AN ELEVATION TRACKER ON A 90MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN AND I OFTEN SLEPT IN A DUGOUT BEHIND IT. WE HAD VERY LITTLE EXCITEMENT WHEN I WAS THERE.
FISHING WAS MY FAVORITE PASTIME AND I HOOKED QUITE A FEW BABY SHARKS.
THERE'S NOT MUCH I CAN SAY ABOUT MY THREE BROTHERS BEING KILLED AND THE OTHER ONE WHO IS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, BECAUSE NOTHING I CAN SAY WILL BRING THEM BACK.
I KNOW MY HOME CERTAINLY WILL NOT BE THE SAME WITHOUT THEIR NOISE AND FUN. YOU CAN IMAGINE HOW MY FOLKS FEEL AND HOW THEY NEED NEAR THEM MORE THAN EVER NOW. THAT'S WHY I'M HAPPY ABOUT BEING DISCHARGED.
--DASH--
THREE SONS OF MR. AND MRS.ALVIN BORGSTROM OF TREMONTON, UTAH, HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THIS WAR AND A FOURTH HAS BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION. THE PARENTS PETITIONED THE MARINE CORPS TO RELEASE BOYD SO THAT HE COULD COME HOME AND HELP THEM WITH THE FARM, SAYING THAT IN GIVING FOUR SONS THEY FELT THEY HAD GIVEN ENOUGH. LT.GEN.A.A.VANDERGRIFT, MARINE COMMANDANT, REPLIED THAT BOYD WOULD BE GIVEN AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE.
X1048PEW NM

OCT 7 1944

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.6-(AP)-A PROGRAM FOR EXPANSION OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES IN OCCUPIED NORTH CHINA TO AUGMENT MANCHURIAN AND HOMELAND PRODUCTION WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST.
THE NORTH CHINA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL JAPANESE AGENCIES FOR THE ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF THE AREA,PLANS TO "STRESS DEVELOPMENT OF IRON AND MACHINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES."
"XXX THIS PART OF CHINA IS DESTINED TO PLAY THE ROLE OF AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
DV1010PCW

TOYAMA (450)

BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR
(FORMERLY AN AP CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO)
THE DEAD HAND OF MISURU TOYAMA, JAPAN'S HIGH PRIEST OF CONQUEST, WILL CONTINUE TO INSTIGATE AND SYMBOLIZE THE EMPIRE'S TURBULENCE.
WHEN HE DIED WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT 89, HE STILL HELD JAPAN'S PASSIONS IN HIS TIRED, BONY FINGERS, PLAYING ON THEM LIKE A DIABOLICAL VIRTUOSO.
FOR THE PAST YEAR HIS TITLE WAS PRESIDENT-EMERITUS OF THE INFAMOUS BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY, FOUNTAINHEAD OF THE MORE THAN 100 FANATICAL SECRET SOCIETIES WHICH WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN PRECIPITATING THE PACIFIC WAR. HE SUPPOSEDLY HAD RETIRED, BUT THE PERSONAL POWER HE CREATED THROUGH THAT 43-YEAR-OLD ORGANIZATION CONTINUED.
THAT POWER, BASED ON RUTHLESSNESS, MADE HIM KNOWN ABROAD AS JAPAN'S "UNOFFICIAL EMPEROR." BUT TOYAMA SLIPPED INTO THE TWILIGHT OF HIS FABULOUS CAREER AS AN HEROIC ROBIN HOOD TO THE JAPANESE. LEGEND GILDED HIM AS A MAN WHO DISTRIBUTED LARGESSE TO THE POOR, AN ESTHETE TOO TENDER TO KILL MOSQUITOES. HIS FRUGAL LIVING WAS IMITATED WIDELY. HIS ALMOST SAINT-LIKE FACE, FRAMED BY A LONG WHITE BEARD, DOMINATED JAPANESE IMAGINATION.
HE WILL LIVE ON THROUGH HIS RABID FOLLOWERS AND THE JAPANESE DEVOTION TO THE DEAD. WELL-TRAINED LIEUTENANTS WILL ENFORCE HIS POLICIES.
TOYAMA RULED A VAST, SHADOWY EMPIRE, COMPOSED OF THE 12,000 MEMBERS OF THE BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY AND THOSE OF NUMEROUS SUBSIDIARY SECRET SOCIETIES. SOME SOURCES ESTIMATE THE TOTAL AT 10,000,000 JAPANESE AT HOME AND ABROAD; ALL FANATICS, ALL BLINDLY OBEDIENT TO THE LEADER. THEIR HANDIWORK IS INTRIGUE AND ESPIONAGE ABROAD; ASSASSINATIONS, BOMBINGS AND BEETINGS AT HOME.
TOYAMA AND HIS FANATICS DREAMED OF WORLD CONQUEST. THEY LED AND BULLIED THE PEOPLE INTO EACH OF THE COUNTRY'S NUMEROUS WARS; INTIMIDATED OR KILLED OPPOSITION STATESMEN; CRUSHED "THREATENING" TRENDS, FROM LIBERALISM TO COMMUNISM. PERHAPS HUNDREDS OF STATESMEN TOOK ORDERS FROM TOYAMA.
IT WAS SAID IN RECENT YEARS THAT THE RUMOR OF HIS DISPLEASURE ALONE WAS SUFFICIENT TO CHANGE GOVERNMENT POLICIES.
TOYAMA AND THE MILITARISTS WHO NOW RULE BLUDGEONED THEIR WAY TO POWER TOGETHER. THEY WERE INTERDEPENDENT, THEIR POLICIES WERE PARALLEL, THEIR GOALS IDENTICAL.
THE MILITARISTS NEEDED TOYAMA AND HIS GUNMEN TO SPREAD THEIR DOCTRINES OF VIOLENCE AND CONFORMITY THROUGHOUT A SOMETIMES RECALCITRANT COUNTRY. TOYAMA NEEDED MILITARIST PROTECTION TO CONTINUE IN POWER AND GROW STRONGER, WITHOUT BEING BROKEN BY THE VICIOUS GENDARMERIE, THE MILITARY POLICE.
HE WAS ARRESTED TWICE IN HIS TWENTIES, BUT FOR THE PAST 69 YEARS HE HAS BEEN FREE FROM THE THREAT OF IMPRISONMENT OR POLICE INTERROGATION FOR CRIMES THAT ALL JAPAN KNEW BORE HIS TRADEMARK.
TODAY, HE IS REVERED AS A HERO, BECAUSE EACH OF HIS POLICIES WAS INFLICTED UPON THE NATION IN THE GUISE OF SERVING THE THRONE. HE NEVER SOUGHT TO DISPLACE THE EMPEROR.
TOYAMA, HIS METHODS AND HIS ORGANIZATIONS WERE PRODUCTS OF THE CALAMITOUS MALADJUSTMENT WHICH CHARACTERIZED JAPAN'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO LEAP FROM FEUDALISM INTO THE MODERN WORLD.
JP1243APW

OCT 7 1944

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM NORTH OF VENLO)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 564 MILES (FROM LOIANO)
FA753PEW

-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY-
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT.6, 1940--ROMANIAN PREMIER ION ANTONESCU ASSUMES SUPREME COMMAND OF IRON GUARD, WHICH TAKES OVER SUPERVISION OF FOREIGN CONCERNS, INCLUDING AMERICAN. BRITISH SUBMARINE SHELLS ITALIAN CITY OF SAVONA, WEST OF GENOA.

KK637AFW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT. 7, 1918--BRITISH RESUMED OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN FLANDERS NORTH OF THE SCARPE RIVER. GERMANS BEING DRIVEN BACK BY FRENCH ON CHAMPAGNE FRONT RENEWED THEIR COUNTERATTACKS.
OCT. 7, 1940--LONDON AND BERLIN WERE DAMAGED IN COUNTER AIR RAIDERS. BRITISH ATTACK ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL LASTED FOUR HOURS AND 42 MINUTES. MORE THAN 550,000 GERMAN CHILDREN WERE REPORTED EVACUATED FROM CITIES WITHIN THE REICH SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

FA1039PEW

OCT 7 1944

Yanks Rip German Defenses Wide Open Along Six Mile Front North of Aachen; Six Towns Captured in Powerful Drive

OCT 8 1944

NAZI RESISTANCE CRUMBLES UNDER BIG ALLIED BLOWS

Infantry, Supplies Pour Through Huge Gap in Siegfried Line.

TANKS CRUSH PILLBOXES

American Power Drive Strikes at Doorway to Ruhr Valley.

LUNSOM

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Oct. 7.—(AP) Doughboys of the U. S. First army cracked German defenses wide open along a six-mile front north of Aachen today and swept up six German towns in a high-powered three-mile drive that encountered wilting resistance.

NIGHT

The Americans over-ran Beggendorf, Basweiler, Herbach, Merkstein, Hofstadt and Alsdorf as they hammered to a point five to six miles inside Germany in the onrush that was described by an American staff officer as a definite breakthrough. The U. S. troops are meeting less artillery fire and weaker opposition, field dispatches reported tonight.

Tanks, infantry, artillery and supplies poured into Germany through the gap torn by the Americans. Planes and tanks battered at the enemy as the U. S. advance units pressed ahead.

Make Definite Breakthrough

"This is definitely a breakthrough and not a withdrawal," a First army staff officer declared. "There still are defenses ahead of us, but we have driven through the main line of resistance in this sector."

The power drive, rolling over the bitterly fought Ubach sector nine miles east of the historic invasion gateway to Germany at Aachen, overran the German town of Basweiler, serving one of two main roads leading 30 miles northeast to Dusseldorf at the doorway to the rich Ruhr valley.

While this momentous fighting was raging, other Doughboys in almost division strength were rolling through the forests 25 miles southeast of Aachen in a new punch that has already carried through the first mine fields and dragons teeth of the West Wall against negligible resistance.

Between these two sectors, First army troops fighting within 25 miles of Cologne in the Hurtgen forest 10 miles southeast of Aachen hammered forward three-quarters of a mile, cleared the last of the West Wall's pill boxes and were tackling the earthworks beyond.

The going was slow and hard, but they were 10 miles inside Germany and widening the breach in the Siegfried Line.

Enter Fort Driant

On the Third army front, the Americans wrested the northwest and southwest corners of the great fort Driant from the German garrison, fought 100 yards down an underground passage leading to the main fortifications, but then found their way barred by steel and concrete bulkheads.

But this key fortress guarding Metz on the west was hotly pressed, German batteries could no longer depress their guns, so close were the American attackers, and one force seized positions atop artillery emplacements next to the main battery in the center of the fort.

On the southern end of the front, the U.S. Seventh army in gains of from five to seven miles closed on Le Thillot, 18 miles west of the 2,398-foot Bussang pass which leads through the heart of the Vosges to the Rhineland.

Rugged resistance slowed down the advances of the British Second army in Holland the Canadian First army to the west, but the Canadians made one vital gain—a drive of nearly two miles into Holland which captured the village of Ossendrecht, 11 miles north of Antwerp and only three miles from the only road of escape for Germans in the Schelde islands.

The rumble of artillery echoing across the English channel told south Britons the Canadians had begun the assault to recapture the channel port of Dunkerque, where the British made their escape from Hitler's legions in 1940.

Planes Pound Reich

The ground attack of the First army was timed with a record aerial blow at the Reich by more than 6,000 Allied warplanes striking at targets from Vienna to the front lines west of the Rhine.

In this surge eastward, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops captured Merkstein, two miles south of Ubach, the enemy supply center of Alsdorf nearby, and Hofstadt along the southern line of the breakthrough.

Enemy defenses collapsed abruptly, for only yesterday he was throwing in counterattacks that drove the Americans back around Ubach.

But the Germans may have spent their strength here, a front dispatch said, because they were unable to stand up under the terrible weight of the drive that rumbled out of the west this morning. More than 300 prisoners were taken in the first two hours.

The drive carried on east of Beggendorf, which was the tip of the salient yesterday, and had spread northward to the outskirts of Geilenkirchen, 12 miles north of Aachen, and Immendorf, two miles to the east.

Five miles northwest of Geilenkirchen other American forces battered the Germans back near Schierwaldenrath.

In the new operations 25 miles southeast of Aachen, the Germans appeared to have been caught unprepared, for their Siegfried Line outposts were manned by prisoners who never had seen action before.

Advance Through Minefields

The Americans were advancing slowly through the minefields in the soggy ground of the dense forest, aware that behind the raw recruits were battle-tested veterans waiting for them to come up.

Divebombers were summoned in the battle for Fort Driant, on Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's front, to tackle the flanking guns which had been blazing away at the Americans fighting inside the fortifications.

One long-range gun was spotted in a position 20 miles from Metz and divebombers sealed it in its

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tunnel.

The Germans counterattacked furiously along many sectors of the front, losing 13 tanks to Patton's forces north of Nancy, and 98 planes to Allied air and ground gunners. One counterattack gained some ground 10 miles north of Nancy.

The Seventh army on the south, in addition to closing in on the Vosges mountain pass, also scored advanc s through the Vannes forest northwest of Belfort, broadening their assault arc on Belfort, no more than 10 miles away.

Bombers Hit Kleve Flank

The British, while scoring no advances in Holland, sent 700 of their heavy bombers hammering at the Kleve flank of the Siegfried Line some 70 miles north of Aachen, and the Emmerich gap to the northeast.

As this big aerial operation was in progress, American parachute troops with the British Second army nine miles west of Kleve were breaking up a counterattack against the Dutch-German border town of Bergendal.

To the west more than 200 other Royal Air force heavies bombed the flooded Walcheren island, one of two in the Schelde where German gunners are perched commanding that waterway entry to Antwerp.

Canadian forces west of Antwerp were within a few thousand yards of the Dutch city of Tilburg, but making little progress against the stubbornness of German rearguards. They were close enough, however, to render this communications center useless to the enemy.

However it was believed the Germans were planning to pull back north ten miles or so to a line along the Mass river to the sea.

Canadians on the Leopold canal west of Antwerp were engaged in a series of bloody engagements, slugging it out with crack German infantry along the perimeter of their narrow canal bridgehead.

GERMANS COLLAPSE NORTH OF AACHEN

LONG — OCT 8 1944

U. S. Tanks and Troops Sweep Ahead 3 Miles —Five Reich Towns Fall—New Drive Further South Widens Assault.

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—German lines north of Aachen in Germany collapsed suddenly today and American First Army tanks and infantry swept forward three miles to points six miles into the Reich, seizing five towns.

Simultaneously another American offensive surged through forest lands twenty-five miles below Aachen, hitting through anti-tank traps, concrete obstacles and mines in a new sector. The Aachen front before Dusseldorf, Cologne and Bonn flamed over a forty-mile area.

The stubborn German stand-or-die defense above Aachen in the Ubach sector crumpled under the weight of an American First Army assault, and Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's men drove toward the Rhine, with tanks fanning out in sweeping moves.

"This is definitely a breakthrough and not a withdrawal," an American Army staff officer declared. "There still are defenses ahead of us, but we have driven through the main line of resistance in this sector."

Tanks pushed east of Beggendorf, Baeswiler, five miles inside Germany, and Alsdorf, Merkstein, Herbach and Hofstadt were captured.

The plunge sliced the road from besieged Aachen northeast to Gladbach. The First Army steadily was enveloping that ruined fortress city.

Even as the First Army advanced through the breached Siegfried Line above Aachen, another assault by the better part of a division was launched in a three-mile wide forest below Monschau at a point twenty-five miles south of Aachen and fifteen miles northwest of Prum.

Along the center, other First Army men struck east of Aachen. They drove nearly a mile through Hurtgen Forest, ten miles inside the Reich, and were fighting twenty-six miles from Cologne.

As land armies beat forward, the Reich was hit by one of the greatest air assaults of the war, with 6,000 planes including 3,000 big bombers raining down explosives.

Gen. Hodges's troops in the Ubach breakthrough seized 300 prisoners in the first two hours. The German collapse was unexpected, Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said, for only yesterday the defenses were stubborn and appeared to be holding firm under heavy artillery support and continual straffing of American positions by German planes last night.

Seven Miles Between Wedges.

The gap in the Siegfried defenses now is about six miles wide and six miles deep. Advance elements were meting only light opposition. There are now only about seven miles separating troops north of Aachen from the troops in the breach south of Aachen.

The American line now roughly extends from the outskirts of outskirts of Geilenkirchen, three miles above Ubach, east to the outskirts of Immendorf, then south to Baesweiler and another half-mile south to Oidtweiler, Baesweiler is three miles east of Ubach. Seizure of Alsdorf and a road junction more than a mile to the south put American tanks astride important communications centers.

More American men, guns, tanks, and supplies were pouring up through the gap.

"At 8 A. M., the doughboys and tanks went into the attack," MFr. Whitehead wrote. "Heavy artillery roared in support. The Germans had reached the breaking point. They did not withdraw. They stood and fought. But the terrible weight of Gen. Hodges's attack was too much. Tanks and infantry overran enemy positions and the sweep to the east and south was swift.

The News Spreads Fast.

"The effect on the troops was electric," he continued. "News of the break swept back from the front lines and there was almost a jaunty air about the columns moving through the dust and occasional enemy shells to follow up the advance.

"The enemy could not halt this power drive which had been hammering them unmercifully day and night. The Germans made their last bid with ac ounterattack which hit the infantry men on aridge south of Ubach. That apparently expended what strength the Nazis had left and when the doubhboy came back this morning with tank support it was too much.

"Hundreds of prisoners were streaming back to the cages to swell the total of 2,000 officially reported taken during the first five days of the assault on this part of the West Wall."

Southeast of Ubach the infantry by-passed sprawling gray stone barracks which the Germans had converted into a fortress, but heavy artillery had done much to silence this formidable barrier, and there was only sporadic firing from the barracks this afternoon. Doughboys coming up behind later will clean out this strongpoint. Last night the Army's big eight-inch howitzers sent 100 shells hurtling into the barracks.

Fair Weather Aids Yanks.

Good weather was one of the decisive factors in the success of the breakthrough. With clear skies the air forces roared in to batter enemy positions and strike at supply lines. Cub observation planes hovered over the front spotting Nazi guns and directing the artillery fire.

"We were in a difficult position until the breakthrough," an officer said. "Our infantry and tanks were pocketed in the Ubach area and at our Wurm River crossing. This gave the Germans a chance to cencentrate their artillery on this small sector."

Since the break came, he added, the Americans have taken comparatively little punishment.

To the south, meanwhile, Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army men gained 100 yards in savage fighting in the six-day old battle for Fort Driant, five miles southwest of Metz on the Moselle.

Hold Corners of Fort.

The Americans here had taken everything the Germans could throw at them both from the inside and the outside while holding on to their northwest and southwest corners of the fort. They then began their assault on the enemy holed up in the underground honeycomb of the fortifications.

Yanks In Fort Tunnel

To the south, meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army men, in savage fighting in the six-day-old battle for Fort Driant, five miles southwest of Metz on the Moselle, advanced 100 yards into one of the fort's underground passages.

The Americans there had taken everything the Germans could throw at them both from the inside and the outside while holding on to the northwest and southwest corners of the fort. They then began their assault on the enemy holed up in the underground honeycomb.

Seventh Gains Five Miles

On the south flank French and American soldiers of the Seventh Army beat their way eastward five to seven miles to positions on three sides of the copper mine town of Le Thillot, 18 miles north of Belfort and only six miles from the 2,398-foot Bussang Pass through the heart of the Vosges.

In lower Holland, Allied forces closed within a few thousand yards of the stronghold of Tilburg. Canadians established a bridgehead over the Leopold Canal west of Antwerp, although they met exceptionally fierce resistance. Other troops fought to Ossendrecht, 14 miles above Antwerp and only three miles from cutting the German escape road from the flooded Dutch lowlands at the mouth of the Schelde.

The Fort Driant Battle

American artillery and close-support bombers were working over the German gun positions which still made the Third Army's hold on Fort Driant difficult.

Some of the Nazi heavy guns had been pounding away from hidden emplacements as far as 20 miles beyond Metz, Associated Press Correspondent Edward Ball reported. He said Thunderbolts located one such gun position and bombed shut the tunnel from which it was firing.

The Germans had apparently managed to get reinforcements up along the whole southern front and were counterattacking repeatedly in an effort to keep the battle back from the Rhine, whatever the cost in troops.

Nazis Gain Near Sivry

One strong counterattack regained the Germans some ground near Sivry, ten miles north of Nancy. But east and southeast of Nancy the Third and Seventh armies maintained a slow, steady advance.

East of Luneville, 15 miles southeast of Nancy, the Seventh was more than halfway through the Forest of Parroy and had smashed an enemy tank and infantry counterattack in the southeastern part of the forest. Anglemont, 16 miles southeast of Luneville and six miles south of Baccarat, was liberated.

Near Bruyeres, 10 miles east of Epinal, the Americans were mopping up the last of German troops which infiltrated their lines in an attempt to seize control of key hilltop positions.

Munitions Dump Blown Up

Gains of a few hundred yards were made in hard fighting near Cleurie, 13 miles southeast of Epinal. East of St. Ame well-placed American artillery fire blew up a big German ammunition dump.

The Germans were routed out of a heavily fortified stone quarry near Cluaie, southeast of Epinal, and the Americans pushed on through the forests of Lonegoutte and Gehan in advances of a mile or more.

The greatest gain was the thrust which all but ringed Le Thillot, 36 miles across the Vosges from the Rhine.

French Advance In South

To the south, French forces of the Seventh gained through the dense forest of Vannes and broadened their assault arc at the entrance to the Belfort Gap 10 miles from the town of Belfort.

Canadian artillery, meanwhile, was systematically pounding the last German stand at Dunkirk.

The Holland Fighting

Canadians who burned their way with flame-throwers across the Leopold canal south of the Schelde estuary had a bridgehead 6,000 yards wide and 1,000 yards deep. They were running into some of their bloodiest fighting since Caen.

British and German troops were doggedly engaged northwest of Nijmegen and southwest of Arnhem in the thin, low battleground between the Waal and Neder Rhine.

The Germans said the Tommies had won a new bridgehead across the Rhine west of Arnhem—but there was no official suggestion in London that there was any truth in the report.

Dogs A New Nazi Worry

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Germans complained today that Allied canine reinforcements were cramping their style on the Western front.

"The Allies have set up special police troops with sleuth dogs to counter our reconnaissance formations," a broadcast said.

A Secret Army Led Belgium's Underground

Guerrillas, Set Up in 1940, Wore Overall-Uniforms; 'Pygmalion' Was General

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—A secret army formed in Belgium in 1940 furnished the core of the Belgian underground force of 50,000 that rolled into action a month ago ahead of the Allied advance. And even before the overall-uniformed troops began their guerrilla warfare, 400 separate teams totaling 5,000 men and women had carried out widespread sabotage on road, rail and telephone communications.

A cadre of officers gave the army shape and it grew under a general known only as "Pygmalion." It was disclosed tonight that "General Pygmalion" is fifty-year-old Lieutenant General Jacques Pire. A constant stream of instructions were radioed by the Belgian government in London to Pire's

forces, and the signal for the sabotage teams to start was given in a broadcast from London on June 8.

It was to General Pire that General Dwight D. Eisenhower in mid-July sent his congratulations for the sabotage accomplished against communications.

Under a mask of secrecy and subterfuge the army had an official name, "L'Armee Secrete." It went under several other names after Premier Hubert Pierlot, by order from his headquarters in London, constituted the Belgian officer group into a formal army in 1942.

A year later Belgium was divided into five areas, each with its own command. There were sixty landing grounds to care for parachuted personnel, material, radios and other supplies.

Under the eyes of the Germans, 60,000 overalls were manufactured early this summer as uniforms. When the forces went into action they wore Belgian colors which had been dropped by parachute, giving them military status.

To help the sabotage teams, technicians were flown from England and dropped by parachute. When explosives ran low, the underground stole from quarries and from German ammunition dumps.

After D Day the saboteurs destroyed or damaged fifty-nine road and rail bridges, 600 rail sites, twenty-six telephone exchanges, 140 engines and 484 freight cars, as well as thousands of gallons of oil and gasoline.

Allied Hostages Called Nazi Plan

New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—ABSIE (American Broadcasting Station in Europe) today quoted Reich Marshal Hermann Goering's *Essener National Zeitung* as declaring editorially that the Nazis were preparing to use the "most outstanding" Allied prisoners in Germany as hostages for the safety of high Nazis slated to be tried as war criminals after Germany's defeat.

Among the "most outstanding" Allied personalities now being held in Germany are King Leopold of Belgium and Edouard Herriot, the French statesman.

179 Parisians Held for Crimes

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP).—The arrest of 179 Parisians during September on charges of murder, robbery and other crimes while posing as members of the French Forces of the Interior was announced by police last night.

246 Members In French Assembly

Paris, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Cabinet has fixed membership of the new Consultative Assembly at 246, it was disclosed today. The assembly will hold its first meeting in Paris November 7.

Rainy Day Fashions

Paris, Oct. 7 (AP)—A rainy day costume, including an umbrella of the same material as the dress and a funny little black gold-buttoned boot, was the feature of yesterday's show by Lucien Lelong. The emphasis on the weather reflected the present lack of transport in Paris.

Dutch Report Nazis Slay 450 Patriots

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Germans were declared by the Netherlands news agency Aneta today to have executed 450 Dutch Patriots in a concentration camp at Vught, a mile and a half south of 'S-Hertogenbosch.

Belgian Situation On Food Not Bad

Brussels, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Belgium, a country which suffered starvation after the last war, lacks many foodstuffs today, but the situation is far from critical, the head of a mission from Supreme Allied Headquarters said today.

Some foodstuffs have been imported thus far, said Maj.-Gen. George W. E. J. Erskine at a press conference, but relief on a large scale will depend on Allied success in getting Belgian ports back in running order.

RED TANKS CRUSH GERMAN DEFENSES ON MAGYAR FRONT

HERCHER

Swift Soviet Advance Gains 28 Miles East of Tisza River.

DRIVE ON BUDAPEST

Capture Vital Rail Town in Campaign to Knock Out Hungary.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 8—(AP) Swift Russian tank and cavalry forces crushed the entire Axis defense system east of the Tisza river in southeastern Hungary yesterday, racing through 300 more towns and villages in a 28-mile advance that carried to within 83 miles of Budapest, imperilled Magyar capital.

With the seizure of Gyoma, rail town on the Bucharest-Budapest trunk railway, the Russians had advanced 55 miles northwest of Arad, western Romanian jumping-off base, in their rapid campaign to knock out Hungary, last big Axis satellite still in the war.

Capture Rail Towns

The big rail junction towns of Bekescsaba, Oroshaza, Bekes, and other important points fell in the massive drive, which now has overrun 400 localities and by-passed Hungary's second city of Szeged, at the lower end of a 75-mile invasion arc.

Hungarian troops bolstered by Nazi reinforcements were battling fiercely at the lower end of the invasion line in the 15-mile sector between Szeged on the Tisza river and captured Mako, 15 miles to the east.

At the top of the front moving relentlessly across the plains the Russians announced the capture of Szeghalom, 35 miles west of the by-passed northwestern Romanian rail junction of Oradea, one of two major Nazi escape routes out of Transylvania.

Szeghalom, 21 miles inside prewar Hungary, is only 40 miles southwest of Debrecen, the flight exit for scores of thousands of Germans and Hungarians fighting far to the east of Transylvania's rugged uplands.

At Nagyszenas, 19 miles south of Gyoma, one Russian spearhead was only 30 miles east of a Tisza river crossing at Szentos, and only 23 miles from Csongrad, a town at the juncture of the Tisza and Koros rivers.

Once these rivers are bridged the Russians will have removed the two major natural obstructions ahead of them on the road to Budapest and Austria beyond. Moscow dispatches said Cossack cavalry and armored units were slashing easily through Axis resistance and by-passing large numbers of bewildered enemy troops. Berlin and Budapest both spoke of a "large scale" Soviet offensive.

Emphasizing the grave danger to southern Germany, a Yugoslav broadcast said Marshal Tito's partisans had linked up with Austrian anti-Nazi patriots, members of the "Austrian freedom front" on the Yugoslav-Austrian frontier.

Seize Communication Lines

In their Hungarian invasion the Russians had seized or neutralized all the major Axis communication lines east of the Tisza river between imperilled Szeged and Oradea. In throwing their main weight north and northeast of Szeged, the Russians at the same time threatened nearby Hodmezovsarhely, a Hungarian town of 62,000.

The capture of Totkomlos put one Soviet group only 18 miles east of Hodmezovasarhely, and Oroshaza's fall put them the same distance on the northeast. They were less than 15 miles away on the south, battling in the hills north of Mako.

In Yugoslavia's Banat district to the south, meanwhile, other Soviet troops were moving swiftly to outflank the lower Hungarian border, and preparing to cross the Tisza river above its confluence with the Danube not far from Belgrade, threatened Yugoslav capital.

With the seizure of the road and rail town of Velika Kikinda, 70 miles north of Belgrade, the Russians in this area were within 20 miles of the southern Hungarian frontier, and within 30 miles of Szeged, as they spread out along the Tisza water barrier.

Capture 400 Localities

Among the 400 localities taken were Sajan, seven miles west of Velika Kikinda; Nakovo, five miles northeast of Velika Kikinda; Bocar, eight miles southwest of Velikakikinda; and Beodra, three miles south of Bocar.

The column which ran through Sajan was only nine miles southeast of Senta, where a railway crosses the Aisza and runs through Subotica and approaches Budapest on the south.

Berlin disclosed that other Soviet forces, deploying along the north bank of the Danube opposite Belgrade had reached the mouth of the Tisza where it empties into the Danube. That point is 22 miles northwest of the Yugoslav capital and the same distance southeast of Novi Sad, junction on the Belgrade-Budapest railway.

At this point the Russians also would be only 10 miles northeast—across the Danube—from Indjija, strategic junction of the Belgrade-Budapest and Belgrade-Munich railways.

Other Soviet units across the eastern Serbian mountains below Belgrade were reported within thirty miles of the Belgrade-Nis railway, cutting of which would trap an estimated 150,000 German troops strung out through southern Yugoslavia and Albania and fighting the British invasion of Greece.

Moscow announced simultaneously that Red Army units had begun a great pincers movement on German East Prussia, attacking beyond Siauliai in western Lithuania, and also crossing the Narew River at Pultusk, twenty-nine miles north of Warsaw and thirty-eight miles from the lower East Prussian frontier. At least 200 Nazi tanks were knocked out in two days, Moscow said, when the Germans tried to liquidate our bridgehead on the right bank."

"Great battles" are going on west of Siauliai, seventy-five miles southwest of embattled Riga, the Russians said, adding, "fighting is proceeding with the superiority on the side of the Soviet troops."

A Berlin broadcast hinted at what Moscow has not yet told—that the Russians in this long dormant area—going over to the offensive with 200,000 troops—had penetrated within twenty miles of the northeastern corner of East Prussia. The Soviet units were astride the Siauliai-Tauroge road at a point west of Rasemiai, Berlin commentators disclosed.

"Deep penetrations" of the German lines in the area were acknowledged by Berlin, which said, however, that the Russians still had not achieved their major objective of breaking through to the Baltic Sea and thus cutting off all the German troops at Riga and in northwestern Latvia.

North and east of Riga, Russian troops renewed their drive on the Latvian capital, capturing 100 localities on an arc ranging from twenty-two to twenty-five miles from the city.

RUSSIANS PUSH FOR BUDAPEST, 90 MILES AWAY

GILMORE

Cossacks Spread Death Back of Hungarian Lines as Defenses Crumble.

BELGRADE NOW BESIEGED

Algiers Says German Troops Are Being Taken Out of Capital in Big Transport Planes.

Moscow, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Russian infantry forces, surging across the Romanian frontier into Hungary on a seventy-five-mile front, today moved steadily toward the Tisza and Koros rivers, last great natural obstacles before Budapest.

The indications were that the backbone of the German-Hungarian resistance had been broken and that the Russians had an excellent chance of carrying the fight to the Budapest area within four or five days at the present rate of advance. Budapest was about ninety miles away early today.

Kuban Cossacks were reported spreading death and panic at the rear of the Hungarian troops, unable to disengage themselves on the shattered front in southeastern Hungary. "Our mobile units are chasing the retreating enemey," said a front line dispatch to Izvestia, "and light Cossack units are in their rear."

[The Berlin radio said that the Russians breaking into Hungary had achieved "breaches in major depth."]

100 Towns Taken so Far.

Already more than 100 communities of the last big Nazi puppet nation had been seized, the latest communiques announced.

Already thirteen miles inside Hungary the Red Army has seized three important railways and highways leading into Budapest. Driving swiftly across farmlands offering little natural defense the Red Army troops captured Mako, within fifteen miles of Szeged, Hungary's second city, and drove toward Orshaza and Bekes, ninety miles to the east, the war bulletin said.

Coupled with operations in the northeast corner of Yugoslavia, the Russian invasion of Hungary was now spread out along a ninety-mile front from north of Belgrade to the southeastern plains, and German tanks and anti-tank weapons seemed powerless to stem the tide.

Belgrade Besieged.

In Yugoslavia, Belgrade was virtually besieged.

There still was no indication whether the Germans were going to make a fight for the Yugoslav capital and there was no official report that Russians had crossed the Danube in the immediate Belgrade area. There was reason to believe, however, that the Russians and Tito's units were almost at the lowland suburbs across the river, if not already in them.

[The Algiers radio said the Germans were evacuating troops from Belgrade with the use of big transport planes.]

The new offensive in southeast Hungary fanned out from Arad, big west Romanian base.

Invasion of Austria.

The new thrust was announced as other reports in Moscow said that the Hungary home front might collapse at any moment, and the Russians already were planning an invasion of Austria after knocking out Hungary.

Hungary also was menaced by Russian military might from the north where along the Czecho-Slovak-Polish border Soviet troops fought toward a crossing of the Carpathian Mountains and sweep into the Magyar country.

In the Baltic, the war bulletin said, Russian troops on Saare Island, which guards the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, captured eighty populated places on a twenty-five-mile front and advanced southwestward fifteen miles.

Russia Sets Up Vast Net Of Airways in Siberia

Fields Near Japan and Alaska Easily Convertible for War

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP).—A vast Far Eastern network of airlines is operating from permanent, all-weather airfields between the Soviet part of Sakhalin Island, the Kamchatka Peninsula and Kolyma, it was announced officially today.

The system gives the Soviets strong air protection for the Far East, because the fields could be converted almost immediately for military operations.

New Soviet Mining Center

Moscow, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union is establishing a mining center on Taimyr Peninsula, northernmost extremity of the Siberian mainland, to work rich coal, oil and salt deposits lying under a thick layer of ice, it was announced today.

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Finns Face Long Fight Against Nazis in Lapland

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7.—(AP) Finnish general staff officers say the Finns must "fight a rather long war" in Lapland before they can eliminate an estimated 100,000 to 110,000 Germans who have moved supplies northward for a winter war.

President Gustaf Von Mannerheim of Finland is understood to have compared the task facing the Finns to the 1941 offensive against the Russians, which cost an unofficially estimated 30,000 Finnish lives.

Reliable sources from Helsinki said the Russians have modified the armistice to permit the Finns to use their air force, and have waived the armistice clause obliging the Finns to demobilize within two and one-half months. The Russians have not interfered with the Finnish campaign against the Germans, although they have observers attached to the Finn's army.

Heavy Fighting Near Tornealv

Stockholm, Oct. 7 (AP)—Heavy fighting, with large forces of Germans attacking in the neighborhood of Tornealv, at the tip of the Gulf of Bothnia on the Finnish-Swedish border, was reported today by the Finnish communique.

"The Germans continued pressure east of Tornealv throughout yesterday and succeeded in penetrating Finnish positions at some points but at the price of big losses," the communique said.

Nineteen planes bombed the Tornealv neighborhood twice, the announcement said.

Finns Facing Major War With Nazis

London, Oct. 7 (AP) — Finland, which has fought two wars since 1939—both of them against Russia—must brace itself for another arduous war, this time against Germany.

This estimate of the military situation confronting the little northern country after several weeks of fighting between Finnish and German troops was made by the Helsinki newspaper *Suomen Sosialidemokratti*, quoted today by the Moscow radio.

"Many of us," the paper said, "were credulous enough to hope for the voluntary withdrawal of the Germans from Finland. But the German command evidently decided to pursue in Finland the crazy tactics dating back to Stalingrad."

POLES COUNT ON ALLIED AID

Look For "Big Three" Parley To Avert Civil War

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—Poland's exiled Government counts upon the united support of Britain and the United States in an early meeting of the "big three" as the last hope for bridging its widening split with Russia and preventing the possibility of a Polish civil war.

Top-ranking Polish officials, mourning the disaster of Warsaw, have decided to halt their policy of conciliation, initiated under Prime Minister Churchill's pressure, and will sit tight waiting for Moscow to make the next move, it was learned today.

To Black Out News

As part of this stand, the government of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk unofficially has decided to black out news of its diplomatic dickerings, aware that its case has become a dangerous factor in British-American-Soviet relations.

Cabinet members have developed an increasing reluctance to go as far as Mikolajczyk has proposed in dealing with the rival, Soviet-supported National Liberation Committee.

This reluctance began to crystallize after President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz ousted Gen. Kasimierz Sosnkowski as Polish commander in chief and named in his place Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, only to have the new appointee assailed in Moscow as a "criminal."

In the stand-pat plan decided upon since the battle of Warsaw ended, there will be no immediate replacement of captured General Komorowski by a military man acceptable to the Russians. Instead, Raczkiewicz will wield the military powers.

Leaves Alternative

In effect, the plan will leave Britain and America with the alternative of sacrificing the Polish Government which they long have supported or of putting increased pressure upon Moscow for a compromise with the Poles in London.

Diplomatic circles in this international capital expect that the showdown will come when Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin meet again, perhaps in December.

This opinion is based upon the general belief in London that failure to settle the dispute before victory over Germany will result in civil strife in Poland and upon the premise that a quiet Poland is essential to the continued peace of Europe.

Warsaw Edict Reported

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported today that Germany had ordered the evacuation of the entire Polish population of Warsaw, estimated at 1,000,000 persons, and added "there is every reason to believe they intend to send a large proportion of these to concentration and labor camps."

The agency said the Polish Government in London has made "an urgent and desperate appeal to all the United Nations to help at all costs to prevent this new mass crime from being committed."

RECORD AERIAL BLOW HITS REICH

7,000 Planes Pound Targets in Greatest Assault of War.

LONDON, Oct. 7 — (AP) Germany's oil supply, armament works, airplane factories and explosives plants were struck today by the greatest Allied aerial blow of the war, with combined assaults sending from 6,000 to 7,000 Allied planes over the Reich.

A U. S. strategic air forces communique called the American part of the operation "the greatest coordinated aerial assault of the war."

51 Fortresses Downed

Heavy opposition was reported from flak and enemy fighters, and the Eighth air force alone reported 51 heavy bombers and 15 fighters missing from daylight operations.

Tonight several German cities were in flames and there was fresh devastation over the length and breadth of German territory from more than 16,000 tons of bombs cascaded down in 24 hours.

High explosives and incendiaries seared Germany, Austria, Hungary and the Nazi Western front, as fine weather gave Allied flyers their chance to strike.

Enemy fighter opposition was concentrated in the Leipzig area, where Fortresses were engaged in a brief sharp attack by more than 50 Messerschmidts and Focke-Wolfs.

Bomber gunners reported destroying 11 German fighters, while U. S. fighters shot down 22, including four jet-propelled planes.

The Swiss radio reported tonight that a German hydroelectric power station near the Swiss frontier and a large dam on the Rhone-Rhine canal in upper Alsace had been hit in today's raids.

Tiger and Panther tank factories were hit at Magdeburg and Kassel. Other targets included chemical and explosives plants, an aircraft repair depot, airdromes, and a truck factory in the area of Clausthal-Zellerfeld, south of Brunswick, and at Swickau, south of Leipzig.

Hit Oil Refineries

Squeezing the southern prong of the scissors, more than 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy hammered a string of Nazi oil refineries a few miles southeast of Vienna, Austria, and also ranged into Hungary, where a number of railways were blasted.

Another blow was struck by nearly 700 Lancasters and Halifaxes, which blasted with heavy concentrations of bombs two advance German army bases at Emmerich and Kleve, near the Dutch border.

As these attacks proceeded, 200 other RAF heavyweights staged a second spectacular attack on the Dutch island of Walcheren, southwest of Rotterdam, this time breaching the sea dikes at Vlissingen on the south side of the island.

More than [illegible] British heavy bombers struck at Germany, Britain and Italy participated in the widespread daylight attacks. With 3,000 Allied fighters providing escort and making auxiliary attacks, the day's sorties surpassed Friday's 6,000 figure.

2,300 From 8th Air Force

The United States Eighth Air Force dispatched by far the greatest fleet, sending over 1,400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators with a bodyguard of 900 fighters. These plastered more than a dozen targets in nine different cities in central and eastern Germany.

Six synthetic oil plants were attacked, at Politz, near the Baltic; Ruhland, Magdeburg, Bohlen, Merseburg and Litzkendorf. The latter three are in the Leipzig area, and Ruhland is northeast of Dresden.

GIGANTIC ALLIED ARMADA OF 6000 PLANES HIT FOE

Many Nazi Targets Blasted by Combined American and R.A.F. Units.

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Approximately 6,000 Allied planes—including nearly 3,000 heavy bombers—dealt Germany one of the heaviest aerial blows of the war today.

More than 1,400 American heavies from Great Britain, the second largest force ever sent out from here, attacked more than a dozen targets while 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Fifteenth Air Force struck the Reich from the south and 700 British heavies pounded communications centers on the Western front. The remainder of the attacking force was made up of American and British tactical aircraft based in France and Belgium.

The Air Ministry hailed the air operations as the beginning of a new offensive against Germany.

[The Berlin radio warned its listeners of a weak Allied Air Force formation flying toward Upper Silesia. CBS recorded the Berlin broadcast.]

Vienna Area Hit.

The Italian-based heavy bombers hit oil refineries a few miles southeast of Vienna and rail communications and an airfield in Hungary.

Most of the Eighth Air Force targets were synthetic oil [illegible], tank factories and engine plants in central and northern Germany. Several of the major blows were in the Magdeburg-Leipzig area. Another heavy attack was at Politz, north of the Baltic port of Stettin.

For the second straight day the R. A. F. attacked Nazi rail communications at Emmerlich and Kleve, across the Dutch border in Germany at the northern end of the Siegfried Line.

Other British bombers attacked Walcheren Island off the Dutch coast. This tiny island at the mouth of the Schelde on which the Germans had many heavy gun emplacements, was previously reported one-third flooded by the first bombing which breached the sea wall.

Weather Good

The Allied bombers and fighters soared over Germany in good weather, piling up new destruction in the wake of more than 6,000 flights by bombers and fighters yesterday.

The Eighth Air Force and the RAF sent heavy bombers in night and day operations against oil and industrial plants and airfields, with Berlin, Dortmund, Bremen, Hamburg and Ludwigshafen among the targets.

Germans In Balkans Attacked

Incomplete reports indicated the Second Tactical Air Force flew 1,500 sorties and the Ninth Air Force flew another 1,500 yesterday in support of the United States First and Third armies.

Bad weather restricted operations of the Mediterranean air force, but Germans in the Balkans were attacked during the night by bombers.

Berlin was attacked twice yesterday. Fortresses and Liberators hit a tank assembly plant, military and ordnance depots, and an aircraft engine plant in the first daylight raid since June 21. The RAF was over the Reich capital at night in a diversionary flight while other planes were dropping more than 1,500 tons of bombs on Dortmund and more than 1,000 tons on Bremen.

New Offensive Seen

The Air Ministry hailed the operation as the beginning of a new offensive against Germany and said that from 3 P. M. until midnight more than 1,200 bombers flew to their targets.

Crews said both Dortmund and Bremen were burning fiercely and that Saarbrucken, attacked the night before, was still ablaze.

Forty bombers were lost yesterday, 12 by the RAF in its night attacks. Ten fighters were reported missing.

Dortmund, site of large steel factories and other heavy industry, took on new importance as a railroad junction with reconnaissance disclosure that the entire eighteen-mile stretch of the Dortmund-Ems Canal is dry and that at least 110 barges are stranded in the canal. R. A. F. bombers broke down its embankments September 23.

Stockholm, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Eight American planes made forced landings in south Sweden today, and six flyers were killed and ten were injured. One plane burned.

FLYING BOMBS BLAST SOUTHERN ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(AP) The Germans exploded flying bombs into southern England tonight for the third consecutive night as rescuers still dug for victims of last night's attacks.

The bombs which sailed in over the North sea from the east after dark touched off thunderous anti-aircraft fire. Some got through and were heard to explode inland.

Night and day rescue and demolition work proceeded at places bombed last night. There were casualties but a number of persons were removed alive from the wreckage of business buildings.

Allies Seek Way Of Weeding Out Arch-Criminals

Axis Heads May Be Tried in a United Nations Court, Not in Land of War Crime

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP). — The United Nations War Crimes Commission has been attempting to find a dividing line between "war criminals" and "arch criminals," it was learned today. Presumably this is a preliminary toward establishing a high Allied court for trial of leaders of Axis aggression.

Still proceeding cautiously, the commission thus far has concentrated chiefly on procedure. Fewer than 1,000 persons have been listed for prosecution.

The basis for post-war prosecutions, according to an authoritative source, will remain the decision to return those who escape vengeance within their homeland to the country where the crimes were committed. But while this method is expected to prove workable in the vast majority of cases, the problem becomes more complicated in dealing with such arch criminals "as Adolf Hitler, Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Paul Jo-

seph Goebbels and Heinrich Himmler, for whom several countries are expected to enter demands.

If these Nazi leaders survive the collapse of organized German resistance, it is expected they will be tried by a high tribunal on which will sit representatives of the three big powers as judges, and perhaps with a jury composed of representatives of the countries which Germany overran.

[The American Broadcasting Station in Europe yesterday quoted Reich Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering's "Essener Nationalzeitung" as declaring editorially that the Nazis are preparing to use the "most outstanding" Allied prisoners in Germany as hostages for the safety of high Nazis slated to be tried as war criminals after Germany's defeat.

[Among the "most outstanding" Allied personalities now being held in Germany are King Leopold II of Belgium, and Edouard Herriot, French statesman. ABSIE's broadcast was recorded by the Office of War Information.]

Hitler-Bomb Hurts Kill Another General

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—Gen. Rudolf Schmundt, chief adjutant of the Germany army, died of wounds suffered in the July 20 attempt to kill Hitler and was given a state funeral at Tannenberg yesterday, a German news agency broadcast said today.

The broadcast said the 48-year-old general was the third to die among the men wounded by the explosion. The others were Col. Gen. Gunther Korten, chief of the air force general staff, and a man named Berger, who has been identified as "adviser to Hitler."

Post-War Rent Control

London, Oct. 7 (AP)—Post-war control of British rents at a fair figure through the establishment of courts all over the country is under consideration by an interdepartmental committee on the future of Rent Restriction Acts.

Britain To Increase Fleet In Pacific

South Shields, England, Oct. 7 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said today that the Royal Navy already had a formidable fleet in the Indian ocean and that plans to move warships to the Pacific were going ahead rapidly.

He told a meeting of seamen that the British Home Fleet constantly was on guard against any activity by what remains of the German fleet, which he said still must be considered seriously.

Alexander disclosed that 9,000 convoys have entered or cleared through United Kingdom ports since the war began.

V-3 Trials Reported

Weapon Said To Be Manned by Two S. S. Air Force Men

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Free German Press Bureau, recently founded here by German refugees, reported today that the Nazis had completed their first trials with the V-3 — nicknamed the "American Bomber" — somewhere in Austria.

Designed for long-distance attacks on England, the V-3, like the V-1 and V-2 cannot return to base, but unlike the others, which are robots, the V-3, is manned by two crew members picked from the recently created S. S. (elite guard) air force, it was said.

NAZIS DRAWING BACK IN ITALY

Inability To Stabilize Line Facing Americans Reported

Rome, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Germans, with eight divisions reported opposing the American Fifth Army, have again failed to stabilize their front in central Italy and apparently are trying to build a new defensive line farther north, Allied headquarters said today.

The Americans drove forward two miles past the captured town of Loiano to a point only 12 miles from Bologna, at the edge of the Po Valley.

Remove War Materials

The Germans were reported working frantically to ship war materials from northern Italy to Germany before their front collapses. One report said the Nazis were ripping up railway lines and sending the rails to their homeland. Another said the enemy was attempting to remove whole factories, including workers.

In order to gain more time for looting the Po Valley and the industrial centers of northern Italy, Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring is moving in reinforcements from other parts of the front to impede the American drive, an official Fifth Army report said.

Gains Along Highway

Today's Allied communique said that "the enemy has again failed to stabilize his front in the central sector, where American troops of the Fifth Army continue to make a methodical progress." At headquarters the belief was officially expressed that the Nazi command was hoping of finishing preparation of another defensive line to the north.

There was no intimation, however, as to where the enemy could hope to reestablish a front short of the Alps, once both the Fifth and Eighth armies flood on to the plains.

The most significant American gains were made along the main Highway 65 running northward from Florence to Bologna. It was here that the doughboys drove the Germans from positions around Loiano and advanced two miles beyond.

To the east another Fifth Army thrust north from the mountain village of Sassoleone carried to within ten miles of Castel San Pietro, which lies on the all-important Bologna-Rimini highway and rail routes.

Monte Vigese, 22 miles southwest of Bologna, was taken by South African troops moving up the Pistoia-Bologna highway.

Taken By South Africans

On the Eighth Army front Indian troops crossed the Fiumicino river in the mountains near its source, drove the enemy out of San Martino di Bagnolo, 14 miles southwest of Rimini, and captured the town of Sogliano, a mile to the south. In that area the Germans counterattacked fiercely and laid down a screen of shellfire.

In the rugged area farther inland, the Eighth Army captured the village of Tezzo and 65 prisoners, but on the Adriatic sector only patrol action was reported along the lower Fiumicino.

Allied headquarters said today the Germans again had failed to stabilize their lines in the central Italian sector. Doughboys who cleared the enemy from Loiano were fighting yesterday two miles north of that important road junction town on the main Florence-Bologna highway, No. 65.

Peak Is Captured

On both sides of the highway other Fifth Army units kept abreast of the central salient. To the west, British and South African troops occupied Monte Vigese, which dominates the Pistoia-Bologna highway, and to the east a spearhead north of the mountain village of Sassoleone carried to within 10 miles of Castel San Pietro, which is on the Bologna-Rimini higaway.

Meanwhile, in the Adriatic sector Indian troops of the Eighth Army crossed the Fiumicino river near its mountain source, slugged the Germans out of San Martino di Bagnolo and captured Sogliano, 15 miles southwest of Rimini. Farther west in the valley of the Upper Savio, British troops took Tezzo.

Airdromes Strafed

The weather continued to hamper operations and the Mediterranean Allied Air Force was severely restricted in its support of ground troops. However, fighters carried out strafing attacks against airdromes in Greece and the Balkan Air Force attacked military objectives in northeastern Italy, Yugoslavia and Albania. Eleven planes were reported missing.

Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring continued moving German reinforcements from other parts of his lines to impede the American drive. Eight German divisions were reported resisting the Fifth Army attacks with increasing intensity.

One report said the Germans were ripping up railway lines in northern Italy and shipping them to the Reich.

The skies were clearing again, but mud and swollen streams continued to hamper all operations.

Nazis Reported Taking Supplies From Italy

Rome, Oct. 7 (AP)—United States Fifth Army troops have shoved ahead another two miles to within 12 miles of the Po Valley communications center of Bologna as the Nazis were reported working frantically to evacuate strategic war materials from northern Italy to the Reich.

2 German Spies in Rome Trapped by Hep-Cat Talk

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 7—Second Lieut. Robert E. Berry of Jackson, Miss., on leave in Rome from his P-51 piloting job, uncovered an escaped German prisoner with a bit of hepcat talk.

Lieutenant Berry was questioning a suspicious-looking individual in the uniform of an American Army captain when another dressed as a private stepped up to explain that he and the "captain" were in special propaganda work.

"Are you a zoot-suiter with a reat pleat?" Lieutenant Berry demanded suddenly.

"No, I'm from the Fifth Army," the German replied. Both men were taken away by military police.

ALLIES OVERRUN GREEK PENINSULA

Reuters Says Germans Abandon Corinth, Planes Strafe Athens Airfields.

ROME, Oct. 7—(AP) British invasion forces have overrun most of the Peloponnesus, home of the ancient Spartans, it was announced today, and Allied strafing of Athens' airfields indicated that they would soon cross the Isthmus of Corinth to the Greek mainland, scene of their bitter 1941 retreat.

(A Reuters report from Cairo said that the Germans had abandoned Corinth and that Allied occupation was imminent.)

Behind the liberating Tommies came a Greek government-in-exile representative who took over administration of the peninsula and told a crowd clamoring in the north port of Patrai for a peoples' rule that their exiled monarch, King George II, and his government would try "to satisfy your wishes."

Pilots returning from strafing missions, during which they blasted at least a score of planes, said German units were in flight from Greece, leaving their air force without land force protection.

Greek patriots at Patrai, where their ancestors in 1821 plotted the overthrow of Turkish overlords, said that the Germans had cleared out of the northern part of the peninsula, just as they had fled the southern ports and central regions earlier.

There was no further information on a light force which landed in Albania.

Communiques on Greek operations have been far behind accomplishments, and it may be assumed that second phases of the invasion, the drive to the Greek mainland, is well under way.

Behind them the Germans left a hungry population and Greek puppet "security battalions," which have been surrendering readily to the British.

The Germans had attempted to hold Patrai and Rion, a smaller port to the east commanding the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth, but they yielded after a short fight and the loss of their airdrome in that sector.

Mustangs and Lightnings swarmed over Greece, strafing troops knocking down attempts to evacuate personnel by air, shooting up six airfields near Athens and Salonika despite heavy flak, and destroying or damaging more than 20 planes on the ground.

The air superiority was a far cry from the days of 1941 when the thin British line of troops fleeing Greece before the German army was at the mercy of the enemy's planes.

(A dispatch from Cairo said the Germans had blocked the Corinth canal, cutting across the Corinth isthmus between the Peloponnesus and the mainland, by blowing two bridges and sinking a blockship. Greek sources in London said fighting had broken out inside Athens and the Germans had blocked all roads into the capital.)

An official announcement said the Germans had been thinning their forces in the Peloponnesus for two and a half months, beginning with the abandonment of the southern ports of Monemvasia, Gytheion and Kalamata.

It was assumed that as the Germans reduced their garrisons on Greece's outer rim of defenses in the Peloponnesus, they also were pulling out of the Greek islands along the Turkish coast and in the southern Aegean, the Dodecanese. An exception is the big island of Crete.

Seize Half Of Island

An Allied communique announced that British ships bombarded the island of Levitha Thursday, then sent landing parties ashore which seized the commander and the eastern half of the island. Levitha is a small island 43 miles west of the Turkish coast.

A dispatch from Cairo said British naval and air power had "sealed the fate of German garrisons left in the Dodecanese and other islands."

There were reports of widespread starvation and suffering for lack of medicine in Greece, and some estimates were that 500,000 Greeks had died of these two causes in the more than three years of Nazi rule.

When Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Greek Minister of Reconstruction, arrived at Patrai to take over as administrator of the peninsula, he was met by a crowd of about 3,000 chanting "we want rule by the people."

"The government will do all in its power to satisfy your wishes," he replied. "First, however, we want obedience to the government."

King George has announced he will not return to Greece unless the people summon him.

Peloponnesus Is Virtually Cleared

Rome, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Peloponnesus was virtually cleared of the Germans today and a minister of the Greek Government in exile took over administration of the peninsula as British forces pushed eastward toward the Isthmus of Corinth.

A field dispatch from the captured port of Patrai said the northern rim of the Peloponnesus had been vacated by Nazi troops in the exodus noted earlier in the southern and central sections.

(A dispatch from Cairo said reconnaissance photographs showed the Germans had blocked the Corinth ship canal, which cuts across the narrow isthmus, by demolishing two bridges and sinking a blockship. Greeks in London said they had heard that the Germans blockaded all roads to Athens and that fighting was in progress at the heart of the capital.)

No Major Stand

Relatively light units of the land forces on the Adriatic moved forward to liberate areas abandoned by the Germans. When the Germans failed to make a major stand at Patrai and Rion to cover the rereat, there was little to bar complete liberation.

It was assumed here that as the Germans shrank the outer perimeter of the Greek defenses, they also abandoned islands along the Turkish coast and in the southern Aegean, with the exception of Crete. Even the Crete garrison has been considerably reduced, with most of the troops reported swarming to the western end of the island in the hope of escaping through the Allied air and sea blockade.

Garrisons' Fate Sealed

(A dispatch from Cairo said British naval and air arms "have sealed the fate of German garrisons left

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the fate of German garrisons lost in the Dodecanese and other islands.")

British ships bombarded the Greek island of Levitha on October 5 and then landing parties captured the eastern half of the island. The German commander on the island surrendered after a further bombardment.

Levitha is a small island 43 miles west of the Turkish coast.

Allied planes strafed six German held airfields near Athens and Salonika on the Greek mainland in the face of heavy flak but met no fighter opposition.

Evacuation Attempts

Conducting effective strafing attacks, United States 15th Air Force Mustangs and Lightnings countered German attempts to evacuate or supply troops by air and destroyed more than a score of enemy planes on the ground.

Four of the enemy airdromes attacked are within a twelve-mile radius of Athens. Airdromes at Sedes just south of Salonika were strafed by Lightnings which hit parked aircraft, motor transport and a radio station.

Spitfires and Hurricanes of the Balkan air force swept the Gulf of Corinth, shooting up a convoy of Germans attempting to escape from the Peloponnesus. Despite heavy flak, a Siebel ferry and a landing craft loaded with troops were left burning.

Nazi H. Q. Hit

Italian-based Balkan air-force planes also gave support to Allied troops in Albania, where the German headquarters at Delvino was demolished by a salvo of rockets.

Enemy gun positions also were blasted in Albania and Spitfires destroyed motor convoy transport in northern Greece. Eleven Allied planes are missing from 150 sorties.

British naval units roamed the Adriatic and the Aegean. A German battery on Corfu was bombarded, shells were poured into Crete, a Junkers transport plane was shot down over Maleme and direct hits were scored on a beached coastal vessel off the island of Melos.

Stores Of Arms Seized

Associated Press Correspondent Sydney A. Feder, in a delayed dispatch from captured Patrai, told of Allied seizure of stores of arms —many of them of American and British manufacture—held by Greek Quisling units.

Feder reported that Patrai's waterfront streets have been found considerably chewed up by bombing and mortar fire. The enemy attempted to dynamite the entire quarter-mile long concrete dock area, planting explosives in specially prepared sunken stone emplacements. But they succeeded chiefly in wrecking only a 35-ton crane.

Eleven Allied Planes Lost.

Enemy gun positions also were blasted in Albania and Spitfires destroyed motor convoy transport in northern Greece. Eleven Allied planes are missing from 150 sorties.

The Nazi withdrawal from the Peloponnesus began with the abandonment of the port bases of Monemvasia, Gytheion and Kalamai (Kalmata), all in the southern part of the peninsula. At Tripolis, near the center of the peninsula, the Germans left behind more than 2,000 collaborating Greeks, who surrendered to the British on October 2.

British naval units meanwhile roamed the Adriatic and the Aegean. A German battery on Corfu was bombarded, shells were poured into Crete, a Junkers transport plane was shot down over Maleme and direct hits were scored on a beached coastal vessel off the island of Melos.

Nazis to Scuttle Ships.

London, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The German Navy is preparing to scuttle its ships in Ægean harbors, a German transocean agency naval commentator said today.

Many vessels brought from Romania along the Danube to the Iron Gate already have been sunk, he said, "thus constituting a not easily removable obstacle for enemy shipping on the Danube and hampering their supplies. Similar tasks are now taking shape in the Ægean Sea."

New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—Radio Ankara, quoting the Brazzaville radio, said today that Allied airborne troops had landed on the Aegean Island of Rhodes. The broadcast was reported by NBC.

Greeks Describe 'Massacres' By Nazis In 1,300 Towns

By Sydney A. Feder

Patria, Greece, Oct. 5 (AP—Delayed)—Greek Patriots estimated today that some 1,300 villages and towns in Greece had been burned and pillaged by the Germans during three years of occupation and the most brutal was the "massacre of Kalavryta."

At Kalavryta, large district capital 50 miles south of here, the Germans machine-gunned 700 men and boys—the entire male population—sacked and burned the town and failed in cremating some 1,300 women and girls only because an Austrian soldier unlocked the doors of the burning building in which they had been herded. The Germans shot him.

Others Have Same Fate

Fifty to 60 other towns in the region suffered the same fate as Kalavryta in the German reprisal campaign of 50 Greeks for each Nazi killed.

Just how many civilians were slain this way throughout the country it is impossible to estimate. It is known that some 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 were made homeless and that many died because of exposure, disease and starvation.

The same savage treatment went on in the large towns as well as the small ones. This seaport of 100,000 population saw several of the Germans "50-for-1" reprisals.

Women Dig Ditch

On one occasion all the women and children in the town were ordered to dig a huge ditch near a monastery on the outskirts of the community. The Germans then brought 50 Patriots to the scene and shot them so that their bodies fell into the ditch. The women and children were then ordered to cover the bodies with dirt. Most times, however, the Germans would not reveal the place of execution and families discovered the fate of their men folks only when lists of those executed were posted.

Describes Torture Chamber

The Germans had a torture chamber here. Greeks who refused to collaborate were placed in small cabinets, large enough to hold four people standing up. The walls of the cabinets were lined with glass and nails to prevent the victims from leaning against them.

Victims were made to stand erect until they finally collapsed from exhaustion.

Dr. P. A. Harris, a dentist who graduated from the University of Illinois and who practiced in Chicago's West Side for 15 years until he returned to Greece in 1935, said, "Wherever the Germans went they stole everything" and shipped it to Germany.

"Their favorite trick," he related, "was to steal our furniture and ship it home to Germany in cases marked 'gifts from the Greek population for German victims of British and American bombings.'"

At Kerpine, near here, when the Germans first arrived, they picked 80 people at random and shot them.

Fifty others were killed at Rogoi, and the vallages of Sudena Theotokos and Sudena St. Basil were sacked. All the men were taken prisoner and there has been no word of their fate.

$1 Will Get You 300 Million Greek Drachma

Patrai, Greece, Oct. 4 (AP—Delayed)—Nazi manipulation of Greek currency during three years of occupation had reached such a fantastic stage that today in this liberated fourth largest port of Greece one American dollar is worth 300,000,000 drachma, and a one-pound loaf of bread costs 18,000,000 drachma.

Before the war the rate of exchange was 125 drachma to the dollar, according to John Moustacopoulos, who is agent for several steamship lines. Today three cigarettes cost 5,000,000 drachma.

The liberating forces which reached here last night had trouble with their currency—mostly American ten-dollar gold seal notes and British one-pound occupation currency notes. There was no one in town with enough drachma to make change for these bills.

The price lists in local food shops today read something like this:

One pound of beef—136,000,000 drachma.

One egg—1,000,000 drachma.

A pound of sugar—40,000,000 drachma.

A pound of grapes—6,600,000 drachma.

Nazis Tried to Round Up Allied Citizens at Patras

Head of Legion Post There Says Effort Was Foiled

PATRAS, Greece, Oct. 5 (Delayed) (AP).—An American veteran of the World War who heads the Patras American Legion post said today that Gestapo agents tried to round up all American, British and Russian nationals of Greek descent six weeks ago and ship them to Germany.

He is Dmitrios E. Alex, who had a wholesale crockery business in Chicago twenty-four years ago. He said he was forced by his health to return to Greece in 1934. His business still is being run in Chicago by his brother George and his uncle John.

"The Gestapo ordered all Americans, British and Russians to report," said Alex, who served in France with the American Army in 1918. "There are about 1,000 in this area. They were planning to send us to Germany either as prisoners of war or to work in labor battalions. So, except for two or three, we didn't check in at all."

Alex said there are four American Legion posts in Greece, numbering about 1,000 members. Until the war they usually sent delegates to the Legion conventions.

Alex said the Germans rounded up about 70,000 Jews in Greece and shipped them mostly to Poland. Recently he received a report that only about 4,000 of them were still alive.

Greek Pledge On Democracy

Patrai, Greece, Oct. 5 (AP—Delayed) — Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Greek Minister of Reconstruction, took over as administrator of the liberated Polapannesus today with a pledge that shouted demands for democracy — "rule by the people" would be considered.

The former University of Athens professor spoke from the balcony of the former United States Consulate, before a crowd of about 3,000. He was interrupted by a chant: "We want rule by the people."

"The Government will do all in its power to satisfy your wishes," Kanellopoulos replied. "First, however, we want obedience to the Government.

King George II of Greece has announced that he will not end his exile until his people ask him to return.

ALLIES CONTACT

JAPANESE IN INDIA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 7—(AP) British west African patrols have made contact with reinforced Japanese who penetrated two miles inside the extreme southeast border of India, a headquarters spokesman announced tonight.

This penetration into eastern Bengal was the first officially disclosed Japanese incursion into India since last March, although headquarters conceded it was possible the enemy had been back and forth across the frontier on several occasions.

Presence of a small number of enemy troops in upper Burmese Kaladan had been reported throughout the monsoon season and they have been reinforced in the last month. This was looked upon as a Japanese reaction to Allied advances further penetrating into Burma, and a preparation for the approaching dry weather, with subsequent improved battle conditions.

The spokesman disclosed that Japanese had been milling about the India-Burma frontier in the area adjoining Kaladan, and said the Allied patrols had located them in "very difficult" country.

The previous penetration of India was the drive into Manipur which almost overran the state before the invaders were thrown out. Tiddim, which was the jump-off point for that operation, is now threatened by Allied forces.

Japs Yield Tiddim's 'Chocolate Staircase'

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 7 (AP)—With strong air support, Allied forces today were reported laboriously wiping out Japanese entrenched in bunkers and other strong points on the approaches to Tiddim in northwestern Burma.

The enemy now has abandoned defense of the "Chocolate Staircase" section of the Tiddim road, which winds up 3,000 feet in 40 hairpin turns, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said.

The Tiddim-Fort White road has been brought under Allied attack, a communique said.

JAPS IN NEW CHINA LANDING

Move To Control Fukien Coast Seen—Tokyo Claims Foochow

Chungking, Oct. 7 (AP)—A new enemy landing southeast of Foochow, already the target of a swift advance of Japanese invasion forces from the northwest, was reported tonight by the Chinese high command.

The operation evidently was designed to secure Japanese control of a coastal stretch of Fukien province in which airfields might be built against the threat of American landings.

[A Japanese communique broadcast by Tokio said that three days ago "our units . . . completely occupied" Foochow after crushing the Chinese 80th Division, which offered stubborn resistance from positions around the city.

Reports Outskirts Reduced

[A later broadcast of a Japanese Domei agency dispatch, however, failed to claim complete occupation, but said the invaders "completely reduced the outskirts of the city the morning of October 4."]

The Chinese high command said the Japanese, who landed in Fukien September 27, still were held in the northwest suburbs. "Brisk fighting" was reported. The Chinese gave no indication that the enemy had penetrated the city, last remaining major East China port not under Japanese control.

The new landing was made on the south bank of the Min river opposite Mamoi, from which the invaders drove to a point 15 miles southeast of Foochow. The port, lying across a narrow strait from Formosa, has been held by the Chinese since April, 1939, when they retook it after the enemy had occupied it for five months.

Renewed Drive Halted

In Kwangsi province Japanese units attempting to outflank Kweilin on the west began a fresh drive yesterday, but were halted about 12 miles west of Hingan and 25 miles north of Kweilin, the high command said. Heavy fighting continued in the area.

The Chinese also acknowledged enemy progress in the push against the west river region in the general direction of Liuchow, one of the most important rail junction cities in the whole of Free China. The city is south of the Kwangsi defense center of Kweilin.

The Chinese said the Japanese Thursday night lunged out 12 miles northwest of their base at Pingnam, which is about 80 miles southeast of Liuchow. They were met by

the Chinese and engaged in brisk fighting.

In Yunnan province the Chinese yesterday reoccupied an important position just southwest of Lungling, most important remaining Japanese base on the Salween front. They repulsed a Japanese attempt to drive them out, a communique said.

Enemy patrols made unsuccessful attempts to penetrate the Chinese lines, and Japanese artillery shelled two Chinese positions in the area but caused little damage.

Japanese Claim Capture Of Foochow

New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—Foochow, capital of Fukien province and the last major port held by the Chinese on the East China coast, was captured by a Japanese invasion force three days ago, a Tokyo broadcast of a Japanese imperial communique said today.

There was no immediate confirmation of the claim from Allied sources, but the Chinese high command yesterday said Japanese troops had reached the northwestern suburbs of the city, located across a narrow strait from the northern tip of the Japanese-occupied island of Formosa.

Once Taken In 1939

Foochow, occupied by the Japanese previously in April 1939 and retaken by the Chinese in September the same year, was the target of Japanese troops landed in Fukien province in what Tokyo said was a drive to forestall American landings from the Pacific.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking said a Chinese communique announced Chinese troops had completed the reoccupation of an important position southwest of Lungling, in Yunnan province to the southwest, with the capture of a high peak.

Fighting also raged in Kwantung province to the south where the Chinese high command yesterday said defenders operating behind Japanese lines had recaptured the important town of Szewui, 47 miles northeast of Canton.

The fall of Paoching, key Hunan city 135 miles north of Kweilin, Kwangsi defense center, appeared imminent. Fall of the city would remove a threat to the Japanese right flank in the enemy drive against Kweilin.

Aircraft of the 14th United States Air Force bombed the Mangshieh area October 5 causing fire and explosions, and on October 4 the 10th United States Air Force bombed a bridge at Wanting, as well as other targets in the vicinity, the Chinese communique said.

(Reuter reported from Chungking that General Stilwell announced American aircraft sank a 3,100-ton freighter and damaged another freighter in the Straits of Formosa.)

4 More Jap Ships Bombed In Indies

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Oct. 7 (AP)—Army airmen whittled four more ships from the Japanese fleets in East Indies raids, today's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported.

October's shipping toll thus was enlarged to 23 ocean-going vessels sunk or damaged by planes, a good start toward bettering last month's bag of 210 surface craft. (These figures are for the flying forces only and do not include Japanese ships destroyed by the United States Navy.)

Minelayer Sunk

The day's communique said a minelayer was sunk near Soela Island, east of Celebes; a 3,000-ton freighter transport probably was sunk off Celebes; a 1,000-ton vessel was sunk near Amboina and a 3,000-ton merchantman was blown up by a direct hit.

Eight small surface craft also were sunk and 11 damaged.

Airdromes Attacked

United States planes raided airdromes and supply depots at Celebes and destroyed at least one plane. Airdromes were attacked in the Moluccas, where another plane was destroyed.

The communique reported 595 more Japanese killed and 153 captured on New Guinea and in the Solomons.

Gen. MacArthur Praises Feats Of 'Lone Wolf' Raiders in Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Sunday, Oct. 8.—(AP) The seventh fleet's "Lone Wolf" air raiders—the pilots of the Black Cats and Liberators who courageously are collecting a heavy toll of Japanese shipping off the Philippines—were singled out for praise today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

"No command in the war has excelled the brilliance of their operation," he said in a message to Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, commander of the Seventh fleet.

The big Navy Liberator bombers and the Black Cats—the night flying Catalina patrol boats—are under command of Rear Adm. Frank D. Wagner, commander of the Seventh Fleet Air force.

Recently a Catalina audaciously attacked a seaplane tender and two small warships alongside it and sank all three in one bombing run. In another outstanding feat one plane attacked an entire Japanese convoy.

The latest strike was at shipping moored off Zamboanga, southwestern Philippines. Five freighters, from 300 to 1,000 tons, were strafed by a lone Navy Liberator. Another hit two ships off Dutch Celebes. The raids were Thursday and Friday.

Other American planes battered both sides of Celebes, hitting Kendari and leaving its two airdromes unserviceable Thursday. Then they struck that night on the other side of the island, attacking Makassar with its docks, wharves and shipping.

12,211 of Foe Slain in Palaus, 224 Captured

Marine Bombers Operate From Airfield Seized From Japanese at Peleliu

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 7 (AP).—American marines and soldiers invading the Palaus have killed 12,211 Japanese and captured 224 since Sept. 15, the day of the landings, the Navy announced today in a communique.

On the airbase island of Peleliu, 11,083 Japanese have been slain and 214 captured but the enemy still was clinging to one pocket of resistance on Umorbrogol Mountain (Bloody Nose Ridge). Today's communique said American tanks and artillery had reduced that pocket Friday.

The other 1,128 Japanese slain and ten captured were accounted for on Angaur, south of Peleliu in the plains.

[It was announced on Oct. 5 that 1,022 American soldiers and marines had been killed, 6,100 wounded and 280 were missing since the beginning of military operations on the Plaus on Sept. 154. During the same period 11,043 Japanese were killed and 187 taken prisoners.]

Operating from Peleliu's captured airfield, marine Corsair plannes ranged north in the Palaus to the big island of Babelthaup Friday, damaging villages, sixteen supply dumps, two buildings and twenty-eight trucks and strafing three boats and seven barges.

The communique told also of air action against the Kurile Islands, northeast of Japan. Mitchells bombed Paramushiro and Shimushu Tuesday, sinking a cargo ship, damaging a barge, fighting off fifteen to twenty enemy planes, probably destroying two and damaging two others. Liberators also bombed Paramushiro.

Near the Palaus, a navy Search plane struck at Yap the same day.

Liberators dropped thirty-three tons of bombs on by-passed Truk in the central Carolines Thursday.

Costa Rica Holds American

Soldier of Fortune Accused of Aid to Nicaraguan Revolutionaries

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 7 (AP).—An American soldier of fortune, listed by the Costa Rican government as Jeremiah Francis Barry, a former United States marine, was arrested and interned last night on charges of participating in an unsuccessful attempt to unseat Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

Barry, captured in Costa Rican's northern jungles by a Costa Rican patrol was accused of joining Nicaraguan revolutionaries led by General Noguera Gomez. The American Embassy said it would not intervene.

Air Power Exceeds U. S.', Japanese Say

San Francisco, Oct. 7 (AP)—Japan now has aircraft "ready for action" which "far exceed the enemy's first-line air force," a Tokyo propaganda broadcast beamed to the United States claimed today.

The broadcast declared Japan is now "posed for dealing a sledge-hammer blow on the enemy."

Big Change Reported

It quoted Capt. Keizo Matsumura, chief of the press section of the Japanese fleet in China waters, as saying:

"A thing which we must not lose sight of is that the Japanese combined fleet has undergone a big qualitative change, enabling it to operate with a powerful air force as its nucleus."

In this broadcast intended for American consumption, Matsumura was said to have found "numerous weaknesses in the enemy's strategy" because of extended supply-lines, "as seen in the operations in the Morotai and Peleliu areas."

1,000 Jap Internees 'Mourned' By Tokyo

San Francisco, Oct. 7 (AP)—"Memorial services" will be held in Tokyo October 18 for "more than 1,000 Japanese internees in America, Canada, Australia and India" who, the Tokyo radio said today, had died since January. United States Government monitors reported the English-language propaganda broadcast.

War Needs Get First Call On Jap Railroads

San Francisco, Oct. 7 (AP)—A "wholesale reorganization" of Japan's crowded railroads will become effective Wednesday, the Tokyo radio reported today.

"Ordinary passenger trains" and "those trains of no immediate importance" will be "reduced to the minimum," the report said.

The purpose is to provide more coaches for war workers and more freight cars for the "war goods transport services."

(Shortage of rail facilities is a major bottleneck causing Japan's domestic food shortages.)

Buddhist Funeral Planned For Toyama

San Francisco, Oct. 7 (AP)—A Buddhist funeral will be held Tuesday for Mitsuru Toyama, powerful Japanese secret society leader, who died Wednesday at 89, a Tokyo broadcast said today. United States Government monitors intercepted the report.

Toyama, sometimes called Japan's "unofficial emperor," was president-emeritus of the powerful Black Dragon Society and ruled millions of Japanese fanatics who belonged to the extra-legal secret societies.

DELEGATES DRAFT WORLD PEACE PLAN

Program Similar to League of Nations, Will Be Made Public Monday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—(AP) A master design for World security was formally concluded at Dumbarton Oaks today.

But from the time it is made public Monday by the American, Russian, British and Chinese governments until it is finally acted on by each of the United Nations months later it probably will be subjected to sharp world wide debate and criticism.

Similar to League

In broad outline the design is somewhat similar to that for the League of Nations, consisting of an assembly of all nations and a council of a few, including permanent membership for the great powers. Still unsettled is the crucial issue of voting on questions of aggression when some nation threatens to start a war.

However, Undersecretary of State Stettinius, winding up the conference, predicted that the United States, Russia, Britain, and China would "take early steps" to complete a four power plan for world security organization.

Addressing the closing session Stettinius said the plan would be critically received but eventually would be accepted by all peace loving peoples.

Except for the issue of whether a major power on the top council of the proposed peace agency should have veto power on an accusation of aggression against itself, the plan for world security organization is substantially complete.

"The peace loving peoples of the world will soon have opportunity to judge what we have accomplished here" Stettinius declared. "They will appraise our work critically for they are deeply earnest in their search for means to rid the world of the horrors of war and insecurity under which they have suffered so cruelly and so long.

"I am fully confident that the proposals upon which we have agreed will meet the test of their scrutiny."

The voting machinery could not be finally fitted together because Russia desired to retain a veto power over any charge of aggression which might be brought against her. The United States and Britain insisted that any of the great powers so charged should leave the decision up to the others.

Some compromise proposal will have to be worked out eventually if the council is to function effectively. Informed officials here believe that a compromise may best be achieved through a meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

The concluding phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conferences, held by Chinese, British and American delegations, lasted just a week. The opening phase of the British, Russian and American talks, lasted six weeks, about twice as long as originally scheduled, prolonged by the argument over a big powers right of veto.

Reds Distrust World

This controversy is said by some authorities to stem from Russia's suspicions of the rest of the world, the belief in Moscow that the rest of the world is suspicious of Russia, and the different approach of the Russians domestically as well as internationally to questions of judicial procedure and justice.

The problem ties in too with several current international conditions which constitute a background of difficulty for Anglo-American-Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the postwar world. The chief conditions now emphasized by officials here as bearing on this situation are:

1—The conflict of Russian and British interests in the Balkans. For many years the British dominated Balkans politics thereby protecting the Eastern Mediterranean flank of their empire lifeline to India through the Suez canal. It is now considered quite apparent that the Russians plan to dominate the Balkans after this war.

2—The Russian-Polish split for which, officials here believe, there is now less prospect of a satisfactory solution than at any time since the split developed.

3—Russia's reluctance to regard China as one of the big four powers. The United States, considers China of such potential future importance that it has more or less pledged itself to China's development into a strong modern nation.

4—The lack of basic decisions on the disposition of conquered Germany after this war has left wide open a field for British-Russian power politics which also may have to be settled in an early big three conference.

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Dumbarton Oaks Statements

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—The text of concluding remarks made by the chairmen of the British, Chinese and United States delegations at the close of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations today follows:

Edward R. Stettinius jr., chairman of American delegation:

During the last week we have had opportunity to consider the document of proposals with our colleagues from China. Our thoughtful re-examination of these proposals, in plenary session, in the formulation group and in the steering committee, has been most fruitful. We have benefited greatly from the close study which Dr. Koo and his advocates have given the document and from their penetrating observations and their new perspectives. I am deeply gratified that the members of the Chinese group have found in the proposals, based as they are upon the documents submitted by all four participating groups, an acceptable body of principles for an international organization to maintain peace and security. Out of our discussions during this phase have emerged many points to which we shall all want to give consideration in preparations for a full conference.

It has been rightly said of war-makers that they destroy in days that which has taken generations to build. Our task has happily been to construct. I sincerely hope it may sometime be said that the men of peace who have sat around this table have reached agreement in days upon principles which strengthen the promise of security and peace for generations.

The common understanding we have achieved and the agreements we have reached in so brief a period have been possible because of the great qualities of statesmanship of my fellow chairmen, Dr. Koo and Lord Halifax, and of the constructive spirit of co-operation which has prevailed among all who have worked with us. I wish to express my deep appreciation and that of the American group for the cordiality and the wisdom which our British and Chinese colleagues have brought to the task and for the spirit of harmony which has prevailed in our deliberations.

The peace-loving peoples of the world will soon have opportunity to judge what we have accomplished here. They will appraise our work critically, for they are deeply earnest in their search for means to rid the world of the horrors of war and insecurity under which they have suffered so cruelly and so long. I am fully confident that the proposals upon which we have agreed will meet the test of their scrutiny. Within these proposals are contained the more important principles for an organization that will make possible, in our era, effective international co-operation for peace and security.

As we conclude this final phase of our conservations at Dumbarton Oaks I am deeply conscious of the bonds of friendship and common purpose which join us with China and with the United Kingdom in our common struggle to defeat the Japanese and German aggressors. I anticipate with full confidence that the unity which the United Nations have achieved in war, and which has so richly manifested itself in our present conversations, will strengthen in peace. The four nations which have participated in these conversations will, I am sure, take early steps to complete the task we have begun at Dumbarton Oaks and thereby make possible in the not-too-distant future the calling of a general conference for the establishment of the organization which we have projected here and which is so devoutly desired by the peace-loving peoples of the world."

Dr. Koo's Statement

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, chairman of the delegation of the Republic of China:

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen:

I have listened with deep appreciation to the generous tribute which you, Mr. Chairman, have paid to the Chinese delegation and the fair appraisal which you have made of the work of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. I wish to say how grateful we of the Chinese delegation feel toward you, Mr. Chairman, for having acted as chairman of our meetings over which you have presided with such marked ability and unfailing courtesy. We wish also to express our thanks for the hospitality of the government of the United States, which left nothing to be desired in affording facilities for our meetings and comfort for the delegates. The efficient secretariat provided by the State Department has also been a very great help to us in our work.

In our deliberations we found the achievement of the first phase of the conversations excellent groundwork. The set of proposals which has now received the indorsement of the different participating delegations furnishes a preliminary and concrete plan for the formation of an international organization to maintain peace and security. We hope that the fruits of our labor will contribute in the end to the strengthening of the foundation of this new structure to be reared.

From the outset we were animated by an earnest desire to promote the success of our joint task. We are glad and delighted to be able to say that our spirit of collaboration was fully reciprocated by our colleagues on the American and British delegations. At all the meetings we had, whether of the plenary session, the steering committee, the formulations group, or of the military experts, an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality prevailed. The learning and wisdom of our American and British colleagues made a deep impression on us. All this made our deliberations and participation both pleasant and profitable.

We believe that this important series of conversations initiated by the United States government has accomplished its purpose. The set of agreed proposals, when approved by the four governments and finally embodied in a more complete form, will constitute a most valuable instrument for consideration and adoption by all the interested nations at a general conference. It is our hope that this conference can be held in the near future so that the ardent wish of all the peace-loving peoples to see the establishment of a universal organization to safeguard international peace and security after the achievement of victory over our common enemy in the east and in the west can find its early fulfillment.

Remarks by Halifax

Lord Halifax, chairman of the British delegation:

Mr. Stettinius, and Dr. Koo and ladies and gentlemen, the conversations just concluded under your able chairmanship have in my own view and in that of all the members of the British delegation made a great contribution to the eventual establishment of the international organization that we seek. The Chinese delegation I have no doubt feel with us that we have owed much to the rare personal qualities that you, sir, have brought to your duties in the chair, and to the large-minded participation of the whole American team. We have throughout the consideration of these problems been much influenced by the views which the Chinese delegations were good enough to place before us at an early date, and we were much encouraged by finding that the line of approach which we ourselves favored was very similar to that advocated by our Chinese friends. On most questions of the first importance we found ourselves in close agreement with them.

Thus, the plan which we have worked out together at Dumbarton Oaks owes much to the wise and consistent thinking of the Chinese delegation. Dr. Wellington Koo has, as always, given to us freely and candidly the results of his long experience of international affairs, and the exchanges which we have had with him and with his colleagues have been both searching and constructive. The large measure of agreement that we have reached shows that there is no barrier between the East and the West on these questions, which mean so much to the future of the world.

We have all recognized the common interest in the solution of these large issues and, if we have not resolved all of them, that is because some of them require more prolonged and intense study than we have been able to give. But a great deal has been accomplished, and I can say frankly that when the suggestion was first made that these conversations should take place, I have no expectation that we should have been able to go so far as this stage. That we have done so, Mr. Chairman, is of good augury for the future.

We must all be very conscious of the difficulty of the problems that will confront us, but if we handle them with the same spirit of good will and common sense which has shown itself at all our meetings in these hospitable quarters, I am certain that we can find answers for them which all peace-loving nations can accept, and thus make possible the creation of an international society in which mankind can find the opportunity to reach a higher level of civilization than has previously existed.

A great Greek philosopher said that the state came into existence in order that men might live, but that its justification was to be found only if men lived nobly, so, (and I believe that in this thought I have the full agreement of all those who have taken part in these conversations) the international organization should be brought into existence in order that nations may be saved from destruction; but it also will only be justified if through the years all humanity is enabled by it to find the way to a better and a nobler life.

Tanker Outguns A Submarine in 12-Hour Battle

Eludes 5 Torpedoes, Fires Shot for Shot Till Plane Routs Enemy in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. (AP)—Exchanging shot for shot, the American tanker Yamhill "outmaneuvered and outfought" a Japanese submarine in a day-long battle in the Pacific recently, the War Shipping Administration reported today.

The tanker, Kaiser-built in the Swan Island shipyard at Portland, Ore., eluded five torpedoes and many shells from the deck guns of the Japanese raider, said the W. S. A. report. The encounter was broken off when arrival of a Navy PBY plane forced the enemy craft to dive for safety.

The Navy gunners and eighty merchant seamen were at battle stations just three minutes after the lookout, Carman J. Nappa of Union, N. J., broke the early morning calm with the shout: "Tin fish on the port side."

Nappa was almost thrown out of the crow's nest by the violence with which Quartermaster Richard C. Durant, Washington, Ill., put the helm over. The torpedo missed by about five feet. Four more came over in quick succession, but all missed.

Captain Philip W. Shinn of Long Beach, Calif., kept the ship zigzagging and the gun crews stood ready. The submarine surfaced and let fly two shells. Both went over. The tanker's first shell was short. The second bracketed the submarine and the Japanese hastily submerged to avoid the third shot which would have been on the target.

Smoke from the submarine's Diesel exhaust was sighted half an hour later five miles away, but the enemy kept moving on a course outside the tanker's range. One shot from the merchantman, at extreme range, fell twenty-five yards short but the two replying shells from the submarine were 200 yards short.

For twelve hours the game went on, with the submarine taking advantage of its greater speed to keep out of range. The tanker fired more than thirty shells and the Japanese twice that number.

"Many shots had landed near the tanker when the perspiring crew and gunners heard the hum of motors," W. S. A.'s report said. "A Navy PBY was coming out of the sun in response to the distress signal, flashed earlier by radio operator Herbert H. Haley, of Pullman, Wash. The day-long battle was over."

The Yamhill is operated for W. S. A. by the Los Angeles Tanker Operators, Inc. It was delivered Dec. 5, 1943.

European Art Less Damaged Than Expected

Metropolitan Director Says Many Collections Are Intact, Churches Suffer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—European art has suffered far less damage than any one dares hope, Francis H. Taylor, director of the New York Metropolitan Museum reported today after London conferences on restitution of looted treasures.

Many famous collections of France and Italy are "almost wholly intact," but England has suffered more extensive damage to landmarks, museums and libraries by blitz and robot bombing, he reported.

Mr. Taylor said 4,000 historic English churches have been damaged and 2,800 destroyed. Most badly damaged cathedral, he said, is the famed Exeter, considered one of the finest examples of Middle Gothic architecture. All of the great Christopher Wren churches of London were seriously damaged, and almost all the Grinling Gibbons seventeenth century woodcarvings were lost.

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Working libraries in London are almost a total loss, but rare editions had been stored for the duration and are safe, Mr. Taylor reported. Eighteenth and nineteenth century newspaper files suffered serious damage as did the libraries of art and archeology.

"Brilliant artillery direction and precision bombing from maps laid out by fine arts officers resulted in saving of ancient buildings in France," Mr. Taylor asserted.

Paris, except for industrial outskirts, is unharmed, only the Palais de Luxembourg, where Goering had Luftwaffe headquarters, being a military target, he said. The Louvre and most of its seventy storage depots escaped damage and are in Allied hands now, Mr. Taylor said.

The Nazis, however, looted private collections of art in France, he reported, the Rothschild collections of paintings, sculpture and books having been completely rifled.

Rome remains untouched except for the Church of San Lorenzo, Mr. Taylor said, and repairs to the west front vestibule and the roof of that structure are almost completed.

Individual art pieces of Florence are reported safe, although historic buildings and bridges were blasted.

At Pisa the fresco of Campo Santo, "The Triumph of Death," was destroyed but the Leaning Tower and Cathedral appear to be undamaged.

Among paintings which have vanished from the Naples National Gallery collection are two Titians, a Raphael, a Luini, a Claude Lorrain and the famous Peter Breughel painting, "The Blind

Leading the Blind."

"There is no positive evidence that Germans removed the pictures, but the Breughel has recently been reported to be in Stockholm," he said.

Indications from Belgium and Holland are that state collections have not suffered extensively, but no predictions on the state of fine arts and historical monuments in countries east of Germany may be made now, Mr. Taylor said.

Lublin Poles Expected To Handle UNRRA Aid

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—United Nations officials now expect that the Soviet-sponsored Polish Liberation Committee may have full control of distributing relief supplies in liberated areas of Poland.

A United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration commission probably will be sent into the area to estimate needs and to work out plans for distribution.

A similar commission may go into the areas of Yugoslavia controlled by Marshal Tito, but the Yugoslav plans are generally less advanced than those for Poland. The Yugoslav situation is less complicated since Tito, while he controls the Yugoslav Committee of Liberation, is also associated with King Peter's exiled Government so that no question of jurisdiction arises.

Polish Puzzle

UNRRA's predicament over Poland stems from the split between Russia and the Polish government in exile. Its solution is believed to lie in the common interest of feeding and clothing cold, hungry millions.

UNRRA officials wrestling with the problem here have fallen back on two stated principles of the organization: (1) Relief must be distributed without regard to race, religion or politics, and (2) UNRRA may deal with whoever is in administrative control of an area in which supplies are to be distributed.

Pan American Appeals For Sole Rights on Route

Wants To Be Only U. S. Line Flying to South America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Pan American Airways renewed today its plea that it remain the only American-owned company operating flights between this country and South America, a post-war privilege sought by fifteen other air lines and steamship companies.

In the second day of Pan American's presentation before the Civil Aeronautics Board, John C. Leslie, Atlantic division manager, urged that no other lines be permitted to operate between the United States and Bermuda because, he said, the amount of traffic involved did not justify it. He also asserted that his company could give better service and was in a position to compete with British and Canadian lines.

J. G. Borger, assistant to the company's chief engineer, disclosed that the air line planned post-war use of new DC-7 planes for long-range flights of from 1,200 to 3,000 miles. Delivery of these planes by Douglas Aircraft should start early in 1946, he said.

Latin America And U. S. Plan To Spur Trade

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Favor Credit Organizations Owned and Run Locally to Back Foreign Buying

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—American bankers, foreign traders, and government officials are discussing the possibility of setting up locally-owned and operated commercial credit organizations as "middle-men" for the financing of trade between the United States and individual Latin-American countries, it was learned today.

Government officials who were willing to talk about the projected plans, provided they were not quoted, said the discussions were more or less in the "dream stage," but that the idea is being given encouragement from all quarters.

The plan, as outlined here, calls for the establishment of commerfinanced and operated locally in each Latin-American country. These organizations would have sufficient backing to finance the purchase of American goods for local importers in dollars while collecting from the importers in local currency.

This idea stems from similar American-owned and operated commercial companies that existed before the war in many Latin-American countries principally to finance the export of American automobiles and radios. These became inoperative when American automobile and radio factories were converted to war production.

Proponents of the plan feel that this setup would be a favorable solution to the long-standing problem of financing trade between this country and the American nations. It would, they said, meet the demands of American bankers and exporters for receiving cash or short-term payments for American exports and at the same time would give the Latin-American exporters the "breathing spell" they say they need to make their payments.

However, these persons would prefer to have the proposed commercial credit houses run by nationals of each country with the added support and aid of the local ministries of finance for the principal purpose of currency exchange.

Admittedly, sources here said, the plan is not as simple to operate as the broad outline suggested appears. Some of those discussing the plan, they say, feel strongly that the plan cannot work without the active support of the United States Export-Import Bank and the central banks in each of the Latin-American countries.

A spokesman for the Export-Import Bank, speaking of this angle, said the bank has been in on the discussions to some extent and has encouraged the idea right along.

Medical-Training Aid Is Urged

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—Dr. John P. Peters, professor of medicine at Yale, said today that like the public at large, the military authorities seem to have considered numbers and distribution of physicians in their plans for medical care of the armed forces, rather than quality.

"Their educational program was so set up," he declared in an address before the District of Columbia Medical Society, "that the quality of young physicians has been compromised for more than five years unless some means can be found to allow the young medical officers to complete or supplement their education."

"Competitive Practice" Urged

He asserted that the problem of rehabilitation and relocation of physicians could be solved by reorganizing around hospitals the present "competitive practice" of medicine and defraying the cost of medical care by some kind of a national prepayment plan.

Dr. Peters said that in response to questionnaires, 60 per cent. of the medical officers in the armed forces "announced a preference for group practice."

Wounded's Care "Best Ever"

The record achieved by American army surgeons in care of the wounded is "unparalleled in the history of warfare and is little short of miraculous," Army Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk told the society.

"The survival rate among our wounded at the present time is higher than it has ever been in any army in any war at any time," he declared.

Beyond saving more lives, he said, military surgeons are developing new treatment techniques designed to hasten wound-healing and prevent deformity and disability. One is a method of leaving certain wounds open for a time until all danger of infection is past.

In very complicated wounds, he said, the availability of penicillin has allowed "surgical procedures that would otherwise not be possible."

CUTBACK OF 32 P. C. TO FOLLOW V-E DAY

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—War production throughout the country in the year after victory in Europe will be cut back about 32 per cent from the August rate, with reduction in prime contracts for West Coast plants running somewhat lower—about 25 per cent—Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board wrote Representative King (D.-Cal.) today.

The letter to the Californian, based on preliminary results of a WPB study, was in reply to the expressed fears of Mr. King and other West Coast Representatives that their section might not be allowed to reconvert on a par with other areas because of the necessity for continued production for the Japanese war after V-E day.

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all in reconversion," Mr. Krug promised.

A $20,000,000 cut-back in the production of steel landing mats has been ordered by the Army, the Office of War Information announced today, adding that the reduction will affect twenty-one plants scattered throughout the country and cause the gradual lay-off of 585 employees. Present production will be reduced during a period extending through next March, the OWI said. The cutback was attributed to changing needs of the war.

"The small number of workers to be released is due to the gradual paring down of the program and also to the fact that the plants generally are loaded heavily with other war work," the OWI said.

The principal cut-backs are planned in areas of labor shortage. Six of the plants affected will absorb in other departments all of the labor which has been producing landing mats, it was said.

CONGRESS MAY LIMIT FRANKING

White House Admits Error in Roosevelt Speech.

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Representative Anderson (D.-N. M.), chairman of the House Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee, indicated today that Congress might be asked to put what he termed reasonable limits on its free mailing privileges.

This was the latest in a series of fast - breaking developments following a report filed by Mr. Anderson with his committee that thirteen Republicans had mailed 3,116,000 copies of one political speech at Government expense.

After President Roosevelt had quoted the Anderson report in his Thursday radio address, Representative Taber (R.-N. Y.), retorted that "the number of speeches sent out under frank by the Democrats exceed the number sent out by the Republicans three to one." The New Yorker, ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, gave no specific figures.

The White House, meanwhile, issued a statement saying that Mr. Roosevelt inadvertently and in error had interpolated the word "free" in referring in his address to the printing of more than 3,000,000 copies of the speech, by Representative Busbey (R.-Ill.). The Busbey speech attributed a sinister purpose to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, and declared that the "red specter of Communism is stalking our country."

"This was an inadvertence," the White House said of the printing cost, "because the actual paper and printing were paid for by some one, but the mailing of more than 3,000,000 documents was free, under the franks of the thirteen Republican members of the Congress. The cost of mailing far exceeded the cost of printing."

WALLACE LEAVING ON SPEAKING TOUR

Washington, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Vice-President Wallace has set Tuesday night for his departure on an extensive stumping tour of the Mid-West. His executive secretary, Harold Young, said today the Vice-President will stop in Cincinnati October 11, drive through portions of Ohio and appear in Cleveland October 13.

The following day he will call on Senator Samuel Jackson, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, at his home in Fort Wayne, and he will turn up in Indianapolis October 15.

Mr. Wallace will move into his home State, Iowa, to address a political meeting at Mason City October 17. He will spend the following two days in the State including a stop in his home town of Des Moines. A major speech has been scheduled for Minneapolis October 21. Mr. Wallace will spend the next day in Minnesota, then move into Wisconsin on October 23, 24 and 25, probably with a visit to Milwaukee on the last day. October 26 and 27 have been set aside for Michigan, with another major address in Detroit on 27th.

The Vice - President will speak in the Chicago Stadium on October 28 and make an address the afternoon of the following day on Chicago's South Side.

He is going to try to get to St. Louis on October 30, but may be unable to do so because another big speech is set for Madison Square Garden in New York city October 31. He may appear in Philadelphia November 1 or 2.

FDR WILL DELIVER TALK IN N. Y. OCT. 21

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 — (AP) President Roosevelt, accepting an invitation to address a dinner of the Foreign Policy association in New York, Oct. 21, today scheduled his first speech outside Washington since he formally opened his fourth term campaign.

The speech will take Mr Roosevelt to New York state, biggest prize in the electoral college with 47 votes, just 17 days before the election.

Whether the address will be classed by the White House as political in nature was a question which went unanswered for the time being. Mr. Roosevelt's aids declined to amplify an announcement which consisted of making public the invitation from Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, president of the association, and the President's acceptance.

The speech will be broadcast, Democratic headquarters said.

However, the Foreign Policy association always has emphasized its non-partisan nature. A private research organization, it was founded 26 years ago with the announced aim of fostering understanding and development of foreign policy.

Berle Charges Dewey With Twisting Sentence

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, said tonight that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had misrepresented the sense of a memorandum which Berle submitted to the temporary national economic conference in 1939.

Dewey, in an address at Charleston, W. Va., quoted Berle as saying in the memorandum, "over a period of years, the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants in the United States." The Republican Presidential candidate asserted this showed that the New Deal was aiming at setting up an unAmerican system.

Berle told newsmen that the sentence had been "twisted out of context" and that it actually was a prefactory statement of "the evil" the TNEC "wanted to cure."

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A Pitcher, Minus Right Hand, Gets Wish

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New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—There'll be a strange uniform in the Cardinals' dugout at the World Series in St. Louis today—a United States marine, with all the equipment for success in baseball, except a pitching right hand.

He is Corporal Johnny Spillane, who holds two Presidential citations, the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart. But he'd rather talk about the time the Cardinals offered him a contract.

In fact, even the story of how he won his Navy Cross November 20, 1943, is as much a story of baseball as it is of war.

Refused Offer, Joined Corps

Johnny refused the Cards' offer and instead joined the marines in 1941. That's how he happened to be in an amphibious landing craft taking part in the battle of Tarawa.

Going in the craft stuck on a coral reef, making it a perfect target for the enemy.

"The Japs started lobbing hand grenades like high fouls," Johnny said. "One landed near us and I figured it was me or 21 other guys."

Pegs Grenade Back

He grabbed the grenade and pegged it back, just as though he were trying to get a man on first. But the grenades kept coming.

"I didn't have time to think. I just kept picking them up and throwing them back," said the Waterbury (Conn.) Marine. "Finally one came over with a lot of blue smoke coming out of it. I picked it up anyway and just as I pushed back my hand to throw it went off. I was stunned for a minute.

"There wasn't much left of my hand, but I felt no pain."

Later, a navy doctor aboard the mother ship amputated the hand.

"No Baseball For Johnny"

And that night, the marine admitted, all he kept thinking was "no baseball for Johnny Spillane."

After 11 other operations, the Leatherneck began to practice throwing left-handed. He can peg a ball from short-stop to home plate.

And when he gets his artificial hand, Johnny hopes to go back to baseball.

Spillane, at a Philadelphia hospital, had said he would trade his other arm for a chance to see a World Series game. Reading all this in a dispatch about the marine William White, general manager of the Skouras Theaters Corporation, decided the place for Johnny was at Sportsman's Park and made arrangements for a plane trip.

The Marine Corps cooperated with a ten-day furlough and the Cards offered what Johnny had been dreaming about since he pitched his first baseball—a seat in the St. Louis dugout. A dispatch from St. Louis said Johnny arrived there this morning.

Column 6

Mrs. Chiang's Recovery Promised

New York, Oct. 7 (AP)—Physicians attending Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, First Lady of China, announced today that "her ultimate complete recovery can be assured," but said a long convalescent period "is essential to attain this end."

The wife of the generalissimo is a patient in the Harkness Pavilion of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, which she entered September 11 after undergoing treatment in Brazil.

The nature of her illness has not been disclosed.

Mead Sees Party Sweep Swelling House Majority

Says Roosevelt Victory Will Encompass Congress, Too

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP).—A sweeping victory for President Roosevelt and a gain of at least thirty-four Democratic members in the House of Representatives in the November election were predicted today by Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York.

Forecasting continued Democratic control of both houses of Congress, in an address to Chemung County party workers, Senator Mead said Mr. Roosevelt would be supported "in the enactment of a genuine peace program which will prevent another world war in our time and in the generation of our children."

Senator Mead declared his party's representation in the House would be increased from its present total of 216 members to beyond the 250 mark.

"Such a healthful legislative situation will be reflected on both the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees of the far-sighted leadership necessary for a workable international organization to outlaw war and the people of America can rest assured that this is the determined objective of the Democratic administration," he said.

He declared Republicans in Congress had fought against the naval expansion bill in 1938 and voted against a measure to increase the air force to 6,000 planes in 1939.

Production Of Secret Fighter Plane Halted

Cleveland, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Army Air Forces today announced termination of contracts with the Fisher Body Cleveland aircraft division for production of a new secret fighter plane because of "changes in military requirements."

In announcing termination of the Fisher production schedule, Col. Alfred H. Johnston, central procurement district supervisor for the Air Technical Service Command, said the air forces would continue experimental development of the fighter known as the P-75.

Production of the fighter has been under way for several months, but details of the ship are a military secret. The Fisher plant began work on the P-75 in July, 1943, and the first experimental model was in the air within four months, company officials said.

DEWEY DECLARES PRESIDENT KEEPS SUPPORT OF REDS

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New Deal Program Is 'Forerunner of Corporate State,' He Claims.

REPLIES TO FDR

Says 'Record' of Administration Refutes Move to Disavow Communists.

(Dewey's Text Page 7, Second Sec.)

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 7.—(AP) Looking upon the New Deal's industrial program as forerunner of a "corporate state", Governor Thomas E. Dewey said tonight that the record of President Roosevelt's administration is the answer to why Communists consider the President's election essential to their aims.

The Republican nominee for President also asserted that the administration works both sides of the street as he asked a cheering audience which more than filled this 5,000-seat auditorium:

"How can we trust our future to an administration which talks out of one side of its mouth about government ownership of our factories, while out of the other side of its mouth it softly disavows its Communist supporters?"

Points to Record

In his single-shot journey to West Virginia, the New York governor asked "why is my opponent's election so essential to the aims of the Communists?" and replied to himself with "the answer is right in the record of this administration."

He said that Adolph Berle, now assistant secretary of state, in 1939 had said that over a period of years the government would gradually come to own most of the country's productive plants.

Dewey said that meant "a system where the government would tell each of us where we could work, at what, and for how much."

"Now, I do not know whether my opponent calls that system Communism or National Socialism," he added. "He can take it any way he likes it. It's his program, not mine. But I do know it is not an American system and it's not a free system."

(Berle in Washington asserted that Dewey had misrepresented the sense of the 1939 memorandum which the Republican nominee mentioned).

Dewey said that "little by little the New Deal is developing its own form of corporate state. It becomes clear why they twice convicted Earl Browder and his friends are so eager for the re-election of my opponent."

Hits 'Tired Administration'

The New York governor, renewing his assault on what he described as a "very tired administration" declared President Roosevelt "has no answer" to the specific proposals he said he had presented as the Republican presidential nominee.

Speaking behind a rostrum on which red carnations formed a "Victory V" on a bank of white carnations, Dewey said that in a broadcast last Thursday Mr. Roosevelt had "softly" denied welcoming the support of Communists or Fascists.

"But doesn't this soft disclaimer come a trifle late" Dewey asked "only last week in Madison Square Garden Earl Browder, head of the Communist party in America proclaimed to 15,000 cheering adherents that the election of my opponent was essential to his aims."

Confers with Miners

Dewey, who came here for a single speech plus a round of conferences with coal miners and other groups was met by a standing ovation lasting a minute and a half. He said Mr. Roosevelt was relying on the votes of a block of states where "millions of American citizens are deprived of their right to vote by the poll tax and by intimidation."

"Not once in 12 years,' he said, "has my opponent lifted a finger to correct this and his platform is cynically silent on the subject."

He made no reference to Mr. Roosevelt's call Thursday night for an end to the poll tax and "other artificial" obstacles to a free ballot.

The crowd cheered loudly when the Republican nominee said:

"On Thursday night of this week my opponent repeated his charge that "there are politicians and others who quite openly worked to restrict the use of the ballot in this election." Now I do not know who Mr. Roosevelt means because he seems to lack the courage to name names and say what he means."

Earlier, after a press conference, the New York governor, as a visitor to the nation's greatest bituminous coal producing state, declared himself for legislation to stabilize the industry.

Favors Coal Legislation

"I have long favored legislation to stabilize the coal industry to prevent the return of ruinous cut throat competition," he said without specific reference to the now-expired control acts under which the industry operated for years.

He also said, in answer to a question put after the press conference, that he was confident that coal has a secure future.

Although Dewey turned aside a press conference question as to his attitude on the support of United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis, a group of UMW leaders came away from a meeting with the nominee, expressing themselves as "decidedly satisfied" with him.

Dewey held that the Lewis support had not been proffered to him and any questions about it would be "academic."

A few hours later, however, President George J. Titler of United Mine Workers District 29 left a conference, saying that his union would be "much better off if Dewey becomes president" and that "I think the United Mine Workers can support him wholeheartedly."

Says New Deal "Tired"

Dewey in his prepared address asserted that it has become "dreadfully clear" that President Roosevelt's administration is "too tired even to do the job at hand."

Therefore, he contended, that same administration "is obviously too tired for the job ahead."

A Republican victory in November, Dewey added, "will mean an end to a very, very tired administration in Washington."

Dewey, asking "why is my opponent's election so essential to the aims of the Communists" declared "the answer is right in the record of this administration."

The "aims of the New Dealers," he continued, were set out in a memorandum prepared in May, 1939, by Adolph Berle, now assistant secretary of state, which Dewey quoted as saying: "over a period of years, the government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants in the United States."

"That means, of course," Dewey declared, "a system where government would tell each of us where we could work, at what, and for how much.

Hits FDR Program

"Now I do not know whether my opponent calls that system Communism or National Socialism or Fascism. He can take it any way he likes it. It's his program, not mine. But I do know it is not an American system and it's not a free system."

Contending the "New Deal is developing its own form of corporate state," Dewey said 55 government corporations or credit agencies with 27 billion dollars of assets were listed in a recent congressional committee report, and the Federal government now operates one fifth of the manufacturing plants in the country.

The New York governor, making a sortie into a political borderline state, laid down a double barreled attack on the Roosevelt-Truman ticket. He declared "my opponent's hand picked running mate Harry Truman" was nominated by the Democrats for vice president "because he was 'cleared with Sidney'."

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Referring to Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO Political Action committee, Dewey said Hillman's performance as co-chairman of the Office of Production Management had led Truman, as chairman of a Senate Investigating committee, to say:

Quotes Truman

"If Mr. Hillman cannot or will not protect the interests of the United States, I am in favor of replacing him with someone who can and will."

Amplifying remarks in a brief rear platform speech in Hinton, W. Va., en route to the Municipal auditorium here, Dewey said:

"We need a house cleaning in Washington. We need clear lines of authority with competent men to carry out their jobs. We need team work in our government. That's why it's time for a change."

"The American people," he said, "have succeeded in the face of every difficulty in sending overwhelming supplies to our armed forces. With a new administration we can speed victory and also be ready for reconversion to peacetime jobs."

Attributing "bungling, fumbling and incompetence" to the present administration, Dewey reiterated that his election would mean no change in the military leadership of the war. He said:

"Just for a moment let's look at the way this tired administration bungled its way into conversion for war production. Then we will know how well they can convert for peace and for jobs.

"In August, 1939, more than six years after Hitler came to power, Mr. Roosevelt finally created a War Resources board under Edward R. Stettinius. It worked for three months and brought in a report.

Report Kept Secret

"But the report was buried and the board quietly died. The report is still a secret after five years. Like so many other things, we will never know about it until a new administration opens the record of these past twelve years."

Dewey, who arranged to return to New York tonight directly after his speech here, continued his direct attack on President Roosevelt by declaring:

"And what has been the answer of the New Deal to the specific proposals of our platform and the detailed statements of policy I have made on the radio in these recent weeks we have heard nothing but glittering generalities, ghosts of the dead past and wise cracks. We have heard no answer because my opponent has no answer."

In his speech of last Thursday, Dewey said, Mr. Roosevelt "softly denies that he welcomes 'the support of any person or groupu committed to communism, or fascism.'"

"Now, that is news," the GOP candidate went on. "But doesn't this soft disclaimer come a trifle late? Only last week in Madison Square Garden, Earl Browder, the head of the Communist party in America, proclaimed to 15,000 cheering adherents that the election of my opponent was essential to his aims.

"This is the same Earl Browder, now such a patriot, who was convicted as a draft dodger in the last war, convicted again as a perjurer and pardoned by Franklin Roosevelt in time to organize the campaign for his fourth term. The soft disclaimer does come a little late."

"How can we trust our future to an administration which talks out of one side of its mouth about government ownership of our factories, while out of the other side of its mouth it softly disavows its Communist supporters?" He demanded.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 7—(AP) Following is the prepared text of Governor Thomas E. Dewey's campaign address here tonight:

Even as this terrible war moves toward our inevitable victory, we are preparing to decide the whole future of our country at the polls. If every American who believes in freedom for his country will register and vote, free America will win an overwhelming victory here at home on Nov 7th.

That victory at the polls will mean an end to a very, very tired Administration in Washington. It will mean the beginning of a new, a competent and an honest government in Washington.

Will Speed Axis Defeat

This victory at the polls will also serve to speed the defeat of Germany and Japan because it will bring an end to bungling, fumbling and incompetence in Washington.

I have already made it clear that a change of administration will mean no change in the military leadership of the war. It should be equally clear that with a change in administration the work of international organization for peace will proceed with only increased competence and zeal. I have taken unprecedented steps to put that work upon a non-partisan basis. I intend to see that it remains a non-partisan effort, with the help of the ablest Americans of both parties in command.

Beyond victory, what kind of a country will our American men and women come home to? This election will decide that question.

We have a fateful decision to make but that decision must be made not on vague and irresponsible political discussion, but on the facts. On Thursday night of this week my opponent repeated his charge that "there are politicians and others who quite openly worked to restrict the use of the ballot in this election." Now I do not know who Mr. Roosevelt means because he seems to lack the courage to name names and say what he means. So let's look at the facts.

Hits FDR Voting Stand

He sadly complained that not enough people vote. But he pointed with pride to the fact that in 1940, 62 1-2 per cent of the eligible voters of this nation went to the polls. Well, in the state of New York, not 62 1-2 per cent, but 77 per cent of the eligible soldiers and sailors of our state have had ballots mailed to them already. Despite my opponent's attempt to play politics with the soldier vote every evidence indicates that as a nation we will have an even larger percentage of soldier votes than we will of civilians. Let's have no more of this political pretence on a matter of importance to us all. Now we know where the truth is. And let me point out my opponent is relying for his main support upon a solid block of votes in states where millions of American citizens are deprived of their right to vote by the poll tax and by intimidation. Not once in 12 years has my opponent lifted a finger to correct this and his platform is cynically silent on the subject.

In his speech of Thursday night, my opponent softly denies that he welcomes "the support of any person or group committed to Communism or Fascism. Now, that is news. But doesn't this soft disclaimer come a trifle late? Only last week in Madison Square Garden, Earl Browder, the head of the Communist party in America, proclaimed to 15,000 cheering adherents that the election of my oppenent was essential to his aims. This is the same Earl Browder, now such a patriot, who was convicted as a draft dodger in the last war, convicted again as a perjurer and pardoned by Franklin Roosevelt in time to organize the campaign for his fourth term. The soft disclaimer does come a little late.

Wish to Control Plants

Now, why is my opponent's election so essential to the aims of the Communists? The answer is right in the record of this Administration. The aims of the New Dealers were stated on May 23, 1939, by Adolph Berle in a carefully written memorandum submitted to the temporary National Economic committee, an official agency set up to decide upon our future for us. There he said: "Over a period of years, the government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants in the United States."

Now, who is this Adolph Berle? He is one of the original brain trusters and today he holds the Office of Assistant Secretary of State.

What does he mean by the government owning "most of the productive plants in the United States." That means, of course a system where government would tell each of us where we could work, at what, and for how much.

Now, I do not know whether my opponent calls that system Communism or National Socialism or Fascism. He can take it any way he likes it. It's his program, not mine. But I do know it is not an American system and it is not a free system.

Reviews New Deal

Let's just see how far we have travelled down that New Deal road. A report just released by a Congressional committee headed by a Democratic United States Senator shows there are 55 government corporations and credit agencies with net assets of 27 billions. The Federal government now owns or operates one fifth of the manufacturing plants in the country.

Little by little, the New Deal is developing its own form of corporate state. It becomes clear why the twice convicted comrade Browder and his friends are so eager for the re-election of my opponent. There is another reason. They love to fish in troubled waters. Their aims can best be served by unemployment and discontent. They remember that the New Deal in all its seven peace time years never cured unemployment. They remember that in the Spring of 1940 we still had 10 million unemployed. They remember that under the New Deal we had to have a war to get jobs. That's why they want a fourth term and 16 years of the New Deal. That is one of the very good reasons why it's time for a change.

Blasts War Conversion

Just for a moment let's look at the way this tired Administration bungled it's way into conversion for war production. Then we will know how well they can convert for peace and for jobs. In August, 1939, more than six years after Hitler came to power, Mr. Roosevelt finally created a War Resources board under Edward R. Stettinius. It worked for three months and brought in a report, but the report was buried and the board quietly died. The report is still a secret after five years. Like so many other things, we will never know about it until a new administration opens the record of these past twelve years.

With Poland conquered, Hitler took Norway and invaded the Lowlands. At last, in response to public pressure on May 25, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt acted. He created the office for emergency management under Executive Order No. 8,248.

Creates Advisory Group

But just four days later he piled on top of this one a seven man advisory commission. In doing this he was repeating with exact fidelity the most notorious blunder of the first World War. Of course it failed.

So next we are handed the prize monstrosity of all, the Office of Production Management under two different heads, William Knudson and Sidney Hillman.

It was Sidney Hillman's performance in this job that led the chairman of a Senate Investigating committee to say, "if Mr. Hillman cannot or will not protect the interests of the United States, I am in favor of replacing him with some one who can and will."

The Senator who said that is now my opponent's hand-picked running mate, Harry Truman. In spite of his unkind remarks the Democratic National convention was allowed to nominate Mr. Truman because he was "cleared with Sidney."

Agency Also Fails

Of course that agency was a failure, too. So Mr. Roosevelt piled on still another one, the Supply Priorities and Allocations board. That was on August 28, 1941, and of course that failed too. It was not until five weeks after Pearl Harbor that Mr. Roosevelt did what should have been done at the beginning. At last we got a War Production board with a single responsible administrator at the head of it.

But that was not the end. By way of coordinating all this confusion, and, as he said, "to resolve and determine controversies," my opponent created a sixth agency, the Office of War Mobilization. That was on May 27, 1943, eighteen months after Pearl Harbor. Still conflicting orders, overlapping responsibilities, backbiting and character assassination handicapped the war effort.

WPB Falls Apart

So the inevitable happened again, a little over a month ago, the War Production board itself, fell apart. One official after another resigned in a torrent of recrimination and the head of the Board was given a ticket to China.

Now, during all these months that the war effort was being hampered by open warfare in Washington, the responsible head of our government was doing nothing about it. For weeks our daily papers carried stories of internal dissensions within the Board. After it finally blew up, Mr. Roosevelt's only comment was that he had, of course, been aware of dissension but he had "hoped it would disappear." Judging by the words of my opponent it has become dreadfully clear that his administration is too tired even to do the job at hand. It is obviously too tired for the job ahead.

Need House Cleaning

We need a house cleaning in Washington. We need clear lines of authority with competent men to carry out their jobs. We need team work in our government. That's why it's time for a change.

The American people have succeeded in the face of every difficulty in sending overwhelming supplies to our armed forces. Within a new administration we can speed victory and also be ready for reconversion to peace time jobs.

Is there any chance the New Deal can ever do this job ahead? Not according to its own best friends. Even Henry Wallace last year described the whole picture as "bureaucracy at its worst" and he added "it is utterly inexcusable in a nation at war."

Now listen to Richard T. Franenstein, vice president of the CIO Auto Workers union and delegate to the National convention in which the great Democratic party was taken over by Earl Browder and Sidney Hillman. Here's what he said: "The trouble is that no adequate overall planning is being done to insure orderly reconversion which will lead into a postwar period of full employment."

How in the name of the future of our country can such an administration be entrusted with the vital task of creating peace time jobs? How can we move ahead to peacetime jobs and opportunity under an administration that has no cure for dissension within its own ranks except for the feeble hope that "it would disappear?" How can we trust our future to an administration which talks out of one side of its mouth about government ownership of all factories, while out of the other side of its mouth it softly disavows its Communist supporters?

Will Restore Honesty

On January 20 of next year we shall restore honesty to our government so that it's spoken word can be trusted. We shall proceed to put into effect a program to recover those things we have lost and to make them secure.

This program I have already outlined in part.

To labor we are pledged to restore the Department of Labor with an able and experienced man from the ranks of labor at its head. We are pledged to abolish or transfer to the Department of Labor the almost countless bureaus with which the working men and women of our country now have to struggle. We are pledged to full support of the guarantees of free, collective bargaining through the National Labor Relations act and to restore freedom from government dictation to labor in this country.

We are pledged to work it with all our hearts and souls to bring about a lasting peace through international organization with adequate force to back it up. And I may add, I have stated such a program at Louisville in detail, something my opponent has never yet done.

Will Expand Social Security

We are pledged to an expanding Social Security for the people of this country. Twenty million Americans have been forgotten by this administration in the nine long years the old age pension laws have been on the books. We propose to bring security to them as well as to make our Social Security system sound and supportable by an expanding economy. For there can be no security without a strong, free society to support it.

We are pledged that our government shall not again use its power to set race against race, creed against creed, or class against class. We are pledged to a government which has equal respect for the rights of agriculture, labor and business, and for every race, creed and color.

We are pledged to a future of freedom and abundance for agriculture with assurance by government that the former will never again suffer ruinous prices. We are pledged to a scientific and expanding soil conservation program so that the soil of our country may be preserved and built up.

We are pledged to a specific program of tax relief which will permit our job-making machinery to go to work. We are pledged to bring an end to the tired defeatism of this Administration which talks glibly of opportunity and did nothing about it for seven peace time years.

No Answer from FDR

And what has been the answer of the New Deal to the specific proposals of our platform and the detailed statements of policy I have made on the radio in these recent weeks? We have heard nothing but glittering generalities, ghosts of the dead past and wisecracks. We have heard no answer because my opponent has no answer. We have had no answer because, in truth, as the New Deal itself has said, it wants a government owned America. It has no other solution.

I say there is a better way. I have outlined much of that way in detail. Ten million returning heroes will demand that better way under the freedom they have fought to win. Under divine guidance they will have a land of security with freedom and opportunity for all.

DEWEY GETS HAND; —NEW DEALERS'

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 7 (A. P.). — Several upraised hands confronted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey at Hinton, W. Va., today when he repeated his campaign phrase. "I know there's not a New Dealer in the crowd."

Gov. Dewey, addressing a crowd from the rear platform of his train en rounte to Charleston, quizzically remarked when he noticed one upraised hand:

"Is there one? I'll go to work on him."

At that, several other hands shot up.

TRUMAN SEES 'DEMAGOGUERY'

GOP Candidates Charged With Use Of "Garbled" Reports

Caruthersville, Mo., Oct. 7(AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, today accused the Republican national standard bearers of "dema-

goguery and chicanery" in current campaign speeches, and said it would be serious and dangerous "to take a chance on creating distrust with our Allies by placing an inexperienced leader in the White House.

Truman, in a speech before the American Legion Fair here, at which he has appeared annually since 1934, said the Republican standardbearers had made garbled quotations from a speech delivered by President Roosevelt October 5, 1937, had letf words and sentences out of their proper context and have deliberately misrepresented the facts.

"Political Chicanery"

"I consider this the lowest form of political chicanery," Truman said.

He also charged that the report and recommendations of his investigating committee "have been garbled and have been made to appear as partisan criticism of the Administration, when, in fact, the committee efforts were in cooperation with the Administration, and for the welfare and benefit of the fighting men of the country."

"I don't believe the American people can be fooled by any such demagoguery and chicanery," he continued.

Truman Committee Record

He preceded this denunciation with the statement that "the candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket has been endeavoring to show that, because I was chairman of the investigating committee, I have made an attempt to impeach the Administration in its conduct of the war."

Truman said his committee pointed out errors which were corrected, and that President Roosevelt was consulted and wholeheartedly approved the committee's work. This committee, he stated, had been credited with saving billions of dollars, and countless lives "in its discovery of faulty equipment which was being made by dishonest contractors."

Warns Of Inexperience

The war is being won, Truman stated, but is not yet won. He added that "it would be a very serious and dangerous matter to take a chance on creating distrust with out Allies by placing an inexperienced leader at the helm of the Government of the United States at this time." He charges isolationism still lives in the Republican party.

Truman drove here from St. Louis today for his customary appearance, perpetuating a practice begun in 1934 when Pemiscot county gave him a big majority in his first Senate campagin.

After remaining here until late tomorrow for the concluding horse races on the fair program, Truman will go to Memphis and then to New Orleans to begin his national speaking tour which opens in Los Angeles October 16 and closes at Kansas City, November 4.

Brownell Hit For 'Butting In' On Georgia Row

State Official Charges He Raised Racial Issue by Attack on Party Ruling

ATLANTA, Oct. 7 (AP).—Secretary of State John B. Wilson today accused Herbert Brownell jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, of "dragging out the red herring by raising the racial issue" in the Georgia intra-party squabble decided yesterday by the State Supreme Court.

The court upheld Mr. Wilson in certifying a so-called "all-white" Republican faction headed by former state chairman Clint Hager, as the official Republican party in Georgia, although the national committee had recognized another faction headed by National Committeeman Wilson Williams and Ben Davis, Atlanta Negro.

Mr. Brownell told a press conference in New York on Aug. 16 that the Georgia action was "one more evidence" that "New Deal leaders who slapped down the legitimate claims of the Negroes of this country at the New Deal convention in Chicago are maintaining that same attitude at the present time."

He charged that the Republican group recognized by Mr. Wilson were "bogus Republicans." This same group, he said, was not recognized at Chicago, because "among other reasons, they had denied Negroes the right to vote in their selection of delegates to the convention."

Mr. Wilson, in a letter mailed today to Chairman Brownell, said that he had declined to make public comment on the controversy while it was in the courts, and added:

"I want to say to you now that your nefarious purpose in butting into this affair was to deliberately and maliciously drag out the red herring by raising the racial issue. No one else that I know of raised that issue except yourself.

"Your purpose was an attempt to mislead certain voters in some of the so-called 'doubtful' states which have a large Negro vote with the purpose of gaining them for the Republican party. You know that the list of electors you wanted and that I refused to certify for the ballots does not contain any Negroes.

"You know that you did not tell the truth when you stated that the group that I recognized had denied the Negroes in Georgia the privilege of participating in their Republican party affairs in Georgia."

The Republican group recognized by Mr. Wilson filed the same slate of electors as the Independent Democratic party of Georgia formed in 1940 to oppose a third term for President Roosevelt. The slate consists of six Democrats and six Republicans.

Wilson said that the faction he certified held a convention at which 120 counties were represented, while the meeting of the other group "spectators, interlopers and whoever was present" were permitted to participate and vote.

"You know," Mr. Wilson wrote the Republican chairman, "you and others were promised Negro electors from Georgia in your Chicago convention. In spite of your public utterances you know then and know now that that promise was not fulfilled."

BRICKER HITS 'CRISIS' RULE

Cites 59 Declarations Of 'Emergency' By President

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 7 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker said tonight that President Roosevelt had declared the existence of a "national emergency" 59 times as reason for Government actions.

"We have had 12 years of government by crisis," remarked the Republican candidate for Vice-President as he concluded a day in Minnesota with a speech in the local armory.

Bricker said the "emergencies," were an example of measures used by Mr. Roosevelt in an attempt to "dominate Congress." The President, he added, also resorted to "coercion," executive ultimatums, patronage, political favors, reprisals, fault-finding. . . .

Congress Reasserts Self

Congress, the Ohio Governor continued in a prepared text released by his campaign staff, almost lost its independence, but has "courageously" reasserted itself within the last two years.

"Legislation by crisis has been a work-a-day technique with the President," he told his audience. "When everything else failed to move the legislators, there was always this handy device available. . .

"The messages and addresses of the President since his inauguration in 1932 disclose that he has declared the existance of a 'crisis,' emergency, 'danger' or 'serious situation' at least 92 times.

The Issue

"Of these 92, there are 59 distinct was decases in which a national emergency was declared to exist or was cited as the reason for some emergency action."

Bricker declared the basic issue of the November 7 election was "whether one man shall personally govern and permanently regiment 130,000,000 Americans or whether they shall continue to govern themselves through time-tested institutions of self government."

Contending that Congress "never was intended to be a rubber stamp," he went on:

"The way to restore a people's government in Washington is to restore Congress to its rightful place as the policy-making agency and as a restraining force on the impulse of the President."

Bricker Demands Pay-roll Cut

Calls President's Order to Reduce Number of U. S. Employees a Campaign Gesture.

St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's order that his budget director plan a reduction in Federal Government employees was described as "only a campaign gesture" by Gov. John W. Bricker today.

The G. O. P. candidate for Vice-President, delcaring that the number of Federal workers had increased under the Democratic administration from 572,000 to more than 3,000,000, asked:

"Why simply plan to get rid of some of these jobholders after the war as the President suggests? Why not do it now?"

Gov. Bricker, in a prepared text released by his campaign staff in advance of his speech in the Paramount Theater, quoted Senator Byrd (D.-Va.) as estimating that 300,000 to 400,000 civilian employees could be dismissed now without impairing Government efficiency.

"On September 19," he said, "President Roosevelt ordered the budget director to make plans for liquidating war agencies and reducing Government personnel to a 'peace footing', that is an excellent idea but very late.

"But the American people will refuse to accept that proposal as a promise that will be kept by the New Deal . . . Broken promises, subterfuge, fence-straddling and political expediency have characterized the entire Roosevelt Administration.

"Immediate planning to liquidate the Government's wartime agencies and cut back the great expansion of activities and personnel needs to be done. But it will not be done by the New Deal. This amounts to only a campaign gesture."

Comment on Ball.

Earlier today, in a press interview in St. Paul, Gov. Bricker said he was "very much disappointed" in the position taken by Senator Joseph H. Ball, who announced he would not campaign for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey because of differences with his foreign policy.

"There is no easy formula in international affairs," Gov. Bricker said. "We must pay constant attention to developments as they arise to threaten our peace. We have not been given the facts on international affairs by the present administration because of the secrecy which has clouded all of the administration's negotiations.

"Senator Ball would be much more useful if he would go along with the Republican ticket, which I believe is going to be elected. If the Senator has any information on what is going on at Dumbarton Oaks he should reveal it immediately. All we have had out of that meeting is a general statement."

Democrats for Dewey.

Milwaukee, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Gov. Bricker disclosed last night, prior to his auditorium address, that he had been informed of the organization of Wisconsin Democrats for Dewey. He said plans for the Democratic group were revealed to him by William R. Callahan of Milwaukee, an unsuccessful candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention last April.

He said Mr. Callahan predicted that the new organization would be instrumental in producing 90,000 Democratic votes for the Republican ticket in Wisconsin.

University Honors Pyle

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 7 (AP)—New Mexico University announces it will confer the degree of doctor of letters on Ernie Pyle, nationally known newspaper columnist, at commencement exercises October 27.

Pyle, whose home is here, recently returned from the European war front.

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A CHARGE THAT WARSAW'S INSURGENTS WERE "DELIBERATELY DELIVERED TO THE HITLER HANGMEN IN ORDER TO PREVENT THEM FROM LINKING UP WITH THE POLISH ARMY" FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE RUSSIANS ACROSS THE VISTULA WAS LEVELED AT THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ARMY BY A POLISH OFFICER WHO ESCAPED FROM THE CAPITAL, ACCORDING TO A MOSCOW BROADCAST.

A TASS DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR QUOTED THE OFFICER

A MAJOR SZANIAWSKI, AS SAYING A REPRESENTATIVE OF GEN. KOMOROWSKI ORDERED UNIT COMMANDERS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "ONCE IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP, WE SHALL BE ABLE TO SAVE OUR LIVES AND BE USEFUL TO THE MOTHERLAND."

FA/RP210PEW

ADD LONDON - (GOLDBERG) XX GASOLINE

BAD WEATHER IN JULY PREVENTED THE DROPPING OF FURTHER ARMS TO THE FORCE WHICH ON D-DAY WAS 50,000 STRONG.

OCT 9 1944

THE SABOTEURS WERE COMMANDED NOT TO ENGAGE IN GUERRILLA WARFARE. THE ARMY WAS FORBIDDEN TO ENGAGE IN SABOTAGE, AND BEHIND BOTH WERE TEAMS OF MEN READY TO MOVE IN BEHIND THE GERMANS TO REPAIR ENEMY DEMOLITIONS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE ESPECIALLY IN THE PORTS.

THE ARMY HAS ACCOUNTED FOR 10,000 PRISONERS, INCLUDING THREE GENERALS, BUT, SAY BELGIANS HERE, ITS LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 8)

GH104PEW

ADD LONDON - CHERCHER) XX CITY

AMONG THE PLACES TAKEN WERE PETERUPE, 22 MILES TO THE NORTH OF RIGA ON THE GULF OF RIGA; SILCIEMS, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF RIGA, BEYOND THE ROAD JUNCTION OF SIGULDA, WHICH ALSO WAS TAKEN ALONG THE PSKOV-RIGA ROAD; SIDGUNDA, 25 MILES EAST; KARDES, 24 MILES EAST; AND KEGUMS, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST.

ON INVADED SAARE ISLAND AT THE TOP OF THE GULF OF RIGA OTHER SOVIET UNITS CAPTURED KURESAARE, THE ISLAND CAPITAL, AND 50 OTHER LOCALITIES. THEY HAD ALMOST OVERRUN THE ISLAND. KURESAARE, ON THE SOUTHWESTERN SIDE LIES ONLY 32 MILES ACROSS THE GULF'S MOUTH FROM LATVIA, AND IS 97 MILES NORTHWEST OF RIGA.

FROM KURESAARE BIG RUSSIAN GUNS, ONCE EMPLACED, CAN CUT OFF ALL GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE BY SEA FROM RIGA. THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING A BITTER BUT HOPELESS BATTLE IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THAT APPROACHING DEVELOPMENT WHICH WILL FREE THE GULF TO SOVIET WARSHIPS ALREADY HUNTING IN THE BALTIC SEA NOW THAT THE ESTONIAN MAINLAND HAS BEEN FREED.

SOVIET LONG RANGE BOMBERS, FLYING AHEAD OF THE RED ARMY GROUND TROOPS GRINDING TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA, ATTACKED THE ANNEXED EAST PRUSSIAN PORT OF MEMEL, 85 MILES WEST OF SIAULIAI, DURING FRIDAY NIGHT, SETTING MILITARY DUMPS ABLAZE AND CAUSING HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES IN THE HARBOR AREA, THE BULLETIN SAID.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW SAID THE GERMANS HAD CONVERTED RIGA INTO A FORTRESS THAT MAY BE EVEN STRONGER THAN WARSAW. IT QUOTED REFUGEES REACHING RUSSIAN LINES OUTSIDE RIGA.

MQ848PEW

ADD LONDON - (JAMESON) XX DRESDEN

ONE THIRD OF THE ISLAND ALREADY HAD BEEN FLOODED AS A RESULT OF A BIG HOLE BLOWN IN THE SEA WALL ON THE WEST SIDE A FEW DAYS AGO. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO DROWN OR FORCE GERMAN TROOPS OUT OF THE ISLAND WHICH FLANKS SEA PASSAGE INTO THE BIG CAPTURED PORT OF ANTWERP.

THE DIKE WAS ATTACKED ON BOTH SIDES OF FLUSHING AND THE NORTH SEA WATERS BEGAN GUSHING INLAND TO JOIN THE FLOOD WATERS COMING FROM THE OTHER DIRECTION. THE ATTACK LASTED 40 MINUTES AND ALTHOUGH 6,000 GERMANS ARE REPORTEDLY TRAPPED THERE THE NAZIS PUT UP STIFF OPPOSITION WITH STILL USABLE GROUND GUNS.

OCT 8

THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE AND THE RAF SECOND TACTICAL AIR FORCE MEANWHILE FLEW THOUSANDS OF SORTIES IN SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ATTACKING INSIDE AND NEAR THE GERMANS OPPOSITE BELGIUM AND INSIDE FRANCE.

DORTMUND AND BREMEN, STILL FLAMING SATURDAY NIGHT, WERE THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE RAF'S 1,000-PLANE ATTACK FRIDAY NIGHT. OTHER OBJECTIVES WERE HIT AT BERLIN, LUDWIGSHAFEN, AND HAMBURG. THE RAF DUMPED 1,500 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON DORTMUND, SITE OF LARGE STEEL FACTORIES AND OTHER HEAVY INDUSTRIES, AND 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON BREMEN, WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE ALMOST A USELESS WAR CITY.

MQ855PEW

ADD LONDON - CLONG-1XX REPORT

ABOVE AACHEN BOTH SIDES WERE EMPLOYING TANKS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS.

THE GERMANS USED 100 AIRCRAFT, THE BIGGEST FLIGHT THEY HAVE EMPLOYED IN MANY WEEKS, BUT AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND GROUND DEFENSES SHOT DOWN 36 IN SAVAGE BATTLES.

ONE OBJECTIVE OF THE NEW ASSAULT BELOW AACHEN WOULD APPEAR TO BE TO KEEP THE GERMAN DEFENSE SPREAD OUT AND OFF BALANCE.

THE IMPROVING WEATHER WAS REFLECTED YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT IN A SERIES OF MIGHTY AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY, INCLUDING BERLIN.

BEATING OFF FIVE ENEMY COUNTERBLOWS AIMED AT ITS CORRIDOR IN HOLLAND, THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY POURED MORE TROOPS, TANKS, GUNS AND SUPPLIES INTO THAT SALIENT FOR IMPENDING BATTLES.

DESPITE GERMAN REPORTS THAT BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE NEDER RHINE AT WAGENINGEN, 10 MILES WEST OF ARNHEM, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS REPORTED ONLY THAT THE BRITISH HAD REPULSED A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AT OPHEUSDEN ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF THERE.

THE CANADIANS HAVE RENEWED THEIR ATTACK ON DUNKERQUE. THEY ALSO HAVE CROSSED THE LEOPOLD CANAL IN FORCE BETWEEN BRUGGE AND EEKLOO AND ARE DRIVING TO WIPE OUT 5,000 GERMANS STILL DUG IN ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SCHELDE RIVER BETWEEN THE IMPORTANT BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP AND THE SEA.

THE GERMANS EXPECT ANOTHER 12 ALLIED DIVISIONS TO BE THROWN AT THEM, EITHER IN A NEW LANDING ALONG THE NORTH SEA OR BY DEPLOYMENT ALONG THE WEST FRONT, THE TRANSOCEAN CORRESPONDENT LUDWIG SERTORIUS SAID IN A BROADCAST THIS MORNING.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD, WRITING FROM THE FIRST ARMY FRONT, SAID IN A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE OBSERVING TO THE VERY LAST LETTER THIS ORDER ISSUED SOME DAYS AGO BY NAZI FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL:

"EVERY VILLAGE MUST BECOME A STRONGPOINT, EVERY BLOCK OF HOUSES A FORTRESS. HE WHO HAS A WEAPON AND DOES NOT USE IT DOES NOT DESERVE TO LIVE, AND WILL BE ANNIHILATED ON THE SPOT BY HIS COMRADES."

THIS ORDER ALSO HELD OUT THE PROMISE OF A GERMAN COUNTERBLOW--APPARENTLY WITH SOME NEW WEAPON.

DISPATCHES FROM THE DUNKERQUE SIEGE LINE WHERE THE NAZI COMMANDER, CAPTAIN SCHNEIDER, HAS HAGGLED FOR TIME, SAY HE AND HIS GARRISON OF 15,000 OR MORE ARE TRYING TO HOLD ON UNTIL OCT.15 ON THE BELIEF THAT A NEW NAZI WEAPON BY THEN WOULD BE READY AND DECISIVE.

KK528AEW

LONDON, OCT 7-(AP)-FOUR OF HITLER'S NEW JET-PROPELLED AIRCRAFT WERE AMONG 22 GERMA PLANES SHOT DOWN TODAY BY EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTERS WHILE THEY WERE ESCORTING BOMBERS OVER GERMANY. OCT 8 1944

TWO ME-262 "JETTIES" WERE DESTROYED BY LT.URBAN L.DREW OF DETROIT, MICH., A MUSTANT PILOT, WHO BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN TO CHALK UP A DOUBLE VICTORY AGAINST THE NAZI'S NEWEST AIR COMBAT

30. 24 — 19403

WEAPON.

ANOTHER WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY MAJ.RICHARD E.CONNER OF VICKSBURG, MISS., AND THE FOURTH WAS SHARED BY THREE PILOTS, LT.ELMER TAYLOR OF GREEN FOREST, ARK., LT.EVERETT FARRELL OF SUPERIOR, ARIZ., AND LT. WILLARD ERKAMP OF EAGLE ROCK (LOS ANGELES), CALIF.

ONLY ONE OF THE JET PLANES OFFERED A FIGHT. THE OTHERS WERE DOWNED AS THEY WERE TRYING TO DIVE OUT OF REACH.

DY748PEW

LONDON, OCT 7-(AP)-FLYING BOMBS SMASHED AT SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND LONDON LAST NIGHT FROM A SOUTHERN COURSE, AN INDICATION THE ENEMY MAY BE SEEKING A WEAK SPOT IN THE VIGILANT DEFENSE.

A SHEET OF GUN FIRE SO INTENSE IT JARRED HOUSES SEVERAL MILES INLAND MET THE FIERY-TAILED INTRUDERS AND TWO WERE DESTROYED IN FLIGHT.

AMONG CASUALTIES WERE SEVEN POLICEMEN WHO WERE INJURED WHEN ONE BOMB WRECKED A BLOCK OF BUSINESS HOUSES. TWO PUBS WERE SHATTERED AND CUSTOMERS WERE BADLY CUT BY SPLINTERS OF GLASS.

JR638AEW OCT 8 1944

LONDON, OCT 7-(AP)-A YUGOSLAV BROADCAST REPORTED TONIGHT THAT CONTACT HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED BETWEEN MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS AND AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS ON THE YUGOSLAV-AUSTRIAN BORDER.

MQ751PEW

LONDON, OCT. 8-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE MAIN WEST SLUICE GATES OF THE KEMBS DAM, SEVEN AND A HALF MILES NORTHWEST OF BASLE ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE RHINE, WERE DESTROYED LATE YESTERDAY BY A FORCE OF RAF LANCASTERS CARRYING 12,000 POUND BOMBS.

GOING IN AT TWO LEVELS, THE HEAVY BOMBERS BEGAN THEIR ATTACK SHORTLY BEFORE 5 P.M. A MOSQUITO PILOT RECONNOITERING AFTER THE ATTACK SAW WATER POURING THROUGH THE BREACH.

THE OPERATION WAS DESIGNED TO TRAP GERMAN FORCES WEST OF THE RHINE, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID. SWISS SOURCES ALSO POINTED OUT THE MENACE TO THE RHONE-RHINE CANAL AND TO GERMAN ELECTRIC POWER IN THE AREA.

RW1027PEW

LONDON, OCT. 7-(AP)-TWO OF THE FIRST AMERICAN AIRMEN TO BE RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT IN SWEDEN RETURNED TO ENGLAND TODAY, AND ECLARED "WE HAD SUCH A TERRIFIC TIME WE HATED TO LEAVE."

"BY FAR THE BEST VACATION I EVER HAD --- SEVEN MONTHS OF IT," SAID LT. BARRY LUSTIG, 21-YEAR-OLD BOMBARDIER OF 6705 75TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. "THERE WERE GOOD FOOD, COMFORTABLE BEDS, MOVIES, DANCES, FISHING, SKIING, AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, LOTS OF 'EM."

LT. MERLE BROWN, 27-YEAR-OLD PILOT OF 1185 CAREY AVE., AKRON, OHIO, SAID HE FOUND "THE ONE AND ONLY GIRL" FOR HIM IN SWEDEN, DESPITE THE ORIGINAL HANDICAP OF THE GIRL'S NOT SPEAKING A WORD OF ENGLISH, AND HIS INABILITY TO SPEAK SWEDISH.

LUSTIG AND BROWN SAID THEY WERE RELEASED UNDER AN AGREEMENT THAT TWO NAZI AIRMEN WOULD BE RETURNED TO THE GERMAN AIR FORCE. OTHER AIRMEN ARE BEING EXCHANGED UNDER THE SAME PLAN, THEY ADDED.

BROWN AND LUSTIG WERE FORCED DOWN OVER SWEDEN AFTER THE FIRST MASS RAID OF LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES ON BERLIN LAST MARCH 6.

THEY WERE TAKEN TO A RESORT HOTEL NEAR A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT, LIVING FOR SEVEN MONTHS AS CIVILIANS.

"THE SWEDES USED TO SEE YANKS RIDING DOWN THE STREETS ON BICYCLES IN FORMATION, AND THEY ALWAYS GAVE US THE RIGHT OF WAY," LUSTIG RECALLED. "BEFORE WE LEFT THEY WERE USING AMERICAN EXPRESSIONS SUCH AS 'OKAY' AND 'GOOD MORNING.'"

MAIL FROM HOME WAS PROVIDED BY THE RED CROSS THROUGH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, AND THE ARMY SET UP A FINANCE OFFICE AT THE EMBASSY SO THE MEN RECEIVED REGULAR ARMY PAY ENVELOPES.

OCT 8 1944

GH2526 032

LONDON, OCT.7-(AP)-PESSIMISM IS DEEPENING WITHIN GERMANY, DESPITE UNDENIABLY BITTER RESISTANCE OF HITLER'S TROOPS ALONG THE WESTWALL.

EDITORIAL COMMENT IN THE CONTROLLED PRESS, WHICH USUALLY MAKES THE MOST OF ANY BRIGHT SPOTS, HAS BECOME GLOOMIER. TODAY, NAZI NEWSPAPERS PASSED OVER THE TENACITY OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE'S DEFENDERS TO COMMENT ON THE SO-CALLED MORGENTHAU PLAN FOR POSTWAR GERMANY IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO SCARE CIVILIANS INTO FRESH SUPPORT.

DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT GERMANY GAVE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PLAN, WHICH WOULD "TURN GERMANY INTO A POTATO PATCH."

(U.S.SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU'S PLAN WOULD CHANGE GERMANY FROM AN INDUSTRIAL STATE TO AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.)

DNB QUOTED HITLER 'S VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER AS CALLING IT "A PLAN WORKED OUT BY A BRAIN BEFOGGED BY HATRED," WHICH "MAKES US REALIZE WE ARE IN A LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE DEMANDING OUR LAST OUNCE OF EFFORT TO FRUSTRATE THE INTENTIONS OF THOSE CANNIBALS."

THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG LABELLED IT "AN ORGY OF HATRED," AND THE BERLINER MORGENPOST FOUND IT "A SATANIC DEVICE TO ROOT OUT THE GERMAN NATION."

OCT 8 1944

LONDON, OCT. 7-(AP)-- AN EXPLOSION BLEW UP A STATUE OF GEN. JULIUS GOEMBOES, FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER AND FASCIST LEADER, IN A BUDAPEST SQUARE YESTERDAY A FEW HOURS AFTER HUNGARIAN CABINET MEMBERS

PLACED A WREATH THERE, BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

OCT 8 1944

THE BROADCAST BLAMED THE EXPLOSION ON "UNKNOWN MALEFACTORS."

THE WREATH WAS LAID IN CEREMONIES ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF GOEMBOES' DEATH.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT. 7-(AP)-- ADMIRAL HAROLD R. STARK, COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HIS WORK IN THE INVASION BY GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AT HIS HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE LATE YESTERDAY.

HIGH ALLIED MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS WITNESSED THE CEREMONY

ALB/ GOLDBERGS 01634 LAPW 1152AEW

WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, OCT. 7-(AP)-THE GERMANS BITTER STAND-OR-DIE DEFENSE NORTH OF AACHEN COLLAPSED SUDDENLY TODAY UNDER GROWING AMERICAN FIRST ARMY PRESSURE, AND U.S.TANKS AND INFANTRY SURGED FORWARD ON A SWEEPING DRIVE.

THE DEFENSES WHICH YESTERDAY WERE SO STUBBORN AND APPEARED TO BE HOLDING FIRM UNDER HEAVY ARTILLERY SUPPORT GAVE WAY THIS MORNING WHEN THE DOUGHBOYS LAUNCHED AN ATTACK.

MORE THAN 300 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN IN THE FIRST TWO HOURS.

TANKS RUMBLED EAST OF BEGGENDORF AND INFANTRY FANNED OUT SOUTH OF UBACH AND OVERRAN HERBACH, MERKSTEIN, HOFSTADT, ALSDORF AND BAESWILER. THE YANKS NOW ARE SIX MILES INSIDE OF GERMANY NORTH OF AACHEN.

THE BREAK CAME WITH VIRTUALLY NO INDICATION THAT THE ENEMY HAD REACHED THE BREAKING POINT OR WAS PREPARING A WITHDRAWAL. LAST NIGHT THE LUFTWAFFE CAME OVER AND KEPT UP A CONTINUOUS BOMBING AND STRAFING FROM 7 P.M., UNTIL 6 A.M., THIS MORNING. TWO TO SIX PLANES WERE OVER THE FRONT LINE AREAS IN WHAT APPEARED TO BE SHUTTLE BOMBING.

FA105PEW

SOUTHEAST OF UBACH DOUGHBOYS BY-PASSED SPRAWLING GRAY STONE BARRACKS WHICH THE GERMANS HAD CONVERTED INTO A FORTRESS BUT HEAVY ARTILLERY HAD DONE MUCH TO SILENCE THIS FORMIDABLE BARRIER AND THERE WAS ONLY SPORADIC FIRING FROM THE BARRACKS THIS AFTERNOON.

DOUGHBOYS COMING UP BEHIND LATER WILL CLEAN OUT THIS STRONGPOINT.

LAST NIGHT THE ARMY'S BIG EIGHT-INCH HOWITZERS SENT 100 SHELLS HURTLING INTO THE BARRACKS.

GOOD WEATHER WAS ONE OF THE DECISIVE FACTORS IN THE SUCCESS OF THE BREAKTHROUGH. WITH CLEAR SKIES THE AIR FORCES ROARED IN TO BATTER ENEMY POSITIONS AND STRIKE AT SUPPLY LINES. CUB OBSERVATION PLANES HOVERED OVER THE FRONTLINES SPOTTING NAZI GUNS AND DIRECTING THE ARTILLERY FIRE.

"THE AIR GAVE US SPLENDID SUPPORT AND IT WAS IMPORTANT IN THE SUCCESS OF THIS OPERATION," AN OFFICER SAID.

TO THE NORTH THE YANKS NEARED SCHIERWALDENRATH WHILE SOUTH OF AACHEN TROOPS ATTACKING THROUGH HURTGEN FOREST ADVANCED TWO KILOMETERS IN THE DARK WOODS TO WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF VASSENACK.

THE ROAD TO THE RHINE IS NOT YET WIDE OPEN FOR THE GERMANS HAVE POSITIONS PREPARED IN DEPTH BUT THIS TOUGH CRUST OF RESISTANCE AROUND UBACH IS SHATTERED TO EASE THE WAY OF ARMOR AND TROOPS IN THEIR DRIVE EASTWARD.

"WE WERE IN A DIFFICULT POSITION UNTIL THE BREAKTHROUGH," AN OFFICER SAID. "OUR INFANTRY AND TANKS WERE POCKETED IN THE UBACH AREA AND AT OUR WURM RIVER CROSSING. THIS GAVE THE GERMANS A CHANCE TO CONCENTRATE THEIR ARTILLERY ON THIS SMALL SECTOR."

SINCE THE BREAK CAME, HE ADDED, WE HAVE TAKEN COMPARATIVELY LITTLE PUNISHMENT.

AN OFFICER OF AN ARMORED UNIT GAVE HIGH PRAISE TO THE TANK DESTROYERS FOR THEIR WORK.

"WE NEVER HAD TO WORRY ABOUT THEM," HE SAID. "ALL WE HAVE HAD TO DO WAS TO TELL THEM TO GO AND THEY GO WITH OR WITHOUT INFANTRY SUPPORT."

THERE NOW ARE ONLY ABOUT SEVEN MILES SEPARATING TROOPS NORTH OF AACHEN FROM THE TROOPS THROUGH THE BREACH IN THE WESTWALL SOUTH OF AACHEN.

RP244PEW

OCT 8 1944

BY EDWARD D. BALL

BEFORE FORT DRIANT, OCT.7-(AP)-U.S. THIRD ARMY TROOPS BATTLING AT FORT DRIANT PENETRATED 300 FEET INTO AN UNDERGROUND PASSAGE LEADING TO THE MAIN FORTIFICATIONS TODAY, BUT THEN RAN INTO STEEL AND CONCRETE BULKHEADS.

THE DOUGHBOYS ALSO GAINED 100 YARDS ON THE SURFACE AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE FORT, WINNING POSITIONS ON TOP OF ARTILLERY EMPLACEMENTS ADJACENT TO THE MAIN BATTERY IN THE CENTER.

THE GERMAN ARTILLERYMEN, UNABLE TO DEPRESS THEIR GUNS TO FIRE ON THE AMERICANS, FIRED ROUND AFTER ROUND IN THE OFF-CHANCE OF HITTING TREES AND SPREADING FLYING SPLINTERS. SOME OF THESE SHOTS WERE SUCCESSFUL.

GERMAN LONG RANGE GUNS BOMBARDED A NUMBER OF THIRD ARMY SECTORS TODAY. A BLOODY BATTLE HAS RAGED BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND AT FORT DRIANT, A BASTION GUARDING METZ.

THE ASSAULT STARTED UNDER ARTILLERY COVER AND A SUPPORTING DIVEBOMBER ATTACK UPON NEIGHBORING FORTS.

EARLIER A THIRD ARMY OFFICER SAID THE DOUGHBOYS HAD WON "A SOLID HOLD" ON THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CORNERS OF THE FORT AFTER A WEEK OF HARD AND BLOODY FIGHTING.

GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE DIMINISHED YESTERDAY, BUT CONTINUED TO BOTHER DOUGHBOYS WORKING TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE MILE-AND-A-HALF LONG FORT.

THUNDERBOLTS LOCATED A LONG-RANGE GUN WHICH HAD BEEN SHELLING THE THIRD ARMY'S POSITIONS AND SEALED THE FUNNEL FROM WHICH IT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SHOOTING, SOME 20 MILES BEYOND METZ.

JS753AEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI (110)

WITH CANADIAN INFANTRY NEAR PUTTE, HOLLAND, OCT 7-(AP)-THE BATTLE TO CLEAR THE GERMANS FROM THE APPROACHES TO ANTWERP PROGRESSED STEADILY TODAY AS CANADIAN INFANTRY PUSHED TO WITHIN THREE MILES OF CUTTING ALL ROADS FROM THE PENINSULA WHICH TIES THE DUTCH ISLANDS OF WALCHEREN AND NORTH AND SOUTH BEVELAND TO THE MAINLAND.

IT NOW IS DOUBTFUL THE GERMANS REMAIN ON THESE ISLANDS IN ANY GREAT FORCE.

MEANWHILE, OTHER CANADIAN INFANTRYMEN STILL ARE MEETING HEAVY OPPOSITION IN THEIR FIGHT TO CLEAR THE ENEMY FROM A WELL-MANNED POCKET ABOVE THE LEOPOLD CANAL.

THE CANADIAN FORCES WHICH SECURED THE ORIGINAL FOOTHOLDS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE CANAL HAVE BEEN ABLE TO FORM A CONNECTED FRONT BUT ARE FACING CONCENTRATED NAZI MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE AND HAVE HAD HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS IN THEIR FORWARD PUSH.

OCT 8 1944

MQ931PEW

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, OCT 7-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN GERMAN INFANTRY FROM HILL 820 WITH A BAYONET CHARGE LED BY LT.COL.RICHARD NEDDERSON OF BERKELEY, CALIF.

HILL 820 IS ONE OF A SERIES OF IMPORTANT FEATURES DOMINATING A RIDGE SOME THREE MILES NORTH OF SAINT AME. IT IS HEAVILY WOODED AND THE MEN HAD TO CLAMBER UP ITS SLIPPERY SIDES IN THE RAIN. VISIBILITY RANGED FROM 25 TO 50 YARDS.

PERHAPS THE ARTILLERY FIRE WHICH PASTED THE POSITIONS IN ADVANCE HAD BEEN EXCEEDINGLY EFFECTIVE OR MAYBE THE GERMANS WERE THROWN OFF STRIDE BY THE SPECTACLE OF THE AMERICANS YELLING IN THE RAIN, BUT CASUALTIES ON THE RUSH UP THE HILL WERE NOMINAL.

MQ928PEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT. 7-(AP)-GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO ENLARGE THEIR BRIDGEHEAD OVER THE NEDER RHINE WEST OF ARNHEM MARKED THE ONLY BREAK IN THE LULL ON THE BRITISH FRONT TODAY.

GERMAN TROOPS--SOME SWIMMING, SOME IN ASSAULT BOATS--CROSSED THE RIVER IN A STEADY STREAM IN SMALL PARTIES NEAR RENKUM, EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF ARNHEM.

BRITISH OFFICERS HAD NO CONFIRMATION OF A GERMAN BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD ESTABLISHED A NEW BRIDGEHEAD ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE NEDER RHINE AT WAGENINGEN, 14 MILES WEST OF ARNHEM.

JS743AEW

BRITISH AND ALLIED TROOPS FIGHTING WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY HAMMERED TO WITHIN A FEW THOUSAND YARDS OF TILBURG AGAINST STRONG GERMAN REARGUARDS.

FIGHTING ON A SEVEN-MILE FRONT ALONG THE SOUTHERNMOST PART OF THE LEOPOLD CANAL WEST OF ANTWERP, CANADIANS ESTABLISHED A BRIDGEHEAD WHILE OTHER FORCES DROVE UP TO OSSENDRECHT, 14 MILES NORTH OF ANTWERP AND ONLY THREE MILES SHORT OF THE ROAD OF ESCAPE FOR GERMANS CAUGHT IN THE ISLANDS OF WALCHEREN AND ZUID BEVELAND.

JS746AEW

BY WILLIAM S.WHITE

WITH AMERICAN INFANTRY, OCT. 7-(AP)-AMERICANINFANTRY, THE BETTER PART OF A DIVISION, JUMPED OFF TO A NEW ATTACK AT 10 A.M. TODAY THROUGH THE FOREST SOUTH OF MONSCHAU, 16 MILES SOUTH OF AACHEN.

THE TROOPS BEAT SLOWLY FORWARD THROUGH THE DENSE AND GLOOMY FOREST IN THE NEW ADVANCE AGAINST OUTER STRONGPOINTS OF THE SERRIED ROWS OF GER MAN DEFENSES.

BY 2 P.M. THE LINE HAD BEEN PUSHED FORWARD OVER TANK TRAPS, MINES, BOOBY TRAPS AND DRAGONS TEETH WITH WHICH THE ENEMY HAD SET MANY PITFALLS IN THE DANK REGION.

THE ADVANCE IS ABOUT 25 MILES BELOW AACHEN AND THE FOREST INTO WHICH THE TROOPS ADVANCED IS MORE THAN THREE MILES WIDE AND TWO MILES DEEP -- SIX SQUARE MILES OF UNBROKEN WOOD WHICH REMAINS ALMOST AS SOGGY AS SWAMP LAND FROM RECENT RAINS IN SPITE OF THE SUN THAT IS SHINING.

THE ATTACK THUS FAR HAS GONE EASILY WITHOUT MUCH HARD FIGHTING.

PRISONERS TAKEN SAID MANY OF THEM NEVER BEFORE HAVE BEEN IN ACTION, BUT THEY APPARENTLY HAD GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE DEFENSES YET IN FRONT OF US, AND IN THE SUPPORTING TROOPS TO THE REAR WHO WERE SAID TO BE VETERANS.

FA1125AEW

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, OCT. 7-(AP)-A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK IS PVT.JOSEPH E.STANGER, JR., WHO GOES INTO BATTLE BY PARACHUTE WHICH HIS FATHER HELPED INVENT IN 1919.

"PEOPLE USED TO CALL DAD A CRACKPOT," SAID STANGER. "THEY SHOULD SEE US OPERATE NOW. HIS INVENTION IS TURNING THE COURSE OF THE WAR."

JOE ALREADY HAS PARACHUTED IN FOUR INVASIONS--SICILY, ITALY, NORMANDY AND HOLLAND.

THE SILK WITH WHICH JOE FLOATS TO EARTH IS FAR REMOVED FROM THE CANVAS PARACHUTE WHICH HIS MOTHER SEWED FOR STANGER SENIOR'S EXPERIMENTAL JUMP, BUT THE MAIN FEATURES ARE THE SAME.

JOE'S PARENTS LIVE AT 65 WASHINGTON ST., BRIDGETON, N.J.

RW1015PEW

OCT 8 1944

BY NEDVILLE NORDNESS (260)

WITH AMERICAN PARATROOPERS IN HOLLAND, OCT. 7-(AP)-LT.WILLIAM "BUCK" DAWSON OF (624 CENTRAL AVENUE) EVANSTON, ILL., SAT IN A FOREST A SHORT DISTANCE FROM GERMANY TODAY, NOT HEEDING THE SAVAGE ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE ON ALL SIDES OF HIM NOR THE DRONE OF NUMEROUS AIR BATTLES OVERHEAD. HE WAS MORE CONCERNED WITH AFFAIRS OF THE HEART.

THIS BATTLE-TOUGHENED PARATROOPER WHO LANDED IN HOLLAND SEPT. 19 IN THE GREATEST AIRBORNE INVASION IN HISTORY BELIEVES THAT VERY INVASION GOT HIM IN A JAM WITH HIS GIRL FRIEND.

THE WHOLE THING STARTED WITH A GLIDER NAMED BETTE. DAWSON DONATED A HUGE PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS NEIGHBOR AND FRIEND, BETTE CAROLE OSWALD OF (267 CLINTON PLACE) EVANSTON, AND IT WAS PASTED ON THE NOSE OF THE GLIDER. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CARRIED THE STORY OF THIS GLIDER. THAT'S WHAT IS WORRYING BUCK. HE HAS HEARD FROM HIS FAMILY AND HIS FRIENDS WHO READ ABOUT THE PICTURE ON THE GLIDER, BUT HE HASN'T HEARD FROM HIS REAL HEART INTEREST--SUZANNE SPRINGER OF (422 EBERWHITE AVENUE) ANN ARBOR, MICH.

"BETTE IS A VERY GOOD FRIEND," SAID BUCK AS HE READ THE CLIPPINGS OF THE STORY. "I'VE KNOWN HER A LONG TIME AND SHE IS A SWELL GAL. BUT, GOSH--WHAT'S SUZANNE GOING TO THINK?"

BUCK MET SUZANNE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND SHE LATER TRANSFERRED TO COLORADO UNIVERSITY TO BE NEAR HIM WHILE HE WAS IN TRAINING.

"SHE'S NOT GOING TO LIKE THIS," DAWSON DECLARED, SHAKING HIS HEAD. "IT DOESN'T APPEAR ON THE SURFACE NEARLY AS INNOCENT AS IT REALLY IS. I WROTE TO HER IMMEDIATELY AND EXPLAINED THINGS, BUT I HAVEN'T HEARD FROM HER YET."

BUCK'S FRIENDS ARE HOPING HE GETS WORD FROM HER SOON BECAUSE THE GUY WHO USUALLY IS SO CHEERFUL AND FRIENDLY IS HAVING A VERY HARD TIME SMILING.

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FB1044PEM

WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND,OCT.4 (DELAYED)-(AP)--REPATRIATED GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR ARE BEING SEIZED BY THE NAZIS AND PUT BACK IN THE FRONT LINES IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

A YOUNG CORPORAL CAPTURED NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER SAID HIS UNCLE WAS CAPTURED IN NORTH AFRICA BY THE BRITISH AND PHYSICIANS AT A PRISONER WAR CAMP IN CANADA PRONOUNCED HIM UNFIT FOR FURTHER MILITARY DUTY. HE WAS REPATRIATED THROUGH SWEDEN IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR. TWELVE WEEKS LATER HE WAS SENT TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND WAS STILL THERE.

IN A SECOND INSTANCE IT WAS LEARNED A PRISONER HAD BEEN TWICE CAPTURED AND REPATRIATED. THE FIRST TIME HE WAS TAKEN BY THE RUSSIANS AND THE SECOND TIME BY THE BRITISH.

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SGT. HENRY BARDACH, NORTHERN BOULEVARD, FLUSHING, N.Y., SAID HIS OUTFIT "EVEN CAPTURED ONE MAN WHO HAD A FOOT SHOT OFF AND HAD BEEN SENT BACK TO FIGHT AFTER HE HAD RECOVERED. HITLER SURE IS SCRAPING THE BARREL TO PROTECT THE HOMELAND."

APL1852SERIES AM1025AM

UBACH, GERMANY, OCT. 7-(AP)-- THOUSANDS OF GERMAN (WHITEHEAD) CIVILIANS WHO ELUDED THE GESTAPO AND SS TROOPS ARE HIDING IN THEIR HOMES, IN MINES, AND AIR RAID SHELTERS, AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS, IN DEFIANCE OF NAZI ORDERS TO EVACUATE TOWNS IN THE PATH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY ADVANCE.

MOST OF THE PEOPLE OBEYED ORDERS, BUT THERE ARE MANY WHO DECLINED TO BELIEVE ATROCITY STORIES ABOUT THE AMERICANS, AND PREFERRED TO TAKE THEIR CHANCES IN SHELL-BATTERED HOMES, OR DOWNRIGHT HIDE RATHER THAN GO DEEPER INTO THE REICH.

THEY ARE FRIGHTENED, MISERABLE PEOPLE NOW WHO NOW ARE EXPERIENCING ALL THE TERRORS OF WAR WHICH THEIR OWN TROOPS HAVE

VISITED ON THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE.

IN AN AIR RAID SHELTER AT THE EDGE OF THIS SHELL-TORN TOWN, BATTERED BY BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY, A SCORE OF PERSONS ARE WAITING UNTIL THEY ARE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR OWN HOMES.

THEY SAID THERE WERE HUNDREDS MORE HIDING IN OLD MINE TUNNELS AND IN THE COUNTRY. THEY CAME TO THE SHELTER TO HIDE FOUR WEEKS AGO-- MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH LITTLE BUNDLES OF CLOTHING, FOOD, AND TINS OF WATER. FOR THREE DAYS THEY HAVE HAD LITTLE TO EAT.

OCT 8 1944

BY NED[illegible]LE NORTHNESS

WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS IN HOLLAND, OCT. 7--(AP)-- THE AUDACITY AND SUICIDAL COURAGE OF A SINGLE YANK PARATROOPER, WHO SINGLE-HANDEDLY BROKE UP A TREACHEROUS NAZI COUNTERATTACK, SAVED FROM RECAPTURE BY THE GERMANS OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF BERGENDAL ASTRIDE THE DUTCH-GERMAN FRONTIER, ONE OF THE KEYS TO DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

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CPL. WALTER J. BEDNARZ OF LYNN, MASS., IN A LONE, DARING STROKE, MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR HIS BUDDIES TO OPEN FIRE ON THE NAZIS BY THRUSTING HIMSELF BETWEEN ADVANCING GERMAN PARATROOPERS AND FOUR PRIESTS, MARCHING ABREAST OF HIS POSITION AND PASSED HIM.

BEDNARZ WAS IN A FOXHOLE DEFENDING A ROADBLOCK, AWAITING THE EXPECTED ATTACK. BUT THE MANNER OF THE ATTACK SHOCKED EVEN BATTLE-TOUGHENED PARATROOPERS. THE GERMANS, WEAPONS IN HANDS, STROLLED TOWARD THE STRATEGIC LITTLE VILLAGE IN FULL VIEW, WITH FOUR PRIEST IN FRONT OF THEM, A PROVISION AN EFFECTIVE SCREEN.

ALL THE AMERICANS SAW THEM COMING. THEY COULD HAVE OPENED UP AND CUT DOWN THE ENTIRE PARTY, BUT THE AMERICANS COULD NOT BRING IT UPON THEMSELVES TO MOW DOWN INNOCENT MEN. THEY HELD THEIR FIRE AND WAITED.

BEDNARZ MADE HIS DECISION. HE WORMED OUT OF HIS FOXHOLE AND SNAKED AND WRIGGLED ALONG A DITCH TOWARD THE ADVANCING ENEMY. THE PRIESTS ME ABREAST OF HIS POSITION AND PASSED HIM.

THIS WAS THE MOMENT.

IN A POWERFUL LEAP THE COURAGEOUS YANK LANDED SQUARELY BETWEEN THE

OCT 8 1944

RIESTS AND TE GERMAN TROOPS, HIS MACHINEGUN RATTLING AT POINTBLANK RANGE.

HE PRIESTS SCATTERED AND FLED AND SUPPORTING AMERICANS OPENED FIRE ON

'HE REMAINING ENEMY AS BEDNARZ DIVED BACK INTO THE DITCH.

BERGENDAL, CALLED BY AN AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER "THE LAST DEFENSIBLE LINE" FOR THE GERMANS IN THE NORTH, NOW IS UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE, BUT THE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN REINFORCED, AND PROBABLY BECAUSE OF BEDNARZ'S ACTION NOW IS FIRMLY HELD.

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THE TOWN IS A KEY ROAD POINT TO HOLLAND ITSELF, AND INTO ENEMY COUNTRY. A MODERN HIGHWAY LEADS FROM GERMANY THROUGH BERGENDAL AND ON TO NIJMEGEN AND THE VITALLY IMPORTANT FOUR-SPAN BRIDGE THERE. CAPTURE OF

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THE POINT BREAKS CONTACT BETWEEN ENEMY FORCES IN HOLLAND AND OPENS THE GATEWAY TO GERMANY.

WD ED HORSERACE THIRD 0958 APR 1200

PARIS, OCT. 7-(AP)-HORSE RACING IN THE PARIS AREA, INTERRUPTED BY THE FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE, STARTED AGAIN YESTERDAY WITH THE RUNNING OF THE GRAND PRIX DE DEAUVILLE.

THIS RACE, HELD IN AUGUST IN NORMAL TIMES AT THE FASHIONABLE SEASIDE RESORT OF DEAUVILLE, WAS RUN AT THE LE TREMBLAY TRACK OUTSIDE PARIS AND ATTRACTED A BIG CROWD DESPITE POOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND CHILLY WEATHER.

IT WAS WON BY THE FAVORITE, COUNT DE CHAMBURES VERSO THE SECOND, WHICH NOSED OUT ESMERALDA, ANOTHER PUBLIC CHOICE. THE FAMOUS ENGLISH STABLE OF LORD DERBY WAS REPRESENTED BY A TWO YEAR OLD, BLUETOP, WHICH WON THE FIRST RACE.

RACES WILL BE HELD THRICE WEEKLY IN THE PARIS REGION, AT THE LE TREMBLAY AND AUTEUIL TRACKS. THE LONGCHAMPS TRACK HAS BEEN REQUISITIONED FOR MILITARY USE.

JR426AEW

PARIS, OCT. 7-(AP)-PARISIANS FLOCKED TODAY TO AN AUTUMN ART SHOW FEATURING WORKS BANNED UNDER THE GERMANS.

PABLO PICASSO WAS THE CENTER OF THE SHOW WITH 74 PAINTINGS,

30 24 — 19409

AND FIVE PIECES OF SCULPTURE.

ANOTHER FRENCH CONTEMPORARY, HENRI-MATISSE, WAS REPRESENTED CHIEFLY IN DISPLAYS OF 20 YEARS IN FRENCH BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

CRITICS COMMENTED THAT FOUR YEARS OF OCCUPATION HAD PRODUCED SOME FINE INTELLECTUAL EXPRESSION, BUT HAD DULLED ARTISTIC FEELING.

RW1135PEW

BY RUTH GOWAN

PARIS, OCT. 7 (AP)—COUNTESS HENRI DE MAUBLANC, A SISTER OF ELIZABETH ARDEN OF NEW YORK, TOOK MANY RISKS TO AID ALLIED AVIATORS SHOT DOWN OVER FRANCE IN THE HOPE THAT SOME MOTHER SOMEWHERE WOULD HELP HER AMERICAN AVIATOR SON IF HE SHOULD EVER NEED AID, AND AS A RESULT OF HER ACTIVITIES SHE SPENT SIX MONTHS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP.

TALKING IN A SOFT VOICE RECENTLY SHE RELATED HOW WOMEN IN FRANCE HAD DARED GRAVE PERSONAL DANGER TO FEED, CLOTHE, HIDE AND BUY RAILWAY TICKETS FOR AIRMEN PASSING THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

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"MUCH HELP WAS DONE BY WOMEN," SHE SAID, "THAT IS WHY THERE WERE SO MANY WOMEN IN PRISON."

THE COUNTESS WAS INTERNED AT RAVENSBRUCK IN NORTHERN GERMANY, WHERE MANY THOUSANDS OF WOMEN—POLES, RUSSIANS, CZECHS, FRENCH, BELGIAN, NORWEGIANS AND EVEN GERMAN—WERE IMPRISONED. AT THE TIME SHE WAS THERE SHE WAS THE ONLY

AMERICAN. SHE WAS XXXXX REMOVED FROM THE PRISON LAST AUGUST AND PLACED IN A INTERNMENT CAMP. SHE WAS FREED WHEN THE CAMP AREA WAS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES.

THE XXXXXXX TORONTO-BORN COUNTESS ACQUIRED AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP-- WHICH SHE HAS RETAINED--BY HER FIRST MARRAIGE. SHE HAD A SON, JOHN BARBOSA, BY THAT MARRAIGE AND WHEN SHE LAST HEARD OF HIM THROUGH THE XXXXX INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HE WAS A LIEUTENANT IN THE U.S. AIR CORPS STATIONED AT SANTA ANA, CALIF.

OCT 8 1944

"THE BELGIAN WOMEN AT RAVENSBRUCK WERE WONDERFUL," SHE SAID. "THEY COULD HAVE BEEN TORN APART AND THEY WOULD HAVE REVEALED NOTHING."

A FRAIL WOMAN, HER HAIR TINGED WITH GREY, THE COUNTESS LOST NEARLY A THIRD OF HER WEIGHT WHILE IMPRISONED.

SHE WAS ARRESTED BY THE GESTAPO WHO TOLD HER: "WE USUALLY SHOOT PEOPLE LIKE YOU BUT HAVE A FATE WORSE THAN DEATH FOR YOU."

"IT ALMOST WAS," SHE SAID.

"AT THE END OF LAST JANUARY," SHE RELATED, "ABOUT 1,200 WOMEN, COLLECTED FROM ALL OVER FRANCE, WERE STUFFED INTO CATTLE TRAINS, 60 TO A CAR. WE WERE SO CROWDED WE COULD NOT STRETCH OUT. WE WERE ON OUR WAY FOUR DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS. WE HAD NO WATER. OUR FOOD WAS A LOAF OF BLACK BREAD AND SAUSAGE SO DECAYED I THREW MINE AWAY. WE WERE SERVED SOUP ONCE BY THE GERMAN RED CROSS.

"WE ARRIVED IN THE DARKNESS AT 3 A.M., AND WERE BUNDLED OUT BY SS MEN WITH WHIPS AND DOGS. IT WAS FREEZING COLD. WE HAD TO WALK FOR HALF AN HOUR. WHEN WE REACHED THE CAMP THE GERMANS, SCREAMING COMMANDS, JAMMED THE WOMEN INTO TWO SMALL ROOM AND LEFT THEM THERE THREE DAYS. THERE WERE NO BEDS.

THE COUNTESS SAID THEY WERE GIVEN A PRISON DRESS OF GREY WITH WIDE BLUE STRIPES AND A SHORT UNLINED JACKET, IT WAS MADE OF WOOD FIBER AND HAD NO WARMTH. THEY HAD NO HATS AND THEIR SHOES WERE HEELLESS WOODEN SABOTS.

SIX HUNDRED WOMEN XXXX WERE HOUSED IN EACH BARRACKS WITH ONLY NINE TOILETS AND 15 LAVATORIES. THE BEDS WERE IN TIERS AND THE WOMEN HAD TO SLEEP TWO TO A BED/ THERE WAS NO HEAT. AT 3:30 A.M., THEY WERE AWAKENED DAILY BY SIRENS AND ALL HAD TO GET UP AND GO OUTSIDE FOR ROLLCALL REGARDLESS OF THE WEATHER.

3. 24 — 1941

the big island of sakhalin north of japan northeastward through siberia.

X thus the soviets have strong air protection in the far east because

these fields, which now handle the streams of passengers, freight and

could be converted almost immediately for military operations.

the newspaper izvestia announced this tremendous accomplishment,

made in time of war, that provides air transport from the half-russian,

half-japanese island of sakhalin, on through the siberian province of

kamchatka and to kolyma, in the northeastermost corner of the soviet

i flew over a section of this network in the spring of 1943 as the

first correspondent permitted to view these excellent airfields

under the most difficult conditions, the inhospitable, bare cold

land of the far northeast, russian workers have built airfields that any

country would be proud of.

by eddy gilmore

moscow, oct. 7-(ap)-the russian people learned today that the soviet

union had set up a vast system of all-weather air bases stretching from

THE CAMP WAS RUN BY ARMED GERMAN WOMEN SOLDIERS, THE COUNTESS RELATED. THE FOOD WAS POOR AND INSUFFICIENT. THEY NEVER GOT ANY RED CROSS PARCELS. THE WOMEN PRISONERS FARMED, COOKED AND SEWED GERMAN MILITARY UNIFORMS. SHE WAS NOT MADE TO WORK BUT VOLUNTEERED TO HELP SERVE THE FOOD.

PW15 (OCT 5) PW 1852 (OCT 7) AM1250P

ADD MOSCOW XX OPERATIONS

(THE AREA IN WHICH THE LINE WAS ESTABLISHED IS FLANKED ON ONE SIDE BY ALASKA AND ON THE OTHER BY JAPAN.)

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FA1040AEW

ADD MOSCOW-(GILMORE) XX MILES

(A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD ACHIEVED "BREACHES IN MAJOR DEPTH.")

COUPLED WITH OPERATIONS IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF YUGOSLAVIA, THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF HUNGARY NOW WAS SPREAD OUT ALONG A 90-MILE FRONT FROM NORTH OF BELGRADE TO THE SOUTHEASTERN PLAINS.

GERMAN TANKS AND ANTI-TANK WEAPONS SEEMED POWERLESS TO STEM THE TIDE.

IZVESTIA SAID THE RED ARMY WAS MAINTAINING EXCELLENT TANK-CAVALRY COOPERATION -- A COMBINATION WHICH OVERRAN THE GERMANS ACROSS THE STEPPES IN THE CRIMEA, BRINGING ABOUT ONE OF THE GREATEST NAZI DISASTERS.

IN THE NORTH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS SPOKE ONLY OF OPERATIONS IN THE GULF OF RIGA, WHERE THE RUSSIANS PUSHED WESTWARD AGAINST STIFF GERMAN RESISTANCE AFTER THE LANDING ON SAARE ISLAND.

i landed on three of them in a liberator converted into a passenger plane and found them large enough to accomodate the biggest aircraft. they are built to maintain flying the year around.

we landed on several in rain and sleet, which made no difference to landing operations. izvestia's announcement said pilots some time in weather 60 degrees below zero to keep up schedules.

from the soviet half of the island of sakhalin to kolyma is as far as from new york to omaha or from san antonio to duluth.

the far northeastern airlines connect with the great soviet siberi port of vladivostok, which is west of sakhalin island.

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sa-1-4th1215-pw-1007pew

NIGHT LEAD RED AIR BASES
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, OCT 7-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE LEARNED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD SET UP A VAST SYSTEM OF ALL-WEATHER AIR BASES STRETCHING FROM THE BIG ISLAND OF SAKHALIN NORTH OF JAPAN NORTHEASTWARD THROUGH SIBERIA.

THUS THE SOVIETS HAVE STRONG AIR PROTECTION IN THE FAR EAST BECAUSE THESE FIELDS, WHICH NOW HANDLE THE STREAMS OF PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND MAIL COULD BE CONVERTED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ANNOUNCED THIS WARTIME ACCOMPLISHMENT, WHICH PROVIDES AIR TRANSPORT FROM THE HALF-RUSSIAN, HALF-JAPANESE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN, ON THROUGH THE PENINSULAR PROVINCE OF KAMCHATKA AND TO KOLYMA, IN THE NORTHEASTERNMOST CORNER OF THE SOVIET UNION.

I FLEW OVER A SECTION OF THIS NETWORK IN THE SPRING OF 1943 AS THE FIRST CORRESPONDENT PERMITTED TO VIEW THESE EXCELLENT AIRDROMES.

UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS, THE INHOSPITABLE, BARE, COLD LAND OF THE FAR NORTHEAST, RUSSIAN WORKERS HAVE BUILT EXCELLENT AIR-FIELDS.

I LANDED ON THREE OF THEM IN A LIBERATOR CONVERTED INTO A PASSENGER PLANE AND FOUND THEM LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE THE BIGGEST AIRCRAFT. THEY ARE BUILT TO MAINTAIN FLYING THE YEAR AROUND.

RAIN AND SLEET MADE NO DIFFERENCE TO LANDING OPERATIONS. IZVESTIA'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID PILOTS SOMETIME FLY IN WEATHER 60 DEGREES BELOW ZERO TO KEEP UP SCHEDULES.

FROM THE SOVIET HALF OF THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN TO KOLYMA IS AS FAR AS FROM NEW YORK TO OMAHA, OR FROM SAN ANTONIO TO DULUTH.

THE FAR NORTHEASTERN AIRLINES CONNECT WITH THE GREATEST SOVIET SIBERIAN PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK, WHICH IS EST OF SAKHALIN ISLAND.

DO23APEW

ADD STOCK HOLM KK ARMY

IN HELSINKI, THE FINNISH COMMUNIQUE SAID HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUED AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THE AREA SURROUNDING TORNEALV. FINNISH BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED MOVING GERMAN COLUMNS, AND HIT TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND THE LINES.

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M093rPEW

CAIRO, OCT. 7-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED THE CORINTH CANAL BETWEEN THE GREEK MAINLAND AND THE PELOPONNESUS PENINSULA BY BLOWING TWO BRIDGES AND SINKING A BLOCKSHIP, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN ROME GREEK)

N843AEW

BY SID FEDER (300)

PATRAI, GREECE, OCT. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES PUSHED EASTWARD TOWARD THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH FROM THIS CAPTURED PORT TODAY AND FOUND NO GERMANS LEFT ALONG THE NORTHERN RIM OF THE PELOPONNESUS. THE ENEMY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PULLED OUT AS FAR AS CORINTH.

BRITISH TROOPS AND GREEK PATRIOTS CLEARED THE GERMANS OUT OF PATRAI, GREECE'S FOURTH LARGEST PORT YESTERDAY, AND PUSHED ON AND CAPTURED RION, 40 MILES EASTWARD.

THE GERMAN GARRISON AT PATRAI AFTER HOLDING OFF THE BRITISH AND PATRIOTS FOR 24 HOURS, FLED ACROSS THE GULF OF CORINTH IN SMALL BOATS UNDER THE STEADY FIRE OF THEIR OWN GUNS WHICH THE BRITISH TURNED ON THEM. ONE OF SIX ESCAPE BARGES WAS REPORTED HIT.

BRITISH TROOPS AND GREEK PATRIOTS FREED THIS SEAPORT TUESDAY NIGHT AFTER A BITTER 24-HOUR BATTLE.

AFTER SHOOTING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE CITY OF 100,000 STREET BY STREET, THE BRITISH TOMMIES AND GREEK ANDARTES (PATRIOTS) ROUNDED UP BETWEEN 1,200 AND 1,400 MEMBERS OF THE QUISLING GREEK SECURITY BATTALIONS. STORES OF ARMS -- MANY OF THEM OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURE -- WERE SEIZED.

WITH THE LIBERATION OF PATRAI -- BIRTHPLACE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT FOR FREEDOM FROM THE TURKISH YOKE IN 1821 -- THE WATER-FRONT STREETS HAVE BEEN FOUND CONSIDERABLY CHEWED UP BY BOMBING AND MORTAR FIRE. BUT PATRAI'S HARBOR IS SUITABLE FOR SHIPS WITH AS MUCH AS 26-FOOT DRAFT.

THE ENEMY ATTEMPTED TO DYNAMITE THE ENTIRE QUARTER-MILE LONG CONCRETE DOCK AREA, PLANTING EXPLOSIVES IN SPECIALLY PREPARED

SUNKEN STONE EMPLACEMENTS. BUT THEY SUCCEEDED CHIEFLY IN WRECKING ONLY A 35-TON CRANE.

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE REPORTS OF STARVATION AND THE ACUTE LACK OF MEDICINE ON ALL SIDES -- SOME ESTIMATES SAY 500,000 GREEKS HAVE DIED OF THESE TWO CAUSES SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION IN 1941 -- OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT RED CROSS MISSIONS HAD BEEN DOING EXCELLENT WORK IN MOST CITIES. PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, HOWEVER, WERE SUFFERING.

CHIEF HARBOR PILOT ELIAS MICHALOUPULOS WAS CREDITED BY GEORGE PIERAKOS, ASSISTANT HARBOR COMMANDANT, WITH HELPING TO FRUSTRATE GERMAN DEMOLITION PLANS BY PULLING ELECTRIC FUSE WIRES. THEN ANDARTES DUG UP THE DYNAMITE.

A SISTER OF MICHALOUPULOS, PENELOPE LATCHONA, LIVES IN CHICAGO, ILL. (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE). PIERAKOS IS THE SON OF THEODORE PIERAKOS OF 460 FRANKLIN STREET, DE KALB, ILL.

GH105PEW

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ADD SEA - CGRUMICH XX FORCES

ON THE APPROACHES TO THAT NORTHWEST BURMA BASE, ALLIED TROOPS TONIGHT WERE REPORTED LABORIOUSLY WIPING OUT ENTRENCHED JAPANESE. STRONG AIR SUPPORT WAS THROWN INTO THE CAMPAIGN.

THERE WAS NO SIGN OF JAPANESE LIFE OF THE SO-CALLED "CHOCOLATE STAIRCASE" SECTION OF THE TIDDIM ROAD, WINDING UP 3,000 FEET IN 40 HAIRPIN TURNS. THE TIDDIM-FORT WHITE ROAD AND AN ABANDONED ENEMY VILLAGE EAST OF THE TIDDIM ROAD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UNDER ATTACK.

RP334PEW

KWEILIN, CHINA, OCT. 4(DELAYED)--(AP)-- QUICK THINKING BY T/4 JAMES E. CHOATE, OF 9014 CAWAY DR., HOUSTON TEXAS AVERTED A MAJOR MISHAP TODAY AT THE KWEILIN AMERICAN AIRBASE WHEN A BOX CONTAINING 15 TO 20 POUNDS OF TNT CAPS AND FUSES TOOK FIRE.

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CHOATE WAS A MEMBER OF THE DEMOLITION AND INCENDIARY TEAM HEADED BY LT. HUBERT F. MULCAHY, OF WORCESTER, MASS. TOGETHER WITH SGT. ROY A. PAYNE, OF LOS ANGELES, T/5 ROBERT W. KELSEY, OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SGT. SAM SMITH, OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., AND MAURICE

30. 24 — 1941

H. OAKLEY, BRITISH CIVILIAN ENGINEER, [redacted] HE WAS WATCHING SOME WORK WHEN A SPARK LANDED ON THE WOODEN BOX.

" I WAS SITTING ON A VEHICLE AT THE TIME," OAKLEY SAID." KELSEY WAS AT THE WHEEL. SMITH, PAYNE AND CHOATE WERE ALSO IN THE VEHICLE. SUDDENLY I SMELLED SOMETHING BURNING. "

OCT 8

CHOATE GRABBED UP THE BOX AND THREW IT OUT. KELSEY DROVE THE JEEP AWAY AND A MOMENT LATER THE TNT WENT OFF WITH A TREMENDOUS [redacted] BLAST."

KUNMING 01230/KIN/215A

BY PRESTON GROVER

A U.S. AIR BASE IN CHINA, OCT.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE SUCCESSES IN DRIVING CHINESE GROUND AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES OUT OF EASTERN CHINA ARE FORCING A RECASTING OF STRATEGY WHICH EVENTUALLY MAY CALL FOR AN AMPHIBIOUS STROKE AGAINST JAPANESE-HELD SINGAPORE AND THE MALAYA PENINSULA BY ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND.

ESSENTIAL LANDING EQUIPMENT AND OTHER REINFORCEMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED FROM THE EUROPEAN FRONT FOR ANY SUCH AN OPERATION. WHETHER IT WOULD BECOME A MAJOR OR SECONDARY THRUST IN THE INDIA-CHINA THEATER STILL IS DEPENDENT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS IN CHINA AND NORTH BURMA, WHERE THE AMERICANS ARE THE KEYSTONE OF THE SITUATION.

U.S. GROUND AND AIR FORCE COMMANDERS SEE EYE TO EYE ON MATTERS OF STRATEGY. IN RECENT WEEKS WHEN MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT'S AIRMEN HAVE BEEN COMPELLED REPEATEDLY TO EVACUATE EXCELLENT BASES BUILT UP DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, THE VOICES OF COMPLAINT AT THE LACK OF ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES WERE HEARD. GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, OVERALL AMERICAN COMMANDER, DETERMINEDLY PURSUED BUILDING OF LAND SUPPLY LINES ACROSS NORTH BURMA INTO CHINA TO SUPPLEMENT THE AIRLINE OVER "THE HUMP" FROM INDIA TO CHINA.

A BURMA ROUTE WAS CLEARED OF THE JAPANESE JUST ABOUT THE TIME THAT THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THE PRESENT OPERATION AIMED AT ESTABLISHING NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS IN CHINA AND AT DRIVING THE AMERICANS FROM AIR BASES WHENCE SPECTACULARLY SUCCESSFUL FORAYS HAD BEEN MADE AGAINST THE JAPANESE AND THEIR SHIPPING OFF THE CHINA COAST.

FROM FORWARD BASES AIRMEN ARE FIGHTING ON TO TRY TO STAVE OFF

WHAT LOOKS LIKE AN INEVITABLE LOSS OF THE LAST REMAINING BIG BASE IN EAST CHINA--LIUCHOW, 80 MILES BELOW THE ABANDONED KWEILIN BASE.

BRIG. GEN. CLINTON D. CASEY VINCENT, SO YOUNG HE STILL LOOKS LIKE A COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLAYER, DECLARED TODAY THAT "EVEN IF WE ARE COMPELLED TO GIVE UP LIUCHOW, THE JAPANESE NEVER WILL BE ABLE TO USE THEIR NORTH-SOUTH LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS."

"WE ALREADY HAVE BLOWN OUT MANY BRIDGES ALONG THE ROUTE, AND WE'LL CONTINUE TO BLOW THEM OUT IF NECESSARY," HE SAID.

VINCENT'S PILOTS OFTEN FLY TWO AND THREE MISSIONS DAIL ND FIGHT OFF JAPANESE RAIDERS WHO COME ONLY BY NIGHT.

EVEN AS VINCENT WAS SPEAKING BOMBER SQUADRONS WERE COMING IN AND OTHERS TAKING OFF, WHILE FIGHTERS ROARED OFF IN FORMATION TO STRAFE THE JAPANESE. THEY ARE WINNING IN THE AIR EVEN WHILE THE GROUND IS BEING CUT FROM UNDER THEM.

RP315PEW OCT 8 1944

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 7-(AP)-A JAPANESE INVASION FORCE ON THE EAST CHINA COAST HAS CAPTURED THE PORT CITY OF FOOCHOW, CAPITAL OF FUKIEN PROVINCE, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST BEAMED TO JAPANESE OVERSEAS AND REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

WITH THE CAPTURE OF FOOCHOW, LOCATED ACROSS THE NARROW FORMOSA STRAIT FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE JAPANESE-OCCUPIED ISLAND OF FORMOSA, THE LAST REMAINING EAST CHINA COAST PORT IN CHINESE HANDS HAS BEEN TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE.

FOOCHOW PREVIOUSLY WAS OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE IN APRIL, 1939, BUT WAS RETAKEN BY THE CHINESE IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, WHEN THE JAPANESE, ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCOUNTS, "WITHDREW."

JS220AEW

ADD ALLIED H-Q- N-GUINEA && SHIPPING

AT AMBON, ON AMBOINA, 46 TONS OF BOMBS HIT BARRACKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

THE JAPANESE DEFENSE FACILITIES IN RABAUL, LONG SINCE BY-PASSED BY AMERICAN FIGHTING FORCES, WERE RAIDED IN FORCE. DIVE-BOMBERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS DROPPED 103 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON GUN POSITIONS AND NUMEROUS BUILDINGS. LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED IN A TRUCK PARK.

OCT 8 194

(NO PICKUP)

EA625PPW NM

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MEN IN KHAKI AND GREEN DENIMS QUIETLY TOOK SEATS IN THE NATIVE-BUILT CHAPEL IN THE CEMETERY.

OUTSIDE, THE NATIONAL COLORS STIRRED SLIGHTLY IN THE FETID JUNGLE BREEZE. THERE WERE ROWS AND ROWS OF WHITE CROSSES, WITH HERE AND THERE A STAR OF DAVID MARKING A SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN FAITH WERE TO CONDUCT THE COMMUNION SERVICE. OTHER CHAPLAINS WERE PRESENT.

OCT 8 194

THERE WAS STILLNESS AND PEACE IN THE CHAPEL, BUT AS THE SOLDIERS STOOD, BOWING THEIR HEADS AND REPEATING THE LORD'S PRAYER, THE RUMBLINGS FROM 155 MM GUNS DRIFTED THROUGH THE WINDOWS.

TEN MILES AWAY, IN THE HILLS, AN AMERICAN INFANTRY REGIMENT WAS PREPARING TO ASSAULT A STUBBORN JAPANESE ROADBLOCK. ALREADY, THE DEAD AND WOUNDED WERE BEING BROUGHT BACK ALONG THE HILL TRAILS.

OUTSIDE THE CHAPEL, A SQUAD OF HELMETED SOLDIERS FIDGETED WITH THEIR RIFLES, WAITING FOR A BURIAL SERVICE WHICH WAS TO FOLLOW THE COMMUNION.

"AS I TAKE THE BREAD AND THE CUP, LET ME GIVE THANKS FOR THE PATIENCE OF GOD IN BEARING WITH ME AND WITH ALL MEN IN OUR FAILURES AND SIN."

THESE WORDS WERE IN THE BENEDICTION OF CHAPLAIN CHARLES L.TARTER, 157 GOVERNOR ST., PATERSON, N.J.

CHAPLAIN GEORGE N.DOHLENDER, 912 18TH ST., BEAVER FALLS, PA., CONDUCTED THE CALL TO WORSHIP AND NAVY CHAPLAIN ABRAM G.KURTZ, 1538 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE., SCRANTON, PA., DELIVERED THE SERMON.

THE COMMUNION WAS HELD BY CHAPLAINS FREDERICK KIRKER, 148 RICHARDS ROAD, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND THOMAS M.MCBILL, JR., 146 SOUTH YORK ST., GASTONIA, N.C.

OTHER CHAPLAINS PRESENT WERE: MICHAEL R.COZTANZO, 114 WILLOW ST., DUNMORE, PA., AND DAVID A.BOWLES, 344 ADAMS ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

RA610PCW

30.24 — 1941 5

BY FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIR BASE, SEPT.27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FISHHOOKS AND RAZOR BLADES PAID THE WAY FOR THE HOMEWARD TREK OF A U.S.FIFTH AIR FORCE BOMBER CREW AFTER A FORCED LANDING AMONG NEW GUINEA NATIVES BACK OF JAPANESE LINES.

WHEN THE MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER, BOTH ENGINES DEAD AFTER A STRAFING MISSION, CRASH-LANDED IN A MARSH, CAPT.LEROY F. PUTHOFF OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., AND MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, MARSHALLED THE SIX OTHER CREWMEN TO FIGURE A WAY OUT OF THEIR PREDICAMENT.

FORTUNATELY, NONE HAD BEEN INJURED.

A SEARCH PARTY LOCATED A NATIVE VILLAGE, BUT THE NATIVES, WHO ADMITTED DISLIKING THE JAPANESE, WERE INDIFFERENT TO THE AMERICANS' PROBLEM OF HOW TO GET HOME.

OCT 8 1941

THE FISHHOOKS AND RAZOR BLADES CHANGED THE NATIVES' ATTITUDE. THE AIRMEN SWAPPED THE HOOKS AND BLADES IN RETURN FOR GUIDES.

THEIR TRIP TOOK THEM FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE, THROUGH AND AROUND JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS, AND A CANOE RIDE ENDING AT AN AUSTRALIAN OUTPOST AND SAFETY FIVE DAYS AFTER THE CRASH.

IN PUTHOFF'S CREW WERE LIEUTS. JOHN L.FABALE, NEW BRITAIN, CONN., PILOT; ROBERT E. BUCHANAN, AUBURN, ME., NAVIGATOR, AND ROBERT F. KUECHLER, (6325 ALABAMA AVE.) ST.LOUIS, MO.; FLIGHT OFFICER H.T.BEARDSLEY, 210 W. HARRISON, WHEATON, ILL., AND STAFF SGT.ROBERT G.SIMMONS, (2923 PRESBURY ST.) BALTIMORE.

XZ301ACW

PANAMA, PANAMA, OCT. 7-(AP)-ANTONIO JOSE ARZE, LEADER OF THE BOLIVIAN LEFTIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ENROUTE TO NEW YORK FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT TO COMPLETE HIS RECOVERY FROM WOUNDS SUFFERED IN AN ASSASSIN'S ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE LAST JULY 8 IN BOLIVIA.

RW138AEW NM

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.7-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY LISTS TPR. VINCENT JOB SIGLEY, SON OF JOB SIGLEY OF 8801 SHORE ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AS BEING WOUNDED IN ACTION. HE WAS A MEMBER OF A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, OCT.7)

OCT 8 1941

-CP RPS 145A

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT. 7--THE BRITISH RADIO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY IT WAS REPORTED AMONG GREEKS IN LONDON THAT "FIGHTING HAS BEEN GOING ON IN THE CENTER OF ATHENS FOR SEVERAL DAYS."

"THE GERMANS HAVE BLOCKADED ALL ROADS LEADING TO THE CAPITAL AND THE LIFE OF THE CITY IS PARALYZED," SAID THE BROADCAST.

N903AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 7-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, SPEAKING TO NAZI TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SAID TONIGHT A SHORTAGE OF WHEAT, CORN AND SUGAR EXISTED IN GERMANY. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

RW1153PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 7-(AP)-BLACK MOURNING STRIPS WILL BE PLACED OVER EVERY POLISH FLAG IN THE PULASKI DAY PARADE TOMORROW IN "PROTEST AGAINST THE UNFAIR TREATMENT WHICH POLAND IS RECEIVING FROM HER ALLIES," JOHN A.PATERACKI, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL PULASKI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY.

PATERACKI SAID MUSIC WOULD BE RESTRICTED TO MILITARY MARCHES.

"IT NOW LOOKS TO ALL AMERICAN POLES LIKE THE FOUR FREEDOMS AND THE ATLANTIC CHARTER HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN AND THAT FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND WANT WILL NOT BE OURS AFTER THE WAR IS OVER," HE DECLARED IN A STATEMENT.

THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE BOARD HAD DECIDED TO MAKE THE PARA

"A DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST AGAINST THE UNFAIR AND UNAMERICAN TREATMENT WHICH POLAND IS RECEIVING FROM HER ALLIES," HE SAID, ADDING:

"RECOGNITION WILL BE GIVEN IN THE PARADE TO THE PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT RASZKIEWICZ THAT HER (POLAND'S) PEOPLE MOURN FOR TWO WEEKS THE UNWARRANTED SLAUGHTER OF 300,000 CITIZENS OF WARSAW."

(EDS THIRD GRAF READ LONG LINE PARADE)

OCT 8 1944

VS125PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 7-(AP)-TWO COAL COMPANY EXECUTIVES FROM GREAT BRITAIN WHO ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TODAY FROM FOYNES, EIRE, SAID THEY PLANNED TO VISIT COAL MINES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

THE MEN, HERE ON A TWO-MONTHS VISIT FOR THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER, WERE DAVID M.REES, IN CHARGE OF THE BESTWOOD AMALGAMATED COLLIERS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND JOHN H.STEWART, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE EAST LOTHIAN COAL COMPANY, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

FD1107PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.7-(AP)-THE RECORD ACHIEVED BY AMERICAN ARMY SURGEONS IN CARE OF THE WOUNDED IS "UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF WARFARE AND IS LITTLE SHORT OF MIRACULOUS," SAYS ARMY SURGEON GENERAL NORMAN T.KIRK.

"THE SURVIVAL RATE AMONG OUR WOUNDED AT THE PRESENT TIME IS HIGHER THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN IN ANY ARMY IN ANY WAR AT ANY TIME," HE TOLD A SCIENTIFIC ASSEMBLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MEDICAL SOCIETY YESTERDAY.

BEYOND SAVING MORE LIVES, HE SAID, MILITARY SURGEONS ARE DEVELOPING NEW TREATMENT TECHNIQUES DESIGNED TO HASTEN WOUND HEALING AND PREVENT DEFORMITY AND DISABILITY. ONE IS A METHOD OF LEAVING CERTAIN WOUNDS OPEN FOR A TIME UNTIL ALL DANGER OF INFECTION IS PAST.

IN VERY COMPLICATED WOUNDS, HE SAID, THE AVAILABILITY OF PENICILLIN HAS ALLOWED "SURGICAL PROCEDURES X X X THAT WOULD OTHERWISE NOT BE POSSIBLE."

LT.COL.MICHAEL E. DE BAKEY, OF THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, SAID IN ANOTHER ADDRESS THAT WHILE IT IS TOO EARLY TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS ON THE ROLE PLAYED BY PENICILLIN IN TREATMENT OF GAS GANGRENE, THERE WERE ONLY 15 DEATHS AMONG A SERIES OF 92 CASES OF GAS GANGRENE TREATED WITH THE DRUG.

THIS IS A MORTALITY OF 16.3 PER CENT COMPARED WITH A RATE OF 47 PER CENT AMONG GAS GANGRENE VICTIMS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

EG446AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.7-(AP)-THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY SAID TODAY THAT ONLY 431 JAPANESE, INTERNED IN WRA CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES, HAD DIED FROM JAN.1 TO OCT. 1 THIS YEAR AND THAT 99 1/2 PER CENT OF THE DEATHS WERE FROM "NATURAL CAUSES."

THE NUMBER INCLUDED 75 AT TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA, SEGREGATION CENTER WHERE THE GOVERNMENT IS HOLDING JAPANESE WHO HAVE EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO RETURN TO JAPAN AND THOSE OF DOUBTFUL LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

MANY OF THE DEATHS, WRA SAID, WERE AMONG ELDERLY JAPANESE. ABOUT ONE-HALF PER CENT OF THE TOTAL DIED AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENTS OR SUICIDES.

OCT 8 1944

NO FIGURES WERE AVAILABLE AT WRA ON DEATHS IN CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN CAMPS.

AB1255PEW

VANCOUVER, OCT 7-(AP)-GEORGE COLLINS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION, SAID TODAY THAT ALL DEATHS OF JAPANESE IN RELOCATION CAMPS IN CANADA WERE THE RESULT OF NATURAL CAUSES EXCEPT FOR THREE MEN WHO DIED IN ACCIDENTS. COLLINS SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO GIVE THE TOTAL OF DEATHS.

(OH OUT) (250)

CLEVELAND, O., OCT.7-(AP)-THE ARMY AIR FORCES TODAY ANNOUNCED TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS WITH THE FISHER BODY CLEVELAND AIRCRAFT DIVISION FOR PRODUCTION OF A NEW SECRET FIGHTER PLANE BECAUSE OF "CHANGES IN MILITARY REQUIREMENTS."

IN ANNOUNCING TERMINATION OF THE FISHER PRODUCTION SCHEDULE, COL.ALF[illegible] H.JOHNSON, CENTRAL PROCUREMENT DISTRICT SUPERVISOR FOR THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND, SAID THE AIR FORCES WOULD CONTINUE EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIGHTER, KNOWN AS THE P-75.

PRODUCTION OF THE FIGHTER HAS BEEN UNDER WAY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BUT DETAILS OF THE SHIP ARE A MILITARY SECRET. THE FISHER PLANT BEGAN WORK ON THE P-75 IN JULY, 1943, AND THE FIRST EXPERIMENTAL MODEL WAS IN THE AIR WITHIN FOUR MONTHS, COMPANY OFFICIALS SAID.

A STATEMENT ISSUED TO FISHER EMPLOYES AND SIGNED BY COL.JOHNSON, COMPANY OFFICIALS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION AND THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AND UNION OFFICIALS, SAID "IN MODERN WAR X X X VICTORY FAVORS THE SIDE WHICH ADAPTS ITSELF MORE QUICKLY TO CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES, AND CHANGES IN MILITARY REQUIREMENTS HAVE REDUCED THE IMMEDIATE NEED FOR QUANTITY PRODUCTION OF THE P-75."

COMPANY OFFICIALS SAID THAT OTHER HIGH-PRIORITY AIR FORCES WORK WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE FISHER PLANT, ABSORBING MANY OF THE EMPLOYES WHO HAVE BEEN BUILDING THE FIGHTER PLANE. OTHER WORKERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO PRODUCTION OF B-29 SUPERFORTRESS PARTS, THEY ADDED.

A COMPANY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY 40 PER CENT OF FISHER'S 22,000 EMPLOYES HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THE NEW FIGHTER.

WAS PEW MM

30.24 — 19417

WASHINGTON, OCT 7-(AP)-SENATOR WILLIS (R-IND), BELIEVING IT "UNWISE" FOR THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE IN PERSON, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE APPOINT THE SECRETARY OF STATE OR "A COMMISSIONER WITH THE SAME RELATIVE POSITION" AS HIS REPRESENTATIVE.

"AT THE CONFERENCE THE PRESIDENT IS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN WHO HAVE GREATER POWER TO SPEAK FOR THE GOVERNMENTS THAN HE HAS," WILLIS SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "THEY ASSUME HE SPEAKS WITH COMPLETE AUTHORITY FOR HIS NATION AND HE IS THUS SOMETIMES LED TO MAKE COMMITMENTS FAR BEYOND THOSE AUTHORIZED BY OUR CONSTITUTION. IF OUR COUNTRY WERE REPRESENTED INSTEAD BY A COMMISSIONER IT WOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT ANY COMMITMENT MADE BY HIM WOULD HAVE TO BE RATIFIED BY THE SENATE."

WILLIS SAID HIS PROPOSAL WOULD PREVENT THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AFTER THE LAST WAR WHEN PRESIDENT WILSON MADE COMMITMENTS THE SENATE REFUSED TO APPROVE.

SU755AEW NM

OCT 8 1944

WASHINGTON, OCT 7-(AP)-PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, FORESEEING KEEN BRITISH COMPETITION ON THE UNITED STATES-BERMUDA PASSENGER LINE, URGED THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD TODAY TO LEAVE IT AS THE SOLE AMERICAN CARRIER ON THIS ROUTE.

JOHN C. LESLIE, MANAGER OF THE ATLANTIC DIVISION OF PAN AMERICAN, TESTIFIED THAT GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS BY OTHER AMERICAN AIRLINES TO ENTER UNITED STATES-BERMUDA SERVICE WAS "NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

NTENDED, "THE AIRLINE WHICH HAD THE VISION AND COURAGE TO BRING THIS ROUTE THROUGH THE PIONEER PERIOD OF TECHNICAL DIFFICULT AND FINANCIAL LOSS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO CARRY THE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TO A PROFITABLE CULMINATION WITHOUT HAVE THAT STATUS POSTPONED BY DILUTION OF THE BUSINESS BETWEEN TWO OR MORE AMERICAN CARRIERS."

"WE BELIEVE THAT BRITISH AND CANADIAN COMPETITION IS LIKELY TO BE VERY KEEN ON THIS ROUTE AND WILL DEMAND THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN FLAG OFFER THE VERY BEST SERVICE AT THE LOWEST RATES," LESLIE SAID.

"THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN IN THE TRADE FROM THE OUTSET, AND THEY PLAN TO STAY IN. IF THEY SHOULD FIND THEMSELVES UNABLE TO ATTRACT A REASONABLE SHARE OF THE TRAFFIC BY ORDINARY COMMERCIAL MEANS, WHICH SEEMS MOST UNLIKELY CONSIDERING WAGE SCALES, THEIR EXCELLENT CABIN SERVICE, ET CETERA, THEY WOULD ALWAYS HAVE IT IN THEIR POWER TO SAFEGUARD THEIR POSITION BY LIMITATIONS ON SCHEDULE FREQUENCY."

3 WASHINGTON,OCT.7-(AP)-DR.A.LOUDON, NETHERLANDS MBASSADOR, SAID TONIGHT HE BELIEVED THAT THE GERMANS WERE DELIBERTELY TRYING TO DESTROY HIS NATION, ALMOST ALL OF WHICH IS STILL CCUPIED BY ENEMY FORCES.

COMMENTING ON A STATEMENT FROM THE EXILED DUTCH GOVERNMENT IN LONON THAT HOLLAND IS FACING FAMINE, LOUDON TOLD NEWSMEN HE HOPED WAYS IIGHT BE FOUND TO GIVE THE PEOPLE SOME RELIEF.

AS PREPARATION FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT WORLD DOMINATION, HE SAID, HE GERMANS CAN BE EXPECTED TO TRY WITH FAMINE, FLOODS AND WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER TO SO WEAKEN THE NATION THAT IT WOULD NEVER AGAIN FORM A FORCE OF RESISTANCE ON REICHS BORDERS.

"THE GERMANS ALWAYS CONSIDERED US AS GERMAN," HE SAID, "AND THOUGHT WE WOULD GO IN WITH THEM. THEY HAD NO SUCH EXPECTATIONS OF THE BELGIANS AND FRENCH. WHEN THEY FOUND WE WOULD NOT DO SO THEY WERE INSULTED. THEY CONSIDERED US TRAITORS."

EG1006PEW

VWASHINGTON,OCT.7-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE STEVENS HOTEL IN CHICAGO HAS BEEN SELECTED AS THE SITE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONFERENCE OPENING NOV. 1.

MORE THAN 50 NATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WILL LAY OUT A TENTATIVE SYSTEMS OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ROUTES AND TAKE STEPS TOWARD THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AIR COMMISSION.

MN909PEW

SAN FRANCISCO,CALIF.,OCT.7-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI, IN A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TODAY, QUOTED TAKETORA OGATA, PRESIDENT OF THE NIPPON BOARD OF INFORMATION, AS STATING THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE WILL BE TOLD FRANKLY "THE FACTS ABOUT THE WAR."

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EXPLAINING THE NEW GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR THE "DIRECTION OF WARTIME PUBLIC OPINION," OGATA SAID IT WAS DESIGNED TO PERMIT ANY "FAIR" EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION AND TO "BRING ABOUT THE NATION'S DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CRUCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS WAR AT THE PRESENT DECISIVE STAGE." HE ADDED THAT THE PROGRAM WAS INTENDED TO DEVELOP AN "ATMOSPHERE OF BRIGHTNESS" IN CONNECTION WITH WARTIME ACTIVITIES.

THE INFORMATION BOARD CHIEF ASSERTED THE GOVERNMENT IS READY "TO LET ANY SPONTANEOUS NATIONAL MOVEMENT ORIGINATING AMONG THE PEOPLE WITH A 'GENUINELY MORAL OBJECTIVE' TO TAKE ITS OWN COURSE WITHOUT SUBJECTING IT TO ANY OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE."

OGATA FURTHER SAID THE PROGRAM, ALREADY APPROVED BY THE CABINET OF PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO, WAS BASED FUNDAMENTALLY ON THE GOVERNMENT'S "FIRM CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE'S LOYALTY AND ITS DESIRE TO PUSH AHEAD HAND-IN-HAND WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN THE NATION'S DETERMINED STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL."

GH950PCW

UNDATED INTERPRETIVE (280)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

JAPAN HAS INTENSIFIED HER FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION OF CONQUERED TERRITORIES TO HELP FINANCE A STRATOSPHERIC WAR BUDGET.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY APPROPPRIATIONS, OBEDIENTLY APPROVED IN THE RECENT SPECIAL DIET SESSION, RAISED THE CURRENT BUDGET TO 76,352,000,000 YEN (ABOUT $19,088,000,000 AT PRE-WAR EXCHANGE RATES.)

THIS IS MORE THAN FIVE TIMES GREATER THAN THE UNUSUALLY HIGH 1939 BUDGET AND MORE THAN 70 TIMES THE NORMAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE BEFORE THE CURRENT WAR PERIOD BEGAN IN 1931.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS TOTAL 63 BILLION YEN, NEARLY DOUBLE THE 1943-44 EXPENDITURES.

BUT "GREATER EAST ASIA" WILL PROVIDE MUCH OF THIS REVENUE THROUGH TRIBUTE EUPHEMISTICALLY TERMED "LOANS." THE MAIN SOURCE WILL BE FROM NOTES ISSUED BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONS DEVELOPMENT BANK, A GIGANTIC MONOPOLISTIC AGENCY EXPLOITING THE RAW MATERIALS OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND MALAYA.

CURRENCY MANIPULATION, ABNORMAL TRADING PROFITS AND THE LOOTING OF RESOURCES ARE STANDARD JAPANESE PRACTICES THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE. PYRAMIDED TAXES AND ENFORCED PURCHASES OF WAR BONDS REACH MOST OF THE CONQUERED SUBJECTS.

BOND SALES, KNOWN AS "SAVINGS" CAMPAIGNS, RECENTLY INCLUDED A NEW WRINKLE IN MANCHURIA, THE LABORATORY WHERE EXPLOITATION MEASURES ARE TESTED FIRST. ALL PATRONS OF RESTAURANTS AND BARS ARE REQUIRED TO BUY, ON THE SPOT, "SAVINGS" STAMPS CORRESPONDING TO A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF THEIR CHECKS.

A SERIES OF JAPANESE BROADCASTS, HEARD BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, REPORTED THESE DEVELOPMENTS.

THE TOKYO RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT JAPAN'S MILITARY EXPENDITURES TOTALLED 139,128,000,000 YEN (ABOUT $34,782,000,000) SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR IN 1937. THIS FIGURE MAY HAVE BEEN DOCTORED DOWNWARD.

NN136PCW NM

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OCT 8 1944

OCT. 8, 1918 -- PRESIDENT WILSON INFORMED THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR, PRINCE MAXIMILLIAN, THAT THERE COULD BE NO ARMISTICE WHILE GERMAN ARMIES OCCUPIED ALLIED TERRITORY. AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES, WITH THE COOPERATION OF FRENCH TROOPS TO THEIR RIGHT, SHATTERED REMNANTS OF THE HINDENBURG LINE WITH A HUGE ATTACK ON A 20-MILE FRONT EXTENDING SOUTHWARD FROM CAMBRAI. AN AMERICAN BATTALION LOST IN THE ARGONNE FOREST FOR THREE DAYS WAS RESCUED.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 7, 1940--LONDON AND BERLIN DAMAGED IN COUNTER AIR RAIDS. BRITISH ATTACK ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL LASTS FOUR HOURS AND 42 MINUTES.

JR609AEW

THE ROADTO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT. 302 MILES (FROM NORTH OF VENLO).
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 562 MILES (FROM LOIANO).

JR609AEW

OCT 8 1944

Blond

30. 24 — 1944

U. S. VISE GRIPS AACHEN; 3D ARMY LASHES OUT; RUSSIANS GAIN 62 MILES IN LITHUANIA DRIVE; FOUR POWERS AGREE ON A NEW LEAGUE CHARTER

DEAD HERO GIVEN MEDAL OF HONOR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — (AP) Posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Pfc. John W. Dutko, of Homer City, Pa., was announced by the War department today.

Single-handedly, Dutko killed 11 Germans who were manning an 88-millimeter cannon and three machine guns, and then fell dead himself over the bodies of the enemy.

His widow, Mrs. Thel M. Dutko, Riverside, N. J., will receive the medal Saturday, Oct. 14, at Fort Dupont, Del. The presentation will be made by Major Gen. Henry Terrel, Jr., commanding officer of the 12th corps.

Dutko's heroic one-man assault occurred last May 23, the day American forces broke out of the Anzio beachhead in Italy. The enemy guns were barring the path of Dutko's infantry battalion near Ponte Rotto on the road to Rome.

The German guns had the battalion pinned down in a trench until Private Dutko, 28, went into action.

"I'm going to get that 88 with my heater," he shouted, referring to his Browning automatic rifle, and jumped out of the trench in clear view of the enemy gunners.

An eye-witness, Pvt. Anatole J. Simon, of Ponchatoula, La., later said: "He must have known he would be killed when he left the cover of the trench; we knew it. But he did it anyway."

14 Killed In Crash Of Heavy Army Bomber

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 8 (AP)—A heavy bomber crashed and burned on the edge of the tank farm at the Texas Company refinery near here about 12.30 P. M. today. All the members of the crew were killed.

Lieut. W. E. Dowell, assistant operations officer at Hensley Field, said 14 men were killed in the crash.

The huge craft clipped a power line, cut a corner off a refinery warehouse and burst into flame within 50 feet of two big gasoline and kerosine mixing tanks, witnesses said.

Second Lieutenant Stephen Tuore, Hensley Field operations officer, who assumed charge of an investigation, said the home of the four-engine bomber had not been determined.

Heroic Search For Aleutian Flyers Brings Death To 3

Miami, Fla., Oct. 8 (AP)—The story of three soldiers who perished in an arctic storm and a fourth who survived incredible hardships in a gallant attempt to save the crew of a wrecked army craft was told today for the first time by Chaplain Charles M. Buck, of Algona, Iowa.

This the chaplain's story:

Last February 14 an army plane radioed the remote gale-swept cabin weather station where the four enlisted men kept monotonous vigil that the craft with its crew of nine had been wrecked on the Aleutian Island's rocky edge.

Two Start Out

Sergt. William E. Black, of Grove City, Pa., and Corporal George H. Bailey, of Cincinnati, Ohio, set out immediately. One-hundred-mile-an-hour winds turned them back.

Their buddies, Sergt. Wilfred R. Scarem, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and Corporal Clarence B Clements took over. Sleet and rain forced them in turn back to the station.

Early February 15, a lull in the storm enabled Scarem and Clements to make their way over nine miles of rough, pock-marked tundra before a furious wind and snow drove them to shelter at the base of a cliff.

Clements Went For Help

Overcome by fatigue, Scarem slumped to the ground. Clements, crawling on hands and knees over the jagged terrain most of the way, struggled stationward for help.

Black and Bailey dragged him to safety in the cabin when they heard his cries. Then they set out to rescue their exhausted friend.

Partially refreshed, Clements followed the pair a short time later, and met Black and Bailey, drenched, exhausted and half frozen, returning from a futile hunt.

He left them pushing toward the station. They were never seen alive again.

Couldn't Find Refuge

After being battered helplessly for more than two hours without finding a sign of Scarem's cliff refuge, Clements, too, groped toward the cabin.

Half delirious on his return, he did not notice the absence of his two friends.

On a final attempt in the face of the storm and sub-zero weather, he located Scarem's body, but was unable to muster strength to bring it back.

A doctor from an army barge dispatched to the island found Clements bruised and half conscious in the cabin. He insisted on leading a rescue party to Scarem's body to make sure it was lifeless.

Search Party Arrives

On February 17, Chaplain Buck and 14 officers and enlisted men summoned from another outpost miles away arrived on the barren island to take over the search for Black and Bailey, and the rescue of the army craft crew.

Twelve days later the surf and storm abated sufficiently to permit Chaplain Buck to guide a small boat along a line shot ashore to the castaways from a rescue craft.

On February 29, the chaplain, painfully injured himself when dashed by waves against the rocks, directed operations which brought all nine of the shipwrecked crew to safety.

Months later, soldiers who replaced the four heroic enlisted men at the lonely weather station stumbled across the bodies of Sergeant Black and Corporal Bailey.

STRIKING AUTO WORKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO JOBS

DETROIT, Oct. 8—(AP) Some 1,000 striking maintenance workers at Packard Motor car company voted today to return to work on their earliest respective shifts.

The Packard plant was one of 33 war factories in which production was hampered or halted last week by a 27-hour strike of about 7,000 maintenance men, who returned to work Thursday and Friday. The Packard workers, members of local 190, United Automobile Workers (CIO), however, continued to strike.

Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO International vice president, told the Packard men that he would make a fight for upward revision of maintenance workers' wages.

He said the War Labor board would consolidate all maintenance, construction and powerhouse workers' wage cases and hear them before a fact-finding panel of the WLB's automotive section, which in turn would make recommendations to the WLB.

The strike, which made approximately 50,000 production employes idle, began last Wednesday when the maintenance men, members of the UAW's maintenance, construction and powerhouse council, demanded a WLB inquiry into their wage structures to eliminate inequalities.

78,000 Tons of Rubber Sent to U. S. by Britain

50% of Empire's Crude Comes as Reverse Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—British Commonwealth sources this year are supplying the United States with 78,000 tons of crude rubber on a reverse lend-lease basis, the Foreign Economic Administration announced today.

Representing more than half the total Commonwealth production for the year, the shipments are appreciably larger than anticipated United States crude rubber imports from all other sources this year, F. E. A. said. About 70,000 tons are coming from Ceylon, representing more than two-thirds of that island's output.

50 Million Gallons of Alcohol Manufactured During 'Holiday'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—(AP) The nation's distilleries, granted a month's holiday from production of industrial alcohol, produced approximately 50,000,000 gallons of spirits for beverage purposes in August, the Treasury reported today.

This compared with a normal annual production of about 150,000,000 gallons.

In addition to the 129 beverage distillers, most of whom converted completely to beverage production in August after making nothing but industrial alcohol for 22 months to meet war needs, some commercial alcohol plants devoted part of their output to beverage alcohol.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, which keeps tabs on alcohol production for tax purposes, give these figures on production for this August:

Whisky 13,584,910 gallons; rum 201,705 gallons; gin 897,221 gallons; brandy 4[illegible] (including some redistillatio[illegible]

Also av[illegible] for beverage purposes, the Treasury unit said, were: 23,083,499 gallons of spirits produced in registered distilleries; 3,785,734 gallons of "unfinished spirits" (which may be used in part for drinking) and 11,514,000 gallons alcohol produced at industrial alcohol plants.

"It is therefore apparent that at least 50,000,000 tax gallons of distilled spirits of all kinds were produced for beverage purposes," the

Treasury declared.

During August 9,783,894 gallons of whisky, rum, gin, brandy and other spirits were withdrawn from government-bonded warehouses for marketing.

This compared with withdrawals of 7,213,521 gallons in August, 1943.

In addition 2,264,871 gallons of alcohol were withdrawn from warehouses in August this year, making a total of 12,048,765 gallons of alcohol and beverages taken out of storage for commercial sale.

10,000,000 Autos Swell Deferred Civilian Needs

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — As an example of the deferred demand for consumer goods, the OPA cites these figures as an estimate, based on 1941 output, of civilian production choked off since early 1942 by the war:

Automobiles, 10,980,000; refrigerators, 10,500,000; washing machines, 6,042,000; vacuum cleaners, 6,351,000; electric irons, 16,755,000; toasters, 7,923,000; radios, 41,100,000; clocks and watches; 82,380,000; furnaces and heaters, 10,400,000, and stoves and ranges, 14,010,000.

10,000st B-17 Delivered

Army Air Forces Get Three Flying Forts in a Day

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (AP).—The 10,001st B-17 Flying Fortress, mighty four-engined bombers, was delivered today to the Army Air orces. The Aircraft Was Production Council announced that the Army in rapid succession took delivery of No. 9,999 from Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach; No. 10,000 from Boeing in Seattle, and No. 10,001 from Lockheed in Burbank.

Boeing was the original producer of the ortress, but was joined in May, 1941, by the other companies for a pool production of the big ships. To date, 6,143 of the ships have been built by Doeing, 1,932 by Douglas and 1,876 by Lockheed, the council reported.

Army May Relinquish 'A Few' Hotels Shortly

Will Use Existing Camps as Redistribution Centers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—(AP).—Existing Army camps will be used as redistribution centers for soldiers returning from overseas, the Army announced today, adding that it may be possible to release "a few" of the hotels now used for that purpose.

Numerous hotels now are operated by the Army for housing soldiers while they are being reclassified and reassigned after coming back from overseas duty.

Saying that these hotel facilities now are taxed to capacity and that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find additional hotels, the War Department announced it will use existing camps as centers in connection with a general expansion and altering of its program.

"Pending the establishment of the camp type redistributing centers and in order to avoid taking over additional hotel facilities in housing-shortage areas," the statement said, "Negro returnees will be processed with white returnees through existing northern redistribution centers.

"Thereafter, all returning soldiers, white and Negro, certified by a medical officer as being most in need of this type of accommodation, will be housed in hotels retained for convalescents in the same manner in which they are at present being cared for in the hospitals or convalescent centers."

RAILROADS URGE '100-YEAR' PLAN TO PAY U. S. DEBT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. — (AP) Predicting a $300,000,000,000 national debt when the war ends, the Association of American Railroads today proposed that plans be made to pay it off within a 100 year period at the rate of one per cent annually.

This idea was given the Republican Postwar Tax Study committee by R. V. Fletcher, vice president of the Railroad association, in a letter to Representative Reed (R-NY) the committee chairman.

Reed said the suggestion would be given serious consideration by the committee, set up by the Republicans to make an independent analysis of the Federal financial structure.

The railroads' plan, Reed added, "contains the first detailed proposal submitted to the committee on behalf of any of the scores of industries whose views were sought."

The program, he explained, assumes that the national debt will have soared to approximately $300,000,000,000 by the end of the war and that national income during the first five years of the post-war period will amount to $120,000,000,000 annually.

To liquidate the debt over a period of one century, one per cent of the principal would be paid off annually. This $3,000,000,000, with carrying charge sestimated at $6,000,000,000, would require $9,000,000,000 per year during the early years of the post-war period.

The railroad's post-war tax program also calls for an increase in normal income tax rates and a lowering of personal exemptions to bring in more taxpayers; a reduced tax rate for persons with incomes of less than $2,000; substantial reduction of personal surtaxes; revision of the corporate income tax structure; repeal of the excess profits tax, the capital stock tax and the declared value excess profits tax, and cooperation with state governments to prevent overlapping and competing forms of taxation, with the Federal government being exclusive in the field of income taxes and the state governments having jurisdiction in the sales tax field.

HILLMAN DROPS PART IN FORUM

Should Represent PAC, Not Democrats, He Says

New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, withdrew today as a New York *Herald Tribune* Forum speaker, almost simultaneously with a protest by Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, at the choice of Hillman to present the Democratic viewpoint.

Hannegan told a press conference that Hillman was an officer of the American Labor party and that "I would have suggested a regular Democrat" to present the party's viewpoint at the forum October 18.

Later, Hillman said in a telegram to the *Herald Tribune*:

". . . I have decided that your placing me in the position of speaker for the Democratic party at the *Herald Tribune* Forum necessitates my withdrawing from any participation whatever."

Question Of Representation

Hillman said that when he accepted the invitation of Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, vice-president of the New York *Tribune*, Inc., to speak at the forum he understood he was to speak "as chairman of the Political Action Committee."

The *Herald Tribune* had said in a story today that Hillman "will represent the Democratic side on the Presidential election program" that will close the Forum and that Robert F. Bradford, Massachusetts candidate for Lieutenant Governor, would be the Republican spokesman.

The *Herald Tribune* expressed regret, in a statement issued tonight, that its news story "carried the inference that Mr. Hillman was representing the Democratic party," and expressed hope "that Mr. Hillman will reconsider his statement and address the Forum as scheduled."

Hillman was on his way to Cleveland by train when the *Herald Tribune's* statement was issued.

Referring to the newspaper article, Hannegan said:

"The Democratic party hasn't suggested any speaker for that program to take the Democratic side, nor have we been asked to furnish any speaker.

"If I had been asked to furnish one, I would have someone from the Democratic party and not a representative from the American Labor party."

Hillman said in his telegram that the *Herald Tribune* story "underscores the implication that I would speak as a Democrat in a partisan debate."

Would Have Spoken For PAC

"Nothing I could say would correct this erroneous implication," Hillman continued.

"I should have been glad to speak . . . as chairman of the Political Action Committee. As such, I would have stated the reasons why this organization, though non-partisan in nature and purpose, is supporting the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Under the circumstances, I feel that I cannot do this and am neither willing nor am I authorized to speak on any other basis. I must therefore ask you to cancel my appearance for the forum."

Ickes Spies 'Trojan Horse' With Dewey In His Campaign

Los Angeles, Oct. 8 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is trying to lead into the White House a Trojan horse filled with followers whom Ickes called "isolationist, and semi-isolationist."

Campaigning for the reelection of President Roosevelt, Ickes said at a dinner of the Hollywood Democratic Committee:

"This prize group of isolationists and rabble rousers who are supporting Mr. Dewey . . . will leap from the Trojan horse if Mr. Dewey is elected President and will proceed to take over and foist upon the people of this country and of the world their own destructive and vicious ideas of isolationism and hatred. . . .

Lists His "Trojan Horsemen"

"I know that there are decent, sincere people who are also in Mr. Dewey's corner," Ickes added, "but their voice is lost in the clamor of the powerful and vindictive men who are sitting comfortably inside of the Trojan horse."

Among those whom he called "Trojan horsemen," Ickes listed John Foster Dulles, Dewey's foreign relations aide; Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago publisher; William Randolph Hearst, Eleanor and Joseph Medill Patterson, New York and Washington newspaper publishers; Gerald L. K. Smith, James S. Kemper, of Chicago, chairman of the National Republican Finance Committee; Senator Brooks, of Illinois, and Representative Ham Fish, of New York.

"In fact," Ickes asserted, "the list of the opponents of any sort of international collaboration who are lying in wait inside of Mr Dewey's Trojan horse, is long and formidable.

Others In Congress Named

"It includes Senator Nye, Congressman Clare Hoffman, Congressman Ralph E. Church, of Illinois, another McCormick 'me-too' man; Congresswoman Jessie Sumner, of the same State; Congressman Charles E. Halleck, of Indiana; Senator Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas; Congressman Harold Knutson, of Minnesota; Congressman Dewey Short, of Missouri; Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, and Congressman J. Parnell Thomas, of New Jersey."

Ickes said he was "not cataloguing some of the people inside of Mr. Dewey's Trojan horse merely to paint with a tarbrush the man whom they are ardently supporting."

"Nor am I charging that Mr. Dewey shares all of the objectionable views of Colonel McCormick or Gerald L. K. Smith," he added.

Fears Their Influence

"The point which I am making is that this man, without maturity or experience, whose convictions, if he has any, wobble from side to side, from day to day, is bound to be influenced by the people who are supporting him."

Dewey has denounced Gerald L. K. Smith, Ickes said, but added that Smith hopes "to ride to bigger and better things" with Dewey.

Ickes also said it was to Dewey's credit that he had opposed Fish's renomination for Congress on the Republican ticket, adding, "but if Dewey has renounced Fish, Fish continues to adhere to Dewey."

Held Unsuited As War President

Ickes asserted that Governor Dewey "has been running as a peace President," and said "it may well be that this is merely the seventh inning of the war."

"Even Mr. Dewey has not ventured to assert that he is qualified as a war President," Ickes declared. "Even he admits that this war has been so well run that he has no criticism to make of it. . . ."

Asserting Governor Dewey is unqualified to serve as a peace President, Secretary Ickes said "if the war is still raging it would unquestionably be catastrophic to change to Dewey and his Trojan Horsemen."

Bricker Finds Himself In North Dakota Middle

En Route with Bricker, Oct. 8 (AP)—North Dakota's rival candidates for United States senator and for governor took turns today presenting Gov. John W. Bricker to the voters of that State.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, who is seeking re-election, came aboard the Republican Vice-Presidential special train at Fargo as Lynn W. Stambaugh, who is running against him as an "individual nominee," was getting off.

Meeting for the first time since the primary election, in which Nye defeated Stambaugh by 972 votes, they said "good morning" and posed with Bricker for a photograph.

Both disclaimed any desire to embroil the Vice-Presidential candidate in the intra-party quarrel stemming from their primary fight and Bricker himself declined to comment on the unusual arrangement, asserting it was in his policy not to discuss politics on the Sabbath. He chatted, however, with each.

URGES LIGHT AS TO EUROPE

Dewey Calls For End Of 'Secrecy' On Post-War Plan

New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey called for an end of the "secrecy" which he said was shrouding some post-war European planning today as he stopped off here to pay tribute to Poland's hero of the American Revolution, Count Casimir Pulaski.

The Republican Presidential nominee, homeward bound from a speech in Charleston, W. Va., reviewed the annual Pulaski Day parade from a stand on Fifth avenue and declared all sensitive Americans would like to see Poland reestablished as "an independent and sovereign nation reborn upon a basis which will be permanent."

"We would like to know more about the plans for that consummation," he said. "We would like to know more about the results of the private deliberations of those who now discuss Poland's future in secrecy.

Wants It 'In The Light'

Dewey, who said earlier he had received assurances that he would be kept advised of developments at the Dumbarton Oaks post-war planning conference, declared Polish-Americans "would do well to do everything in their power to bring discussions of Poland's fate from the dark to the light."

The New York Governor headed back to Albany after reviewing the Pulaski Day parade and receiving Republican workers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

His plans for the rest of the campaign remained incomplete, although speaking engagements have been announced for Minneapolis on October 24, Chicago on October 25, and Boston on November 1.

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Sits Near Hoover

In the reviewing stand on the steps of New York's public library, Dewey occupied a seat three places away from former President Herbert Hoover. The two exchanged only a few brief remarks of greeting. It was their first public meeting since Dewey's nomination.

Bareheaded and smiling, Dewey watched the parade of Polish-American organizations for more than an hour before making a short broadcast over a local radio station.

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Says Americans Has Grieved

Declaring Polish "valor and tenacity have contributed much toward victory," the Governor said:

"Be assured that whatever transpires in the next few months, the American people will not be satisfied unless we meet the just claims of the Polish people upon our gratitude, sympathy and admiration, upon our desire that all people shall have the freedom to which they are entitled."

"For five years," he said, "we in America have had cause to grieve with you for the unprovoked devastation inflicted upon the country of your origin by an enemy whose character and actions cannot be described in terms fit for public utterance.

"We have shared with you your just pribe in the indomitable valor of Polish resistance to the Nazi bestialities.

"We now claim a right to share in your pride and relief and the end is within sight."

Hoover and the Polish Ambassador, Jan Cienchanowski, also spoke briefly.

BRITISH REPORT FIGHTING RAGES IN CITY'S STREETS

Americans Throw 2 Fresh Tank Divisions into Battle.

SEIZE CRUCIFIX HILL

ans Open New Offensive in South, Hammer at Fort Driant.

WHAT

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9.—(AP) While a powerful new offensive put the U. S. Third army 6 miles on a 20-mile front between Metz and Nancy last night, the hard-hitting American First army was on the verge of throwing a noose around the Germans at Aachen.

NOT

Fighting inside Aachen itself was reported in three London newspapers this morning, but there was no confirmation of this from Allied headquarters. The British papers, attributing their reports to front-line dispatches but not giving their source, said American troops had entered Aachen from the southeast and that house-to-house fighting raged in the city.

Dispatches from First army headquarters reported only that the city was almost isolated by American troops encircling it.

Throw in More Tanks

The German radio said the Americans had thrown two fresh tank divisions into the battle north of Aachen "where attacks now have assumed the character of a major assault."

Their newest assault, launched before dawn from east of Aachen carried to within 1,000 yards of the enemy's last road to Cologne. Above the rubbled city, other troops from the Upach breakthrough in the Siegfried Line, struck a mile deeper south, bringing in the upper jaw of the vise.

Even as the Aachen front blazed along a 30-mile sector, the Third army to the south in France struck between Metz and Nancy on a 20-mile front, quickly toppling eight towns in a six-mile advance. But ground was lost farther north in the furious, bloody struggle for Fort Driant which guards the southwestern approaches to Metz.

Planes supported the two American army drives.

Probe Aachen Defenses

A small task force with tanks and self-propelled guns probed the defenses of Aachen itself, biggest city encountered in the invasion of Germany. Thirty-seventh city of the pre-war Reich, it was the size of Nashville, Tenn., or Hartford, Conn.

With a little more progress, the city will be pinched off, an American officer said.

Staging one of their rare night assaults, Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' men southeast of Aachen caught the Germans by surprise, hit up east of the besieged city, and late today seized Crucifix Hill, dominating the ground near Haaren, 1 1-4 miles northeast of Aachen.

They were within little more than half a mile of the Aachen-Cologne road, sweeping that last escape route for the Nazis in Aachen with shell and heavy machinegun fire. The strength of the Aachen defenders was not known, but a Reuters dispatch estimated it as low as 1,500 S.S. troops.

In the upper wing of an Aachen squeeze, First army men who scored the Siegfried breakthrough at Ubach cleaned out Alsdorf, seized Afden, and thrust within four miles of their comrades near Haaren.

A three-pronged German counter-attack toward Alsdorf was flung back. Generally resistance north of Aachen appeared to be melting.

In the Hurtgen forest area southeast of Aachen, other Doughboys advanced through the dense pine woodlands, and were within seven miles of Duren, 20 miles from Cologne.

Capture Several Towns

Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third army attack was aimed at wiping out a shallow German salient. The towns of Clemery, Lixieres, Serrieres, Jeandelaincourt, Mcavrons, Fessieux, Ajoncourt and Arraye et Han were captured in a sector a dozen to 20 miles below Metz.

In Fort Driant, most formidable bastion protecting Metz, Doughboys battled against odds, and a Nazi night counterattack erased half the Americans' 100-yard gain of Saturday inside the mile and a half long fortress.

Germans made sallies from bulkheaded underground passages, and also fought from pillboxes raised by hydraulic lifts. Allied planes pounded supporting forts across the Moselle river, knocking out guns that had taken a toll of Driant's attackers, and sending huge chunks of concrete gun emplacements sailing into the sky. Dispatches from the front said a hill chain east of the river was knocked nearly bald by the fierce air attack and enemy guns were temporarily silenced. But late in the day one of the German long-range guns opened up again.

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Between Metz and Aachen, Third army men captured Echternach, Grevenmacher and Wormeldange on the Luxembourg-German border. Only a few German patrols remained in the tiny duchy.

Along the seaward flank of the Allied armies, Canadians made slight advances above Antwerp against stubborn resistance and captured the hamlet of Hoogerheide, only 1,500 yards from the Germans' flight road on the Flushing Spit, which connects the islands north of the Scheldt River Estuary with the mainland.

Repulse Nazi Attack

To the northeast, American airborne infantry throttled a German effort to push into the area north of Nijmegen, killing or capturing at least 200 of the enemy.

The British between Nijmegen and Arnhem straightened their line, taking the village of Halderen. Supplies were steadily rolling into Holland.

The Seventh army, composed of U. S. and French forces, on the southern end of the Allied front took two villages in the Vosges foothills, but yielded ground northeast of Epinal to a tank-led enemy counter-blow. Enemy counter-assaults were driven off in the Le Thillot area 18 miles above Belfort.

RUSSIANS STRIKE WITHIN 10 MILES OF EAST PRUSSIA

Crash 62 Miles Through Nazi Lines in Four-Day Offensive.

DRIVE TOWARD MEMEL

Capture 4,000 Prisoners in Hungary, Reach Tisza River.

Herald

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 9—(AP) Two huge Soviet armies have crashed 62 miles through crumbling German lines in Lithuania on a 174-mile front in a new four-day offensive which has carried Red army troops within 10 miles of German East Prussia and only 29 miles from the Baltic port of Memel, Premier Joseph Stalin announced last night.

Ripping through heavy fortifications built for several years by the Germans, the Russians also were closing in fast on the Latvian port of Liepaja, and were threatening the approaches to the East Prussian rail center of Tilsit, Stalin's order of the day and a communique disclosed.

Drive on Budapest

Simultaneously, other flying Soviet columns invading Hungary sped to within 72 miles of Budapest, capturing 4,000 prisoners in two days and reaching the Tisza river, last big hurdle before the imperilled Magyar capital.

Moscow ditpatches said a Hungarian capitulation soon would come as no surprise, and there were reports of a cabinet crisis in Budapest.

In Yugoslavia the Russians crossed the 3,000-ft. Homoljske mountains in Eastern Serbia and captured positions only 51 miles southeast of Belgrade, the Soviet bulletin said, while Berlin said that other Red army troops had crossed the Danube 23 miles northwest of Belgrade, which Marshal Tito's headquarters declared now was surrounded.

The Germans placed the two Danube bridgeheads at the mouth of the Tisza river, which is only 10 miles from a rail network whose seizure would trap perhaps 150,000 Germans in the lower Balkans.

In the north Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic army, aided by troops of Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army, swept through 2,000 localities in a great arc northwest, west, and southwest of the Lithuanian base of Siauliai.

Moscow dispatches early today said that the entire Axis center in the Baltics now had been crushed, and that 15 German divisions of upwards of 150,000 men were on the verge of being trapped between menaced Memel, annexed East Prussian port, and desieged Riga, Latvian capital.

Extend Hold on Saare

This new Baltic disaster for the Germans came as other Russian troops seized most of Saare island. Estonian territory dominating the seaward escape routes from Riga, and as the Red army drove closer to Riga itself.

Striking 41 miles northwest of Siauliai, along the highway and railway to Liepaja, west Latvian port of the Baltic, one Russian column captured Mazeikiai, 48 miles southeast of Liepaja.

Seda, 12 miles southwest of Mazeikiai and only 44 miles southeast of Liepaja, also fell to the Russians.

On the Siauliai-Memel route the Red army pushed 41 miles west of Siauliai and captured the big road junction of Telsiai, then drove on through plunge only 20 miles from the East Prussian frontier and 29 miles from Memel.

The Soviet communique said that Red army troops in Yugoslavia, south of the Danube, had captured Petrovac, on the Mlava river 51 miles from Belgrade, and a number of other localities on a front stretching 55 miles southeast to Zajecar. The Russians in this area were only 12 miles from the Belgrade escape railway.

At Zajecar and Klokocevac, far to the rear, two German groups which had been surrounded were wiped out, the bulletin said.

Berlin said the Russians were using 500,000 troops in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Crisis In Hungary

The Paris radio quoted Budapest diplomatic reports that a crisis had occurred in Premier General Vitez Geza Lakatos' Cabinet, that a state of siege was imminent, and that German nationals had been ordered to flee to the Reich. A majority of Nazi administrative officials in Budapest already have gone, the broadcast said.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, the Nazi military commentator, attributed Russian successes to a German decision to man front lines thinly and keep back reserves "in order not to be robbed of a freedom of movement by tying down strong forces at one point."

The Germans announced that Russian troops had thrown two bridgeheads across the half-mile-wide Danube near the Tisza River, twenty-three miles northwest of Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, and Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito) Free Yugoslav radio said "the struggle for the liberation of Belgrade has begun."

The German official news agency, D. N. B., said other Soviet units attempting to cross the Tisza above the Danube in a westerly direction had been "frustrated in hard fighting."

The Russians in Yugoslavia were only ten miles from Indjija, junction of the Belgrade-Budapest and Belgrade-Munich railways, which are the major escape routes for perhaps 150,000 Germans in the lower Balkans, Berlin disclosed.

Fifth Column In Belgrade

Inside Belgrade, where thousands of Tito's underground members are waiting to spring to arms, the Nazi-controlled radio appealed to the Serbs to remain quiet, saying the "general military situation does not give any ground for alarm." It also said "Serbian national forces" under puppet Premier Field Marshal Milan Nedic were ready "to secure peace and order" if necessary.

Far to the northwest the Free Yugoslavs said their Partisan units already had reached the Hungarian frontier on a 20-mile front in the Virovitica area, 135 miles southwest of Budapest, and also had contacted "Free Austrian" units on the Austrian border north of Zagreb.

Hungarians Called On To Rise

As the Russians flooded into southeastern Hungary, smashing the Axis defense system east of the Tisza and Koros rivers, the Hungarian council in London called on Hungarians to rise against the Germans and the Nazi-dominated Magyar government of generals.

There still were more Soviet forces ready to plunge into the Hungarian battle. Von Hammer said the Russians were concentrating strong forces outside Cluj, Transylvanian capital, far to the east of the Soviet tide moving across the Hungarian plains, and also in the snowswept Carpathian Mountains along the Czechoslovak border north of Hungary.

SECURITY PLAN TO BE LAID BEFORE THE WORLD TODAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — (AP) The American-British-Russian-Chinese plan for an organization to keep world peace is ready to be laid before the world tomorrow.

It is understood that points on which delegates of the four nations failed to agree in seven weeks of closed-door discussions have been omitted from the final document. Chief among these is whether veto power shall be accorded a large nation when it is accused of aggression.

Outlines Proposed Plan

The document, as it now stands, outlines the main points of a proposed organization — first of the united and associated nations, later neutrals and finally all countries—aimed at preventing the outbreak of future wars and quelling any which might start.

Only the first leg of a long journey toward the goal of a functioning peace organization has been covered, however.

The next indicated step is a conference of higher-level officials—perhaps President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek themselves — to resolve the veto question.

After that the hurdles of ap-

proval and filling in the details in a full-dress conference of the United Nations, final okay from governments, and in the case of the United States congressional sanction in one form or another, still will lie ahead.

Highlights of the conference agreement are understood to be:

1—Quick and ready force to be used an aggressor, with each nation assigned a minimum quota, under direction of an international military board.

2—An executive council of eleven members, with permanent seats for Britain, Russia, China, the United States and eventually France, and rotating seats for six smaller countries representing the rest of the world, to decide when peace is threatened and whether concilation is possible, and to vote the use of sanctions and force when necessary.

3—An assembly in which all nations would have one vote, to make recommendations to the council in periodic meetings and to receive reports from the executive body.

Court of Justice

4—An international court of justice to decide disputes which can be settled by international law and to work out new codes and broaden the scope of the law among nations.

5—A secretariat general with a permanent head to keep the records of the organization.

6—Provision for liaison with international cultural, economic and welfare organizations which would work directly with the security agency as props for the structure of peace.

7—Regional councils under the central organization.

The central remaining issue is voting unanimity among the big nations holding permanent seats, which would give each of these powers a veto on action against itself. The United States, Britain and China oppose such veto powers.

The probability of another stumbling block appears in the proposal to set up the United States' quota of international force in such a manner as to avoid the delays of Congressional debate before it is thrown into action.

BOMBS SMASH 132 NAZI GUNS

Ninth Air Force Batters Siegfried Line And Supply Centers

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—While industrial Germany still smoldered from Saturday's record aerial blow in history, Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers gave the Siegfried Line a super "buzz job" today, destroying 132 heavy gun positions that has been slowing down the American First and Third armies.

German communications and supply depots in the Rhineland also were raked as the Ninth Air Force planes flew about 1,500 sorties from Saarbruken to Dusseldorf. Weather was described as "universally good" inside Germany, but there was heavy fog over Holland, Belgium and northeastern France that kept Eighth Air Force and RAF heavy bombers grounded.

Smash Ammunition Train

Lightning bombers smashed an ammunition train and a passenger train in Germany, while a Thunderbolt squadron raked German airfields, destroying three planes and damaging seven.

More than 300 fighter bombers joined today's actions and flew against opposition of more than 200 Nazi fighters.

Two of the Germans' largest tank production plants were heavily hit and seriously damaged by Eighth Air Force Liberators in Saturday's raids, reconnaissance photographs showed.

All Buildings But One Hit

According to photographs, bombardiers over Kassel sent explosives and incendiaries into every building except one of the Henschel Worke Plant 111, which manufactures nearly all of Hitler's Tiger tanks, and 21 or 23 buildings at the Krupp Mark IV tank works at Magdeburg were struck. The Magdeburg plant is also believed to be producing heavy guns and armor.

"Three of seven large workshops and a test bed were damaged at the Daimler aera engine plant at Kassel. Both assembly buildings at the Zwicka Focke Wulfe assembly and repair plant were hit," the air force announced, adding that "freight yards and railroad repair centers at Kassel, Zwicka and Dresden were damaged considerably."

R. A. F. Hits Dam, Cuts Power

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 8 (AP).—Bombing of Germany's hydro-electric plant at Kembs, France, two miles north of here, by Allied planes late yesterday, paralyzed the electrical supply of the German province of Baden and crippled Rhine River trafic between Switzerland and Germany.

One of the several six-ton bombs dropped struck and heavily damaged the gatelock supplying water for the turbines of the Kembs power plant, one of the largest in Europe. Large areas of southern Germany were flooded as the air attack shattered the plant.

The level of the Rhine here dropped ten feet in thirty minutes, stranding boats. A special alarm called all possible aid to move boats and barges to deeper water. Damage was so great it is not known when it will be possible to resume Rhine navigation at this point.

Coventry's Raid Losses 1,200

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—German air raids have destroyed or damaged 70,000 homes and killed 1,200 people in Coventry—England's automobile manufacturing center of approximately 220,000 population—since the start of the war, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison told a parade of 1,400 defense workers today.

Lord Swinton Made Aviation Minister

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—Britain took a big step today toward an outline of her position in post-war world air competition with the appointment of Lord Swinton as Minister for Civil Aviation.

His appointment was announced at 10 Downing Street simultaneously with the selection of Sir William Jowitt as Minister for Social Security under the Government's recently announced "cradle to the grave" security program.

Lord Swinton, 60, will hed the British delegation to the forthcoming post-war air conferences in Washington.

The appointment of Lord Swinton, since 1942 Minister Resident in West Africa, gave Britain a Minister of Cabinet rank and a top-drawer commercial executive to devote full time to planning the nation's commercial aviation bid for competition on imperial and world airways.

It followed persistent parliamentary and press demands that commercial aviation be removed from "stepchild" control of the air ministry and given its own ministry lest Britain fall hopelessly behind the United States in air transport planning and plane development. Lord Swinton was Air Minister from 1935 to 1938.

Mystery Blast In Sky Heard In Robot Attack

London, Oct. 8 (AP)—Anti-aircraft gunners spraying the sky with an intense barrage of fire during two flying bomb attacks tonight against southern England and the London area heard a tremendous mysterious exlosion in the sky louder than usual buzzbomb blasts.

Gun crews pumped so many shots at the intruders that hundreds of coastal families were driven to shelter to escape the falling flak.

The first attack, at the dargest hour before moonrise, caused damage and casualties for the fourth successive night.

The terrific explosion was heard when the second wave of flying bombs came in four hours later. Two lesser explosions also were heard as either act-ack men or Mosquito patrol pilots downed a pair of buzzbombs in flight.

The bombs came from the east. One demolished a group of three houses and damaged a hospital so badly that patients had to be evacuated.

Ship That Led Invasions 4 Times Returns to U.S.

Liner Ancon Went to Pacific, Africa, Italy, Normandy

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Ancon, an ocean liner which the United States turned into a floating military headquarters, has gone home after successfully leading four invasions of two continents.

A $5,000,000 passenger and cargo liner intended for the Caribbean tourist trade, the Ancon first served as a transport taking soldiers to Australia.

Next the Ancon landed American soldiers on the beaches of French Morocco in the invasion of North Africa in November of 1942.

She carried the leaders of the thrust at Salerno. Aboard her were Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, directing all naval operations; Lieutenant Mark W. Clark, commander of the 5th Army, and other ranking American and British officers.

At Salerno Bay she withstood four flaming days and nights. While being attacked sixteen times from the air in less than fifteen hours, her radio intercepted a German message ordering her sunk at all costs.

Yet on June 6, 1944, she was back for the greatest single movement of ships and men the world has ever seen.

Bishop Oldham Urges Christian-Basis Peace

Albany Prelate Speaks at Westminster Abbey

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Episcopal bishop of Albany, told a Westminster Abbey congregation today tthat the Allies must have sufficient influence to see to it that the peace is patterned on Christian principles. He said: "It should be our determination to work together in peace as we have in war."

Bishop Oldham, member of an American Episcopalian delegation now visiting Great Britain, said that it was easy to stand together under the threat of calamity but that later selfish viewpoints might tend to separate the Allies. He lauded the war effort of the British and Russians.

"Britain was an instrument," he said also, "which God had been preparing to stand in this crisis in defense of world freedom. The hearts of those of us in America go forth to the brave people of this land."

15 Picasso Paintings Torn From Salon Walls

Paris, Oct. 8 (AP)—A group of unidentified persons started a hostile demonstration today in front of the paintings of Pablo Picasso, the Spanish artist, at the autumn salon, tearing 15 of them from the walls but not damaging them.

The demonstrators fled as the police intervened. Picasso is exhibiting 74 paintings in the show, including surrealist monsters and distorted anatomical studies.

Two German Tanks Play Hide and Seek in Alsdorf

By The Associated Press.

ALSDORF, Germany, Oct. 8—Two German tanks, survivors of six that led a bitter but beaten counter-attack this morning against American infantry holding this town, are being stalked through its streets this afternoon block by block by our bazooka squads.

None of the people of Alsdorf is seeing this strange hunt. All of them are crouched quietly in their cellars and basements in obedience to orders of the regimental commander, Lieut. Col. W. M. Johnson of Missoula, Mont., which were issued from his command post—located in a cellar.

The tanks are playing a strange game. They lurk momentarily in the middle of one block, then dash across the next intersection into the middle of the next block. Their purpose is to prevent us from bringing up our big anti-tank guns in the confined space formed by the littered streets.

"I'm trying to catch them at the corner of one of these damned streets," Colonel Johnson said, "and they know it."

Sad Sacks Indeed See Belgian Ponies

Brussels, Oct. 8 (AP)—The ponies ran at Brussels' Boitsfort race course today and left in their wake a lot of sad sacks—American officers and enlisted men.

The Americans found that difficulty with the language and lack of familiarity with the Belgian racing system added to the ordinary and world-wide laws of chance to create an insuperable barrier to intelligent betting.

At least 15,000 civilians also thronged to the track and patronized the pari mutuels althongh the front is a bare 60 miles from here. Smartly dressed and beautiful women and well-grounded men sipped champagne between races.

The curious and game Americans tried to appear intelligent while they studied the programs printed in French, but they were still sadly ignorant of the horses' reputations, the weights of the jockeys, the length of the race or the odds when they planked down their francs for tickets.

The only reason none of the Americans had to walk home is that Brussels' streetcars are free to anyone in uniform.

Major General Eddy Revealed As Head Of 12th Army Corps

Nancy, Oct. 8 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, of Chicago, an American fighting general who came up through the army the hard way, was disclosed today as the commander of the United States 12th Army Corps which is leading the new advance between Nancy and Metz.

Units participating in the push on the Nancy-Metz front included the 35th Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baade, the 18th Infantry Division, under Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride, and the 6th Armored Division, led by Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow.

Eddy is the 52-year-old general who outmaneuvered Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt to crack the German stand on the Moselle river. Before that he had made the Ninth Division famous in the North Africa, Sicily and Cherbourg peninsula campaigns. It was his outstanding work as commander of the Ninth which led to his elevation to command the Twelfth Corps.

General As Traffic Director

Strictly a front-line general, Eddy hasn't changed in the higher command. When a critical point was reached in crossing the Moselle, Eddy was on the river bank under artillery fire, personally directing traffic over a key bridge.

The need to build up supplies after the rapid advance had brought him to a halt along the Moselle for a number of days, and the Germans had time to regroup. They were firmly established on high ground across the river and plastered every attempt to get over from the Luxembourg border to Nancy. Eddy then sent part of the Fourth Armored and most of the 35th Infantry Division south of Nancy.

Gambled On Hitler's Dictum

He gambled that the Germans would believe Hitler's dictum that the Allies are "military idiots," and would not expect us to try crossing in the south because, instead of just one river, there were six sizable tributaries to negotiate with temporary bridges.

The German command, turning to guard the southeast, took its eyes off the vital sector between Metz and Nancy, and Eddy was quick to take advantage.

He had held back the armored combat team from the Fourth and most of the 80th Division. The infantry crossed the river near Lousy at night. Two bridges were built. On September 12 the Germans realized their mistake. A counterattack almost reached a pontoon bridge.

Orders Armored Force Across

At the most critical moment, up rolled Eddy in a jeep, and with German shells falling all round, he ordered the armored force across to attack. For most of September

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13 the armored division rolled across, and by nightfall the battle was won and German defenses on the Moselle were broken and outflanked.

Eddy, who looks like a kindly college professor, rose from lieutenant to major in the last war and fought over much of the same ground around St. Mihiel which his command took in this war.

Awarded The DSC

In the peace years he rose steadily in the army, and when the African invasion began he was in command of the Ninth, which landed three combat teams in French Morocco and Algeria, took Bizerte and spearheaded fighting in Sicily.

For personally leading his troops time after time under machine gun and artillery fire in the Cherbourg campaign, Eddy was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Wilhelmina Broadcasts Her Thanks To British

New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, in an address broadcast by the BBC today thanked the people of Britain for their hospitality to her, to the Ntherlands armed forces stationed in England and to Dutch refugees, Aneta, official Netherlands news agency reported.

Finns Report Capture Of Kemi, 500 Germans

Helsinki, Oct. 8 (AP)—Capture of the port of Kemi, 20 miles east of Tornealv, and the internment of 500 Germans taken in the town by Finnish forces was announced today by the Finnish army command.

A communique issued by the German high command today reported that four Russian divisions on the extreme northern wing of the Finnish front had launched an attack on the Nazi line south of the Ribachii peninsula and succeeded in pushing back advanced German positions.

FINNISH TROOPS STORM OUTSKIRTS OF KEMI PORT

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 8 — (AP) Finnish troops, steadily driving their former German partners from Finnish soil, have stormed into the outskirts of the port of Kemi where a fierce battle is in progress, a communique from Helsinki announced today.

Kemi is at the northern end of the Gulf of Bothnia near the Swedish frontier some 400 miles north of Helsinki.

The Finnish war bulletin also announced the capture of the large village of Hosio, 10 miles northeast of Kemi, but said the Germans were making violent attempts to break into Tornealv, 15 miles northwest of Kemi, seized by the Finns a week ago in an effort to cut off German retreat.

Germans Tell Finns To Obey Nazi Orders

New York, Oct. 8—Colonel General Rendulich, German commander in Finland, on October 4 proclaimed that Finnish authorities in German-occupied territory are to take orders from German military commanders, the Berlin radio said tonight. The broadcast said Rendulich decreed that Finnish soldiers caught behind German lines would be disarmed and interned, but would not be treated as prisoners of war "in view of the former comradeship in arms between Germany and Finland."

RED ARMY NAMES MAYOR

Mako Is First Hungarian Town With Russian-Appointed Head

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (AP)—Little Mako, near the Hungarian-Rumanian border, has become the first Hungarian town to have a Mayor appointed by the Red Army.

A Red Star dispatch said today that the former Mayor together with a number of pro-Nazi families fled when the Russian troops approached.

Within twenty-four hours after Mako was occupied a local lawyer was named by the Russians as head civilian administrator.

YANKS IN ITALY WIDEN FRONT

Germans Reported Building Defense North Of Bologna

Rome, Oct. 8 (AP)—American troops have broadened their front menacing Bologna to 12 miles, and pushed through mud and stout German opposition to within ten miles of Castel San Pietro, important station on the Bologna-Rimini rail and highway route.

Though still a dozen miles from Bologna itself, the Yanks widened the sector below that key north Italian city by a westward push across the Bologna-Prato road, Allied headquarters disclosed.

The enemy has been reported attempting to build a new defense line farther north in Italy, while still stubbornly defending Bologna.

On Slopes Of Mount Castellazi

The Americans reached the southern slopes of Mount Castellazi and the village of Giulietto in their closest approach to the big communications city, Castelnovo east of the main Bologna-Florence road was captured.

Negro troops of the United States 92nd Division on the western end of the front won the twin heights of Mt. Costa and Mt. Canala, 20 miles southeast of La Spezia naval base and three miles inland in the first significant gain on that sector in recent days.

Indians Take Mount Farneto

On the Eighth Army's Adriatic front, Indian forces knocked the enemy from Mount Farneto, a mile and a half northwest of the upper Fiumicino river and 15 miles west of Rimini. Hampering flood waters of the Fiumcino river have dropped slightly, headquarters said.

Italian patriots are fighting alongside British Eighth Army men in the mountain sector, official reports said, and have increased their activities far behind Allied lines, attacking German garrisons at Trieste, Imperia, and on the Bologna-Rimini highway.

Eighteen Allied planes were lost yesterday in blows against targets in Austria, Hungary, the Balkans and Italian battle area.

NAZIS FLEEING FROM GREECE

British Report Foe Escapes By "Land, Sea And Air"

Patrai, Greece, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Germans were reported fleeing from Athens today before British forces hammering at the gate to the Greek mainland at Corinth.

Corinth, guarding the southern entrance to the Corinth isthmus leading 45 miles eastward to the capital of Greece, was itself reported deserted except for several hundred Greek puppet troops.

British commanders said the Germans were in flight from Greece "by land, sea and air."

Would Escape Balkan Trap

They are hurrying to get back to the fatherland before the Russians and hostile forces of the Balkan countries slam the door.

The report that the flight from Athens had begun came from Spitfire pilots, operating from Greek bases, who saw ferry-type craft and at least two fairly large ships massed in the harbor. This shipping was attacked with rockets.

Allied warplanes have been strafing the airports around Athens and Salonika to break up attempts to evacuate by air.

The Germans are believed to have left Greek "security" battalions in Corinth.

2,000 Security Troops Taken

So far, in the whirlwind campaign through the Peloponnesus the British have captured close to 2,000 of these security troops along with large stores of arms. The arms are antiquated and largely ineffective.

In fleeing, the Germans left the usual demolitions behind. Seven bridges over a main highway on a short stretch near Rion, east of here, were blown up.

Royal engineers quickly bridged the gaps by using empty steel oil drums which the Germans had left behind.

British Nearing Corinth

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP).—As British light forces racing virtually unopposed across the Peloponnesus neared the outskirts of Corinth today a brief communique announced also capture of the port of Navplion, twenty-five miles south of Corinth and at the top of the Gulf of Nauplia, in the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

Capture of Corinth, which in ancient times was a rival of Athens, would trap any Germans still in southern Greece, but it was apparent from the lack of resistance that most of them had fled.

The British destroyer Termagant, harassing enemy shipping and the Greek coast to head off any enemy units seeking to withdraw from the multitude of Greek islands, ventured into the northern Aegean and sank one enemy destroyer and seriously damaged another near the entrance of the Gulf of Salonika Friday night.

The communique announced also that British warships had moved in close to the Albanian shore Thursday and shelled enemy targets north of the Island of Corfu, which is off the west coast of Greece. In the related invasion of Albania, the Balkan air force attacked enemy vehicles near Babie, Albania, with rockets, while others knocked out enemy gun positions.

Since the brief Balkan communique mentioned no fighting in Greece, it was assumed here that the land forces were occupied mainly in seizing strategic points already abandoned or else held by ineffective small German forces or Greek puppet battalions.

Land forces engaged in the invasion are small in comparison with the huge armies fighting on other fronts, but for the last four months they have been harrying the enemy on a front nearly as long as the Russian front.

Greek Drachma Is Set At 150,000,000 to $1

PATRAS, Greece, Oct. 6 (Delayed) (AP).—Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Greek Minister of Reconstruction and Administrator for the Peloponessus, has set the value of the Greek drachma at 150,000,000 to one American dollar.

Before the war 125 drachmae were worth $1, but as a result of German inflation of Greek currency during the last three years the rate of exchange became fantastic.

ARAB CONFERENCE ENDS

Participants Agree on Creation of League for Common Action

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 8 (AP)—A preliminary pan-Arab conference ended today with the signing of a protocol providing for the creation of an Arab League in which the separate states would have common foreign and economic policies and act together on political questions.

The document was signed by delegates of Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Egypt. The representatives of Saudi Arabia and Yemen referred it to their sovereigns.

The protocol pledges support to the Arabs in Palestine and expresses the hope that a new Jewish problem will not be created there. Clauses guaranteeing the independence of Lebanon were also included.

The findings of this preliminary committee will now be submitted to the individual Governments. After that, actual implementation of the protocol will be started.

EGYPT CABINET IS DISMISSED

King's Action Laid To Desire For Constitutional Rule

Cairo, Oct. 8 (AP)—King Farouk has dismissed the Egyptian Cabinet under Nahas Pasha.

The news has caused a sensation in Cairo, where it was made known by official radio announcements.

It has long been known that differences existed between the King and Prime Minister. It was believed no questions of foreign policy were involved.

Cause Of Action

Formation of a new government was entrusted to Achmed Maher Pasha.

Palace circles said the King's action was motivated "by his desire to see Egypt ruled constitutionally," the inference being that the previous Premier was governing in a dictatorial manner.

Extra police were patrolling Cairo streets, but the city was quiet.

Former Finance Minister

Maher Pasha formerly was Finance Minister. His brother, Ali Maher Pasha, was imprisoned by Nahas Pasha for alleged anti-British activities and other political work.

Nahas Pasha is president of the WAFD party, the largest and most influential political group in Egypt.

JAPS WITHDRAW FROM INDIAN AREA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, Ceylon, Oct. 8 — (AP) An official spokesman at Allied headquarters said today a Japanese reconnaissance force which penetrated two miles into India in the lower Sangu river border area had retreated after being contacted by west African patrols.

The spokesman said the Japanese force was estimated at 400 and the operation by the enemy was "to test our hold on the Indian border."

The Japanese penetration into eastern Bengal was disclosed yesterday and was the first officially announced incursion of the enemy into India since last March when a strong Japanese force almost overran Manipur state to the north.

A communique from Admiral Lord Mountbatten's headquarters said the Western African patrols were "in close contact with the enemy." The Sangu parallels the Kaladan river but flows in the opposite direction, northward.

Enemy forces in the Tiddim area were subjected to heevy aerial assaults.

R.A.F. Liberators made a 2,000-mile night round trip and bombed the new Thailand-Burma railroad, concentrating their attack from 100-foot altitude near Pitsanuloke, 240 miles north of Bangkok, Thailand.

Planes of the Eastern Air command during the past 48 hours were reported to have heavily assaulted bridges, oil dumps, rolling stock and supplies areas on all Burma fronts.

PLANES POUND JAP CAVALRY

14th Air Force Lists 4,000 Of Foe Killed In Month

Chungking, Oct. 8 (AP)—Planes of the United States 14th Air Force destroyed more than 163,000 tons of Japanese shipping and killed nearly 4,000 enemy troops in attacks during September, a communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Most of the enemy troops attacked by the planes were crack Japanese cavalry outfits, the announcement said.

The Chinese high command reported that the enemy's drive to outflank Kweilin momentarily was stalled and that Chinese troops had scored minor successes against the newest Japanese offensive in Fukien province.

Held 25 Miles From City

The high command said the enemy was being held at bay by Chinese forces about 12 miles west of Hingan and 25 miles north of Kweilin, where Chinese defenders were reported prepared to make the city China's Stalingrad.

In Fukien province, where a Japanese amphibious force landed ten days ago, the high command said Chinese troops had recaptured Diongloh, 15 miles southeast of Foochow, last Chinese-held port on the east coast.

[A Japanese broadcast from Tokyo yesterday claimed the invaders had captured the port.]

Suburbs Penetrated

The Japanese offensive in Fukien

province is aimed at preventing any possible American landing from the Pacific on the China coast. The high command said yesterday that the enemy had put ashore additional troops northwest of the capital, and that the force had penetrated into the northwestern suburbs of the city.

On the west river front below Kweilin the high command said that Japanese troops were within 12 miles of Pingnam.

General Stilwell's communique on activities during September of the 14th Air Force said that a total of 42 enemy planes were destroyed against a loss of three for the Americans.

In another communique the 14th Air Force reported that a long enemy cavalry column was attacked by fighters in a mountain pass southwest of Wuchow and that 150 Japanese soldiers were killed and 200 horses slain.

Allied Airmen In Pacific Blast 25 Enemy Ships

Hit Japanese Craft Around Ceram and Halmahera, Bomb Base on Mindanao

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 9 (Monday) (AP).—Allied planes have sunk or destroyed twenty-five Japanese coastal vessels and small craft in strikes around Ceram and Halmahera, headquarters announced today. Airfields also were bombed during the widespread raids on Friday.

Four Japanese float planes were destroyed at Zamboanga, on Mindanao Island in the southern Phillipines, by a heavy patrol plane. The assault was aimed at Wolfe Field and the seaplane base. Ramp installations, a hangar and a bomber were damaged.

Patrol planes scored hits on the important Pandansari oil refinery at Balikpapan, Borneo, Thursday night and Friday morning. This petroleum center has been raided in force twice recently.

Twenty-three of the coastal vessels were hit off Ceram by medium bombers, fighter-bombers and patrol planes. Thirty-four tons of explosives were dropped on airdromes and barracks.

Fighter-bombers hit the Kaoe airdrome on Halmahera with 1,000-pound bombs and set fire to a small freighter and a coastal vessel.

Allied bombers, continuing attacks on by-passed Japanese positions in the Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands, dropped fifty tons of explosives on Rabaul defenses and enemy troop concentrations at Wide Bay, New Britain. Other planes attacked New Ireland and Bougainville targets with a total of forty-three tons of bombs. One Allied plane was lost.

NEW PELELIU GAINS COUNTED

Marines And Soldiers Advance Against Jap Remnants

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 8 (AP)—New land gains against Japanese remnants in the southern Palaus and American aerial attacks against the largest northern island of the chain were reported today in a navy communique.

On Peleliu, marines and soldiers advanced yesterday against Nipponese holding out on Umorbrogol Mountain (Bloody Nose Ridge) in mopping-up activities. Supporting marine Corsairs dropped 1,000-pound bombs on Japanese positions.

American planes attacked Babelthuap, in the northern part of the archipelago, destroying a fuel dump and two small buildings in two villages.

Raid On Koror Reported

A German radio correspondent in Tokyo reported, without confirmation, a raid on Koror Island, administrative center of the Palaus, by "approximately 1,000 American airplanes" over the week end.]

Widespread American air raids, reported in the communique, included unopposed strikes at Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of Tokyo, and Wake Island. There was no anti-aircraft fire.

Today's communique disclosed that military government was established on Peleliu September 16, the second day of the invasion. This jurisdiction was extended to nearby Kongauru and Ngesebus islets two weeks later, when the previously disclosed military regime was set up on Angaur.

12,233 Dead, 225 Captured

Mopping-up operations also continued on Angaur, six miles south of Peleliu, today's announcement said.

The Japanese toll since the invasion started: On Peleliu, 11,083 killed, 214 captured; on Angaur, 1,150 dead, 11 imprisoned.

Neutralization air raids on enemy-held positions in the Marshall Islands continued. The airfield and gun positions on Nauru Island were bombed Thursday. Anti-aircraft fire was "ineffective."

Flyer Near Death 3 Times Is Saved

Fifth Air Force Headquarters, New Guinea (AP—Delayed)—Three times Lieut. Robert D. Best, of Frankfort, Ind., faced death and three times he escaped—all within a matter of hours.

First he nearly burned to death in the pilot's seat of his Mitchell as flames flickered around him from burning hydraulic fluid touched off by a Japanese bullet.

Then he nearly drowned when his bomber broke in two after landing on the sea and, strapped to the seat, he plummeted to the bottom with the plane's forward section.

Toward Jap Island

Third, after fighting his way 40 feet to the surface and swimming to a life raft with his crew they paddled until nearly exhausted to keep from washing ashore on a Japanese-held island. They had drifted one third of the way when a Catalina rescued them.

The worst of all his experiences, however, came in the first few minutes the plane was afire.

"I thought I was dead for a while," he said, "for the pain from the burning was pretty bad. I kept my head out of the window because it was cooler. The thought passed through my mind that this would be a hell of a time for my wife to get a telegram that I had been killed."

Best's wife, Theana, of Sandersville, Ga., gave birth to a daughter two days later.

Army Mitchells Raid Paramushiro Shipping

Eleventh Air Force, Aleutians, Oct. 4 (AP-Delayed)—Army Mitchells battled through Japanese fighters off Paramushiro today to strike at enemy shipping.

It was the third straight day that army and navy Aleutian-based planes harassed the enemy's north flank in the battle of the Pacific.

Mitchels of the "new broom" squadron which has more than 15 enemy ships to its credit fought off 15 to 20 fighters during today's offensive sweep along the Kuriles. One small ship probably was sunk and one barge damaged.

Philippines And Palaus Raided, Axis Radios Say

San Francisco, Oct. 8 (AP)—Broadcasts by Axis radio stations today told of week-end American air blows at the southwestern Philippines.

The German Transocean agency reported "approximately 1,000" Yank planes hit Koror, in the Palaus, over the week end.

Koror is north of the nine Palau islands already held by American forces.

53-Plane Raid Reported

The Japanese agency Domei said 53 United States pla—12 bombers and 41 fighters—blasted Zamboanga, southwestern Philippines, Saturday. Domei said Damage was "slight" and claimed one Liberator aws shot down by ack-ack fire.

In another broadcast heard by Government monitors, Domei said Col. Naoyuki Kuzume was promoted posthumously to the rank of lieutenant general for "brilliant service" on Biak Island, off Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea. Kuzume commanded the Japanese garrison on Biak, now held by American troops. Domei said he was killed in action.

GREATER OUTPUT ASKED BY JAPANESE PREMIER

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8—(AP) An appeal to the Japanese to increase war production to assure that the Empire's military machine may carry out successfully the opportunity it awaits "to crush the enemy forces with a single stroke," was made today by Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

Koiso's broadcast over the Japanese home radio was recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

The Premier called especially for increased production of aircraft. He said that if the replenishment of aircraft and other munitions is not sufficient, brilliant war results cannot be expected.

"Production on the home front has just barely reached a point where one can harbor hopes, and it certainly cannot be said that this is sufficient."

Havana's Inauguration Festival Begins Today

Havana, Oct. 8 (AP)—Popular, 62-year-old Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin will be inaugurated as President of Cuba Tuesday, succeeding Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista, and Havana plans a four-day celebration.

The public will celebrate from Monday through Thursday with parades, street dances and mass meetings.

Jersey Man Reported Wounded

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (AP)—A Canadian Army casualty announcement released today listed as wounded Corp. George Washington Berry, whose father, William Thomas Berry, lives at 9 Lincoln Place, Cliffside Park, N. J. Corporal Berry is a member of a reconnaissance unit.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Removed From Hospital

New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has been removed from the Harkness Pavilion of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center to the Bronx home of Dr. L. K. Kung, member of her official party, Dr. Kung said today.

The wife of China's Generalissimo was not immediately informed of the death of Wendell L. Willkie, whom she met in China, because her doctors feared the news might affect her adversely, Dr. Kung said. It was Willkie who introduced her to an overflow audience at a Madison Square Garden rally in her honor in 1943.

After undergoing treatment in Brazil for an illness, the nature of which has not been disclosed, Mme. Chiang entered the medical center September 11.

Her doctors, Robert F. Loeb and Dana Atchley, said yesterday that her "ultimate complete recovery can be assured," adding that a long convalescent period "is essential to attain this end."

LONDON--INSET FIRST LEAD AERIAL AFTER SEVENTH GRAPH

ENDING X X X DAMAGED CONSIDERABLY."

LANDED IN SWEDISH TERRITORY FOLLOWING YESTERDAY'S RAID ON KASSEL,

(THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT EIGHT U.S. BOMBERS HAD

MAGDEBURG AND OTHER GERMAN CITIES.)

THE AMOUNT X X X EIGHTH GRAPH.

THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE DONE TO SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS HAD NOT COMPLETELY ASSESSED BUT FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE REPORTED AT POLITZ, BOHLEN, MERSEBURG, LUTZKENDORF, RUHLAND AND MAGDEBURG. AMERICAN LOSSES FROM BOTH BRITISH AND ITALIAN BASES SATURDAY WERE 51 BOMBERS AND 15 FIGHTERS. EIGHTH AIR FORCE ESCORT PLANES KNOCKED DOWN 22 NAZI FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS CHALKED UP 16 KILLS AGAINST AN EQUAL NUMBER OF LOSSES. THE RAF LOST FIVE HEAVY BOMBERS.

A PICKED FLIGHT OF 13 LANCASTERS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, UPSET SUSPECTED GERMAN PLANS TO FLOOD THE RHINE VALLEY WHEN ALLIED FORCES REACH THERE. FLYING OVER THE KEMBS DAM, 10 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MULHOUSE, FRANCE, BIG BRITISH BOMBERS DROPPED TWO 12,000 POUND BOMBS AND SIX-TON DELAYED ACTION BOMBS. A RECONNAISSANCE PLANE REPORTED ONE OF THE 12,000 POUNDERS SCORED A DIRECT HIT AND THAT TWO OF THE DELAYED ACTION BOMBS EXPLODED A HALF HOUR AFTER THE ATTACK.

WATER WAS OBSERVED SURGING THROUGH THE BREACHED DAM.

THE ATTACK WAS ORDERED BECAUSE OF ALLIED CONCERN THAT THE GERMANS THEMSELVES PLANNED TO DESTROY THE DAM AND TURN THE WATER LOOSE LATER WHEN THE ACTION MIGHT PROVE EFFECTIVE IN HALTING THE ALLIED DRIVE ACROSS THE RHINE.

NINTH AIR FORCE THUNDERBOLTS, BOMBING A CANAL AT BREMEGEN, WERE ATTACKED BY 80 MESSERSCHMIDTS AND FOCKE-WULFE FIGHTERS THAT OUTNUMBERED THE P-47'' FIVE TO ONE. SIX ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN FOR A LOSS OF FOUR THUNDERBOLTS.

OTHER NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS POUNDED RAIL LINES AT AACHEN, DUSSELDORF, COLOGNE, TRIER AND COBLENZ AND THEN WENT ON GUN-BUSTING FORAYS KNOCKING OUT 28 IN FRONT OF THE FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES.

RAF MEDIUMS AND FIGHTERS SLASHED AT ENEMY POSITIONS AT TILBURG, AND NIJMEGEN, AND FLEW 1,370 SORTIES FOR THE LOSS OF SEVEN PLANES.

LANCASTERS KNOCKED EIGHT SEPARATE HOLES IN ANOTHER DYKE ON WALCHEREN ISLAND AND THE AIR MINISTRY SAID PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN LATE YESTERDAY SHOWED THE SEA OF WATER HAD REACHED A HALF A MILE INLAND SURROUNDING A LARGE FORT IN GERMAN HANDS. THE ISLAND GUARDING THE MOUTH OF THE SCHELDE BELOW ANTWERP ALREADY HAS BEEN REPORTED ONE-THIRD FLOODED BY A BREACH IN THE DYKES AT THE WESTERN END AS A RESULT OF A PREVIOUS "EARTHQUAKE" BOMBING.

SB324PEW

FIGHTER BOMBERS OF THE 12TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE DESTROYED 27 ENEMY LOCOMOTIVES AND 40 RAILROAD CARS AND SHOT DOWN TWO ME109S. IN ADDITION THEY RAIDED FIVE ENEMY AIRFIELDS AND KNOCKED OUT TWO GUN EMPLACEMENTS. FIFTEEN ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND RAIL INSTALLATIONS AT STRASBOURG, BOBLINGEN, FRIEBERG AND OFFENBURG WERE STRAFED.

SB414PEW OCT 101944

Add London Avion (Quinn) xxx has ever seen.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LESLIE HALL JR., COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE TWO DIVISIONS OF AMERICAN TASK FORCES ASSIGNED TO THE NORMANDY INVASION, WAS ABOARD. HE DREW THE MOST BITTERLY-CONTESTED BEACH AND SAW FOUR BLISTERING DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE BAY OF THE SEINE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SUNDAY, OCT. 8)

SB432PEW

30-24— 19425

Add London Swinton xxx 1935 to 1938

THIS SEPARATION STILL REQUIRES LEGISLATION, BUT WHILE THAT IS BEING PREPARED AND ENACTED, LORD SWINTON WHO WAS AIR MINISTER FROM 1935 TO 1938 WILL UNDERTAKE A SURVEY AND SET UP HIW OWN MINISTRY.

JOWITT, A VETERAN LABOR MP, HAS BEEN THE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN IN COMMONS FOR POST-WAR PLANNING. OCT 101944

UX927PEW
BULLETIN

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 9-(AP)-FRONTLINE REPORTS TO THE LONDON PRESS EARLY TODAY SAID THERE WAS HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF AACHEN AFTER AMERICAN INFANTRY ENTERED THAT BIG GERMAN TOWN FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

UX710PEW OCT 101944

LONDON, OCT 8-(AP)-BRAVING 5-TO-1 ODDS, THUNDERBOLT PILOTS OF THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE PLUNGED INTO A FORMATION OF 80 GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES YESTERDAY, SHOT DOWN SIX AND LOST FOUR.

THE AMERICANS THEN WENT DOWN TO GROUND LEVEL AND DESTROYED EIGHT SUPPLY BARGES ON THE REMEGEN CANAL.

AMONG THE PILOTS REPORTING AIR VICTORIES WERE LT. LOWELL R.SMITH OF 335 ALLENHURST AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; CAPT. ELDRIDGE C.BATES OF HARDWICK RD., PETERSHAM, MASS.; LT.TRUMAN W.MCCORCKLE OF AMES, TEXAS; AND LT.GEORGE E.COOPER OF 1439 VICTORY BLVD., VAN NUYS, CALIF.

ME111OPEW

Add Navy Ens (Eddy) (Medal of Honor) & Service Cross

ON ONE [redacted] OCCASION WHEN THE GERMANS WERE COUNTERATTACKING

[redacted]

EDDY RUSHED TO THE FRONT IN A JEEP, STOPPING TRUCK DRIVERS, MAINTENANCE

MEN, COOKS AND CLERKS ALONG THE WAY, TELLING THEM, "COME ALONG. YOU ARE IN MY COMPANY." LEADING THIS MIXED COLLECTION OF ABOUT 60 MEN, EDDY ATTACKED THE GERMAN FLANK AND KILLED AN ESTIMATED 100 NAZIS.

THE GENERAL LIVES IN A FIELD TRAILER, TENDING STRICTLY TO MILITARY MATTERS 24 HOURS A DAY WITH HIS TWO AIDES, MAJ. WILLIAM L. DAVIS OF DECATUR, ILL., AND CAPT. BENJAMIN HARDWAY OF COLUMBUS, GA.

ON FIELD TRIPS HE HAS A G.I. CREW DRIVER AND ESCORTS, WHO SOMETIMES USE THE JEEP'S GUNS. THEY INCLUDE SGT. JOSEPH DROTONSKY, BABYLON, NY.; SGT. CHESTER BORNHOLDT, THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.; CPL. AARON PERRY, VINCENNES, IND., ALL FROM THE NINTH DIVISION. SGT ALBERT LOZANO, A NATURALIZED AMERICAN FROM EQUADOR, IS EDDY'S ORDERLY AND SGT. JOHN WOOTON OF COLLINGSWOOD, N.J., HIS CLERK.

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APR/GALLAGHERS 1130 SERIES/NP-425PEW

A.J. Brosel - Races (Wilson) xxx in Uniform.

"MY SYSTEM ON THE FIRST RACE WAS TO JUST BET ON A HORSE'S NUMBER," CAPT. JEROME STANNARD OF (18542 TERRYLAND) DETROIT, MICH., SAID. THAT RACE WAS NEMED THE "PRIX JEEP," BUT IT FAILED TO BRING ANY LUCK TO AMERICANS.

"THE NEXT RACE WE BET ACCORDING TO THE HORSES' AGES," MAJ. EDWARD WALKER ALEXANDER SAID. "SOME WERE EIGHT AND NINE YEARS OLD. WE BET ON A THREE-YEAR-OLD. NO LUCK THERE EITHER."

A HIT-AND-MISS SYSTEM BROUGHT CAPT. GEORGE HULING OF HAMILTON, PENN., AND JIM UPDIKE OF SAPULPA, OKLA., 100-ODD FRANCS ON THE NEXT RACE, BUT THEY STILL WERE OUT THREE TIMES THAT SUM.

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"I WOULDN'T MIND SO MUCH," UPDIKE COMMENTED, "BUT WHAT I NEED TO GET THIS SITUATION UNDER CONTROL IS A REAL HOTDOG."

BULLETIN (withheld)

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, OCT 8-(AP)-AMERICANS ARE THREATENING AACHEN WITH ENCIRCLEMENT AFTER A SURPRISE NIGHT ATTACK, AND FIGHTING NOW IS RAGING ALONG A 30-MILE FRONT.

LATE TODAY THE INFANTRY WAS ABOUT 1,000 YARDS FROM THE MAIN ROAD RUNNING EAST FROM AACHEN TO COLOGNE, AND THIS LAST ESCAPE ROAD FOR GERMANS INSIDE VIRTUALLY-ISOLATED AACHEN WAS UNDER FIRE OF AMERICAN BIG GUNS.

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DOUGHBOYS WERE FIGHTING THEIR WAY UP "CRUCIFIX HILL,"--A BALD EMINENCE DOMINATING THE TERRAIN IN THE REGION OF HAAREN, A MILE AND A QUARTER NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

INFANTRY ATTACKED FROM SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN TWO HOURS BEFORE DAWN IN ONE OF THE RARE NIGHT ASSAULTS OF THE AMERICANS DURING THE INVASION.

UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS INFANTRY ADVANCED ACROSS OPEN GROUND TO THE JUMP-OFF POINT WITHOUT CASUALTIES. THEY WERE ON THE INITIAL OBJECTIVE BEFORE THE GERMANS KNEW WHAT WAS UNDERWAY.

ANOTHER CLEAR DAY GAVE THE AIR FORCE A CHANCE TO WORK IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE TROOPS AND TO RANGE BEHIND THE LINES, HARASSING THE ENEMY'S SUPPLY ROUTES AND CONCENTRATION POINTS.

WHILE THE INFANTRY ATTACKED FROM THE SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY, A SMALL TASK FORCE WITH TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED HEAVY GUNS PROBED INTO AACHEN'S DEFENSES, BLASTING SOME PILLBOXES CAMOUFLAGED AS HOUSES WITH DIRECT FIRE.

IT IS NOT YET KNOWN JUST WHAT STRENGTH THE GERMANS LEFT IN THE RUBBLE OF AACHEN TO DEFEND THIS BIGGEST CITY WHICH THE AMERICANS HAVE ENCOUNTERED SINCE THEY DROVE INTO GERMANY.

AS YET THE DOUGHBOYS HAVE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO ENTER AACHEN IN FORCE AND FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS HAVE CONTENTED THEMSELVES WITH FEELING OUT THE DEFENSES WITH PATROLS.

DURING THIS TIME THEY WERE BUILDING UP FOR THE NEW DRIVE WITH WHICH THE FIRST ARMY HAS BROKEN THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE NORTH OF AACHEN, THE SECOND MAJOR BREACH IN THE DEFENSES.

THE GERMANS ESCAPE GAP FROM AACHEN IS NOW ONLY ABOUT FOUR MILES WIDE EXTENDING FROM CRUCIFIX HILL, NEAR HAAREN NORTH TO THE TOWN OF AFDEN WHICH THE DOUGHBOYS OVERRAN TODAY IN THEIR DRIVE FROM THE NORTH.

LATE IN THE DAY THE YANKS FOUGHT THEIR WAY UP THE HEIGHTS OF CRUCIFIX HILL--SO NAMED BECAUSE OF THE CROSS ON THE SUMMIT--AND DROVE THE GERMANS FROM THIS IMPORTANT GROUND WHICH IS ONLY A HALF A MILE FROM THE MAIN ROAD RUNNING OUT OF AACHEN TO ESCHWEILER.

THIS ADVANCE BROUGHT THE ROAD NOT ONLY UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE BUT ALSO UNDER HEAVY MACHINEGUN FIRE. THERE ARE SOME SECONDARY ROADS

OVER WHICH THE GERMANS MIGHT PULL BACK FROM AACHEN TOWARD THE RHINE BUT THE YANKS ARE CLOSING IN ON THESE ALSO.

NORTH OF AACHEN THE INFANTRY CLEANED OUT ALSDORF, CAPTURED AFDEN, ENTERED SCAUFENBERG AND WERE WITHIN LESS THAN A MILE OF BARDENBERG WHICH IS FIVE MILES FROM THE CENTER OF AACHEN.

SCRAPING TOGETHER RESERVES INTO A BATTLE GROUP, THE GERMANS THREW IN A THREE-PRONGED COUNTERATTACK TOWARD ALSDORF TODAY BEHIND ARTILLERY PREPARATION BUT IT WAS BEATEN OFF AND NONE OF THE POSITIONS WAS LOST.

THE ATTACKS CAME FROM THE SOUTH, EAST AND NORTHEAST, BUT ALL WERE CONTAINED.

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THE ATTACK HAD THE SUPPORT OF ABOUT 20 ASSAULT GUNS. ONE PRISONER SAID THE TROOPS WERE TOLD BEFORE THE ATTACK THAT THEY WOULD GET SUPPORT FROM EIGHT BATTALIONS OF HEAVY GUNS.

"THAT WAS JUST HOMERIC EXAGGERATION AND THE TYPE OF STUFF THE GERMAN OFFICERS FEED THE MEN BEFORE THEY FIGHT," SAID ONE AMERICAN OFFICER.

DISCUSSING THE ADVANCES FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN AN OFFICER SAID "JUST A LITTLE MORE PROGRESS AND AACHEN WILL BE SURROUNDED."

WITH THE ESCAPE CORRIDOR ALREADY BEING RAKED BY FIRE THE SEALING OFF OF AACHEN IS NEARING THE FINAL STAGES. IF THE GARRISON INSIDE THE CITY OPPOSES THE DOUGHBOYS' ENTRANCE THEY WILL BE BLASTED FROM THE AIR AND BY BIG GUNS.

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A38

THE NIGHT ATTACK SEEMED TO HAVE GIVEN THE ENEMY A BAD SHAKING UP BECAUSE THE ADVANCE WAS CONTESTED MOSTLY WITH ONLY SMALL ARMS FIRE. INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE GERMANS WERE PULLING BACK THEIR ARTILLERY TO NEW POSITIONS.

TORN LOOSE FROM THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES, THE ENEMY IS MOST LIKELY TO FALL BACK ON THE ROER RIVER, FIVE TO TEN MILES EAST OF THE PRESENT FIGHTING, AS THE NEXT BEST DEFENSIVE POSITION.

WHILE HODGES' TROOPS CLOSED IN AROUND AACHEN, OTHERS CONTINUED TO DRIVE THROUGH THE HURTGEN FOREST IN THE DIRECTION OF DUREN AND WERE ABOUT 7 1/2 MILES FROM THE TOWN ON THE COLOGNE ROAD.

IN THEIR THRUST INTO AACHEN, A SMALL TASK FORCE BROUGHT BACK THE FIRST PRISONERS TO BE TAKEN FROM THE CITY, WHERE ALL INDICATIONS ARE THAT TROOPS UNDER SS (ELITE GUARD) OFFICERS ARE PREPARING TO TRY TO MAKE A SUICIDE STAND.

REPORTS CONTINUE TO SEEP THROUGH THE LINES OF GERMAN CIVILIANS HIDING IN HILLS, TUNNELS AND HOUSES IN DEFIANCE OF NAZI ORDERS TO EVACUATE BEFORE THE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

MANY OF THEM HID THEIR LIVESTOCK ALSO AND HAVE REFUSED TO BELIEVE PROPAGANDA THAT THE AMERICANS WILL COMMIT ATROCITIES.

"THIS INDICATES NAZI LOSS OF CONTROL OF THE CIVIL POPULATION AND IS AN ENCOURAGING SIGN," ONE OFFICER SAID.

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SB237PEW

BULLETIN

BY EDWARD D.BALL

U.S. THIRD ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT 8-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON'S NEW DRIVE BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY SMASHED FORWARD SIX MILES TODAY AND CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM EIGHT TOWNS.

PLACES LIBERATED INCLUDED CLEMERY, LIXIERES, SERRIERES, JEAN DE-LAINCOURT, MOIVRONS, FESSIEUX, AJOENCOURT AND ARRAYE ET HAN.

WHILE DOUGHBOYS INSIDE FORT DRIANT, SOUTHWEST OF METZ, BATTLED AGAINST GREAT ODDS, AMERICAN PLANES BLASTED FORTS SUPPORTING THE DRIANT GARRISON FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE.

3. 24 — 1944 27

B-26 MEDIUM BOMBERS DUMPED TONS OF BOMBS ON THE FORTS AND SENT GREAT CHUNKS OF GUN CASEMENTS SKY HIGH.

GUN-STUDDED HILLS OF THE VERDUN CHAIN WERE LEFT VIRTUALLY BALD BY THE DAY'S AERIAL ASSAULT, ONE OF THE HEAVIEST YET DIRECTED AGAINST THE METZ FORTIFICATIONS.

THE AIR ATTACK SILENCED FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST, ENEMY ARTILLERY WHICH HAD BEEN POURING A DEADLY FIRE INTO AMERICAN TROOPS IN FORT DRIANT.

G138PEW

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OCT 10 1944

BULLETIN

EDWARD D.BALL

WITH THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY, OCT. 8-(AP)-U.S. THIRD ARMY INFANTRY ATTACKED IN FORCE TODAY ALONG A 20-MILE FRONT NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH CITY OF NANCY WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE HELD A SHALLOW BUT BOTHERSOME SALIENT.

THE AMERICAN ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN METZ AND NANCY AND WAS REPORTED TO BE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

IN FORT DRIANT, THE GERMAN STRONGPOINT BEFORE METZ, THE NAZIS COUNTE[illegible]

ATTACKED DURING THE NIGHT AND WIPED OUT HALF THE DOUGHBOYS' 100-YARD GAIN OF YESTERDAY.

THE DEFENDERS OF THE FORT ARE USING MUSHROOM PILLBOXES WHICH ARE RAISED BY HYDRAULIC LIFTS SIMILAR TO FILLING STATION GREASING RACKS.

CONCEALED IN WELL CAMOUFLAGED PILLBOXES, THE GERMANS PERMIT THE YANKS TO ADVANCE, THEN SPRAY THEM WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE FROM BEHIND.

ANOTHER ENEMY COUNTERATTACK WAS REPULSED NORTHWEST OF METZ ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOSELLE RIVER.

IN THE DUCKY OF LUXEMBOURG THE THIRD ARMY CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THE BORDER TOWNS OF ECHTERNACH AND WORMELDANGE, SOME 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG. BOTH TOWNS HAD CHANGED HANDS SEVERAL TIMES.

GERMAN LONG-RANGE MYSTERY GUNS KEPT UP A BARRAGE AGAINST THE THIRD ARMY SECTORS YESTERDAY.

KK718AEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

OCT 10 1944

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY OCT 8-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRBORNE INFANTRY FIGHTING WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY WIPED OUT A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO DRIVE INTO THE ALLIED HOLLAND SALIENT IN THE AREA NORTH OF NIJMEGEN TODAY AS RELATIVE QUIET CONTINUED ON THE DUTCH FRONT.

THE ENEMY ASSAULT WAS DELIVERED FROM THE WEST BUT THE YANKS MET THE THRUST WITH A HAIL OF MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AND KILLED OR CAPTURED AT LEAST 200 OF THE ENEMY.

SOUTH OF ARNHEM BRITISH TROOPS MADE A SLIGHT PUSH EASTWARD SEIZING HALDEREN IN A SMALL LOCAL ATTACK DESIGNED TO STRAIGHTEN THE LINE. THE AREA AROUND THE REICHSWALD FOREST WAS QUIET.

THE GERMANS CONTINUED SENDING PLANES OVER THE CORRIDOR. THESE DROPPED ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMBS IN THE GRAVE AREA AND ATTEMPTED A HARRASSING ACTION AROUND EINDHOVEN.

KK735AEW

BY GLADWIN HILL (300)

LE PUY EN VELAY, HAUTE LOIRE DEPARTMENT, FRANCE, OCT. 8-(AP)-THIS RECENTLY LIBERATED FRENCH TOWN, WHICH TAKES GREAT PRIDE IN BEING THE "ADOPTED BIRTHPLACE" OF GEN. LAFAYETTE, WAS ON NEW TENTERHOOKS TODAY PLANNING A BIG CEREMONIAL TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES WHICH PRESENTLY IS BEING HELD UP BY U.S.ARMY RED TAPE.

THE CRUX OF THE AFFAIR IS A ONE-TON BRASS STATUE OF THE

GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WHICH WAS PULLED OFF ITS PEDESTAL IN THE TOWN SQUARE BY THE GERMANS DEC. 16, 1943. FIVE NIGHTS LATER THE TOWNSPEOPLE HOODWINKED THE NAZI GUARDS, RECAPTURED IT AND HUSTLED IT 12 MILES OUT OF TOWN WHERE IT LUES BURIED TODAY DEEP IN THE GROUND, WATCHED BY A LOYAL

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SHEPHERD WHO GUARDED IT THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE OCCUPATION.

NOW WITH THE GERMANS GONE THE CITIZENS OF LE PUY--NEAREST COMMUNITY TO LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHPLACE, THE CHATEAU DE CHAVINIAC--WANT TO RESTORE TGE STATUE TO ITS PLACE OF HONOR. BUT THE STATUE WAS BOUGHT BY NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION, AND ERECTED IN 1879 IN THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE TOWNSPEOPLE ARE ADAMANT IN REFUSING TO ENACT THE RESTORATION UNTIL A FITTING ARRAY OF U.S. DIGNITARIES CAN ATTEND AGAIN.

TO ARRANGE THIS THEY SENT A MISSION TO PARIS COMPOSED OF THE TOWN'S STOUTEST FIGURES, MAJ. ELIE CHABRIER AND CAPT. HENRI MAYSLICH, MEMBERS OF THE 500 MAN " GROUP LAFAYETTE" IN THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR, WHICH WAGED GUERRILLA WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS THROUGHOUT THE OCCUPATION.

RUSSIAN-BORN MAYSLICH HOWEVER WAS UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAUCRACY IN PARIS.

"WE SPENT TWO DAYS GOING FROM ONE ARMY OFFICE TO ANOTHER, SEEING CAPTAINS, MAJORS AND COLONELS," HE RELATED, "BUT EVERYBODY TOLD US TO SEE SOMEBODY ELSE.

"FINALLY WE HAD TO COME BACK BECAUSE WE HAD WORK TO DO," MAYSLICH SIGHED.

BUT THEY HAVE NOT GIVEN UP. THEY SAY THEY HAVE ONLY MADE A STRATEGIC WITHDRAWAL TO REFORM THEIR LINES.

THEY FIGURE THAT IF THEY COULD FOOL THE GERMANS INTO GIVING UP THE STATUE THEY CAN MANEUVER THE AMERICANS INTO HELPING PUT IT BACK.
UX/HW1058PEW

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CANADIAN ARMY, OCT. 8-(AP)-UNDER INCESSANT ENEMY MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, CANADIAN INFANTRY THIS AFTERNOON CLUNG TO THEIR TOEHOLD ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE LEOPOLD CANAL, ALTHOUGH THEIR BRIDGEHEAD HAD BEEN COMPRESSED BY GERMAN PRESSURE.

IN ANOTHER PHASE OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE NAZI POSITIONS ON THE SCHELDE ESTUARY BLOCKING ALLIED USE OF THE VAST ANTWERP DOCKS, CANADIAN INFANTRY ELEMENTS WERE PUSHING BEYOND HOOGERHEIDE.

ON THE CANADIAN EASTERN FLANK, ON A LINE THREE MILES OUTSIDE TILBURG, SEVERAL LOCAL ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WERE BEATEN BACK WITH APPROXIMATELY 200 GERMANS KILLED AND 30 PRISONERS TAKEN.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE THIS MORNING OF THE WALCHEREN AREA FLOODED BY A NEW BREACH IN THE DIKE BY RAF BOMBINGS SHOWED APPROXIMATELY EIGHT MILES ALREADY INUNDATED.

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PARIS, OCT. 8-(AP)-FRANCE'S FIRST SUNDAY HORSE RACING SINCE LIBERATION, COMBINED WITH THE FIRST SUNDAY OPERATION OF THE SUBWAY AND WITH NEWLY CREATED FALL FASHIONS FOR WOMEN TO DISPLAY, DREW A LARGE, SMARTLY DRESSED CROWD TO AUTEUIL STEEPLECHASE TRACK TODAY.

THE AFTERNOON'S BIG EVENT WAS THE WILD MONARCH PRIX--A 3,000 METER RACE FOR THREE YEAR OLDS FOALED IN FRANCE. ANOTHER EVENT, THE "ROOSEVELT PRIZE," A THREE-MILE RACE, FOLLOWED.
UX839PEW

PARIS, OCT.8-(AP)-FORMER POLICE INSPECTOR MAYADE OF PIERRE LAVAL'S HOME TOWN OF CLERMONT-FERRAND, HAS BEEN EXECUTED ON CHARGES OF DEALING WITH THE GERMANS, PARIS NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY. THE ARREST OF A SCORE MORE PUBLIC FIGURES ALSO WAS REPORTED.
HW1134PEW

PARIS, OCT.8-(AP)-THE DIET OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE DROPPED TO AS LOW AS A THIRD OF BASIC PHYSICAL NEEDS DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, INFANT MORTALITY NEARLY DOUBLED, AND THERE WAS AN ALARMING JUMP IN ALL KINDS OF DISEASES.

FIRST AUTHORITATIVE DETAILS CAME TODAY FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PROFESSOR PASTEUR VALERY-RADOT, FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

DOCTORS FEEL, HOWEVER, THAT THE BAD HEALTH TREND HAS NOT GONE TOO FAR TO BE ARRESTED AND REPAIRED WITH A REASONABLE RETURN TO NORMAL NUTRITION.
HW1138PEW

PARIS, OCT.8-(AP)-A GERMAN SOLDIER FOUND IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES BEHIND ALLIED LINES WAS HANGED LAST NIGHT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF WAR, A U.S.ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.
HW1118PEW

Add Rome Greek (Army) xxx Russian front

IN THE RELATED INVASION OF ALBANIA, THE BALKAN AIR FORCE ATTACKED VEHICLES NEAR BABIE, ALBANIA, WITH ROCKETS, WHILE OTHERS KNOCKED OUT ENEMY GUN POSITIONS.

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NEARLY ALL THE PELOPONNESUS NOW HAS BEEN LIBERATED AND REPRESENATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE HAVE ARRIVED FROM CAIRO TO TAKE OVER ADMINISTRATION.

THE FALL OF THE NORTHERN PORTS OF PATRAI AND RION LAST WEEK DEMONSTRATED THAT THE GERMANS INTENDED TO MAKE NO REAL DEFENSE OF THIS PENINSULA WHICH THEY OVERRAN SO HANDILY IN 1941.
SB103PEW

PATRAS, GREECE. OCT. 7 DELAYED-(AP)— GREEK CONTRACTORS WHO DID SUCH WORK FOR THE ITALIANS AND GERMANS AS IN THE LAST THREE YEARS AS THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS AND THE REDECORATION OF FASCIST HEADQUARTERS - WORK WHICH WAS PAID FOR OUT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TREASURY- WILL BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL AND PUNISHED FOR IT, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

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AN OFFICIAL EXPLAINED THAT THIS WAS A FORM OF "CRAFT" SAYING THAT IN MANY CASES MERE THE ENEMY MERELY HAD THE WORK DONE

TO TAKE MONEY FROM THE TREASURY AND CAUSE F URTHER INFLATION OF THE CURRENCY -- AND ALSO PUT A BIT INTO THEIR OWN POCKETS.

ONE STUNT WAS TO TAKE WIRE FROM FARMS AND CONVERT IT INTO BARBED WIRE AND HAVE CONTRACTORS INSTALL IT AS A " FORTIFICATION". THE GERMANS T LD THE GREEKS THE BARBED WIRE DEFENSES WOULD STOP BRITISH AND AMERICAN TANKS.

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" LOTS OF DITCHES WERE DUG," ONE GREEK OFFICIAL INSISTED, " TO GET MONEY AND RUIN GREECE FINANCIALLY."

APR FEDER8. 02030/K! 847A

BY SID FEDER

PATRAI, GREECE, OCT 8-(AP)-IT TURNS OUT THAT IN GREECE THE GREEKS REALLY HAVE THREE WORD FOR IT--"I'M AN AMERICAN."

FOR IT SEEMS THAT JUST ABOUT EVERY OTHER PERSON YOU MEET TELLS YOU HE OR SHE IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN CAUGHT HERE WHEN THE WAR BEGAN, OR ELSE HAD BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES AT SOME TIME.

MANY RAN RESTAURANTS IN THE STATES, AND IN SOME CASES, LIKE THOSE OF JIM PAPPAS OF 619 SEVENTH AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND DMITRIOS ALEX, 160 LADE ST., CHICAGO, RELATIVES STILL ARE RUNNING THE BUSINESS UNTIL THEY RETURN.

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TO THESE GREEK-AMERICANS, THE GERMAN OCCUPATION WAS EVEN MORE TERRIBLE--IF THAT IS POSSIBLE--THAN THE STARVATION AND BRUTALITY SUFFERED BY THE NATIVES WHO HAD NEVER BEEN OUT OF GREECE.

"IT WAS HORRIBLE," SAID MRS.PHILLIP PHILEPAKAPOULOS WHO LIVED IN PROVIDENCE, R.I., BEFORE RETURNING TO GREECE IN 1938 TO MARRY. SHE HAS TWO SISTERS STILL IN THE UNITED STATES--MRS.DMITRI MARAGOS, 143 LOCKWOOD ST., PROVIDENCE, AND MRS.ALECK ANDROS, RICHMOND HILL, L.I.

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MRS.PHILEPAKAPOULOS DECLARED "WE WERE AFRAID EVEN TO RAISE OUR EYES WHEN WE WALKED DOWN THE STREET."

DMITRIOS ALEX HAD BEEN A WHOLESALE CROCKERY MERCHANT IN CHICAGO FOR 20 YEARS, WAS AN AMERICAN VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND COMMANDED A LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. FOR MONTHS HE WORRIED OVER LEGION RECORDS WHICH HE KEPT HIDDEN.

PERSONAL RECORDS--A PASSPORT PARTICULARLY--ARE WORRYING JIM PAPPAS AND SPIROS HAIKALIS, WHO FOR NEARLY 20 ~~DECADES~~ years WAS A WAITER IN VARIOUS ROCHESTER, N.Y., HOTELS.

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PAPPAS' RESTAURANT IN BIRMINGHAM NOW IS BEING RUN BY HIS WIFE, ZENIA. HE HAS NO MONEY, AND IS RAGGED AND SHOELESS. WHEN THE GERMANS CAME HE WAS AFRAID TO KEEP HIS CITIZENSHIP PAPERS AND PASSPORT, SO HE BURIED THEM IN AN ISLAND OFF THE COAST, AND HOPES THEY ARE STILL THERE.

A23

HAIKALIS, WHO WAS A SHOOTING MEMBER OF THE GREEK PATRIOT FORCES, HAD TO BURN HIS PAPERS, FOR THE ITALIANS WERE SEEKING HIM EVEN BEFORE THE GERMANS CAME. NOW HE IS WONDERING WHAT TO DO.

LOUIS ELEOBLOLOS TRIED TO RETURN TO CLEVELAND IN 1939, BUT THERE WAS SOME MISUNDERSTANDING IN THE CONSUL'S OFFICE WHETHER HIS WIFE AND CHILD COULD ACCOMPANY HIM. BY THE TIME IT WAS STRAIGHTENED OUT THE WAR HAD BEGUN, AND HE COULDN'T GO. HIS RESTAURANT AT 228 WEST 12TH ST., AND A SHOE REPAIR AND HAT CLEANING SHOP AT 2067 EAST FOURTH ST., CLEVELAND, NOW ARE BEING OPERATED BY HIS BROTHERS

PETER, GEORGE, AND CASSAS.

"NO AMERICAN CAN REALIZE THE SUFFERING WE WENT THROUGH HERE," SAID ELEOBLOLOS WHO HAD BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES 30 YEARS. "IN 1941 PEOPLE DIED IN THE STREETS. THERE WAS NOTHING TO EAT."

THERE IS ALSO ELIAS MICHAPAULOS, CHIEF PILOT OF PATRAI HARBOR WHO WAS IN AMERICA SEVERAL TIMES AS A SAILOR. THE BRITISH SAY HE GAVE INVALUABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE HARBOR.

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THEN THERE IS GEORGE PIERAKOS, ASSISTANT HARBOR COMMANDER, WHO HAS A SISTER, MRS.PENELOPE LATCHONA, IN CHICAGO, AND HIS FATHER, THEODORE, LIVING AT 460 FRANKLIN ST., DE KALB, ILL. HE, TOO, SUPPLIED VALUABLE AID IN CONNECTION WITH ATRAI PORT.

ANDREOB LAMPROLOS, WHO LIVED IN CANTON, OHIO, FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER 1910 AND STILL REMEMBERS THE "NICE GIRLS THERE--ESPECIALLY CLARA LONG WHO WORKED WITH ME AT THE REPUBLIC ENAMELLING COMPANY" --SAID HIS BROTHER SPIROS NOW RUNS A FRUIT STORE IN DETROIT.

HE INTRODUCED HIS DARK-EYED NIECE, AND SAID "I'D LIKE TO HAVE HER MARRY AN AMERICAN AND GO TO THE UNITED STATES."

OCT 10 1944

G123PEW

MOSCOW OCT 8-(AP)-SUPERIOR RUSSIAN GROUND AND AIR FORCES STEADILY ROLLED BACK JITTERY HUNGARIAN TROOPS TOWARD THE TISZA RIVER LINE BISECTING HUNGARY TODAY IN ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL "LEFT HOOKS" EVER HURLED BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

RED ARMY OFFICERS IN DISPATCHES FROM THE FLUID BATTLE APPROACHING WITHIN 80 TO 90 MILES OF BUDAPEST ON A SECTOR 70 MILES IN WIDTH CLAIMED THAT HUNGARIAN MORALE WAS SHAKEN AND THE ENEMY TEMPORARILY WA HELPLESS TO USE STRATEGIC RESERVES.

MASSES OF TANKS, CAVALRY AND MOTORIZED INFANTRY UNDER STRONG AIR COVER SURGED CLOSE TO THE TISZA, THE ONLY MAJOR NATURAL BARRIER ON TH HUNGARIAN LINE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND BUDAPEST.

THE RED ARMY VICTORIES NOT ONLY CREATED A REAL MENACE TO THE MAGYAR CAPITAL BUT THREW A SHADOW OF FUTURE CATASTROPHE ON GERMAN AN HUNGARIAN FORCES NOW DEEP IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA AND THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE.

PUNCHING NORTH AS WELL AS WEST THE RUSSIANS SEEMED INTENT ON ARRIVING ACROSS THE ROAD AND RAIL ROUTES IN THE REAR OF THESE ENEMY GROUPS. THEY WERE BARELY 10 MILES FROM THE MAIN BUDAPEST-CLUJ RAILWAY WHOSE LOSS WOULD DECISIVELY CRIPPLE RESISTANCE IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA. THEY WERE 50 MILES OR LESS FROM THE CHIEF RAIL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CAPITAL AND THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE.

FURTHER GAINS WOULD BE A CERTAIN GUARANTEE OF AN EARLY LINKUP INSIDE HUNGARY OF THE FORCES OF MARSHALL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY AND COL.GEN.IVAN PETROV. PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY NOW HAS WON THE TOPMOST RIDGE OF THE CARPATHIANS.

KK831AEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 8-(AP)-TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN STOCKHOLM, BERLIN AND HAMBURG WERE CUT THROUGHOUT SUNDAY AS A RESULT OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS AGAINST GERMANY.

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PKL SHANKES 02145 550P

STOCKHOLM, OCT.8-(AP)-GEN. E.P.CURTISS OF THE U.S.STRATEGIC AIR FORCE STAFF, ARRIVED IN STOCKHOLM TODAY. THE PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

WW113PEW

CHUNGKING, OCT. 8-(AP)-AN A[illegible]ERATIONAL SUMM[illegible] FOR SEPTEMBER ISSUED BY GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS:

MORE THAN 110,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SEA GOING SHIPPING REPRESENTING 42 VESSELS MORE THAN 100 FEET IN LENGTH WERE SUNK BY THE 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE DURING OPERATIONS IN SEPTEMBER BRINGING THE TOTAL OF ENEMY SHIPPING SUNK SINCE JANUARY TO AN AGGREGATE OF 233 SHIPS OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION TONS.

ELEVEN SHIPS TOTALLING 11,700 TONS PROBABLY WERE SUNK AND 61 VESSELS OF 41,400 TONS WERE DAMAGED MAKING A MONTHLY TOTAL OF 114 VESSELS OF MORE THAN 163,000 TONS WHICH WERE SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED.

IN ADDITION TO THE TONNAGE CATEGORIES THE 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE SANK 445 ENEMY BOATS OF LESS THAN 100 FEET AS WELL AS A NAVAL VESSEL OF SIMILAR SIZE, PROBABLY SANK TWO NAVAL VESSELS AND 46 MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT AND DAMAGED TWO NAVAL VESSELS OF LESS THAN 100 FEET AND MORE THAN 1,700 MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT.

MUCH OF THE DAMAGE REPRESENTED IN THE CATEGORY OF LESS THAN 100 FEET IN SUNK, PROBABLY SUNK AND DAMAGED WAS JAPANESE TROOPS AND SUPPLY SHIPPING ON THE SIANG RIVER AND ON THE WEST RIVER IN KWANGTUNG WHERE THE SOUTHERN PRONG OF THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE HAS DEVELOPED.

OPPOSING THE TWO MAIN OFFENSIVES OF THE JAPANESE AGAINST EAST CHINA AIR BASES AND IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE GROUND TROOPS AIRCRAFT OF THE 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE DURING THE MNTH OF SEPTEMBER KILLED IN DIRECT ATTACK AN ESTIMATED 3,924 ENEMY TROOPS AND 1,659 HORSES, THE LATTER LARGELY IN CAVALRY COLUMNS AND BIVOUAC AREAS.

AIR COMBAT LOSSES OF THE ENEMY DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER WERE 42 AIRCRAFT AGAINST THREE AIR COMBAT LOSSES OF THE 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE MAKING A RATIO OF 14 TO ONE.

SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS OF JAPANESE OCEAN GOING SHIPPING WERE SUNK DURING THE WEEK FROM SEPT. 28 THROUGH OCT. 4, 4,000 TONS PROBABLY WERE SUNK AND 12,400 TONS WERE DAMAGED.

NOT INCLUDED IN THESE TOTALS ARE 123 VESSELS OF LESS THAN 100 FEET IN LENGTH WHICH WERE SUNK, SIX PROBABLY SUNK AND 298 DAMAGED.
(END) RW432AEW NM

ALEUTIAN HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH AIR FORCE--FIRST ADD BOMBINGS (TOP ON A) X X X DAMAGED.

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RETURNING FLIERS ALSO REPORTED ONE ENEMY FIGHTER PROBABLY SHOT DOWN AND ONE DAMAGED BY A BOMBER PILOTED BY FIRST LEIUT. JOHN WALECH, DUBUQUE, IOWA, VETERAN OF MANY PACIFIC MISSIONS WHOSE BOMBER WAS

ONE OF FOUR WHICH BORE THE BRUNT OF THE AIR BATTLE. WALECH'S PLANE WAS DAMAGED BUT NONE OF THE CREW INJURED. OCT 10 1944

STAFF SGT.VALENTINE GUINAN, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., ENGINEER-GUNNER, AND TECHNICAL SGT.PETER DORSCH, ATLANTA, GA., RADIO-GUNNER WERE CREDITED WITH THE "PROBABLY." STAFF SGT.RICHARD SMITH, GRAFTON, OHIO, ANOTHER GUNNER ON WALECH'S PLANE, SENT RAGING BULLETS INTO ANOTHER FIGHTER. DAMAGE TO SECOND ENEMY PLANE WAS CREDITED TO FIRST LIEUT.DOUGLAS BANKER, JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y., PILOT, AND SECOND LIEUT. ALFRED MULDOON, HOT SPRINGS, ARK., COPILOT, FIRING NOSE GUNS.

XB1033PC

FIFTH U.S.AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA--FIRST ADD BEST (TOP AN A) X X X TWO DAYS LATER. (Spencer)

BEST'S CREWMEN WERE T/SGT. BOB J.DOWN, DEL MONTE, CALIF., AND S/SGT. HAROLD G.NEAL, (117TH ST) OZONE PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

BEST WAS LEADING A FLIGHT OF FOUR MITCHELLS OF THE "AIR APACHES" OUTFIT IN ACTION AGAINST SMALL CRAFT AND HE HAD DESTROYED A LUGGER WITH 75 MM CANNON FIRE. THE PLANES SIGHTED A PARTY OF JAPANESE RUNNING FOR COVER AND SWOOPED DOWN TO STRAFE. THEN CAME THE JAPANESE BULLET.

THE NAVIGATOR TORE LOOSE TTE ESCAPE HATCH AS FLAMES SWEPT BACK FROM THE INSTRUMENT PANEL. THEN HE FELL UNCONSCIOUS ACROSS BEST'S ARMS. THE ENGINEER PULLED THE NAVIGATOR AWAY AND WORKED TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES DESPITE BEST'S ORDER TO SEEK THE SAFETY OF THE REAR SECTION OF THE FUSELAGE. OCT 10 1944

BEST LIFTED THE PLANE SLIGHTLY TO SKIRT THE SMALL ISLAND AND THEN NEARLY BLINDED BY THE SMOKE, LANDED TAIL DOWN 150 YARDS FROM SHORE. WHEN BEST BOBBED TO THE SURFACE HE SAW THE REAR SECTION OF HIS PLANE STILL AFLOAT AND SWAM TOWARD IT WITH DOWN AND NEAL.

2ND LT.TOMMIE O.GILSTRAP, KINGSVILLE, TEX., PILOTING ANOTHER PLANE, HOVERED OVERHEAD AND DROPPED SUPPLIES. THE THREE CLIMBED INTO THE RUBBER LIFE RAFT AND WITH DOW IN THE BOTTOM, BEST AND NEAL STARTED TO PADDLE AWAY FROM THE ISLAND. THE TIDE CARRIED THEM WITHIN 100 YARDS OF SHORE WHEN THE NAVY CATALINA DROPPED DOWN TO RESCUE THEM TWO HOURS LATER. OCT 10 1944

BERT'S REACTION?

"THAT CATALINA WAS A WONDERFUL SIGHT."

XB610PCV

BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT DONALD A. HALLMAN, SR., OF 51-01 39TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. OCT 10 1944

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(WX) PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS (DELAYED)--THE JAPANESE SET UP AN AMBUSH, SPRANG IT TWICE--AND LEARNED A LESSON FROM THE FEW MARINES WHO SURVIVED. THE STORY ENDED WITH 60 JAPS DEAD.

A MACHINE GUN SECTION WAS ADVANCING IN HEAVY UNDERGROWTH ALONG THE EDGE OF THE PELELIU AIRPORT WHEN THE FIRST SQUAD RAN INTO THE TRAP. THERE WAS NO REASON TO SUSPECT DANGER. A MARINE RIFLE SQUAD HAD JUST PASSED THAT WAY, APPARENTLY BEING PERMITTED TO GO THROUGH WHILE THE JAPS WAITED FOR BIGGER GAME. THE ENEMY, MOSTLY OFFICERS, OPENED UP ON THE MACHINE GUNNERS, KILLING OR WOUNDING ALL FIVE

WITH GRENADES. THE AMERICANS NEVER HAD A CHANCE.

THE FOURTH SQUAD, HOWEVER, MOVED QUICKLY FORWARD KNOCKING DOWN THE ENEMY WITH RIFLES AND GRENADES. THEY DIDN'T HAVE TIME, HOWEVER, TO MOP UP, AS THE INFANTRY WAS ADVANCING ACROSS THE AIRPORT AND THE FLANK WAS FALLING BEHIND.

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THEN CAME THE THIRD SQUAD, LOADED WITH GEAR AND AMMUNITION.

"SOME OF THE JAP OFFICERS HAD PLAYED 'POSSUM," SAID CORPORAL PAUL A. DOWNS, 23, OF 3335 GOODMAN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA., "AND GAVE US THE WORKS ON ONE SIDE, WHILE SOMETHING LIKE 50 JAPS JUMPED US FROM THE OTHER. LOADED DOWN WITH GEAR AS WE WERE, MANY OF US COULDN'T EVEN FIRE A SHOT."

SERGEANT LEN B. THOMAS, 28, OF BROADWAY, S.C., HOWEVER, DID THE JOB OF SEVERAL MEN. WHEN HIS SQUAD PUSHED ON, HE TURNED BACK TO CHECK THE REMAINDER OF HIS MEN. HE WAS JUST BEHIND THE JAP OFFICERS WHEN THEY QUIT PLAYING 'POSSUM. HE IS CREDITED WITH WIPING OUT THAT GROUP SINGLE-HANDED.

OCT 10 1944

BS 3WX

IN THE MIDDLE OF THAT DEADLY MELEE WAS A MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, JACK JEAN (FRENCHY) FRENCH OF 608 EAST CHENEY STREET, SULLIVAN, IND., WHO WAS RUNNING WILD. HE EMPTIED ONE RIFLE, PICKED UP A CARBINE, EMPTIED THAT, THEN FINDING NO MORE WEAPONS AVAILABLE, HE TURNED TO SAVING HIS GEAR-LADEN BUDDIES.

"HE CERTAINLY PULLED OUT SIX WOUNDED AMMUNITION CARRIERS," DECLARED SERGEANT THOMAS.

THEN THE JAPANESE WITHDREW INTO THE BRUSH AGAIN, AND THE FEW MARINES STILL ON THEIR FEET WERE ORDERED FORWARD. A RUNNER WAS

BS...

SENT BACK FOR CORPSMEN TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

THE JAPANESE PROMPTLY CAME OUT OF CONCEALMENT, DRAGGED THE WOUNDED MARINES TO THE EDGE OF THE UNDERGROWTH AND SET UP ANOTHER TRAP AROUND THEM.

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TWO THINGS WERE HAPPENING AT THE SAME TIME. THE SECOND AND REAR SQUAD OF THE MACHINE GUN SECTION WAS JUST MOVING INTO THE AREA. AND DOWN THE LINE, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRENCH WAS APPEALING TO A RIFLE SQUAD LEADER, SERGEANT A.E. CRAWFORD, 25, OF 145 CROSBY STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

"THERE'S WOUNDED BACK THERE. LET'S GO GET 'EM OUT. HEAR THEM YELLING FOR HELP?" FRENCH TOLD THE SERGEANT.

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"I DIDN'T WANT TO GO," SAID THE BIG TEXAN, "BUT THE FIRST THING I KNEW, THERE I WAS ON MY WAY BACK WITH THAT KID. I HAD MY TOMMY GUN AND ON THE WAY PICKED UP A BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE. WE GOT TO THE EDGE OF THE CLEARING AS THE LAST MACHINE GUN SQUAD CAME THROUGH AND TURNED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE WOUNDED MEN. THAT WAS WHEN THE JAPS--THERE MUST HAVE BEEN A HUNDRED--JUMPED THEM."

"IT WAS PRETTY TOUGH ON THE MACHINE GUNNERS WHO HAD LITTLE CHANCE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES BEFORE THEY WERE CUT DOWN BY GRENADES AND MACHINE GUN FIRE."

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THE TEXAN EMPTIED HIS BAR. "UNDERSTAND I GOT 10 JAPS WITH IT," HE SAID. "BUT YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN THAT BOY FRENCH. HE WAS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE MESS, TRYING TO DRAG OUT WOUNDED MEN. WHEN A JAP SHOT AND FINISHED THE CHAP HE WAS DRAGGING, FRENCHY RACED BACK AND STARTED BRINGING OUT ANOTHER WOUNDED MAN."

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SERGEANT CRAWFORD HAD THROWN AWAY HIS EMPTY BAR BY THIS TIME. HE

DIDN'T RECALL FIRING HIS TOMMY GUN BUT FOUND LATER HE HAD EXPENDED MORE THAN 250 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION. SOME OF THE OTHER MARINES HAD RALLIED BY NOW AND WERE GETTING IN THEIR LICKS. THAT WAS ENOUGH FOR THE JAPS. THEY WITHDREW, LEEVING 60 DEAD ON THE FIELD.

GW1615PEW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

FIFTH U.S.AIRFORCE ADVANCE BASE OFF DUTCH NEW GUINEA-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT HAD TO HAPPEN SOMETIME.

ON A RECENT MISSION OVER THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES AN AMERICAN B-25 OUTFIT, THE "AIR APACHES", HIT THE ENEMY WITH EVERYTHING -- INCLUDING THE KITCHEN SINK.

FOR 17 MONTHS THEAIR APACHES HAVE BEEN SMACKING THE JAPANESE FROM PAPUA TO MINDANAO. THEIR SCORE TO DATE IS 163 VESSELS SUNK, 218 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND 99 MORE SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT.

WHEN THE CREW OF CAPT.MAX H.MORTENSEN'S PLANE "RITA'S WAGON" FOUND A RUSTY SINK KICKING AROUND THEIR CAMP AT THIS ADVANCED ISLAND BASE, THEY KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

WAITING FOR AN APPROPRIATE MISSION, CREW CHIEFS AND ARMAMENT MEN GAVE THE SINK A FANCY PAINT JOB. WHEN HOISTED INTO RITA'S BOMBAY ALONG WITH MORE CONVENTIONAL INSTRUMENTS OF DEMOLITION, THE DOMESTIC HARDWARE WAS FLYING IN DISTINGUISHED COMPANY, CAPT.MORTENSEN, CHAMPAIGN, ILL., PILOT AND FLIGHT LEADER, WAS ON HIS 89TH COMBAT MISSION. HIS BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR WAS S/SGT. NEAL H."LITTLE IRON MAN" RYAN, WATSON TOWN, PA., TOP MAN IN THE AIR APACHES WITH 101 MISSIONS.

OTHERS ON THE RUN WERE S/SGT TALMADGE O.EPPS, GARRETT HILL, PA., WITH 91 MISSIONS AND T/SGT.GERALD E.PAQUETTE, CHICOPEE, MASS., WHO FLEW HIS 36TH MISSION.

THE SINK WAS DULY UNLOADED ON THE OBJECTIVE.

XB701PGW

BY JOHN EVANS

MEXICO CITY, OCT.8-(AP)-FORMER KING CAROL AND MADAME ELENA LUPESCU BADE FAREWELL TO THEIR FRIENDS HERE TONIGHT. EARLY TOMORROW THEY START FOR BRAZIL WITH THE UNDOUBTED HOPE OF RETURNING TO ROMANIA BEFORE VERY LONG.

CAROL HAS SAID NOTHING OF HIS FUTURE. HE GAVE ME HIS WORD THAT "I HAVE NO PLANS BEYOND BRAZIL." HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

ALTHOUGH HE WILL NOT PUT IT INTO WORDS, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT HE HOPES HE IS ON HIS WAY BACK TO HIS OWN COUNTRY. FROM BRAZIL HIS NEXT VOYAGE NATURALLY WOULD BE TO PORTUGAL, WHERE HE WAS WELCOMED BY PREMIER SALAZAR WHEN HE WAS OBLIGED TO FLEE FROM ROMANIA AND THEN FROM SPAIN, WHERE HE WAS ALMOST A PRISONER AND GERMAN AGENTS WERE WATCHING HIM.

CAROL AND MADAME LUPESCU RECEIVED IN A LARGE SALON OF MEXICO CITY'S NEWEST RESTAURANT, "AMBASSADEURS." THERE WERE ABOUT 300 GUESTS.

MADAME LUPESCU SHOWS BUT SLIGHT TRACE OF THE FOUR YEARS OF EXILE SINCE FIRST I SAW HER ON THE VESSEL THAT CARRIED THE ROYAL PARTY FROM LISBON TO BERMUDA, THEIR FIRST STOP IN THE FLIGHT THAT LED THEM TO CUBA AND FINALLY TO MEXICO WHERE THEY HAVE LIVED MORE THAN THREE YEARS IN RELATIVELY MODEST CIRCUMSTANCES.

MADAME LUPESCU WORE A FLOOR LENGTH MIDNIGHT BLUE CREPE WITH REVERS AND LONG SLIP POCKETS EMBROIDERED WITH TINY WHITE BRAID. HER REMARKABLE LIGHT RED HAIR SHE WORE PARTED ON THE RIGHT SIDE AND WAVING SOFTLY BACK TO A SMALL ROLL ON HER NECK. HER RATHER YELLOWISH RED LIPSTICK AND FINGER NAILS MATCHED. SHE WORE ONLY A SMALL PEARL NECKLACE.

WHAT'S NEW

All New York Wilhelmina - XXX reported.

SPEAKING IN ENGLISH, THE QUEEN SAID:

"NOW, AFTER MORE THAN FOUR YEARS OF CRUEL OPPRESSION, MY COUNTRY HAS BEEN DEVASTATED, FLOODED AND LOOTED WHILE DEMOLITIONS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT ON AN EVER-GROWING SCALE. X X X STILL GREATER SUFFERINGS LAY IN STORE FOR THE NETHERLANDS. THE UNDERFEEDING THAT OUR TOWNFOLK HAVE SUFFERED FOR SO LONG WILL CHANGE WITHIN THE FORTNIGHT TO DOWNRIGHT STARVATION. X X X GOD GRANT THAT THIS IRRETRIEVABLE

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CATASTROPHE MAY BE AVERTED IN TIME.

THANKING THE BRITISH FOR THEIR EFFORT TO LIBERATE HER COUNTRY, WILHELMINA ADDED, "MAY YOU ALSO SOON BE DELIVERED FROM ALL YOUR TRIBULATIONS AND BE ABLE TO REAP THE XXXXX WELL-EARNED FRUIT OF YOUR UNFLAGGING CHAMPIONSHIP OF JUSTICE AND FREEDOM."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH WAS REBROADCAST BY THE FIRST FREE RADIO STATION SET UP IN LIBERATED HOLLAND, WHICH HAS BEEN OPERATING FOR SIX DAYS, ANETA SAID.

WP-ANETA-605PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:15 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, OCT. 8)

(AEDVANCE) NEW YORK, OCT. 8-(AP)-AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE TROOPS IN THE SALWEEN RIVER DISTRICT OF SOUTHWESTERN CHINA AND BURMA HAVE REACHED A POINT WHERE A JUNCTION OF THE NEW LEDO AND OLD BURMA ROADS CAN BE FORESEEN, GENERAL JOSEPH STILWELL SAID IN A TRANSCRIBED ADDRESS BROADCAST TONIGHT OVER THE BLUE NETWORK.

GENERAL STILWELL SAID IN THE TRANSCRIPTION, MADE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS AND FLOWN TO THE UNITED STATES, THAT HE WAS MAKING HIS ADDRESS TO ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER OF WAR.

THE JUNCTION OF THE NEW AND OLD ROADS, HE SAID, WILL RESULT IN A GOOD SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA.

WHILE ALLIED TROOPS IN THE PACIFIC ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS ON THEIR WAY TO THE HEART OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, HE CONTINUED, "THE ONLY OTHER POSSIBLE WAY TO GET AT JAPAN IS THROUGH CHINA. AS YOU KNOW, CHINA IS OUR ALLY. SHE HAS BEEN FIGHTING THE JAPS SINCE 1937, SHE WAS LOST ALL HER PORTS, AND SHE HAS NO WAY OF GETTING THE MUNITIONS AND OTHER HELP SHE SO SORELY NEEDS.

"OPENING A PORT ON THE COAST STILL IS IN THE FUTURE. IN THE MEANTIME, THE ONLY WAY TO HELP IS TO REOPEN THE BURMA ROAD AND GO IN THROUGH THE BACK DOOR."

HE RELATED HOW, SINCE CHRISTMAS EVE LAST YEAR, THE ALLIED FORCES HAD STAGED A COMEBACK IN NORTHERN BURMA, HAD ANNIHILATED SUPERIOR JAPANESE FORCES, "AND THE LEDO ROAD, THE INCREDIBLE FEAT OF ARMY ENGINEERING, HAS BEEN BUILT IN THE WAKE OF THE FIGHTING," PUTTING THE ENEMY IN "A VERY BAD HOLE" IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER.

THE BRITISH, CHINESE AND AMERICAN FORCES CONTRIBUTED EQUALLY TO THE SUCCESSES IN NORTHERN BURMA, STILWELL EMPHASIZED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11:15 P.M., EWT, TONIGHT, OCT. 8)

UX1006PEW

NEW YORK OCT 8-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT 200 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT APPEARED OVER JAPANESE POSITIONS ON THE MOLUCCA ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SATURDAY AND THAT SORONG, IN WESTERN NEW GUINEA WAS ATTACKED TWICE BY A TOTAL OF 54 BOMBERS.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT THE ATTACK ON ZAMBOANGA, ON THE WESTERN TIP OF MINDANAO ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES ON SATURDAY WAS BY A FORCE OF 53 PLANES.

OTHER RAIDS WERE AT BABO, AMBON, TRUK AND WOTJE, TOKYO SAID.

KK835AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 8-(AP)-ERNST SOMMER, GERMAN RADIO CORRESPONDENT SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO BROADCAST BY BERLIN TODAY THAT "APPROXIMATELY 1,000 AMERICAN AIRPLANES ATTACKED OVER THE WEEK END THEISLAND OF KOROR" IN THE PALAU ISLANDS.

Z1118AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM NORTH OF VENLO)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 564 MILES (FROM LOIANO)

RW717PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 9, 1918--GERMAN TROOPS WERE RETREATING FROM CAMBRAI TO ST. QUENTIN, BUT THE BATTLE CONTINUED FIERCELY AS AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS CARRIED THE LINE STEADILY EASTWARD. AMERICANS REPORTED DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM ALL THE ARGONNE FOREST EXCEPT ONE SALIENT. SURRENDER OF TURKEY WAS REPORTED IMMINENT IN LONDON.

OCT. 9, 1940--GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE RAISED FRENCH STANDARD IN CAMEROONS.

UX845PEW

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Yanks Battle in Outskirts of Aachen, Cut Escape Route to Mile and a Half; Several Nazi Counterattacks Repulsed

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AMERICANS DRIVE TO APPROACHES OF DUREN AND JULICH

U. S. Forces Command All Roads Leading from Beleaguered Fortress.

ADVANCE AT METZ

Doughboys Smash Into Underground Defenses of Fort Driant.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Tuesday, Oct. 10—(AP) Aachen shook today under assault by American forces who cut all main roads, narrowed the escape route to a shell-raked mile and a half, and fought into the southern outskirts of that German frontier industrial city of 165,000 population, now reduced to ruins and a slim garrison of 1,500.

The last main road out of the city was severed yesterday when U. S. First army troops stormed the hamlet of Haaren, while Doughboys driving down from the north fought to Wurselen, only a mile and a half to the north and commanding all small roads still left to the Germans.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

Supreme headquarters declared that every counterattack which the Germans had thrown in to relieve the city had been repulsed (Berlin radio said the latest counterattacks were launched nine miles north of Aachen during the afternoon.)

(The German propaganda machine began preparing the invaded nation for the shock of hearing that the old seat of Charlemagne's government had fallen.)

(A Berlin military commentator declared that a general assault "on the inner walls of fortress Europe" had begun and the Allies, determined on ending the war before Winter, were striking with equal fury" from the east, west and south.")

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The great drive of the U. S. First army rolled on toward the heart of Adolf Hitler's war potential in the Ruhr and Rhineland, and spirited fighting was reported at the approaches to Duren and Julich.

Duren is east of Aachen and 20 miles from Cologne, and the road junction of Julich, 10 miles northwest of Duren, is 23 miles from Cologne. The Americans last were reported little more than seven miles from Julich and six from Duren.

A field dispatch said the Doughboys driving into Aachen were attacking the garrison with bazookas, machineguns and rifles.

The main assault on the city, which Hitler has ordered defended to the last, had yet to begin, however, and the fact that the First army was forced to smash back three fierce counterattacks today before resuming the advance showed that the battle was far from over.

Yanks Gain at Metz

A similar fate appeared shaping up for the fortress of Metz in northern France. There the U. S. Third army cut 300 yards deeper into the underground defenses of Fort Driant, four miles west, while its offense on a 20-mile front to the south was swinging slowly northward toward an encirclement.

On the southern end of the 460-mile front, the vengeful French of the U. S. Seventh army were slugging down the last eight miles to Belfort on the road to the southern Rhineland and the Black Forest of Bavaria.

The Canadian First army along the sea opened a drive to clear some 20,000 Germans from the Schelde river blocking use of the Belgian port of Antwerp, landing forces in a bold amphibious operation behind enemy troops fighting on the south bank, and all but cutting the last escape road to the east.

The grinding drive of the U. S. First army was threatening a break-through on a 20-mile front before Cologne, on the west bank of the Rhine, and Dusseldorf, at the gateway to the Ruhr valley. The two cities were from 26 to 30 miles beyond Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' advanced elements.

Before the road from Aachen, ancient coronation city of Teutonic kings, northeast to Cologne finally was slashed the Germans dealt three counterblows at commanding heights north of the village of Verlautenheide, three miles northeast of Aachen.

The first came before dawn, but the biggest broke just before noon and wilted in an artillery barrage that left German dead strewn on the battlefield. The Germans were emboldened by the bad weather which kept the fighterbombers away, but they sadly miscalculat American artillery strength.

Then the Doughboys swung over to the attack, and broke across the main highway, leaving only a few secondary roads leading north from Aachen open to any German wanting to brave that dangerous alley.

Seize German Village

Their comrades on the north seized the village of Bardenberg and fought a mile south to the edge of the village of Wurselen, through which these secondary roads thread Wurselen, is three miles north of Aachen.

American forces pressing on east from their original Siegfried Line breakthrough north of Aachen at Oidtweiler, were within 7 1-2 miles of Julich, a communications center where one good all-weather road runs 26 miles northeast to Dusseldorf and another heads 23 miles due east to Cologne.

Meanwhile, patrols and small tank forces nudged into Aachen itself, and infantry moved into the southern outskirts, digging out the stand-and-die SS (Elite guard) garrison from the artillery-wrecked houses with bazookas, machineguns, grenades and rifles.

Aachen had lost its military value for Germany, but it apparently was being held for political reasons, since Hitler has declared German soil inviolate. One of its superhighways begins here.

Battle in Hurtgen Forest

Southeast of Aachen, First army forces fighting through the gloomy Hurtgen forest were within two miles of the town of that name, and were engaged in heavy fighting within six miles of Duren, 20 miles from Cologne.

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More than 110 miles to the south, the 3d Army was making equally menacing moves toward the Saar Basin, with its rich store of coal and its far-flung industry.

Lieutenant General George S. Patton's troops, armed with acetylene torches, cut through five steel doors in their advance through the tunnels of Fort Driant, key to Metz.

His forces on the south, who seized 1,700 prisoners in the opening of their assault on Sunday, in an advance of about two miles captured Letricourt, sixteen miles south of Metz. Chenicourt, eighteen miles southeast of Metz, also fell. Altogether, ten towns had been taken in the advance.

The concentration of Allied power on the hard centers of resistance at Aachen and Metz was viewed unofficially as the possible first step in applying a giant pincers on the heart of the Reich along a 100-mile front.

The disposition of the Allied armies, with the British second in Holland firmly on the north flank of the U. S. First, and the Seventh on the south flank of the Third, favored such a plan.

The Seventh, besides threatening Belfort frontally by beating past Champagney, 8 miles to the northwest, and shelling the fortress city's outer defenses, was edging closer to the Vosges mountain passes to the north.

The French fought up to within a mile west of the copper mining town of Le Thillot, six miles from Bussang pass, and captured Ramonchamp, one mile north of the town.

Threat in Schlucht Pass

Schlucht pass, 12 miles north of Bussang pass, was threatened by Seventh army forces which drove off a German attack east of Vagney, 13 miles from the strategic passageway to the Rhine.

The Canadians were embarked upon one of the most vital mop-up operations of the European campaign, for opening of the docks of Antwerp to Allied shipping will greatly shorten supply lines for the climactic battles.

The objective of their daring amphibious operation, carried out under the muzzle of German guns on the islands across the Schelde estuary to the north, was to ease the pressure on their comrades pinned to a thin bridgehead across the Leopold canal west of Antwerp.

They took off in assault boats from near Terneuzen and landed east of the village of Hoofdplaat, 33 miles west of Antwerp. They were in some strength and Supreme headquarters described the maneuver as successful.

They were in the rear of 5,000 Germans, who have been attacking the Canadian positions along the Leopold canal, and were threatening to cut off their escape to the Schelde islands in the estuary.

The estimated 11,000 to 15,000 Germans on these islands, the Walcheren and Zuid Beveland, were in some straits themselves.

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The main dike on Walcheren was breached again yesterday by British bombers west of Vlissingen (Flushing) and the only enemy defenses peeping above the flood around that port were a few gun positions atop the dike.

Their position was made more untenable by a Canadian advance north of Antwerp close to the town of Korteven, which straddles the only road on a causeway out of the islands. Korteven is 15 miles north of Antwerp.

There was no news from the British Second Army front beyond the usual patrol activity. The British were still only a few thousand yards from Tilburg. Some Germans continued to filter across the Neder Rijn Rhine west of Arnhem, but their operations were confined, headquarters said.

Yanks Begin House-to-house Fighting—Patton's Offensive Gains Two Miles—Canadians in Leap-frog Landing.

LONG

London, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The American First Army

clamped a death grip on Aachen today in a twin drive which left an escape corridor only a mile and a half wide northeast of that ancient coronation place of Teutonic kings.

Despite desperate German counter-attacks, three of them up Crucifix Hill overlooking the city from the northeast, Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's men cut the last major road out of Aachen, the Adolf Hitler Highway running to Julich and Cologne, and severed most of the secondary roads.

Driving south from the Ubach breakthrough zone in the Ziegfried Line, the Americans overran Bardenburg and reached the edge of Wurselen, through which runs the only secondary road remaining for an estimated Aachen garrison of 1,500 SS Guards.

Already American clean-up squads were moving through the outskirts of Aachen, mopping up Germans who clung to their positions house by house in obedience to orders to stand and die.

On the southern fronts, the Seventh Army had moved up to within eight miles of Belfort in the mountain gap fringing Switzerland and were shelling Belfort's outskirts. Lieut.-Gen. Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's shock troops of the Third Army cut their way through 300 yards of underground tunnel in Fort Driant at Metz, burning down five steel bulkheads in the advance.

The Third Army has scored a further two-mile advance in its offensive between Metz and Nancy, entering Letricourt, sixteen miles southeast of Metz.

Canadians in Bold Landing.

To the north of the 460-mile Allied front the Canadian Army drove an amphibious spearhead two miles across the fog-wreathed waters of a Schelde River inlet and landed at the rear of a die-hard garrison of 5,000 men holding a pocket south of the estuary.

The landing, just east of the village of Hoofdplaat, thirty-three miles west of Antwerp, was described at Supreme Headquarters as in "some strength" and was declared to have been carried out successfully.

It was hoped the operation would be of aid to Canadians holding a bridgehead across the Leopold Canal, ten to fifteen miles to the southeast. This bridgehead had been subject to heavy pressure for three days since the waterway was crossed in the wake of a flamethrower attack. The bridgehead was further reduced today, however, and was described as split and driven back to the dikes of the canal itself.

Nazis Are Washed Out.

Across the river German defenses on Walcheren and Zuid Beveland Islands, guarding the seaward approaches to Antwerp, were washed out by Allied bombings which had cut the seawall west of Vlissingen (Flushing) and at the western tip of the islands.

Canadian troops virtually isolated a garrison of 11,000 to 15,000 on the two islands by driving north of Antwerp to the edge of Korteven at the neck of the causeway to the two islands, and were nearing Bergen Op Zoom, which the Germans were attempting to establish as a strongpoint. This advance and the flooding of organized defenses on the islands, robbed the Germans below the Schelde of prospects of escape.

Gen. Hodges's multiplied blows, which threatened a twenty-mile wide breakthrough toward Cologne and Dusseldorf, coincided with the declaration of a Trans-ocean military commentator broadcasting from Berlin that a general assault against the "inner walls of Fortress Europe" had begun with the Allied objective of winning the war before "the beginning of winter."

Across Main Highway

Hodges was bringing up fresh forces, the Germans said, and the battle in the Aachen area from Geilenkirchen to Stolberg was "raging with increasing ferocity."

Hodges' doughboys, fighting six miles inside Germany north of Aachen, battered their way across the main Aachen-Gladbach road at two places and to within seven and a half miles of Julich. At Julich the main road from Aachen forks to Cologne, 23 miles to the east, and to Dusseldorf, 26 miles to the northeast.

First Army units which advanced from southeast of Aachen were within a few hundred yards of crossing the main Aachen-Cologne highway. This last escape road in a narrow four-mile corridor was under fire.

Nine Towns Taken

The Third Army, which began a new attack on a 20-mile front yesterday and struck forward as far as seven miles between Metz and Nancy, had captured nine towns in its initial blow. Chenicourt, a mile north of Ajoncourt and 13 miles southeast of Metz, was the latest town captured. Fossieux and Sivry were reported captured by Reuter.

To the south, French troops of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army were within a mile of the outskirts of Le Thillot, six miles from Bussang Pass through the heart of the Vosges. They beat their way beyond Champagney, only eight miles from the town of Belfort, and captured Ramonchamp, a mile north of Le Thillot.

Weather over the front was thickening again after a week-end clear spell had permitted great air attacks.

Penetrate To Oidtweiler

The deepest penetration of German soil north of Aachen was at Oidtweiler, within seven and a half miles of the Julich junction.

At Oidtweiler and southeast of Orden, three miles to the south, the Americans were across the concrete highway north from Aachen to Gladbach.

Cutting up to the northeast from south of Aachen the new wedge of the offensive begun at dawn Sunday had driven three miles or more against surprised Germans.

The original Aachen breakthrough into the gun-bristling fir forest of Hurtgen, southeast of Aachen flamed into action anew as the doughboys all but burst into the clear beyond the woods, within six miles of Duren and two miles from the town of Hurtgen itself.

There was no news from a supporting drive through the Monschau frontier forest 13 miles farther south.

Size Of Nashville

Aachen, reputed to be the birthplace of the Emperor Charlemagne, was the 37th city of pre-war Germany and is about the size of Nashville, Tenn., or Hartford, Conn.

The towns of Clemery, Lixieres, Serrieres, Jeandelaincourt, Moivrons, Fessieux, Ajoncourt and Arraye et Han, were quickly taken by Third Army units as they scored a six-mile advance in their new offensive.

GEN. EDDY HEADS PATTON'S THRUST

Nancy, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Manton S. Eddy of Chicago, Ill., 52-year-old strategist who outmaneuvered German Field Marshal von Rundstedt on the Moselle River, is leading the new American assault between Nancy and Metz as commander of the American Twelfth Army Corps, it was disclosed yesterday.

Gen. Eddy directed critical phases of the Moselle attack in the midst of enemy artillery fire. He previously had distinguished himself with the Ninth Division in North Africa, Sicily and on the Cherbourg Peninsula.

In recognition of his work with the Ninth Division, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower advanced him to command of the Twelfth Army Corps, which spearheaded the Third Army's breakout and advance through Brittany.

In June, 1944, Gen. Eddy led his troops repeatedly under machine-gun and artillery fire in the advance on Cherbourg. During one German counter-attack, he rushed to the front in a jeep, gathering truck drivers, cooks and clerks on the way to surprise the enemy with a flank assault, which killed 100 Nazis.

Gen. Eddy outmaneuvered Von Rundstedt by brilliant strategy after first attempts to bridge the Moselle River had failed. He sent one force in a surprise attack across six tributaries of the Moselle south of Nancy. When the Germans wheeled to meet this assault, he threw another force across the river north of Nancy and within a few hours the Nazi Moselle River line was shattered.

Yanks Closing Pincer Around Aachen

By Don Whitehead

With United States First Army, Oct. 9 (AP)—The jaws of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' pincers closing on Aachen cut the main road to Julich and Cologne today and were within a mile and a half of the complete encirclement of Aachen itself.

This highway is the main escape road left to an estimated 1,500 enemy troops entrenched in the rubble of industrial Aachen.

Good Escape Roads Scarce

The Germans have only a few secondary roads left over which to pull out troops and equipment.

The thrust from the north toward Aachen pushed south of Alsdorf, overran Bardenburg and reached the edge of Wurselen, only three miles north of Aachen. This was the opper jaw of the pincer.

(A Reuter dispatch said the First Army captured Shaefenburg this afternoon. The town is located one mile beyond Alsdorf, northwest of Aachen.)

The lower jaw, which hooks around from the southeast is at Crucifix Hill, near Haaren. The distance between Haaren and Wurselen is only a mile and a half, the width of the escape corridor.

Counterattacks Failed

The Germans put in counter-attacks today in a desperate bid to hold open the jaws. One of these was toward Alsdorf, with ten tanks, a small infantry force and a heavy concentration of artillery. But it was beaten back.

A German shell fell in a column of Nazi prisoners and 40 of them were killed or wounded.

South of Aachen the American troops fought their way through Hurtgen Forest, yard by yard, against the strongly entrenched enemy.

Three Counterattacks Fail

Three times the Germans counterattacked up Crucifix Hill in a desperate effort to break the pincers, but each time the doughboys hurled them back.

The Germans' losses were heavy.

Along the southern outskirts of Aachen itself, American troops worked methodically from house-to-house, digging out defenders who were obeying Hitler's orders to stand and fight to the death.

No Blows At City Itself

However, there has been no main assault on the city. The main thrusts are from the north and toward the north on the east side of the city, with less than four miles separating the two spearheads threatening to surround the city.

(The German high command asserted today that "tough resistance and heavy counterattacks" had halted American tank forces attempting to encircle Aachen. The broadcast communique also reported heavy fighting northeast of Nancy.)

Stubbornness of the enemy defense is plainly indicative of the military and political importance the Germans attach to Aachen, an important road center and beginning of the great Adolf Hitler Highway, a multi-lane speedway to Cologne.

Considered Valuable Politically

There would be political implications, too, in the American capture of Aachen. It would be the first large city inside Germany to fall to the Allies, and its capture might have repercussions throughout Germany, for Hitler promised that the Allies would not set foot on German soil.

In the house-to-house fighting, an officer said, "It's a job for bazookas, machine guns, grenades and rifles. We'll just have to winkle them out one by one."

The city, reduced to rubble, no longer is of any value to an army except for the highway which runs through it.

Artillery Gives Support

The heaviest German counter-attack came just before noon when a battalion of infantry supported by artillery moved against the doughboys.

A call came to the command post from Lieut. Col. John Williamson, of Brooklyn, for artillery support.

"There is an attack coming in," he reported to Major Kenneth Lord, whose father is Brig. Gen. Kenneth Lord, chief of staff of the Eastern Defense Command at Governors Island, N. Y.

"Then why don't we pulverize that whole area?" said Lord, and we asked Major Wilson McNamara of Northfield, Vt., to get his guns going.

Explosive Response Quick

In not more than two minutes the artillery began to roar.

The first Nazi counterthrust was at dawn and it was driven back after the Yanks took 100 prisoners and killed many others. The attacking unit was a hodge-podge of troops. One German marine in a gold-braided uniform was among the prisoners.

He said he had been taken from his ship and given one day's training as an infantryman before being rushed into line without a chance even to change his uniform.

Marshall At 7th Army Quarters

With United States Seventh Army in France, Oct. 9 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, arrived at Seventh Army headquarters today by plane from Holland, where he conferred with Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, head of British ground forces in Europe.

Marshall and James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, arrived in Paris last Friday from Washington. The chief of staff was accompanied to Holland by Lieut. Gen. Omer Bradley, commander of American ground forces.

Talking with war correspondents here, Marshall said the full disposition of American air strength throughout the world had been completed and allocation of ground forces was being carried out rapidly. He said there was adequate replacements for all ground force operations.

Discussing action in the Pacific, he told the correspondents:

"Our greatest trouble in the Pacific is that we are a long way ahead of our schedule. You know the success our navy had in recent operations in the Philippines. It was tremendously successful against the Japanese, who were subpar in efficiency and not formidable in numbers."

Canadians Land Behind Pocket In Holland

With Canadian Forces in Holland, Oct. 9 (AP)—Canadian infantry opened an assault before dawn today on the "back door" to the enemy's Schelde estuary pocket.

An amphibious operation carried them across some two miles of Schelde water from the vicinity of Terneuzen and put them ashore east of the small village of Hoofdplaat.

Some Gunfire Encountered

The opening phases of the operation were completely successful. The first forces to touch shore at 2 A. M. encountered some mortar and scattered artillery fire, but by daylight one of the two initial assault groups already had Bren carriers and anti-tank guns ashore and another unit was on its way.

It was too early, however, for the

new attack to ease the pressure on the Canadians holding the Leopold Canal bridgehead — holding it so thinly now in one sector in the face of bitter German attacks that they were literally dug in on the north bank of the canal itself.

The first forces came out of the mouth of the Gent-Terneuzen Canal in amphibious assault craft about midnight and, although well within range of German gun emplacements on Walcheren, south of Beveland, they drew no fire from that quarter.

By 8 A. M. Canadian medium and heavy field guns from positions in fields below Terneuzen already were blasting away at objectives singled out by the landing forces. Vehicles already were returning with the first prisoners. Others were worming down the bank of a dike, carrying additional troops and guns to the far shore.

Noise Spoils Surprise

Because the vehicles made considerable noise in coming up the canal and then moving to marshaling areas, the operation could not be rated a complete surprise.

But as yet there has been no heavy resistance from the enemy, whose principal strength in the pocket has been directed against the hard-pressed holders of the Leopoland Canal crossing.

The main dike on Walcheren Island across the Schelde was breached again yesterday by Allied bombings, this time west of Flushing, and the enemy's extensive defenses around that historic Dutch port had been reduced to a series of isolated gun positions on top of dikes and causeways by flooding.

GI FINDS UNCLE A WAR CAPTIVE

Reunion Comes When Yank Interviews Prisoners

With the Seventh Army in France, Oct. 9 (AP)—Private Louis Gatterer, of St. Louis, a signalman with the 36th Infantry Division, was laying a wire at the front when a soldier came up to him and said:

"We have a bunch of prisoners here. You speak German, don't you?"

"I was born in Berlin," Gatterer said, walking over to where several doughboys with tommy guns were guarding a group of German medical corpsmen.

Gatterer began talking to them in German. A German captain stepped forward to do the talking for his men. He looked fixedly at Gatterer who demanded to know what the German was staring at.

Suddenly the German leaped past the muzzles of the tommy guns and threw his arms around Gatterer's neck.

"I'm your uncle, Louis, don't you remember me?" he said.

Gatterer waved aside his buddies who were on the German with tommy guns pointed at his breast.

"I had a hard time explaining to them that it was okay," Gatterer said. "Though I was born in Berlin I never saw my uncle until I went back there for a visit eight years ago. Asked how my cousins were. He said they were fine."

The last Gatterer saw of his uncle he and the rest of the prisoners were being herded into the prisoners-of-war cage.

Rundstedt Makes Appeal

New York, Oct. 9 (AP) — Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, commander in chief of German forces on the Western Front, has appealed to his Seigfried Line troops to "defend our holy German soil to the last with all your strength," a Nazi broadcast to German army newspapers said today.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front—302 miles (from north of Venlo).
2. Russian Front—310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front—564 miles (from Loiano).

Gen. Urquhart Is Knighted

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Major General R. E. Urquhart, who commanded the "lost" British Air-Borne Division at Arnhem, was knighted today as a Commander of the Bath.

Share-Warmth Plan In Paris

Paris, Oct. 9 (AP)—The United States Army has instituted a "share-the-warmth" plan among its personnel in shivering Paris so that official "rich folk" in hotels like the Crillon and Ritz will have to take cold baths along with everybody else—or not take any.

While some hotels, due to the severe coal shortage, have had no hot water since liberation, others used coal left on the premises by the Germans.

"Bath invitations" by fortunately billeted individuals had become a social institution.

Starting today army officials said these inequalities were going to be eliminated and the scant supply of coal would be distributed on a rigorous system of a pound and a half a person daily for both cooking and heating. This is a pound less than the British army's field allowance for cooking alone, so not much heating will be done with it.

Government Announces Bank Of France Changes

Paris, Oct. 9 (AP)—The official Government journal disclosed today that Emmanuel Monick had been named governor of the Bank of France succeeding Yves Breart de Boisanger.

Monick's appointment and Breart de Boisanger's resignation took place Friday.

Breart de Boisanger was governor of the bank at the outbreak of the war and served throughout the German occupation. He is returning to his old post as Inspector General of Finances Department, an indication the Government considers his political record satisfactory.

Monick formerly was financial attache at the embassies in Washington and London and has been serving as temporary secretary of finances in the Cabinet of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Patou Observes 'Restrained Mood'

Paris, Oct. 9 (AP) — A smartly dressed crowd applauded today the presentations of Jean Patou which were in "the restrained mood of this serious moment," according to an announcement from this house whose creations long have represented Parisian elegance.

Patou's collection, unlike those of other houses, was presented in a flood of bright lights since the firm has its own electric plant.

Patou's hats returned to sporty forms like the classic cloche to match tweed tailored costumes. Gray, Patou's favorite color for afternoon and evening wear, and velvet and black Persian lamb are much used in this huse's models.

One of Patou's most practical creations consists of a three-piece gray tweed, with a short coat, pleated coat and a hooded cape in the same material. Another success is a light gray coat trimmed with black, fur-lined silk worn over a black afternoon dress with discreetly elaborated embroidery and a gold scarfpin.

Move To Oust Franco Begun

Paris, Oct. 9 (AP)—The National Spanish Union, composed of anti-Fascist Spaniards in France, said today it plans to hold a congress in Paris on October 15 or shortly thereafter to inaugurate a campaign to have Generalissimo Francisco Franco deposed and a "constitutional regime" established.

Its announcement coincided with reports of disorders in Spain which members of the union said indicated the opposition of the bulk of the Spanish population to Franco.

The congress likely will make a formal request to the United States and Britain to withdraw their recognition of the Franco Government, it was reported.

U. S., Britain Cited

Union members say that the attitude of the United States and especially Britain is the only substantial remaining bulwark keeping Franco in power.

The union is made up of Spanish refugees who entered France after the fall of the Loyalist Government and includes several groups such as the National Alliance of Catalonia, the Basque "Agrupacion," the Young Republican Combatants and the Spanish Intellectual Group.

Stars Meet In Paris— Dietrich And Chevalier

New York, Oct. 9 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich and Maurice Chevalier met Saturday in Paris, ABSIE, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe reported today in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

The Hollywood star, who has been entertaining troops, was signing autographs on the Champs Elysees when she learned of Chevalier's arrival in the city. ABSIE said details of their meeting were given by the French information Agency, which reported:

"Their meeting was moving. Marlene, like so many people, had heard thousands of stories concerning Maurice. The truth is that Chevalier . . . went to Germany once and succeeded in obtaining the release of ten prisoners. He then lived in Cannes and later in the Dordogne."

French Execute Chief of Police

Paris, Oct. 9 (A. P).—Former Police Inspector Mayade of Pierre Laval's home town of Clermont-Ferrand, has been executed on charges of dealing with the Germans, Paris newspapers reported today. The arrest of a score more public figures also was reported.

Nazi Dressed as Civilian Hung.

Paris, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—A German soldier found in civilian clothes behind the Allied lines was hanged last night in accordance with the rules of war, a United States Army announcement said today.

3 Prominent Vichyites Imprisoned Near Paris

Paris, Oct. 9 (AP)—Three prominent figures of the Vichy regime, Pierre Etienne Flandin, Marcel Peyrouton and Gen. Jean Borgeret, have been brought by plane from North Africa and jailed near Paris to await trial on charges of treason, it was announced tonight.

Flandin was a member of several pre-war cabinets, Peyrouton was Vichy's Governor-general in Algeria, and Bergeret was head of the French air forces under the Vichy Government.

RUSSIAN FORCES DRIVE TO WITHIN 3 MILES OF REICH

Sweep Through Western Lithuania in Big Attack on East Prussia.

NEAR PORT OF MEMEL

Soviet Troops Cross Last Water Barrier Before Budapest.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 10—(AP) Russian troops yesterday battered their way 17 miles through western Lithuania, capturing points only three miles from the German East Prussian frontier and 12 miles from the big port of Memel, and sweeping to within artillery range of the last Axis escape roads out of the Baltic.

Hurling fresh forces against some of the strongest German defenses in the east, the Russians also drove to within 30 miles southeast of the Latvian Baltic port of Liepaja, and were only 22 miles north of Tilsit, big German rail center. A crossing into East Prussia appeared to be imminent.

Use Massive Army

Berlin said the Russians now were using nearly 1,000,000 troops in the double effort to seal off 15 Nazi divisions and break into Germany's easternmost province from the north.

In Hungary the Russians began storming Szolnok, only 50 miles southeast of Budapest, after crossing the Tisza river—last water barrier before the Hungarian capital, broadcasts from Berlin and Moscow disclosed. The communique itself announced the seizure of Rakotsi, six miles southeast of Szolnok and 56 miles southeast of Budapest. At Rakotsi and another Hungarian airdrome the Russians captured 40 German planes, the bulletin said.

Capturing a 25-mile stretch of the Debrecen-Budapest railway in their powerful strides through the country of the last big Axis satellite, the Russians cut the major escape route out of Transylvania. Berlin announced that German troops were fleeing Transylvania.

Soviet troops in northern Yugoslavia crossed the lower Tisza river on a 32-mile front, capturing points only 12 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second city, in a flanking movement.

In western Lithuania the Russians overran 300 more villages, advancing up to 17 miles on a 175-mile front between the Latvian border and the Niemen river. They were on the verge of crossing into East Prussia and trapping perhaps 150,000 Germans strung out between Memel and Riga, Latvian capital.

Riga itself was further imperilled by Soviet troops seizing points only 13 miles from the strongly-defended citadel, already outflanked on the north by a Red army invasion of Saare island at the top of the gulf of Riga.

Vezaiciai, 12 miles due east of Memel, was among the villages taken, and the capture of Kerviai, on the Latvian border at the top of the front put other Soviet units only 20 miles southeast of the Latvian Baltic port of Liepaja. Vezaiciai is only three miles from East Prussia, as constituted after the March, 1939, seizure of Memel territory.

Near German Border

Kuliai, 14 miles northeast of Memel, was taken by one Soviet column in a 10-mile advance from Plunge, taken Sunday, and the Russians were nearing the East Prussian frontier at many points on a curving line extending southeastward to captured Jubarkas, on the Niemen river six miles from the German border and 34 miles east of Tilsit, Nazi rail center.

By reaching Jubarkas on the Niemen river the northern wing of Gen. Ivan Chernikhovsky's Third White Russian army virtually had joined with the central wing already drawn up on the eastern side of East Prussia along the Sesupe river border.

The lower arm of the Soviet pincers was developing in northern Poland where Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army units again successfully repulsed savage German attacks on their west bank bridgehead across the Narew river just below pre-war German territory in the Pultusk sector, 30 miles north of Warsaw.

Russ Nearer Budapest

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—Russian troops in Hungary were fighting within 56 miles of Budapest, the capital, Col. Ernst von Hammer, German News Agency military commentator, said today in a broadcast heard in London.

He reported the Red army had crossed the Tisza river and made one attempt to take the city of Szolnok, 56 miles southeast of Budapest on the famous Orient Express route.

The German communique, broadcast earlier, also reported the Russians had forced a crossing of the Tisza.

In northern Hungary, where the

Russians had crossed the Koros river, another obstacle to the advance on the Hungarian capital, the Russians were said to have reached "the area of Debrecen," 135 miles east of Budapest.

Crossing Places Identified

(The Nazi Transocean Agency, in a broadcast to the European press reported by the FCC, said Russian army formations had crossed the Tisza river in southern Hungary at two points "on a stretch between Szeged and Szentes," 100 to 110 miles southeast of Budapest.

(To the north of the Tisza bridgehead, the broadcast said, Russian troops cut two roads to Budapest from the Debrecen area.)

At the same time Col. Ernest von Hammer, German news agency commentator, acknowledged in a Berlin broadcast that the Russians driving through Lithuania had reached a point only 15 miles east and northeast of Memel.

Reds Gain 62 Miles.

Moscow, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—A powerful new Russian offensive, advancing sixty-two miles through the German Baltic front, appeared today to have virtually cut off at least fifteen German divisicns north of the port city of Memel, while Russian columns invading Hungary from Romania were reported within seventy-two miles of Budapest.

The Baltic breakthrough on a 175-mile front west of Siauliai in Lithuania, a Soviet communique said, enveloped over 2,000 populated places in four days and carried to within twenty-five miles of Memel, presaging a quick capitulation of that port and a thrust southward on the German soil of East Prussia.

The Russians destroyed the backbone of a force of more than 800 German tanks and 200 self-propelled guns and captured large numbers of prisoners, with the German dead and wounded mounting to several thousands, Pravda reported.

Massed Guns Blasted Foe.

A tremendous concentration of Russian artillery blasted the narrow strip on the Baltic coast still connecting the German Baltic positions with East Prussia. One wing of the First Baltic Army battled into Memel's perimeter defenses, while another pushed northward within forty miles of the Latvian port of Leipaja.

However, the entire East Prussian front has been fortified and refortified by the Germans, while recently troops of all ages and classes have been moved there with instructions to "protect the gates to Berlin."

In Yugoslavia, combined Russian and Yugoslav Partisan units cleared the southern approaches of Belgrade, less than fifty miles from the capital, which is already outflanked on its northern outskirts.

Long stretches of the Belgrade-Athens railway through Serbia have been wrested from the enemy, further menacing the escape routes for German troops bottled-up in the lower Balkans.

NAZIS REPEAT LIDICE MASSACRE IN SLOVAKIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—(AP) The massacre of Lidice has been repeated in two more Czechoslovak villages, the Czechoslovak information service in London has announced, according to NBC short wave monitors.

On Oct. 4, the hamlets of Solnaa Bama and Huilcik, in Slovakia northeast of Presov and not far from the present battleline, were completely obliterated by the Nazis and their inhabitants were slaughtered, the information service reported.

400 TRAPPED NAZIS GIVE UP IN FINLAND

Stockholm, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Four hundred Germans encircled north of Torneajv, in the north of Finland near the Swedish border, have surrendered, and at other points the Finns were continuing their advance, Helsinki announced today.

Finnish forces were, meanwhile, reported converging on Rovaniemi, the Germans' most important base in Lapland. A Helsinki dispatch said Finnish troops had advanced beyond Ylimaa and Canua to a point thirty-five miles southeast of Rovaniemi, From Kemi, Finnish troops also can more on the town from the southwest up the Kemi River.

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS, the Finnish radio declared that Gen. Lothar Rendulic, commander of the German forces in the north, has issued a proclamation placing Finnish territory under Nazi administrative control. "Any Finn committing an act injurious to German interests will be tried by a German military tribunal," the proclamation was quoted as saying.

The Finnish and Moscow radios both reported that Baron Mannerheim, the President of Finland, received the Russian chairman of the Allied Control Commission, Col.-Gen. Zhdanoff, in Helsinki last Saturday, and that fifteen more members of the commission arrived yesterday.

LENINGRAD LIGHTS UP

LONDON, Oct. 9 — (AP) Street lights have gone on again in Leningrad, Russia's northern metropolis besieged so long by the Germans, said a Moscow radio broadcast heard here tonight by the Soviet monitor.

Moscow Talks

Harriman Is Observer; Elections Said to Bar Journey by Roosevelt

First Sessions Held To Speed Nazis' Fall

Eden, Sir Alan Brooke in Delegation; Polish Dispute Is on Agenda

Churchill And Stalin Open War Conferences In Moscow

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin already have conferred, the Moscow radio announced early today.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, and V. M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, attended this conference held yesterday and then met separately, the broadcast said.

Silent On Nature Of Talks

The brief Moscow announcement, heard in London by the Soviet monitor, gave no details of the nature of the conference. It said only:

"On October 9 talks took place between the chairman of the Council of the Peoples Commissars of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill.

"Present at the talks were the Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., V. M. Molotov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, Anthony Eden, and the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr."

Then in another communique Moscow revealed that Eden and Molotov had conferred separately. The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky, attended this meeting.

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and other high British officials, arrived in Moscow by plane today for conferences with Premier Josef V. Stalin, with organization of the final military blows against Germany and a multitude of European political questions expected to be high on the discussion agenda.

This will be Churchill's first talk with Stalin since the Tehran conference in November, 1943, and the third since the war began. Responsible quarters said tonight that the meeting was at Churchill's request and that the discussions might last about a week.

Churchill made what was described as "a fighting speech" at the airport for Soviet newsreel men. Attired in a dark overcoat and a black hat instead of his usual flying suit, Churchill paid a glowing tribute to the achievements of the Red army.

(A Moscow radio broadcast reported Churchill said:

("I have arrived here on the waves of hope, on the waves of certainty that victory will be achieved and in the hope that when it is achieved we will strive to make the world a better place for the life of the great mass of people."

(In a tribute to the Red army, Churchill declared, "it was the first to smash the spirit of the military machine of the German army," the broadcast said. Then he added, "we also on our side—the United States and the British commonwealth of nations—have exerted our forces to the limit and it is for you to judge if we have dealt heavy blows or not.")

Churchill and Stalin were expected to review postwar political problems that will require a close harmony of views and coordination of policy among the major Allied powers. These included the current disputes between the Polish Government-in-Exile at London and the Lublin Committee of National Liberation in which the two groups constantly have been exchanging recriminations.

Polish Unity To Be Sought

Steps which might achieve Polish unity are known to have absorbed much of Churchill's attention lately. He is on record as supporting a "safe" Soviet frontier on the west with Poland and the formation of a Polish Government committed to Soviet friendship.

Allied unity of purpose already has found expression in the Romania and Finnish armistices. It was believed that Churchill and Stalin might discuss the Bulgarian armistice, still in process of diplomatic completion, and the armistice with Hungary that may be expected in the near future as Red armies fight toward Budapest, the capital.

The imminence of the American Presidential election was believed to be the reason the meeting was not made a tri-power affair. The United States Government is expected to be kept fully informed, as was Russia during the Roosevelt-Churchill talks at Quebec a month ago.

(In London it was announced that Ambassador W. Averell Harriman would represent the United States.)

Nearly 50 In Delegation

When a British spokesman was asked the purpose of the meeting, he said: "The War Office, War Cabinet and Foreign Office are all represented. Use your own judgment."

Nearly 50 persons were in the British delegation, arriving yesterday and today in British planes. Churchill, Eden, Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Military Secretary to the British War Cabinet, arrived at the heavily guarded airport at 11.45 A. M. today. Lord Moran, Churchill's physician, also was along.

They were met at the airport by Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar; Ivan M. Maisky, Foreign Vice-Commissar; Andrei J. Vishinsky, Soviet representative of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, and members of the Red army General Staff.

and a black hat instead of his usual flying suit, Churchill paid a glowing tribute to the achievements of the Red army.

Churchill and Stalin were expected to review past-war political problems that will require a close harmony of views and coordination of policy among the major Allied powers. These included the current disputes between the Polish Government in exile at London and the Lublin Committee of National Liberation in which the two groups constantly have been exchanging recriminations.

Churchill had a good trip. He looked well and was only outside the airplane a short time before the familiar cigar was in his mouth. Beaming, he strode forward and greeted Molotov, who broke into a wide grin. Then the two foreign secretaries shook hands.

Churchill, Eden Arrive In Moscow

Moscow, Oct. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill flew into Moscow today for his first meeting with Premier Marshal Stalin since the Teheran conference.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden accompanied Churchill, along with the chief of the British imperial staff, Sir Alan Brooke, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, military secretary to the British War Cabinet. It was announced that Churchill and Eden would confer with Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

(The announcement promptly raised speculation in London over the possibility that Stalin and Churchill would be joined later by President Roosevelt to settle problems of post-war control of Germany and the differences in plans for maintaining peace which cropped up at the Dumbarton Oaks discussions. There was no indication, however, that this speculation would be borne out, and it was stated in London that W. Averell Harriman, the Ambassador, was representing the United States at the conference.

Met By Molotov

(London dispatches said the Polish problem was expected to be at the forefront of the Churchill-Stalin discussions.)

Churchill's party, which numbered just under 50 persons, arrived in two groups, yesterday and this morning. The Prime Minister and Eden came in at 11.45 A. M. today. They were met at the airport by Molotov, Ivan M. Maisky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Andrei J. Vishinsky, Soviet representative on the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, and members of the Red army general staff.

A Russian band played "God Save the King," and then the Soviet hymn. Churchill and Eden stood at attention as the anthems were played.

Reviews Troops

It was a gray day, but the sun came out for a few minutes as the Prime Minister reviewed a march of crack troops of the Moscow garrison.

Molotov was the first to greet the Prime Minister. He took off his hat and broke into a wide grin.

Churchill clasped his hand and shook it briskly as the two men met for the first time since Teheran.

Eden was beside Churchill and he moved forward. When Molotov saw him, he beamed and the two Foreign Secretaries shook hands.

Through interpreters Churchill and Molotov exchanged greetings.

Well-Kept Secret

W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, and Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the United States military mission to the Soviet, were the Americans in the greeting party.

Churchill's arrival in Moscow for a second time during the war to see Marshal Stalin and Molotov was a well-kept secret.

The airport ceremony was closed to all except official guests.

As the big Rolls Royce from the British Embassy hurried the Prime Minister through Moscow along Gorki street, however, it attracted much attention.

"Who was that?" asked many a Russian.

There was nothing official from the United States Embassy on what part the United States would play in the conferences. Harriman said he had nothing to say.

In London Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee described the conference as a sequel to the meet-

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ing at Quebec between President Roosevelt and Churchill.

Attlee told Commons.

"Marshal Stalin, who was unable to accept the invitation to go to Quebec, welcomed this opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary so soon afterward."

Attlee added the meeting had "the fullest approval of the United States Government."

London dispatches said it was believed there that a wide-open Anglo-Soviet rift over Poland's future was a major motivating factor in the Churchill-Eden trip.

Their departure came only a few days after an impasse had been reached in British-backed efforts to effect a reconciliation between the Polish exiled Government of Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk on one hand, and Russia and the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation Committee on the other.

Seriousness Underscored

The seriousness of the Polish diplomatic situation was underscored by Churchill in his address to Commons September 28, when he made it clear Britain would support Mikolajczyk, but cautioned the members against "violent words" which might endanger the task of carrying out "our special responsibility toward Poland."

He said at the time that "it would be affectation to pretend that the attitude of the British Government, and I believe of the United States Government, toward Poland is identical with that of the Soviet Union" and expressed hope a solution would be found "on which to rest a lasting structure of European and world peace."

While there was speculation in London that President Roosevelt might later join the Churchill-Stalin conference, it was generally believed there, a dispatch said, that the full-dress meeting of the three United Nations leaders would be deferred until late November and December—partly because of the Presidential elections and partly to await further progress in the battle of Germany.

The fact that Churchill and Eden were accompanied by the chief of the imperial general staff made it evident that military as well as diplomatic questions will be raised, and the possibility that Britain will present a bid to Stalin to sign up in the war against Japan cannot be ruled out, London said.

In his speech to commons 11 days ago Churchill indicated that he considered a new meeting of himself, Stalin and President Roosevelt essential before peace plans are revealed.

Cites Need For Meeting

Everything depends upon agreement of the three great powers, he said then, and "I do not think a satisfactory agreement will be reached . . . until there has been a further meeting of the three heads of the governments, assisted as may be necessary by their foreign secretaries."

The Prime Minister added that he earnestly hoped "it may be possible to bring about such a meeting before the end of the year."

CHURCHILL, STALIN TO SEEK SOLUTION TO POLISH DISPUTE

LONDON, Oct. 9—(AP) An attempt to effect an agreement between the exiled Polish government and Soviet Russia was believed here to be one of the prime aims of Prime Minister Churchill's trip to Moscow today for conferences with Premier Marshal Stalin.

The dynamite-laden Polish dispute has been generating increasing acrimony and has been seized upon by the Nazi propaganda machine in its campaign to split the Allies.

Comes After Impasse

The journey of Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden to Russia came only a few days after an impasse was reached in British-backed efforts to reconcile the Polish exiled government led by Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk with the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation committee.

In an address before the House of Commons Sept. 28, Churchill indicated there was a wide difference of opinion between the British and American governments on one hand and the Soviet government on the other regarding Poland, but he expressed confidence a solution would be found.

Also high on the agenda of the Anglo-Soviet conference at Moscow, sources here indicated, would be the troublesome problems of postwar control of Germany.

To Discuss Nazi Defeat

On the military side, the coordination of final blows against Germany, plans for occupation after the collapse of organized resistance within the Reich and the possibility of Russia's entry into the war against Japan all were considered likely topics of discussion.

It was generally believed here that a meeting of President Roosevelt with Churchill and Stalin was on the schedule but that it would not be held until late November or early December because of the national election in the United States and also because the United Nations leaders probably wished to defer such meeting to await further progress in the battle of Germany.

George Schroeder, chief political correspondent for the German Transocean agency, said in a broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press:

"Churchill merely went to Moscow on a visit and he had to invite himself. The coming communique will in no way differ from the Teheran communique in which Poland, the Baltic states, Finland and the Balkans were given to Russia's orbit."

Schroeder also asserted Churchill went to Moscow only after Stalin had refused an invitation from him and Roosevelt to meet them in Alaska.

Bases In Siberia Reported Pledged

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 10 (AP)—The *Daily Express*, in a special dispatch from Washington, said today Marshal Stalin is reported to have pledged Siberian bases to the United States as soon as the war ends in Europe.

The *Express* is published by Lord Beaverbrook, British Cabinet Minister, regarded as one of Russia's stanchest supporters, as well as a strong advocate of closer Anglo-American relations.

The story said:

"Washington hears that Stalin has pledged to the United States the use of Siberian bases immediately the European war ends.

"The pledge is said to have been given to an American official of high rank.

"Russia is not expected to take an active part in the war to defeat Japan."

BOMBERS HAMMER NAZI STEEL CENTER

Hit Supply Lines Behind Siegfried Line, Meet Little Opposition.

LONDON, Oct. 9—(AP) A force of 500 RAF Lancasters tonight bombed steel plants in the Ruhr after American airforces had set what is believed to be an all time low of eight losses for a 2,000 plane raid on German supply centers behind the Siegfried Line.

Midnight announcement of the night attack on Bochum, chief center of the Nazi steel and iron industry, more than six hours ahead of the usual time for air bulletins indicated the RAF also must have met little opposition from ground fire or enemy planes.

Lose Eight Planes

Eighth Airforce Liberators and Fortresses, 1,100 strong, escorted by 900 Lightnings, Thunderbolts and Mustangs from both Eighth and Ninth Airforces, hit Coblenz, Mainz and Schweinfurt. Five bombers and three fighters failed to return.

Returning fliers reported there was no enemy fighter opposition over these cities behind the Siegfried Line but some that jet-propelled aircraft were sighted. Anti-aircraft fire over Coblenz and Mainz ranged from meager to intense but little flak was encountered at Schweinfurt.

Some of the eight missing planes may have become lost in the extremely bad weather and may have landed safely in France.

American Fighters shot down one enemy plane in the air and destroyed another about to take off.

Enemy Bombed Continuously

The American assaults into the Reich followed heavy week-end attacks during which a record number of 10,000 Allied planes pounded Germany and Holland.

The Liberators and Flying Fortresses with their escorts of Thunderbolts, Lightnings and Mustangs loosed a bomb-load on Coblenz, which for days has been swarming with activity as trains rushed supplies to the Nazis facing the U. S. First army. Then they swooped on 650 miles from their British bases and gave Schweinfurt, 65 miles east of Frankfurt, its ninth raid of the war. Mainz, 60 miles southeast of Coblenz, also got its share of 2,000-pound bombs.

Airmen on the long mission were forced to fly through soupy skies nearly all the way to their targets and back and were forced to bomb by instrument.

Bombed Once Before

Coblenz had been bombed only once before by the heavies, which struck two railroad yards there September 25. Three months ago the Schweinfurt ball bearing plants were hammered to the ground and have had just about time to renew operations. The city also has several aircraft assembly plants.

An ordnance depot and the railroad yards at Mainz have been bombed eight times before by the RAF and American heavy bombers. The last raid was less than two weeks ago.

Bad weather curtailed most other air activity during the day, but RAF Mosquitos and Beaufighters attacked a German convoy off the Norwegian coast, reporting the sinking of two merchant ships and hits on several escort vessels.

2,000 U. S. Planes Raid Reich

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—Another great armada of 2,000 American planes, resuming the battering of Germany after the hardest blows of the war over the week end, soared deep into the Reich today and attacked military objectives in the Schweinfurt, Coblenz and Mainz areas.

The three-sided raid was carried out by approximately 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by 900 fighters of both the Eighth and Ninth air forces.

The bombers encountered very bad weather over the targets and bombing was done through heavy clouds.

Nazi Convoy Attacked

Schweinfurt is the home of several vital Nazi war industries, including a large aircraft assembly plant, and it was in this vicinity that many of the greatest air battles of the war were fought. Coblenz and Mainz are key communications centers on the Rhine.

Bad weather curtailed other air activities today, but RAF Mosquitos and Beaufighters that attacked a German convoy off the Norwegian coast reported the sinking of two merchant ships and hits on several escort vessels.

Despite murky weather that grounded many planes Sunday, a record number of 10,000 Allied planes pounded Germany and Holland over the week end.

1,500 Sorties Flown

American and British tactical fleets based on the Continent flew more than 1,500 sorties in support of the ground armies.

Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers, roaming the length of the Western Front, were credited with destroying 132 enemy guns opposing the American First and Third Armies.

Meanwhile, RAF fighter and medium bombers slashed at German troops, railways and barges in the Nijmegen and Tilburg areas of Holland.

Krebs Dam Smashed

The Ninth also knocked out 43 locomotives, 104 freight cars, cut railroad tracks in 29 places and destroyed three German planes parked on the ground.

While great damage was done to German oil plants, tank works, aircraft factories and railway centers, the most spectacular week-end raid was carried out by a force of 13 RAF Lancasters that smashed the Kembs Dam across the lower Rhine with 12,000-pound delayed-action "earthquake" bombs.

River Impassable

The Germans probably intended to dynamite the dam themselves as soon as they had crossed the Rhine. The resultant floods already have made the river impassable for the Nazis caught on the wrong side.

For the fourth successive night winged bombs were launched on England from German bombers over the North Sea. One was destroyed off the northeast coast of Scotland.

683,000 Tons Dropped By RAF During The War

London, Oct. 9 (AP) — From the beginning of the war to the end of September, 1944, the RAF Bomber Command dropped 609,868 long tons (683,000 United States tons) of bombs on targets in Germany, Italy and occupied Europe, with more than half of the total weight falling on the Reich proper.

The figures were released today by the Air Ministry on the heels of the greatest 24-hour assault in the history of air-war attacks, which led the *Daily Mail* to predict:

"It is now considered conceivable that if Germany continues to fight until 1945, the end of the war will find her entire industrial power virtually out of existence."

The British dropped the first 100,000 tons during the first three and a half years of the war. Since the first of this year they carried 263,082 tons over objectives, with 124,519 tons labeled for targets in Germany. The total RAF tonnage on Germany alone was 328,173.

Incendiaries More Bulky

"The figures of bomb tonnage give to some extent a misleading view of the comparative weight of attack on Germany and the occupied territories," the Air Ministry commented.

It pointed out that in attacks on German industrial towns fire bombs form a high proportion of the load, whereas targets in occupied lands usually were attacked with high explosive bombs. Incendiaries are more bulky. Hence the weight load alone does always give a true picture regarding the scale of the attack.

Damage by fire bombs often is far greater than by explosives.

In Hamburg, Germany's second city, destruction was estimated to be greater than the damage to all of England prior to the introduction of robot bombs.

Bomb Damage Is Hotly Debated

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—A statement by a Government spokesman that there was a split in the Churchill War Cabinet over a bomb damage reconstruction bill today touched off probably the most heated House of Commons debate of the current session of Parliament.

Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, opened a special session of the House with a remark that he "hoped agreement would be reached in the Cabinet" this week on a clause in the town and country planning bill concerning compensation on damaged properties.

"Intended For Donkeys

Prime Minister Churchill found it necessary to make a peace plea to the House last week when a fight started over the bill, which one member asserted today "is intended for donkeys as far as I can make out."

A suggestion that the discussion be dropped caused another member—Sir Herbert Williams, a Conservative—to cry that this showed a "Fascist mentality."

Sir Herbert, after declaring that he represented "the most bombed constituency in England," was interrupted by Lady Astor, also a Conservative. He continued with the remark that "perhaps the noble lady will not understand."

Calls Him Hypocrite

"I understand what a hypocrite you are," Lady Astor replied. Told that she would have to withdraw the remark, Lady Astor said: "I am perfectly willing to withdraw, but he intimated that I was an idiot. If he will withdraw, I will."

Sir Herbert at first refused to withdraw, saying "the noble lady is too fond of imputing improper motives to other people." He never did withdraw in so many words, but after Lady Astor caused laughter with a remark that "I withdraw gallantly and reverently," he ended

the interlude with "we all have our own interpretation of good manners and I leave it at that."

Aneurin Bevan, a Laborite, declared that the Prime Minister had "come to the house as an enthusiastic volunteer for the defense of land racketeers." This was greeted by cries of "nonsense," but Bevan added:

"He came down to the House and made a lie of his broadcast last March."

The main point of dispute and the one on which the Cabinet is split is a clause calling for compensation on the basis of 1939.

Later the House voted to delete the disputed clause. Churchill indicated Friday it might be necessary to deal with compensation problems in a separate bill.

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GERMAN ROBOT BOMBS HIT SOUTHERN ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 9—(AP) For the fifth consecutive night the Germans fired flying bombs against southern England tonight as rescuers still dug for dead and injured in debris caused by last night's raids.

Fierce antiaircraft fire and night fighter action met tonight's missiles on the east coast.

Last night's missiles which destroyed a number of buildings killed at least 16 persons and was believed to have buried others. Thirty patients escaped injury when a hospital was damaged.

New Device Spots Robots

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mosquito planes are now equipped with secret detecting devices in their night war against German flying bombs and Heinkel aircraft which the Nazis are using to launch the robots.

With their twin engines muffled, the Mosquitos have caught the German launching planes by surprise, shooting down at least three and destroying at least six robot bombs during four successive German night raids on southern England and London.

Ack-ack defenses during two attacks last night filled the sky with such a load of exploding steel that hundreds of families in east coast towns sought safety in shelters from the rain of fragments.

During the concentrated gunfire last night observers were startled by a mysterious explosion in the sky—a blast so shattering that it dwarfed the sound of two flying bombs which blew up a short time before.

England Selects Social Security Head

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—The appointment of Lord Swinton, since 1942 minister resident in West Africa, as Minister For Civil Aviation was announced last night simultaneously with the selection of Sir William Jowitt as Minister For Social Security under the Government's recently-announced "cradle to grave" security program.

Lord Swinton's appointment gave Britain a minister of cabinet rank and a top-drawer commercial executive to devote full time to planning the nation's commercial aviation program in post-war air competition.

Nazis' Mass Executioner Named Guerrilla Leader

Reported Chosen by Himmler to Carry On After Defeat

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP).—S. S. (Elite Guard) Obergruppenfuehrer General von dem Bache has been appointed by Heinrich Himmler supreme commander of Germany's post-surrender underground resistance forces, according to usually reliable sources at the German frontier.

Von dem Bache, while stationed in Poland, boasted that he personally enjoyed mass executions and had taken a direct hand in some of them with a sub-machine gun. Although little known outside Germany, he has been a high-ranking Nazi for years.

STOCKHOLM-BERLIN PHONES STILL OUT

Stockholm, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Telephone communication between Stockholm and Berlin was still broken off today, more than twenty-four hours after it was first cut. Telephone communication was impossible all day yesterday between Stockholm and both Berlin and Hamburg.

No confirmation could be found for a rumor published in the Stockholm Tidningen of a new officers' revolt in Germany. The newspaper based its story on a report that an SS police general had been named commander of Warsaw over units of the German army.

Telegraphic communication with Berlin continued, but Swedish correspondents there were apparently unable to use it. Early afternoon editions here appeared without Berlin-dated dispatches. A Berlin plane arrived with only four passengers, three of them legation employees.

Air Force General Arrives in Sweden

Stockholm, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Gen. E. P. Curtiss of the United States Strategic Air Force Staff, has arrived in Stockholm. The purpose of his visit was not disclosed.

Berlin, Stockholm Phones Cut

Stockholm, Oct. 9 (AP) — Almost all telephone communication between Stockholm and Berlin remained shut down tonight, 36 hours after the first interruption in service. No explanation has been given for the unprecedented break in communication.

FRESH TROOPS MEET 5TH ARMY

Yanks In Italy, However, Gain Two More Miles

Rome, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Germans have thrown fresh and refitted troops into their defense line south of Bologna and Imola in an effort to check American Fifth Army attacks which have brought the network of railways and highways radiating from Bologna within range of big American guns.

The latest reported gains carried Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops two more miles along Highway 65 between the twin mountains of Castellazi and Barbarolo, and placed them only ten miles from Bologna's southern outskirts, but the Nazis still held strong hill positions from which to fight delaying actions.

Mud And Rain Hamper Supplies

Deep mud in the Apennines and frequent blinding rainstorms complicated the Allied supply problem and made it difficult to bring concentrations of artillery against the enemy's prepared positions.

There were renewed indications that the Nazis are preparing to flee to the Alps when the Allies finally break out into the Po Valley. Patriot forces reported increasing disorder in the enemy's ranks in the Milan area and said the Germans there already were placing demolition charges in anticipation of a general withdrawal.

Monte Cece Battle In Third Day

On the right flank of the 12-mile front south of Bologna, British Fifth Army troops of the British 13th Corps fought through a third bitter day for possession of strategic Monte Cece, overlooking the Palazzuolo-Castel Bologna road.

Near the Adriatic the Germans made repeated fierce counterattacks against British and Indian troops fighting for bridgeheads across the Fiumicino river. Indian units captured Monte Gattona, a dozen miles west of Rimini and more than a mile beyond the Fiumicino.

American Negro troops near the west coast crossed the Serra river and entered Seravezza, 21 miles southeast of the big naval base of La Spezia, and Brazilian troops made limited gains farther inland. A sharp Nazi counterattack drove units of a South African battalion off Monte Stanco, near the Pistoia-Bologna road 19 miles southwest of Bologna.

Americans Shell Bologna, Say Reports

Rome, Oct. 9 (AP) — American troops have advanced nearly two miles more along the main road north to Bologna, bringing them within 10 miles of that major communications center of the Po Valley. Allied headquarters announced today.

The newest advance was made in bad weather along Highway 65, between the twin mountains of Castellazi and Barbarolo and against strongly reinforced enemy positions.

Bologna Reported Shelled

(A Reuter report from London said that Bologna was reported to be under shellfire from Fifth Army guns. A front-line dispatch to the United States Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, quoted by David Brown, Reuter special correspondent, said that no fewer than 188 pounds of long-range shells had already been set crashing on targets in the outskirts.)

The Germans, meanwhile, continued to mass reinforcements in front of both Bologna and Imola and were reported bringing up heavy artillery for a further delaying action.

Germans Cleaned Out

In the Adriatic sector Eighth Army troops, advancing across the Fiumicino river, have cleaned up German reistance on Monte Gallo, the communique said.

British and Indian troops beat back fierce German counterattacks in crossing the Fiumicino during severe thunder storms. A particularly strong Nazi counterthrust was aimed at the British at Monte Gallo, 11 miles west of Rimini.

Indian Forces stormed Monte Gattona, a mile and a half southwest of Monte Gallo and 2,000 yards beyond the Fiumicino.

Still Fight For Peak

On the right flank of the 12-mile front south of Gologna, British Fifth Army troops for the third straight day battled Germans for possession of strategic Monte Cece, overlooking the Palazzuolo-Castel Bolognese road. It was officially disclosed that British and Indian troops in the Fifth Army command comprise the British 13th Corps, commanded by Lieut. Gen. S. C. Kirkman.

In the west coastal area Negro troops of the American 92d Division crossed the Serra river and entered Seravezza, about 21 miles southeast of La Spezia.

Advance Limited

Headquarters said Brazilian troops continued limited advances against snipers, machine gun and artillery fire in rough and difficult terrain to the east of the 92d Division sector.

Farther to the right elements of a South African battalion reached Monte Stanco, on the right of the Pistoia-Bologna road, 19 miles southwest of Bologna, but a sharp night counterattack compelled them to withdraw.

Despite bad weather, a few Allied planes attacked barges and schooners at Sestri Levante on the Gulf of Benoa.

Blackout Imposed On News Of Greece

Rome, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Allied command slapped a security blackout today over news of British invasion troops who last were reported racing virtually unopposed across the Peloponnesus peninsula of Greece and to be nearing the city of Corinth, only 45 miles from Athens.

Capture of Corinth would close the only overland escape route for any Nazi troops remaining in the Peloponnesus, but it was considered unlikely that the bag of prisoners would be large. British fighter-plane pilots said there were indications the Germans were preparing to flee Athens.

No Report From Albania

Official silence also was maintained on the activities of Allied ground forces attacking enemy communications to the little port of Sarande in southern Albania, the supply base for a German garrison on the island of Corfu.

Rocket-firing British fighters fired a Nazi tug off the east end of the Corinth canal and left a big Junkers transport plane blazing on Kalamaki airfield near Athens.

Before today's censorship was imposed, British commanders reported the Germans were fleeing Greece "by land, sea and air."

Nazis Reported Preparing To Quit Athens

Rome, Oct. 9 (AP)—German forces were reported preparing to evacuate Athens today as British troops, racing virtually unopposed across the Peloponnesus, neared the southern entrance to the Isthmus of Corinth, gateway to northern Greece.

Dispatches from the front yesterday said British troops were approaching the outskirts of Corinth, at the base of the narrow isthmus, after seizing the port of Navplion, and it appeared possible they may already have entered the city.

Escape Route Periled

Fall of Corinth would seal off the only overland escape route for any German troops remaining in the Peloponnesus and would place the Allies only 45 miles from Athens.

It was believed unlikely, however, the Germans had left many troops in southern Greece.

Reports that the Nazis had begun evacuating Athens came from British fighter-plane pilots operating from Greek bases, who said they had observed a considerable concentration in the port, including a number of ferry type craft and several large ships.

Puppet Troops Captured

British commanders asserted the Germans were fleeing Greece "by land, sea and air," apparently exerting all efforts to withdraw before the onrushing Russian forces, bulwarked by Bulgarian troops and Yugoslav guerrillas, cut off their escape routes.

Approximately 2,000 Greek puppet troops have been captured in the Allied drive, along with stores of antiquated equipment.

Allied planes continued to pound enemy airports around Athens and Salonika over the week end, while British naval forces ranged along the Greek coast on the alert for any Nazis attempting to escape by sea.

Former Italy Bank Head On Trial

Rome, Oct. 9 (AP)—Vincenzo Azzolini, former governor of the Bank of Italy, went on trial for his life before the High Court of Justice today and declared himself innocent of charges that he wilfully turned over 120 tons of gold to the Germans.

The 62-year-old defendant, who was decorated for valor in the first World War, told the court he had no fear of death.

"All my life I have had a passion for my country," he declared. "I tried to defend the bank the best I could against the Germans."

"Opposed Decrees"

Azzolini said he tried in every possible way throughout the Nazi occupation to hold down the printing of paper money, often at severe risk, and that he fought against anti-Jewish decrees to the utmost.

The 120 tons of gold was shipped to northern Italy in September, 1943, upon the decision of Hitler and Mussolini that it would be safer from bombardment there, he said.

Azzolini conceded that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who was Premier at the time, previously had advised him to transfer the gold to Piedmont, near the Swiss border. The defendant said he had not done so because he believed the gold would be safer in Rome than in the north, nearer the German frontier.

Nazi Ultimatum

On receiving an ultimatum from the Nazis to deliver the gold, Azzolini said, he called a meeting of the bank directorate and that they agreed "nothing could be done."

The court president told the white-haired defendant he would be shot in the back if found guilty, the same punishment that recently was dealt Pietro Caruso, former Rome police chief, for having supplied hostages to the Nazis.

Cruising Unmolested Off Crete

New York, Oct. 9—A large British aircraft carrier, whose planes have destroyed ten German supply ships, has cruised for several days less than a mile offshore from

Crete in daylight and not a single German shot has been fired at it, the British Broadcasting Corporation, monitored by NBC, said tonight.

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMING IN EGYPT

Cairo, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Achmed Maher Pasha undertook today to form a new Egyptian Government after abrupt dismissal by King Farouk I of the Cabinet headed by Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha, president of the W. A. F. D. party.

The King's action excited political speculation in Cairo. Extra police patrolled the captial's streets, but the city was quiet.

Nahas Pasha, leader of the large and most influential political group in Egypt, became Premier on invitation of King Farouk on February 4, 1942. Palace circles said the King's dismissal of Nahas Pasha was caused by his desire to see Egypt ruled constitutionally—the inference being drawn that Nahas Pasha had been dictatorial.

Differences between King Farouk and his Prime Minister had been known to exist for some time, but there was no indication that foreign policy was involved.

King Farouk invited Maher Pasha, Finance Minister under the ousted premier, to form a new Government.

New Japanese Push Into India Blocked

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 9 (AP). West African troops have driven the Japanese from a village northwest of Mowdok in the newly activated Arakan combat area on the India side of the India-Burma frontier, Allied headquarters announced today.

It also was announced that small enemy groups were engaged near Taung Bazaar and that casualties were inflicted.

Four Jap Planes Hit

The resurgence of Japanese aerial activity in Burma after the long monsoon lull was disclosed in the announcement that 10 enemy fighters intercepted United States Mitchells near Mandalay on October 6. The American bombers destroyed three enemy planes and probably destroyed four others. One American aircraft was lost.

It was announced that Allied Beaufighters patrolling the Gulf of Martaban on October 7 cannonaded four schooners.

Two-Mile Penetration

The Japanese force which penetrated two miles into India was described as a reconnaissance group with an estimated strength of 400 men. It was contacted by West African patrols in the Sangu river border area.

This penetration was the first officially announced incursion of the enemy into India since last March, when a strong Japanese force almost overran Manipur state to the north.

Chinese Dig In For Defense Of Kweilin

Chungking, Oct. 9 (AP)—Determined but ill-equipped Chinese troops dug in today for a "Stalingrad" defense of strategic Kweilin, in southeast China, after momentarily checking a Japanese drive to outflank the once-important United States air base.

While Chinese forces blunted the enemy's encirling spearhead at Hingan, 25 miles north of the Kwangsi province city, other Chinese units scored minor successes against another new Japanese offensive in Fukien province, on the China coast. There Chinese recaptured a village 15 miles southeast of Foochow, last Chinese-held port. (The Japanese claim to have captured the big port.)

New Supply Line Seen

(Meanwhile, in New York, the Blue Network broadcast a transcribed address by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell disclosing that United States, British and Chinese troops in the Salween river area in Yunnan province have reached a point where junction of the new Ledo and old Burma roads can be foreseen.

(General Stilwell, in the transcription made at his headquarters, said the junction of old and new roads would reopen China's back door for badly needed supplies.)

Seek To Block Landing

The Japanese offensive in Fukien province was undertaken in an an enemy move to forestall possible American seizure of a foothold on the Chinese coast. The Kweilin offensive is aimed at completing the job of splitting China and neutralizing United States air bases in eastern China.

Despite withdrawals from several important airdromes ahead of the present drive, planes of the United States 14th Air Force destroyed 163,000 tons of Japanese shipping and killed 4,000 enemy troops during September, General Stilwell's headquarters said.

Japs Claim 44 Planes

(The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast communique, reported Japanese planes made a surprise raid on a group of American airfields nears Chengtu, in Szechuan province, on October 7, and said 44 United States aircraft were destroyed against the loss of one Japanese craft.

(The Tokyo report was not confirmed by any Allied source.

(Tokyo asserted that 23 of the planes reported destroyed were Superfortresses of the United States Air Force. The broadcast said the attacks were carried out in "extremely bad weather.").

Airmen Curtailed

Adverse weather curtailed American aerial operations over the week end, Stilwell's headquarters said, but fighters attacked enemy rail and river communications. Two enemy planes were reported destroyed in combat for the loss of one United States craft.

The Chinese high command, meanwhile, belately announced that Chinese forces operating behind the Japanese lines in Kwangtung province had scored minor successes with the recapture September 30 of Loting, 115 miles southwest of Canton, and dislodgment of the invaders at Wanfow, 80 miles west of Canton.

Their recapture, however, was not likely to affect the general Japanese push westward toward Liuchow, from which the enemy was but 20 miles distant.

Dr. Sun Demands Changes

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 9 (AP)—The first open demand by a high Chinese official for reorganization of the Chinese Government was made today in a statement issued by Dr. Sun Fo, Cabinet Minister and son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the republic.

Dr. Sun, president of the legislative Yuan, advocated an end of political tutelage—a period of one-party rule prescribed by his father to educate the Chinese people for democratic government.

Liberators Batter Mindanao

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Tuesday*, Oct. 10 (AP)—More than 25 Liberator bombers, making their first big neutralization strike at Zamboanga, important seaplane base and second largest city of Mindanao in the southern Philippines, set huge fires along the water front and around "other targets," headquarters announced today.

The heavy bombers were protected by a screen of fighter planes, despite the long overwater hop, but they met no air resistance. Anti-aircraft fire was ineffective.

Destroy 6 Float Planes

The fighters made strafing runs at minimum altitude. Six float planes were destroyed in the harbor and a 1,000-ton vessel was set afire, along with two small freighters and a barge.

Liberators also bombed Balikpapan, the Borneo oil center that produced about 15 per cent. of Japanese aviation gasoline until it became the target of recent American attacks. In the latest raid, on Saturday night, fires were started in the refinery area.

Mitchells raided Celebes, destroying ten buildings and six warehouses and damaging the shipbuilding center on near-by Sanana Island.

U. S. TROOPS LAND ON GARAKAYO ISLE

Forces Meet Light Resistance on Island North of Peleliu.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 9.—(AP) Elements of the 81st Infantry division landed Sunday on tiny Garakayo islet, 2 1-2 miles north of Peleliu in the Palau group, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight.

They quickly established and secured a beachhead, advancing inland against light opposition, the Admiral said in a communique.

10 Islets to be Invaded

This is the tenth islet in the southern Palaus to be invaded by American forces, since the main landings of Peleliu Sept. 14 (U. S. time). The other nine islands are securely held by the Americans, except for small last-ditch resistance pockets on Peleliu and Angaur, six miles southward.

Garakayo lies north of American-held Ngesebus island and is one the largest of the small lands surrounding Peleliu.

Little known Garakayo is a circular island a mile in diameter.

The landings caused speculation that although it apparently was lightly defended, it may be the base for heavy shore batteries which shelled American troops on Peleliu.

Garakayo, it is believed, has no important installations. The islet is fairly flat, with a small peak at the northern end.

Yanks Mop Up on Peleliu

Marine Corsairs meantime bombed Japanese pockets of resistance on "Bloody Nose Ridge" (Morbrogol mountain) on Peleliu, while Marine troops continued mopping up on the ground.

Marine planes also struck Babelthuap, largest of the Palaus, bombing fuel dumps and warehouses and strafing small craft in Ngatpang bay, on the island's west coast.

American Fleet Bombards Marcus Isle; Facilities Fired

Map on Page 3

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 9 (AP)—Big guns of American warships bombarded tiny Marcus Island, one of Japan's most important eastern outposts, all day yesterday (United States date), Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a surprise communique at 2 A. M. today.

The heavy units from Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet silenced "the greater part of the coast defense batteries" and inflicted "considerable damage" on shore defenses and installations.

It was the fourth attack by fleet forces on the tiny island, 1,135 miles southeast of Tokyo.

Fires Are Kindled

The gunfire was "deliberate and destructive." Buildings were hit and fires started. There was no mention of participation by carrier planes, either by Nimitz or by radio Tokyo which earlier had hinted that battleships with their 16-inch guns joined in the bombardment.

Nor did Nimitz's communique mention any aerial opposition. Nor did Radio Tokyo.

But Marcus, which should be the Japanese most important observation post in that area of the Pacific, undoubtedly is feeling deeply her severe plane losses under repeated crushing aerial defeats in the central and western Pacific.

Tokyo Blow Feared

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitcher's carrier forces, operating with Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet, destroyed more than 1,200 enemy airplanes in the Marianas operations and the Philippines sea battle. The Halsey-Mitscher carrier force destroyed more than 1,100 in repeated thrusts on the Philippines, Bonins and Palau.

Tokyo admittedly is preparing for a tight fight-to-the-death defense of the homeland and thus is forced to base a majority of its planes in Japan, Formosa and China. Admiral Halsey's force has demonstrated such force that Japan fears he may strike at the homeland as he did in April, 1942, when he took Maj. Gen. James Doolittle's bombers to within a few hundred miles of Tokyo.

May Be Virtually Abandoned

The fact that Halsey's long-range units were able to slip only 5 to 15 miles offshore apparently undetected and then fire salvo after salvo without any aerial opposition might mean that Japan has virtually abandoned Marcus, which is so isolated it might be difficult to defend.

A coral triangle only one and a half miles at its widest and longest, Marcus was hit previously by carriers. Each time the Japanese offered aerial opposition. The first strike was by U. S. S. Enterprise planes in March, 1942, the second by a carrier task force in August, 1943, and the last by another carrier group in May, 1944. Each time Marcus' triangular airfield was neutralized and each time large fires were started, necessitating extensive rebuilding.

25 More Vessels Hit

Meanwhile, an American advance in the last-ditch battle for Peleliu Island, in the southern Palaus, and widespread aerial attacks which destroyed or damaged 25 more small Japanese vessels were officially reported last night and today.

Nimitz announced the Peleliu advance by marines and soldiers moving under thunderous aerial cover against Japanese remnants on Umorbrogol Mountain (Bloody Nose Ridge.) Supporting Marine Corps planes dropped 1,000-pound bombs on the entrenched Nipponese.

Southwest Pacific planes sank or damaged 25 Japanese coastal vessels and small craft, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported, in raids around Ceram and Halmahera. Patrol bombers hit the recently-raided enemy oil center at Balikpapan, Borneo, and the airdrome and seaplane base at Zamboanga, southern Philippines.

Nimitz reported the Japanese death toll has reached 12,233 since the September 14 (United States time) invasion of the Palau chain. On Peleliu 11,083 were killed, 214 captured; on Angaur, six miles southward, 1,150 were killed, 17 captured.

American planes attacked Babelthuap, largest of the Palaus, destroying a fuel dump and buildings in two villages.

Government Set Up

The naval communique disclosed that military government was established on Peleliu September 16, two days after the invasion. Two weeks later this administration was extended to Angaur and two small islets.

Central Pacific bombers hit Iwo Jima, in the volcano group, and Wake Island without encountering aerial or anti-aircraft opposition.

Southwest Pacific airmen scored hits on the important Pandansari oil refinery at Balikpapan; blasted Halmahera's Kaoe airdrome with 1,000-pound bombs and hit aeriel installations on Ceram.

NIMITZ JOKE FOOLS PRESS

Report Of Jap Fleet Loss Was

News Back In 1592

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 9 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz put over a fast one on correspondents today, and his joke was sent out as a startling piece of news.

At the end of a press conference in which he outlined the importance of weather in Pacific operations, he said:

"You might be interested in this communique:

"'Powerful Allied naval forces have attacked portion of the Japanese fleet lying at anchor near the entrance to Fusan harbor on the southeast coast of Korea. Twenty-six of approximately 80 ships present in the harbor were set afire and the remainder dispersed.

Told Of Later Engagement

"'In a later engagement more than 70 Japanese vessels, including warships and transports, were encountered by the Allied fleet and sunk. The devastating blow has isolated enemy armies in Korea and cut them off from their home bases.'"

The admiral added that "this communique, incidentally, is dated late June, 1592."

The admiral referred to a Korean-Chinese exploit during an early Japanese invasion of the peninsula and evidently was quoting from a Korean communique. He went on to say that this proved the Japanese had been defeated at sea. He also referred to the hurricane destruction of Kublai Khan's fleet, which almost invaded Japan in 1281, to prove the importance of weather in Pacific operations.

Typhoons Handicap Drive

In his discussion of the weather, Admiral Nimitz disclosed that the typhoon season is handicapping American operations in the Pacific, particularly at Palau, but reaffirmed that the Pacific Fleet will be at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's disposal for moves against the Philippines.

"We must make landings on the China Coast," he added, "in order to secure a land mass close enough to the Japanese Empire to enable us to employ the air forces which will be at our disposal."

The Pacific commander told correspondents:

"I assure you that we are moving as rapidly as possible in the Pacific area to extend our power westward, and in due time that power will include the east coast of China."

U. S. Operations in Pacific

QUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 9—(AP) Adm. Chester W. Nimitz today disclosed that the typhoon season is handicapping American operations in the Pacific, particularly at Palau, but reaffirmed that the Pacific fleet will be at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's disposal for moves against the Philippines.

Speaking at a press conference, he added:

"We must make landings on the China coast in order to secure a land mass close enough to the Japanese empire to enable us to employ the air forces which will be at our disposal."

In an hour-long response to 21 written questions, the Pacific commander told correspondents:

Move to Extend Power

"I assure you that we are moving as rapidly as possible in the Pacific area to extend our power westward and in due time that power will include the east coast of China.

"So long as Formosa is in the hands of the Japanese, it will be a very strong point, as they can continue to supply it with air power.

"China coast cities such as Foochow, menaced by the Japanese, have not been of much influence in this war yet, but the China situation is serious.

"To the extent, that the Japanese improve their situation in China, our task will become more difficult. But when we have the means to do it, we will get the bases in China that we want."

The Admiral added that "judging from Gen. MacArthur's past performance, I predict he will do the same job in the Philippines that he did in New Guinea; perhaps even more thoroughly.

"Certainly the resources of the United States—including the Pacific fleet—will be with him."

Nimitz said the Japanese have a defensive advantage during the typhoon season, from June to December.

"During the past two weeks," he added, "the typhoons have given us much trouble. They handicapped the landing of stores at Peleliu (southern Palaus) under storm conditions almost duplicating those that threatened the Normandy invasion.

Yanks Gain Airfield

"In Peleliu we have gained an airfield from which we in the central Pacific can support whatever operations General MacArthur has for the Philippines.

"We gained an anchorage which is somewhat mediocre at present but which will improve—which we can use for surface forces. Its value in such close proximity to the Philippines is obvious."

(Peleliu is 575 miles east of the Philippines).

"Furthermore, with Peleliu we have cut the Japanese from such bases as they are still occupying in the Carolines.

"The capture of the Marianas group cut their lines from the north. Peleliu cuts them from the west.

"Planes can fly from the Philippines to Yap or Wolea,i but they can't make the round trip. From Peleliu and Guam, various Japanese island bases can be attacked frequently.

"The Peleliu base will become more satisfactory as the weather moderates. The typhoon season has a great influence on our operations.

Adm. Nimitz, with a sly grin, startled assembled correspondents today when at the end of the hour-long press conference, he said:

"You might be interested in this communique:

Reads Naval Communique

"Powerful Allied Naval forces have attacked portion of the Japanese fleet lying at anchor near the entrance to Fusan harbor on the southeast coast of Korea. Twenty-six of approximately 80 ships present in the harbor were set afire and the remainder dispersed.

"'In a later engagement, more than 70 Japanese vessels, including warships and transports, were encountered by the Allied fleet and sunk. The devastating blow has isolated enemy armies in Korea and cut them off from their home bases'."

The Admiral added that "this communique, incidentally, is dated late June, 1592."

"It shows the weather long ago aided in the defense of Japan. Kublai Khan twice almost invaded Japan, only to have his ships destroyed by gales."

ACE WINS PACIFIC CROWN

Comdr. David McCampbell Tops Navy Fliers With 18½ Planes

ABOARD U. S. CARRIER, off Luzon Island, Philippines, Sept. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—Comdr. David McCampbell, 34, increased his combat bag to eighteen and one-half planes today during the second carrier force attack on Manila, becoming the Navy's top ace in the Pacific.

In addition the husky skinner of an air group based on this carrier is credited with five probables in the air and between fifteen and twenty planes aground. Formerly of West Palm Beach, Fla., he now calls Los Angeles home.

Commander McCampbell took the leadership from Lieut. (j.g.) Ira Kepford of Muskegon, Mich., credited with sixteen enemy planes.

It didn't take long for Commander McCampbell to pile up his record. He shot down his first plane June 11 over Saipan.

Wayne Morris On Air Raid

Aboard United States Carrier off Luzon, Philippines, Sept. 22 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Bert de Wayne, Jr., the real name of Wayne Morris, former film star—and Lieut. (j. g.) Arthur Singer, of Milwaukee, Wis., firing rockets from navy carrier planes in the attack on Manila, each hit what they believe were submarines berthed in the south harbor in Manila Bay.

The former film star and his companion were among the scores of navy carrier plane pilots participating in the first American attack on Manila in which one of the greatest air victories of the war in the Pacific was scored.

PLAINVILLE MAN GETS GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE AMERICAL INFANTRY DIVISION SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—Two New England soldiers have been awarded the Good Conduct medal "for demonstrating fidelity through faithful and exact performance of duty."

They are Pfc. John C. Usher, son of Mrs. Altha Usher, of 15 Farmington avenue, Plainville, Conn., and Pfc. Joseph Faria, son of Mrs. Mary Faria, of 315 Beechwood street, Cohasset, Mass.

Usher, overseas 11 months, has served in Fiji islands and on Bougainville and is entitled to wear one star in his Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbon.

Faria, overseas 32 months, has served in New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, Fiji islands, and Bougainville and is entitled to wear two stars on his Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbon for active participation in action against the Japanese in the latter theater.

Flyers Describe Manila Raid

On September 20 and 21 carrier pilots of the United States Third Fleet attacked Manila and dropped the first American bombs that have fallen there since the Japanese captured the city. The Americans damaged harbor installations, destroyed 244 planes, sank 35 ships and damaged or sank another 27. An Associated Presss correspondent, aboard a carrier, interviewed returning pilots.

By Morris Landsberg

Aboard a United States Carrier off Luzon, Philippines, Sept. 22 (AP — Delayed) — The weather over Manila was beautiful. Japanese set hundreds of smudge pots burning trying to blackout the city from American eyes. Huge columns of black smoke arose from Manila Bay. Many ships were in the water, like ducks too paralyzed to fly from the blasts of a hunter's shotgun. But the ack-ack was bad, and there were Japanese fighters in the air.

Three Dozen Ships Down

Almost three dozen Japanese ships were at the bottom of the sea. Planes were burning on Nichols and Clark fields, and 24 enemy craft had been destroyed.

That was the picture returning pilots brought today to this carrier force that struck at Manila. There is no doubt it was one of the greatest air victories of the Pacific war. More than 1,500 sorties were made.

Lieut. (j. g.) Walter Fontaine, of New Orleans, described his attack:

"The first thing that struck my eye was Manila Bay—it's very big, you know—and Corregidor, sitting out there like a big rock.

"The harbor was full of ships and, coming in, we could see the torpedo planes making their attacks.

Hits On Nichols Field

"The Japanese had started smudge pots to haze over the city. But I saw a lot of good hits made on Nichols Field.

"I think we surprised them."

Lieut. John D. Bridgers, son of the advertising manager of the Greenville (N. C.) *Reflector*, said he and his dive-bomber division were headed for Nichols field, but when he saw that another group had the hanger area "fairly well smashed" he hit an ammunition dump. The explosion gave his plane "quite a jolt," he said, and when he looked back smoke was several thousand feet high.

Fighter sweeps were made over Manila first to clear the way for bombers. Dogfights flared and one group of Hellcats, led by Lieut. Com. Frederick Bardshar, whose wife lives in Vancouver, B. C., shot down 33 of the enemy. Bardshar shared two kills with his wingman, Ensign Arthur Munson, of Rochester, N. Y.

Intense Ack-Ack

"Throughout both days the ack-ack fire was intense," said fighter skipper Lieut. Com. James Riggs, of Norkolk, Va.

Dive-Bomber Pilot Lieut. (j. g.) Warren Parish, of Richmond, and ARM 3/c Ronald Guilbeau, of New Orleans, said ack-ack was so heavy they were sure they saw cannon balls zooming past the plane.

Another who participated in this first American raid on Manila since its capture by the Japanese 30 months ago was Lieut. (j. g.) Charles Hurd, Silver Spring, Md.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS SEEN FOR AUSTRALIANS

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, Oct. 10—(AP) Australia's imperial forces will be engaged in future operations as important or even more important than any in which they have already participated, Francis E. Forde, Army minister, said today.

"There is a fallacious idea," the Minister said, that the AIF (Australian Imperial force) consists of only three divisions and that the rest of the Australian army comprises the so-called militia. Although I cannot disclose figures I can say there are no completely militia formations in the Australian army. More than 85 per cent of the militia is now in the AIF."

(The famed Australian Ninth division made history at El Alamein when it turned Marshal Erwin Rommel's flank and started the German rout that ended in the Allied victory in North Africa. It later plunged into the New Guinea jungle to wage the terrific Lae and Finschaffen campaigns. The Australian Seventh and Sixth divisions also have won fame.

(Some 90,000 Japanese troops remain in New Guinea, New Britain and Bougainville and Forde might mean the Australians will kill or capture them as well as aid British forces in attacks on the Dutch East Indies.)

Tribune Is Allowed To Print In Australia

Melbourne, *Tuesday*, Oct. 10 (AP). It was disclosed today that the Australian Government has given the Chicago *Tribune* permission to publish a specified number of copies in Australia for circulation among American troops in Southwest Pacific operational areas.

Replying to a question as to whether the *Tribune's* Southwest Pacific edition would be permitted to carry "anti-British propaganda," the Customs Minister, Senator Keane, said "there has been a satisfactory understanding on this and the matters."

Carol Leaving Mexico

On First Lap of Journey That May Take Him to Romania

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9 (AP).—Former King Carol of Romania and Elena Lupescu, his consort, departed from Mexico City by automobile today on the first lap of a journey which may take them back to Bucharest.

They and their party are expected to arrive tonight at Vera Cruz, where they will board the Argentine steamship Tunuyan later this week for a voyage to Brazil. Carol has announced he has "no plans beyond Brazil," but his friends here are confident he intends to return to Romania.

NICARAGUAN LEADER KILLED IN SKIRMISH

SAN JOSE, Costa Itica, Oct. 9—(AP) War ministry officials said today that Gen. Noguera Gomez, leader of an uprising of Nicaraguans, was killed last night in a bloody skirmish between Costa Rican forces and Nicaraguan revolutionaries near the border town of Loschiles.

In the clash, which climaxed Gomez' dramatic attempt to invade Nicaragua for the purpose of beginning a revolution, between eight and 10 Nicaraguans were killed and several Costa Rican soldiers were wounded.

New Cuban President In Office Tomorrow

Havana, Oct. 9 (AP).—The administration of Major-Gen. Fulgencio Batista, outgoing President of the Republic of Cuba, took final steps today to assure a peaceful transfer of power tomorrow to President-elect Grau San Martin. All members of the national police force were put on reserve duty at barracks for the four-day perid of colorful fiestas in which thousands from all the provinces will celebrate the inauguration.

Typhoon Season Handicaps

Cigarette Shortage Is Also Felt In Japan

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 9 (AP)—There is a cigarette shortage in Japan, too.

The Japanese Domei (news) Agency in a broadcast said seven expensive brands of cigarettes were suspended today.

A new tipless cigarette will be issued, along with a shredded tobacco for "roll your own" exponents, Domei said.

Japan Requisitions Platinum

San Francisco, Oct. 9 (AP)—Compulsory sale of all family platinum has been ordered by Japan's Munitions Ministry to offset the shortage of this "important and indispensable war material," Tokyo radio reported today.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 9, 1940—Gen. Charles De Gaulle goes ashore at Duala, in Cameroons, and raises Free French standards on French soil for first time since French-German armistice. A Vichy decree establishes new French Army on volunteer basis.

Big Four Security Plan Would Keep Peace by Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — (AP) A tentative blueprint for a world peace enforcing agency, backed by powerful land and sea forces and by special aerial armadas ready to slash swiftly at any aggressor, was made public today by the big four of the United Nations.

The plan is incomplete, and publication at this time had the effect of summoning world opinion into council to help hammer it into final form. One notable gap was the absence of a decision on the question whether a big power, if accused of aggression, should have power to stymie any action against itself.

A high authority declared late today that the plan leaves open the question whether use of American armed might will require Congressional approval each time aggression is opposed. The plan proposes that each nation pledge a quota of air, land and sea force to be used to keep peace "on the call" of the council of the future agency, and maintain air units "immediately available".

According to the official who would not be quoted by name, "immediately" was not defined by the delegates who wrote the plan. While an American requirement for congressional approval each time force is used would necessarily delay action considerably, he said this is strictly a domestic United States issue.

Secretary of State Hull will resume discussions soon with Senate and House leaders on this point. It is understood that the Administration hopes to secure a single congressional authorization for the use of force whenever necessity arises without further legislative review.

There were indications that conferences among the actual top officials of the powers aimed at agreement on issues too big and too close to national interests for the experts who set up the outline may be already in progress.

British Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Moscow for talks with Marshal Stalin and Foreign Commissar V. N. Molotov. There was little doubt here that the unfinished sections of the outline for future peace by force would get a share of their attention.

Russia has been holding out for a provision under which a big nation would have veto power over any action against itself.

Otherwise the conferees who met here at Dumbarton Oaks—the British, Russians and Americans for six weeks and the British, Chinese and Americans for another week—set up a detailed procedure to assure, as President Roosevelt said in comment on their plan, that "no other would-be aggressor or conqueror shall even get started."

The President, asserting that the task of designing a structure of security "has been well begun," offered the project for "full discussion by the people of this country." He said it represents a major objective for which this war is being fought."

Secretary Hull, joining in, the President's implied call to the people to help finish the job, said "much work still remains to be done" before a full United Nations conference can be held to set up the organization, and urged a "nonpartisan spirit" in discussions.

They had no more than issued their invitation for public participation in perfection of the plan, when responses began to come back, led off by the assertion of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, that "a fine beginning in a momentous task" has been made.

Governor Dewey underscored again his often-expressed position that "not only the great but the small nations must have a full share in shaping the peace structure if it is to work."

"We know," he said, "that there is already a large measure of accord with our British, Russian and Chinese friends, and that our approach to other nations is animated by a genuine desire to deal with them as equal partners. With all of this we can not fail."

The plan divides the structure of the organization, entitled "the United Nations", into five parts. Most powerful is the eleven member "Security council," which is effect is an executive branch. Other agencies proposed are the "General Assembly," "International Court of Justice," "Secretariat" and "Economic and Social council."

The United States, Britain, Russia, China and eventually France would have permanent representatives on the Security council, with the assembly choosing six other nations to serve two year terms.

It is understood that except when one is charged with aggression, the Big Four have agreed permanent members on the council must be unanimous on important questions. Decisions would require their votes plus those of enough rotating council members to make a majority or two-thirds.

The Council would act in behalf of the "United Nations" to ensure "prompt and effective action."

Armed Forces, to Balk Threats To Peace, Are Recommended

Staff Chiefs of Five Major Powers Would Direct Military Controls; 11-Nation Council, General Assembly, International Court Provided

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—The texts of documents released today outlining tentative plans for a world security organization as drafted at the Dumbarton Oaks conferences follow:

Hull's Statement

The proposals for an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security, upon which the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China have agreed during the conversations at Dumbarton Oaks, have been submitted to the four governments and are today being made generally available to the people of this nation and of the world.

All of us have every reason to be immensely gratified by the results achieved at these conversations. To be sure, the proposals in their present form are neither complete nor final. Much work still remains to be done before a set of completed proposals can be placed before the peace-loving nations of the world as a basis of discussion at a formal conference to draft a charter of the projected organization for submission to the governments. But the document which has been prepared by the able representatives of the four participating nations and has been agreed to by them as their recommendation to their respective governments is sufficiently detailed to indicate the kind of an international organization which, in their judgment, will meet the imperative need of providing for the maintenance of international peace and security.

These proposals are now being studied by the four governments which were represented at the Washington conversations and which will give their urgent attention to the next steps which will be necessary to read the goal of achieving the establishment of an effective international organization.

These proposals are now available for full study and discussion by the peoples of all countries.

We in this country have spent many months in careful planning and wide consultation in preparation for the conversations which have just been concluded. Those who represented the government of the United States in these discussions were armed with the ideas and with the results of thinking contributed by numerous leaders of our national thought and opinion, without regard to political or other affiliations.

It is my earnest hope that, during the time which must elapse before the convocation of a full United Nations conference, discussions in the United States on this all-important subject will continue to be carried on in the same non-partisan spirit of devotion to our paramount national interest in peace and security which has characterized our previous consultations. I am certain that all of us will be constantly mindful of the high responsibility for us and for all peace-loving nations which attaches to this effort to make permanent a victory purchased at so heavy a cost in blood, in tragic suffering and in treasure. We must be constantly mindful of the price which all of us will pay if we fail to measure up to this unprecedented responsibility.

It is, of course, inevitable that when many governments and peoples attempt to agree on a single plan, the result will be in terms of the highest common denominator rather than of the plan of any one nation. The organization to be created must reflect the ideas and hopes of all the peace-loving nations which participate in its creation. The spirit of co-operation must manifest itself in mutual striving to attain the high goal by common agreement.

The road to the establishment of an international organization capable of effectively maintaining international peace and security will be long. At times it will be difficult. But we cannot hope to attain so great an objective without constant effort and unfailing determination that the sacrifices of this war shall not be in vain.

Report to Hull

Report to Secretary of State Hull, by Under Secretary Stettinius, chairman of the United States delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks conference:

I take great pleasure in submitting to you the results of the exploratory conversations on international organization held in Washington between representatives of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China. The first phase of the conversations, between the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, took place from Aug. 21 to Sept. 28; the second phase, between representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and China, were held from Sept. 29 to Oct. 7. The results of the work accomplished in both phases are embodied in the attached proposals which each of the four delegations is transmitting to its respective government as the unanimously agreed recommendations of the four delegations.

I am happy to report that the conversations throughout were characterized by a spirit of complete co-operation and great cordiality among all participants, the proof of which is evident in the wide area of agreement covered in the proposals. The few questions which remain for further consideration, though important, are not in any sense insuperable, and I recommend that the necessary steps for obtaining agreement on these points be taken as soon as possible.

It is proper to emphasize, at the conclusion of these preliminary conversations, that the proposals as they are now submitted to the four governments comprise substantial contributions from each of the delegations. It is my own view, which I believe is shared by all the participants, that the agreed proposals constitute an advance over the tentative and preliminary proposals presented by each delegation. This has resulted from a single-minded effort of all the delegations at Dumbarton Oaks to reach a common understanding as to the most effective international organization capable of fulfilling the hopes of all peoples everywhere.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my grateful recognition of the contribution to the successful outcome of these conversations made by the members of the American delegation and to commend the advisers and the staff for their most helpful assistance. Above all, I wish to express my profound appreciation to the President and to you, Mr. Secretary, for the constant advice and guidance, without which our work could not have been accomplished with such constructive and satisfactory results.

Prefatory Note

The State Department's prefatory note and the statement of tentative proposals for an international security organization:

The government of the United States has now received the report of its delegation to the conversations held in Washington between Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944, with the delegations of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of China on the subject of an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

There is annexed hereto a statement of tentative proposals indicating in detail the wide range of subjects on which agreement has been reached at the conversations.

The governments which were represented in the discussions in Washington have agreed that after further study of these proposals they will as soon as possible take the necessary steps with a view to the preparation of complete proposals which could then serve as a basis of discussion at a full United Nations conference.

Proposals For the Establishment of a General International Organization

There should be established an international organization under the title of The United Nations, the charter of which should contain provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals which follow.

CHAPTER I Purposes

The purposes of the organization should be:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that

end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and

4. To afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

CHAPTER II
Principles

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

2. All members of the organization undertake, in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the charter.

3. All members of the organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.

5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization.

The organization should insure that states not members of the organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER III
Membership

Membership of the organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

CHAPTER IV
Principal Organs

1. The organization should have as its principal organs:
   - A. A general assembly;
   - B. A security council;
   - C. An internationl court of justice; and
   - D. A secretariat.

2. The organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

CHAPTER V
The General Assembly

Section A
Composition

All members of the organization should be members of the general assembly and should have a number of representatives to be specified in the charter.

Section B
Functions and Powers

1. The general assembly should have the right to consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the organization or by the security council; and to make recommendations with regard to any such principles or questions. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the security council by the general assembly either before or after discussion. The general assembly should on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the security council.

2. The general assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the organization upon recommendation of the security council.

3. The general assembly should, upon recommendation of the security council, be empowered to suspend from the exercise of any rights or privileges of membership any member of the organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the security council. The exercise of the rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by decision of the security council. The general assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the security council, to expel from the organization any member of the organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the charter.

4. The general assembly should elect the non-permanent members of the security council and the members of the economic and social council provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to elect, upon recommendation of the security council, the secretary-general of the organization. It should perform such functions in relation to the election of the judges of the international court of justice as may be conferred upon it by the statute of the court.

5. The general assembly should apportion the expenses among the members of the organization and should be empowered to approve the budgets of the organization.

6. The general assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in political, economic and social fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.

7. The general assembly should make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies of international economic, social and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the organization.

8. The general assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the security council and reports from other bodies of the organization.

Section C
Voting

1. Each member of the organization should have one vote in the general assembly.

2. Important decisions of the general assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the security council; election of members of the economic and social council; admission of members, suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of members, and expulsion of members; and budgetary questions, should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the general assembly should be made by a simple majority vote.

Section D
Procedure

1. The general assembly should meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

2. The general assembly should adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its president for each session.

3. The General Assembly should be empowered to set up such bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER VI
The Security Council

Section A
Composition

The security council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The general assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for re-election. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the general assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

Section B
Principal Functions and Powers

1. In order to insure prompt and effective action by the organization, members of the organization should by the charter confer on the security council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the security council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization.

3. The specific powers conferred on the security council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

4. All members of the organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the security council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the security council, with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 9, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the organization.

Section C
Voting

(Note—The question of voting procedure in the security council is still under consideration.)

Section D
Procedure

1. The security council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously, and each state member of the security council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the security council could if it so desired be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.

2. The security council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions, including regional subcommittees of the military staff committee.

3. The security council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

4. Any member of the organization should participate in the discussion of any question brought before the security council whenever the security council considers that the interests of that member of the organization are specially affected.

5. Any member of the organization not having a seat on the security council and any state not a member of the organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the security council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute.

CHAPTER VII
An International Court of Justice

1. There should be an international court of justice which should constitute the principal judicial organ of the organization.

2. The court should be constituted and should function in accordance with a statute which should be annexed to and be a part of the charter of the organization.

3. The statute of the court of international justice should be either (a) the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable or (b) a new statute in the preparation of which the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.

4. All members of the organization should ipso facto be parties to the statute of the international court of justice.

5. Conditions under which states not members of the organization may become parties to the statute of the international court of justice should be determined in each case by the general assembly upon recommendation of the security council.

CHAPTER VIII
Arrangements for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security Including Prevention and Suppression of Aggression

Section A
Pacific Settlement of Disputes

1. The security council should be empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Any state, whether member of the organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the general assembly or of the security council.

3. The parties to any dispute the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The security council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. The Security Council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under Paragraph 5.

5. The Security Council should be empowered, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Paragraph 3 above, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

6. Justiciable disputes should normally be referred to the International Court of Justice. The Security Council should be empowered to refer to the court, for advice, legal questions connected with other disputes.

7. The provisions of Paragraphs 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned..

Section B
Determination of Threats to the Peace or Acts of Aggression and Action With Respect Thereto

1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in Paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under Paragraph 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and

principles of the organization.

2. In general the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

3. The Security Council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic, or other measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions, and to call upon members of the organization to apply such measures. Such measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

4. Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the organization.

5. In order that all members of the organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be negotiated as soon as possible and should in each case be subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the organization national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the security council with the assistance of the military staff committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Paragraph 5 above.

7. The action required to carry out the decisions of the security council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all the members of the organization in co-operation or by some of them as the security council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the organization by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

8. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the security council with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in Paragraph 9 below.

9. There should be established a military staff committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the security council on all questions relating to the security council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the security council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the security council. The committee should be composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the security council or their representatives. Any member of the organization not permanently represented on the committee should be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently.

10. The members of the organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the security council.

11. Any state, whether a member of the organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures which have been decided upon by the security council should have the right to consult the security council in regard to a solution of those problems.

Section C
Regional Arrangements

1. Nothing in the charter should preclude the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization. The security council should encourage settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the security council.

2. The security council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority, but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the security council.

3. The security council should at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX
Arrangements for International Economic and Social Co-operation

Section A
Purpose and Relationships

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the general assembly and, under the authority of the general assembly, in an economic and social council.

2. The various specialized economic, social and other organizations and agencies would have responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship with the organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the economic and social council and the appropriate authorities of the specialized organization or agency, subject to approval by the general assembly.

Section B
Composition and Voting

The economic and social council should consist of representatives of eighteen members of the organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should be elected by the general assembly for terms of three years. Each such state should have one representative, who should have one vote. Decisions of the economic and social council should be taken by simple majority vote of those present and voting.

Section C
Functions and Powers of the Economic and Social Council

1. The economic and social council should be empowered:

A. To carry out, within the scope of its functions, recommendations of the general assembly;

B. To make recommendations, on its own initiative, with respect to international economic, social and other humanitarian matters;

C. To receive and consider reports from the economic, social and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the organization, and to co-ordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;

D. To examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organizations or agencies concerned;

E. To enable the secretary-general to provide information to the security council;

F. To assist the security council upon its request; and

G. To perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the general assembly.

SECTION D
Organization and Procedure

1. The economic and social council should set up an economic commission, a social commission, and such other commissions as may be required. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the secretariat of the organization.

2. The economic and social council should make suitable arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it.

3. The economic and social council should adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its president.

CHAPTER X
The Secretariat

1. There should be a secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as may be required. The secretary-general should be the chief administrative officer of the organization. He should be elected by the general assembly on recommendation of the security council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the charter.

2. The secretary-general should act in that capacity in all meetings of the general assembly, of the security council, and of the economic and social council and should make an annual report to the general assembly on the work of the organization.

3. The secretary-general should have the right to bring to the attention of the security council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace and securtiy.

CHAPTER XI
Amendments

Amendments should come into force for all members of the organization, when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the general assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the organization having permanent membership on the security council and by a majority of the other members of the organization.

CHAPTER XII
Transitional Arrangements

1. Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, Paragraph 5, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of the four-nation declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, the states parties to that declaration should consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. No provision of the charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

Note

In addition to the question of voting procedure in the security council referred to in Chapter VI, several other questions are still under consideration.

Main Points of Tentative Plan For World Security Organization

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Main points of the tentative plan worked out by the United States, Britain, China and Russia for a new world security organization:

1. A general assembly of all peace-loving nations based on the principle of sovereign equality, with each nation to have one vote. The assembly's powers would be mainly to make recommendations.

2. A security council of eleven members with permanent seats for the United States, Britain, Russia, China and, "in due course," France; the other six members to be elected by the assembly to rotating seats. The council would decide when peace is threatened and when to use force to restrain aggression. Voting procedure remains to be decided.

3. An economic and social council of eighteen members elected by the assembly to co-ordinate international economic, welfare and cultural organizations, work with the security council and make recommendations.

4. An international court—the four Powers left unsettled whether to continue the permanent World Court at the Hague, or set up a new one.

5. A permanent secretariat-general, with a secretary-general to be elected by the assembly on the recommendation of the security council.

6. Regional organizations to function under the general security organization and in accordance with its purpose of maintaining peace.

In connection with the use of force to keep peace, the plan provides:

1. Member nations should conclude special agreements, presumably in treaty form, making armed forces and facilities available to the security council.

2. They should make contingents of their air forces "immediately available" to the council for "combined international enforcement action."

Text of Roosevelt's Statement

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's statement on the plan for an international security organization follows:

I wish to take this opportunity to refer to the work of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations between the delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, on the plan for an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

End of Conversations.

The conversations were completed Saturday, October 7, 1944, and proposals were submitted to the four governments for their consideration. These proposals have been made public to permit full discussion by the people of this country prior to the convening of a [illegible] conference on this all-important subject.

Although I have not yet been able to make a thorough study of these proposals, my first impression is one of extreme satisfaction, and even surprise, that so much could have been accomplished on so difficult a subject in so short a time. This achievement was largely due to the long and thorough preparations which were made by the governments represented, and, in our case, were the result of the untiring devotion and care which the Secretary of State had personally given to this work for more than two and a half years —indeed, for many years.

The projected international organization has for its primary purpose the maintenance of international peace and security and the creation of the conditions that make for peace.

Spirit of Unity.

We now know the need for such an organization of the peace - loving peoples and the spirit of unity which will be required to maintain it. Aggressors like Hitler and the Japanese war lords organize for years for the day when they can launch their evil strength against weaker nations devoted to their peaceful pursuits.

This time we have been determined first to defeat the enemy, assure that he shall never again be in position to plunge the world into war, and then to so organize the peace-loving nations that they may, through unity of desire, unity of will and unity of strength, be in position to assure that no other would - be aggressor or conqueror shall even get started.

That is why, from the very beginning of the war, and paralleling our military plans, we have begun to lay the foundations for the general organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

War's Major Objective.

It represents, therefore, a major objective for which this war is being fought, and, as such, it inspires the highest hopes of the millions of fathers and mothers whose sons and daughters are engaged in the terrible struggle and suffering of war.

The projected general organization may be regarded as the keystone of the arch and will include within its framework a number of specialized economic and social agencies now existing or to be established.

The task of planning the great design of security and peace has been well begun. It now remains for the nations to complete the structure in a spirt of constructive purpose and mutual confidence.

Two Pacts for Security Plan

Two Treaties Will Go Before U. S. Senate—House Action Also Required.

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Action by both the Senate alone and the entire Congress is envisaged in the tentative outline for a world security organization made public today. At least two treaties would come before the Senate for ratification, while both houses would have to act on at least two pieces of legislation.

Treaty ratification would be required for:

1. The charter of the new organization.

2. A master agreement, or series of special agreements, guaranteeing armed forces and facilities of the member nations for use of the security council in maintaining peace and stamping out aggression.

The legislation would embrace:

1. A measure setting up the way in which American forces would be made available. It is understood that the administration will press for the creation of a special unit which could be sent into action without further specific congressional approval.

2. Appropriation measures for the international organization and the United States armed force.

Connally Praises Plan.

Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee described the Dumbarton Oaks peace plan today as holding the means for preventing future wars and as "a document that ought to receive the support of the American people, Senator Willis (R.-Ind.) told reporters that it represents "considerable progress" toward the formation of an effective world peace organization.

"It meets the world demand for permanent peace machinery," Senator Connally said in a statement. "It follows closely the American plan as framed and discussed in conferences between Secretary of State Hull and representatives of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

"As a whole, the plan adopted meets with my full approval. Its insistence upon the employment of peaceful measures of settlement is of the highest importance. Armed force is to be employed only as a last resort against recalcitrant and defiant aggressors who would disturb the public peace."

DEWEY ENDORSES OUTLINE OF AIMS ON POSTWAR PEACE

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9. — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today endorsed the Dumbarton Oaks postwar security recommendations as "a fine beginning," but declared there still was much to be done to complete the structure "we plan."

In a statement issued after publication of the "Big-Four" plan for forceful preservation of peace, the Republican aspirant for President Roosevelt's post said he was "very happy over the result" of the initial negotiations.

"All peace-loving people must rejoice that we have found so large an area of agreement about world organization for peace," he said. "The unanimous recommendations open the way to the next steps.

"We must take advantage of that mood of common purpose to assure continuing unity for peace. This makes it important to act promptly rather than to delay in the search for perfection.

"We must not be discouraged or become disunited if every detail is not immediately solved to perfection. The initial organization will in any event need to be perfected as we go along."

Thus Dewey apparently sought to allay any fears that a change in administration would alter America's fundamental postwar foreign policy as enunciated at the recently concluded four power conferences in Washington.

The Governor, who has been placing increasing stress lately on the international aspects of his campaign, was kept informed of conference developments through John Foster Dulles, New York lawyer, who acted as liaison agent between Dewey and Secretary of State Hull.

Only this morning Dewey issued a proclamation setting aside tomorrow as "Free China Day" and called for an "ever greater degree of aid" to that country. Thursday, he will review the annual Columbus Day parade in New York, an event that usually brings a large outpouring of Italian Americans.

Reiterating in his statement on the Dumbarton Oaks conference that "not only the great but the small nations" should have a full share in the projected world organization, Dewey called for a quick canvass of the views of other eligible nations. The Washington talks were confined to representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China.

"We know that there is in this country bi-partisan agreement upon the end to be achieved; that there is already a large measure of accord with our British, Russian and Chinese friends," he said, "and that our approach to other nations is animated by a genuine desire to deal with them as equal partners. With all of this we cannot fail."

Tomorrow Dewey plans to attend funeral services in New York city for Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 Republican presidential nominee who died Sunday.

Dewey will leave tomorrow at 9:40 a. m. for New York, returning to Albany on the 4:40 p. m. train after the funeral. He will travel again to New York this week to fulfill the Columbus Day engagement.

SECURITY PLAN SEEN STOPPING FUTURE WARS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — (AP) Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee today described the Dumbarton Oaks peace plan as holding the means for preventing future wars and as "a document that ought to receive the support of the American people irrespective of party affiliations."

Senator Wills (R.-Ind.) told reporters it represents "considerable progress" toward the formation of an effective world peace organization.

"It meets the world demand for permanent peace machinery," Connally said in a statement. "It follows closely the Americna plan as framed and discussed in conferences between Secretary of State Hull and representatives of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate.

ANARCHY PERIL IN FRANCE SEEN

Texan Urges Allied Recognition Of A Government

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—Representative Poage (D., Texas) predicted today on his return from Europe with five other House members that anarchy will threaten France unless the Allies get together on recognition of a government.

"Unless we step in and set up a government for France or recognize some one element and stabilize internal affairs," he said, "chaos and anarchy will exist."

Problem When Winter Comes

With minorities clarmoring for control, Poage said, there "will be a problem to retain law and order when winter comes and food and fuel shortages haunt the people of Paris and other big cities."

Advocate of "hard" peace terms for Germany, Poage said he was surprised "to find so many people in England" favoring relatively easy terms of surrender.

Representative Fisher (D., (Texas), who also made the trip, suggested that peace terms should be severe enough to prevent future aggression. Fisher said he believed that most Englishmen favor destruction of German militarism.

Handling Of GI Vote Criticized

Representative Miller (R., Neb.), another member of the group, criticized the army's handling of absentee voting for servicemen, saying there was pressure for use of the short Federal ballot rather than the State ballot.

Representative Hays (D., Ark.) said his talks with members of Parliament convinced him that politics in England had been suspended for the duration of the war. He added that he was impressed by a determination of the British to prevent Germany from rebuilding its war machine.

Statement Warns Of U-Boat Effort

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—Allied losses to German submarines were close to the wartime low in September, but the monthly Anglo-American statement on U-boat warfare warned today that Nazi undersea activity may soon increase.

"This year, as last, the enemy may hope to renew his offensive in the autumn and may rely on new types of U-boats to counter our present ascendency," said the communique, issued by the Office of War Information under authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 160 carualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 66,344 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total, 26,203 are reported dead, 25,925 wounded, 9,736 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war. Included in the list today are the following with their next of kin:

EARNSHAW CITED BY ADM. NIMITZ

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — (AP) Big George Earnshaw, whose high hard one fanned many an American league hitter, struck out three Japanese planes in an attack on Truk and thereby won a special citation from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the Navy revealed today.

The six-foot four Swarthmore, Pa., pitcher earned the commendation ribbon as gunnery officer on an aircraft carrier.

Earnshaw teamed with Bob Grove and Rube Walberg to pitch the Philadelphia Athletics to three consecutive pennants from 1929 to 1931 inclusive. Traded to the Chicago White Sox, Earnshaw later quit baseball and took up a Navy reserve commission as a lieutenant-commander.

He took part in a carrier strike on the big Japanese base at Truk on April 29 this year and his citation by the Pacific commander in chief said.

"For meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as gunnery officer of a United State Aircraft carrier during operation against the enemy at Truk April 29, 1944. With exceptional ability and judgment, and commendable calmness he controlled and directed effective anti-aircraft fire against three fast, low-flying, enemy torpedo planes and contributed directly in saving his ship from serious damage. x x x."

LIMITED SERVICE CLASSIFICATION IS ELIMINATED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — (AP) National Selective Service today ordered an end to the "limited service" classification for draft registrants, and took action to halt the re-induction of veterans who have been honorably discharged from military service.

In still another change in regulations, draft headquarters ruled that men of 38 and over henceforth will be placed in class 4-A, instead of 1-A-H. Although this change is mainly a formality to simplify draft rules, it takes some "work or fight" pressure off men of that age by removing them from a classification technically subject to call.

Registrants in the 4-A group previously have been 45 and older. Placement of men 38 and up in this category means they can not be called for service without a blanket change in draft procedure for the entire 38-45 age group.

Abolition of 1-A-(L) covering men who are physically acceptable for limited duty only was ordered because the Army and Navy have not made calls for limited service registrants since June.

"The local boards will reopen the classification of all such registrants who have heretofore been placed in class 1-A-(L) and the registrants will be classified into other deferred classifications," Selective Service said.

All servicemen discharged under

honorable conditions will be retained in class 1-C, local boards were notified. This is the classification given all men who enter the Army and Navy. Continuation in 1-C after discharge means that veterans will not be called again since they are, in the eyes of Selective Serive, still in the armed forces.

Previously, only registrants who had been discharged for physical or mental disability were retained in class 1-C, all other discharged men being classified into other groups.

Although there is no official estimate of the number of men called up for service after a previous discharge, there are known to have been cases in which men discharged for physical reasons have been re-inducted after a new medical examination.

Supreme Court Bars Ruling on Federal Ballot

It Rejects Plea for Speed, Reaffirms Its Decision on Insurance Control

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—A request for a hurry-up ruling on the validity of the Federal ballot in states which have not certified its use by service men and women was turned down today by the Supreme Court.

At the same time, rejecting the plea of forty-two states for a rehearing, the tribunal announced that it is standing pat on its decision that insurance is interstate commerce and subject to regulation under the Sherman anti-trust act.

Lieutenant William Downey and four other Illinois service men had sought a swift decision on the Federal ballot, asserting that the failure of Illinois to certify the ballot would deprive them and 300,000 other Illinois service men of a vote on Nov. 7.

Their attorneys said that a court decision upholding the constitutionality of the ballot in Illinois would make possible its use by service men from all states. More than twenty-five states have not certified its use.

The soldier vote law provided that the short-form Federal ballot could be used by service personnel in the event that they did not receive a state ballot and the governor of their state had certified that the Federal ballot would be acceptable.

Want All of Court to Decide

The insurance decision was made on June 5 by a 4-to-3 vote, with Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts and Stanley F. Reed not participating. A rehearing was sought by the Southeastern Underwriters' Association, whose indictment on anti-trust charges was upheld by the ruling. Attorneys General of forty-two states joined in the appeal.

The association contended that a decision of such far-reaching effect should have been decided by a majority of the whole court and asserted that the decision itself had made the conduct of the insurance business a "perilous" operation.

In other actions today, the court:

Let stand a ruling of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that courts do not have the right to review orders of the National War Labor Board. The lower court, in a decision involving the employers' group of motor freight carriers, held that the W. L. B. orders were "informatory and at most, advisory."

Refused to review a Massachusetts state court's issuance of an injunction limiting picketing to two persons at each entrance to a plant involved in a labor disturbance. The review was asked by a voluntary trade union association which was restricted in picketing the New England Novelty Company plant at Leominster, Mass., in 1941.

Decided to review a lower court decision that the Republic Aviation Corporation violated the national labor relations act by prohibiting employees from soliciting union memberships at the company's Suffolk County, New York, plant and by forbidding workers to wear union "shop steward" buttons while at work.

Rejects Salary-Freeze Case

Asserting there was lack of a substantial Federal question, declined to consider an appeal by Charles D. Offhouse and other employees of the Paterson, N. J., Board of Education that their constitutional rights had been violated when the board froze salaries at 1932 levels and abandoned a salary schedule.

Refused to review suits by the New York Yacht Club and Mary Stevens Baird against the New York Stock Exchange for damages resulting from conversion of securities by Richard Whitney, former Exchange member.

Refused to review litigation growing out of refusal by a legitimate theater in New York City to admit a ticket holder to a performance. The Forty-sixth Street Theater Corporation, and the Select Operating Company, Inc., asked the review after a $500 penalty was ordered paid to the ticket holder, Robert Christie.

Agreed today to review conviction of Morris Malinski and Sidney Rudish, under death sentence in the killing of Patrolman Leon Fox in a hold-up at Coney Island, Brooklyn.

Refused a request by the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., that it review an order by Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, regulating the handling of milk in the New York City marketing area.

Army To Raise Output Of Heavy Ammunition

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—Construction of an additional $150,000,000 worth of facilities for producing rockets and heavy ammunition was announced today by the War Department.

More than one third of the construction is completed, the department said.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of Army Services Forces, recently said that heavy artillery ammunition was among the items in which production had lagged behind schedule. He added that by the end of this year monthly output must be stepped up to more than a million and a half rounds.

The new construction involves projects ranging from $3,000 to one costing over $29,000,000. Largest of the jobs is at the Badger Ordnance Works at Baraboo, Wis.

Brass Hats' Gold Braid Finds Balm In Tax-Deduction Gilead

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—The gold-braid boys of the army and navy got a break today from Uncle Sam's income-tax collector.

The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled that braid, lace, shoulder marks, chin straps and other doodads are a "legitimate business expense" and thus deductible on tax returns.

It represents quite an item.

Admiral's Millinery

Take an admiral, for instance. He dolls up in about 75 bucks' worth of gold braid every time he gets up in the morning unless he's at battle station aboard a carrier or slogging around on jungle beaches. He may have as many as eight or ten uniforms.

A navy lieutenant commander who offers his case as typical says he has spent $1,000 in four years on uniforms and probably 10 or 15 per cent. of that was for sleeve stripes, buttons, and other insignia that fall in the tax-deductible category.

Just those little stars on the sleeve cost $2.50 a pair. When a navy man gets to the rank of commander, he wears a cap with special scrolls on the visor—known to every sailor as "scrambled eggs"—and that costs $18.

Wears What The Book Says

There isn't any choice about it, either. An officer wears what the book says until he gets to such a high position he can rewrite the book.

The tax ruling covers changes in uniforms brought about by promotions. That suits just fine the junior officers who'll tell you they're sometimes scared to death of a promotion because they don't have the dough to look the part.

Hull Disavows Reported Plan To Serve Dewey

Says His 'Loyalty Belongs to the Government and Present Official Head'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—In an extraordinary formal statement, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, objected today to published reports that he would be asked to serve Thomas E. Dewey as a foreign-policy adviser should the Republican nominee be elected President.

"I wish to make clear," Mr. Hull said, "that my support and loyalty belong primarily to the government and its present official head, President Roosevelt. And in order that no American citizen may be misled this will continue to be my attitude."

Three New York newspapers, "The New York Times," the Herald Tribune and "The Daily News," reported there are indications that Mr. Dewey, if elected, would ask Mr. Hull to stay on with the Administration, the Herald Tribune's story asserting that Governor Dewey, if elected, plans to ask Mr. Hull "to remain with the government and work toward the building of an international peace organization."

The story said it was not known exactly what arrangement would be proposed, whether Mr. Hull would be asked to remain as State Department head or serve under Mr. Dewey as an adviser.

"The prospect of this arrangement is based upon two things," the Herald Tribune said. "First, Governor Dewey's conviction that the working out of international peace plans must be bi-partisan through the leadership of both political parties; and, second, his high regard for Mr. Hull."

Mr. Hull's statement follows:

"Referring to certain statements in the press today relating to my possible service in international affairs at a future period it is not known whether this publicity was authorized or unauthorized.

"While the subject matter of the publicity is complimentary to that portion of the work done by the present national Administration to insure lasting peace, I must object to it or anything of the kind regardless of whether it is authorized or unauthorized.

"To correct at this early stage such reports as contained in this morning's press will preserve the policy of non-partisan efforts rather than the contrary.

"I wish to make clear that my support and loyalty belong primarily to the government and its present official head, President Roosevelt. And in order that no American citizen may be misled this will continue to be my attitude."

At no point did the statement say specifically that, if Mr. Dewey were elected and did ask Mr. Hull to stay as an adviser, the seventy-three-year-old Secretary would refuse to do so.

'SECTIONALISM GONE MAD' HIT

Saltonstall Assails Plan To 'Freeze' Industries

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—Republican Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts tonight termed as "sectionalism gone mad" the plan of a Senate committee headed by Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) to freeze reconversion of Government-owned war plants in northeastern States.

He called istead for "a program of stimulation and aid to private industry in planning its own part in the reconversion."

McCarran is chairman of the special committee studying decentralization of industry.

Saltonstall addressed the opening rally of Washington Dewey-Bricker backers from the same rostrum in the Hotel Statler where President Roosevelt opened his re-election campaign in a speech to the teamsters' union September 23.

Urges Forward Look

Saltonstall urged that in the current campaign, in which he is a candidate for the United States Senate, persons "stop discussing what happened in 1932 or before."

"Let us quit calling each other names," he implored.

Address by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt will make a brief address to the other American republics on Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said today Mr. Roosevelt had been asked by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to make the address. Mr. Early said the speech would be non-political.

Arrangements are being made to broadcast the speech, which will be delivered at 4 p. m., Eastern war time, and which is expected to extend about ten minutes.

Ambassadors, ministers and other representatives of the other republics will be invited to attend the broadcast, which will be made from the White House diplomatic reception room.

Exports This Year At Record Figures

Washington, Oct. 9 (AP)—August exports were valued at $1,200,000,000, slightly more than in July but 17 per cent. less than the record figure of last May, the Commerce Department reported today.

Total value of exports for the first eight months of 1944 was $9,606,000,000, a record. These totals included lend-lease shipments, but not shipments to American forces abroad.

Lend-lease exports in August were $940,000,000, slightly more than in July but 19 per cent. below last May. The lend-lease total for January through August was $7,674,000,000.

General imports of merchandise in August amounted to $302,000,000. For the second straight month this figure is less than the corresponding month of last year. However, general imports for the first eight months of 1944 were running about 22 per cent. above 1943.

Imports of merchandise entering consumption channels during August were valued at $297,000,000, about 10 per cent. under the average of the first seven months of the year.

General imports of newsprint were valued at $11,049,000, compared with $13,506,000 in July, which was the high mark for the year so far.

Information on trade with Latin American republics, reported on a six-month delayed basis, shows an increase of 43 per cent. in exports last March as compared with February, and an increase of 40 per cent. in imports.

Mead Asserts Curb on Rentals Is Up to Dewey

Urges Him to Call Session of Legislature to Halt Business Abuses in N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, declared tonight that state action is needed to curb "exorbitant increases" in commercial rents in New York City and urged Governor Thomas E. Dewey to convene the Legislature in special session for that purpose.

If the state government fails to act, he said in a statement, the Senate Small Business Committee, of which he is a member, will "not hesitate to take necessary measures."

Senator Mead said the Senate committee, in a report made public earlier today, had found that the commercial rent increase problem was "particularly acute" in New York City, but that the city government lacked any legal authority to act.

"In view of this concentration of commercial rent abuses in New York City and lack of legal au-

thority in the city government to deal with them effectively it is clearly the duty of the state government to act and to act promptly," Senator Mead said.

"Mayor F. H. LaGuardia already has called upon the Governor to convene the State Legislature in special session," the Mead statement continued. "In my opinion, he should grant this request immediately.

Sees Heavy Business Toll

"Otherwise these exorbitant rent increases are likely to result in a heavy toll of small business enterprises at a time when every practicable government aid should be extended to them."

Senator Mead added that correspondence put into the record of the Senate committee hearings showed that Governor Dewey's office was "for some time laboring under the misapprehension that the O. P. A. had power to regulate commercial rent." Senator Mead said this might account for "delaying his executive attention to this urgent small business problem."

"In any case, I trust that the New York State government will now act promptly," he continued. "However, if the situation should grow in extent and the state governments fail to act, our committee will not hesitate to take necessary measures."

Meantime, Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced today that a special survey of residential rents in Westchester County, N. Y., will be made this week to determine whether the county should be brought under rent control.

Mr. Bowles said the survey would show the extent to which rent increases, reported to be in prospect for Oct. 1, have actually taken place. Any decision to impose control, the O. P. A. chief said, will be made "only if it is shown that rent increases have materialized for a substantial number of dwelling units."

Senator Meade said the Small Business Committee decided not to advocate any Federal legislation aaffecting commercial rent because of the finding that the problem was "not national in scope."

1,300 Complaints in N. Y. C.

The Small Business Committee report made public today was based on testimony covering 1,500 complaints of excessive commercial and industrial rentals, 1,300 of them from New York City. It asserted the problem is not "national in scope" and declared:

"The record establishes prima facie the necessity for state or local control of commercial rents in New York City, and to a far lesser extent, perhaps, in Philadelphia, Washington and New Orleans."

The Office of Price Administration's control over residential rents does not extend to commercial establishments.

Immediate Need Stressed

While sixteen cases surveyed in the District of Columbia revealed "some individual cases of grossly unconscionable dealing," the report said, there is nothing to show they are "typical or widespread" or upon which to base a recommendation for Federal control here. Moreover, it pointed out that separate committees dealing with the district are looking into the problem.

While the committee report made reference to a possible need for commercial rent control in Philadelphia and New Orleans, there was no further mention of these two cities, except in an attached summary from the Smaller War Plants Corporation, which says of Philadelphia, simply "no significant number of complaints," and adds:

"New Orleans district reports that, while about half of the plants are self-owned, about 75 per cent of the plants contacted that had short-term leases are having to negotiate new leases at increases of from 100 to 400 per cent.

"The lessors are demanding rental increases because of high prices and increased incomes and the lessees, not being protected by any restrictions of the Office of Price Administration, have preferred to pay the increases in preference to moving."

The practice in New York, the report said, has been to demand renewals for long periods, conditioned in some cases upon discontinuance of valuable services customarily furnished by landlords.

INDEPENDENT INDIA URGED TO AID U.S. TRADE

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—(AP) Belief that India should achieve complete self-government after the war by concerted action among the Indian leaders themselves, was expressed tonight by Vernon L. Whitney, a director of the Standard-Oil Vacuum company.

In an address prepared for a meeting of the Far East session of the National Foreign Trade convention, Whitney said:

"As an American, speaking from a purely selfish national standing, I trust that we shall see our ally of today, India, elect to remain within the orbit of the free democratic nations, a free partner of the others of the British Commonwealth."

Whitney said that a stable government is a requisite to expanded trade with the United States.

"My reasons for believing there will be post-war expansion of India's foreign trade and all-round economic growth," he said, "are based on the planning in India today by the government and businessmen alike."

Hillman Asked To Reconsider, Speak

New York, Oct. 9 (AP)—The New York *Herald Tribune* has asked Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, to reconsider his withdrawal from the speakers' list for the newspaper's October 18 forum meeting.

Hillman notified the newspaper yesterday that he could not "speak as a Democrat in a partisan debate" after the *Herald Tribune* had printed an article that Hillman "will represent the Democratic side on the Presidential election program," which will close the forum.

At a press conference, Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan said of the choice of Hillman: "I would have suggested a regular Democrat."

Paper's Explanation

In today's editions the *Herald Tribune* said: "The New York *Herald Tribune* wishes to state that Mr. Sidney Hillman agreed to speak at the *Herald Tribune* forum as chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He is a member of the American Labor party and represents an independent point of view in his support of President Roosevelt for reelection.

Regulations Are Eased On East Coast Flying

New York, Oct. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commanding the Eastern Defense Command, announced today the easing of regulations governing civilian flying and military pilot training in some hitherto restricted East Coast areas.

The anouncement stated that the former 50-mile-wide vital air defense area, a coastal strip extending from Weston, Maine, to Corolla, N. C., in which flying not essential to the war effort was prohibited, has been reduced to 25 miles in width.

The new defense area excludes parts of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania and Hartford, Conn.

Predicts Big Advances In Aviation Turbines

New York, Oct. 9 (AP)—Guy W. Vaughan, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, announced today that aviation turbines as well as conventional type engines would be produced by Wright in the post-war period, and predicted that gas turbine aircraft engines of as much as 10,000 horse power would be available for giant aircraft within the next decade.

Vaughan said development of a turbine of this power would mean more energy in one unit than in all four engines of the mightiest bombers now in use, adding:

"The lightest-weight engine per horsepower in use today is the Cyclone 9, which weighs only 0.97 pounds per horsepower. The gas turbine offers the possibility of decreasing engine weight well below this mark. On a giant transport plane of the future, the turbine engine may mean a saving of as much as 8,000 pounds over present types of engines."

Dewey Urges China Get More Aid In War

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Calling for an "ever greater degree of aid to China," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today projected his Presidential campaign definitely into the arena of international affairs.

The New York Governor, returning from West Virginia, where he spoke Saturday night, proclaimed tomorrow as "Free China Day" after demanding more public information about Poland's post-war future.

Published reports that Dewey would like to retain Secretary of State Hull in at least an advisory capacity on international affairs if elected next month brought no confirmation from Dewey or his campaign managers.

Dulles Frequently Mentioned

John Foster Dulles has been mentioned most frequently as Dewey's choice for Secretary of State in event of a Republican victory.

Although he professedly was kept advised of Hull's post-war planning talks at Dumbarton Oaks through Dulles, a Dewey-appointed and Hull-accepted intermediary, the candidate yesterday remarked:

"We would like to know more about the results of the private deliberations of those who now discuss Poland's future in secrecy."

This was in a brief broadcast saluting Poland's hero of the American Revolution, Gen. Casimir Pulaski, during a Polish-American parade on New York's Fifth avenue.

Turns To China's Plight

Dewey turned quickly from Nazi-battered Poland to Japanese-mauled China with this proclamation:

"We in this country, for the last three years comrades in arms with the people of China, have sent military aid, however inadequate, to our allies across the Pacific. . . . Nevertheless, today China finds herself in a more desperate condition than at any time since the beginning of the Japanese invasion.

"It is our obligation to our Chinese ally, to the speediest possible defeat of Japan and to a strong and lasting peace after victory, to speed an even greater degree of aid to China as soon as possible."

Grand Finale Planned

Indicating that a grand finale for the Dewey campaign now is being worked out, Dewey was surrounded by a full complement of strategists as he traveled from New York city to Albany last night. They included Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican national chairman; J. Russel Sprague, national committeeman from New York, and Edwin F. Jaeckle, New York State committee chairman.

Dewey's assistants said he would return to New York city either late Wednesday or early Thursday to review the annual Columbus Day parade up Fifth avenue. No speaking arrangements have been made.

Japanese Ignoring Laws On U.S. Prisoners of War

Many Camps Barred to Red Cross Representatives

BUFFALO, Oct. 9 (AP).—Japan is giving "only lip service" to the Geneva Convention covering treatment of war prisoners, and United States authorities are "very much in the dark about prisoners" there, a regional Red Cross conference was told today.

Captain Wilbert J. Lincoln, chief of the records and identification subsection, Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Office of the Provost Marshal General, declared:

"We have had only sixty-two new prisoners reported by the Japanese since spring, and in August had only our third large mail from the Far East in two years.

"So far, representatives of the International Red Cross . . . have not been permitted by the Japanese to visit camps in the Philippines, Java, Borneo, French Indo-China, Thailand, or Burma, 'for reasons of security.'"

The officials, he said, have been permitted visits to camps in Formosa and Shanghai, and in Mukden, Manchuria, but "the last visit was between April and June this year." Germany, he added, permits periodical visits, sometimes once a month.

Saying the mail situation may be relieved, he asserted: "Negotiations are on now between the American and Japanese governments, through the Russian government, for expediting two-way mail and delivery of bulk relief supplies."

To Aid U. N. R. R. A. in Italy

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP).—The Rev. John P. Boland, Buffalo clergyman and former chairman of the state Labor Relations Board, is on his way to Italy to assist in the administration of relief in that country. The Most Rev. Joseph A. Burke, administrator of the Buffalo Catholic diocese, said the Rev. Mr. Boland is representing the Catholic war relief section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Will Not Count Ballots Of Killed Servicemen

Boston, Oct. 9 (AP)—Absentee ballots of servicemen killed between the time they cast their ballots and the November election will not be counted in Massachusetts, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, announced today.

Warship Builders Walk Out

Navy Tells Quincy Strikers of 'Terrible Need' for Carriers and Cruisers.

Quincy, Mass., Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Workers at the Bethlehem-Quincy shipyard, estimated variously at 500 to 6,000—walked off their jobs today in what spokesmen said was a protest against wage conditions.

As they quit the yard a Navy official told them of "the terrible need" of the Government for carriers and cruisers now under construction there. A company spokesman said "four or five hundred" had walked out but officials of the Independent union, of which the employees were members said they "estimated" the number at 6,000.

As each worker left he was given a leaflet prepareed by the union which listed their demands as follows:

1. A general wage increase. 2. Wage adjustments; 3. Retroactive pay; 4. Premium pay for Saturdays and Sundays regardless of how many hours had been worked during the week.

Those who walked out also received a typed letter signed by Capt. H. F. D. Davis, U. S. N., supervisor of shipbuilding, in which he said:

"It is not the position of the supervisor of shipbuilding to interfere with management . . . It is, however, the responsibility of the United States Navy to keep production of vessels which this yard has been under contract at the maximum. My purpose . . . is to emphasize to you the terrible need the United States Government has for the carriers and cruisers which you are building."

Last Wednesday 1,900 welders left their jobs in a wage dispute, but returned on Friday.

Cook added that ballots of men subsequently reported missing in action would be counted, and he cautioned local election officials "not to list such men as dead."

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Mart Bans Enemy Bonds

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Philadelphia, Oct. 9 (AP) — The Boston Stock Exchange's application to strike from listing and registration 18 security issues of 11 foreign companies located in countries which have been or are at war with the United States was granted today by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The companies and securities are:

United Steelworks Corporation—Series A, 6½ per cent. mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1951; Series C, 6½ per cent. mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1951; Series A, 6½ per cent. sinking fund debentures, due 1947, and Rheinelbe-Union 7 per cent. 20-year mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1946.

Rhein-Ruhr Water Service Union—Six per cent. 25-year external sinking fund gold debentures, due 1953.

Ruhr Chemical Corporation—Series A, 6 per cent. mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1948.

Other German Securities

Berlin City Electric Company, Inc.—Six and one half per cent. 25-year sinking fund debentures, due 1951, and 6 per cent. 25-year debentures, due 1955; 6½ per cent. 30-year sinking fund debentures, due 1959.

Central Bank of German State and Provincial Banks, Inc.; Consolidated Agricultural Loan of German Provincial and Communal Banks—Series A 6½ per cent. secured sinking fund gold bonds, due 1958.

Rhein-Westphalia Electric Power Corporation—Seven per cent. direct mortgage gold bonds, due 1950.

Italian Public Utility Credit Institute—Seven per cent. external secured sinking fund gold bonds, due 1952.

Hungarian Bonds

Hungarian Land Mortgage Institute, National Land Mortgage Institute—Series A 7½ per cent. land mortgage sinking fund gold bonds and Series B 7½ per cent. land mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, both due 1961.

Siemens & Halske A. G. and Siemens Schuckertwerk's Company, Ltd.—6½ per cent. 25-year sinking fund gold debentures, due 1951.

Tokyo Electric Light Company, Ltd., Shinyetsu Electric Power Company, Ltd.—6½ per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due 1952.

Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, Ltd., Great Consolidated Electric Power Company, Ltd.—Series A 7 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1944, and 6½ per cent. first general mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1950.

English Agriculturists Confer With Governor

Annapolis, Oct. 9 (AP)—Twe English agriculturists conferred with Governor O'Conor today on modern methods of farming and dairying in Maryland.

The two men are on an inspection tour at the invitation of the United States Government in cooperation with the Minister of Agriculture of Great Britain. They are William T. Price, executive officer of the Whiltshire War Agricultural executive committee, and Elwin O. Jones, member of the committee.

Price and Jones planned to visit two of the State's modern farms in Queen Anne's county, studying particularly new methods in dairying, hog and beef cattle raising and general farming.

TYDINGS GIVES 8-POINT PLAN

Senator Laments League-Snubbing After Last War

Centreville, Md., Oct. 9 (AP)—Asserting he favored a strong alliance of all democratic nations in an effort to preserve the peace after the war, Senator Tydings said tonight that if the United States had joined in the League of Nations at the end of the first World War, "I believe that this terrible war might have been avoided."

Tydings and former State Senator Dudley G. Roe, Democratic candidate for Congress fro mthe First district, spoke at a rally held in the Centreville Armory tonight. Approximately 400 persons attended.

Rhetorical Question

"I am one Democrat who does not believe that the Democratic party is always right and that the Republican party is always wrong," Maryland's senior Senator, seeking reelection next month, declared.

"But . . . in the matter of peace, the Democratic party is preeminently entitled to the support of evxery thinking man and woman in the country. . . .

"When we know that this peace must be written by the leaders of Great Britain, b ythe leaders of France, of Poland, Russia, China and of our own country, what party because of its history, its traditions, its point of view is best fitted to write this peace?"

An 8-Point Program

Tydings said he favored an eight-point platform for this country:

Win the war.

Win the peace.

Bring the soldiers home as quickly as possible after the war.

Support an international peace alliance and an international police force.

Balance the budget as soon as possible.

Remove wartime restrictions from business as soon as possible.

Work for freedom of opportunity.

Decentralize the Federal Government and restore as many States' rights as possible.

He said this country had two great political parties, and continued, "it is a good thing we have two and not 10 or 12 parties in this country. In France there are a great many parties. The people there were so divided that no party was strong, and so France was weak at the outbreak of the war."

CHINA SITUATION CALLED "SERIOUS"

Nelson Tells United Relief Group Of Nation's Needs

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Chicago, Oct. 9 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, who recently returned from a mission to Chungking, reported tonight he was seeking to work out plans for speeding additional war supplies to China.

The former chairman of the War Production Board, in an address at a meeting sponsored by United China Relief, termed the situation in China "serious but not hopeless."

Trucks For China

"I have actively undertaken to work out the Chinese Government ways in which additional war supplies, including the all-important trucks, can be brought into China as soon as possible," he said. "Particularly is it necessary that war materials and equipment for war industry reach China in a steady flow in order to speed the destruction of the invader. . . .

"It is important that existing industrial facilities in China be used to their full capacity and that new facilities be added wherever practicable. A relatively small amount of American industrial equipment reaching China in the near future could quickly make a profound difference in her fighting power."

Industry Held By Japs

Nelson said most of China's major industrial cities were held by the Japs, her chief railroads were seized or cut, and that there were "fewer than 6,000 trucks to transport the war materiel and essential civilian supplies on which 200,000,000 Chinese and the Chinese war effort must largely depend."

"It is to the advantage of the United States and the world, he said, "to see China emerge from this war as the leading industrial nation of the Orient, replacing Japan."

PETRILLO, UNION HEADS CONSIDER FDR REQUEST

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—(AP) President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians and the Union's executive board went into closed sessions today to consider President Roosevelt's request that the union comply with a War Labor board order and drop its ban on making records.

Last week Mr. Roosevelt told Petrillo in a telegram it would be "your country's gain" if the Union would comply with the order which it has ignored since June 15. The record ban was enforced Aug. 1, 1942.

Petrillo told reporters before the Board session started that no intimation of the Board's action would be given out before 11 a. m. tomorrow.

"This is a very serious matter," Petrillo said, "and we are going to give careful consideration to the President's message."

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Mr. Roosevelt appealed to Petrillo after the government decided as a result of two years of trying that it could not enforce settlement of the Union's dispute with recording companies.

Biddle Asked To Probe Navy-Teamsters' Fight

Chicago, Oct. 9 (AP)—Representatives Ralph Church, of Illinois, and Clare E. Hoffman, of Michigan, Republicans, today asked Francis Biddle, Attorney General, to take satisfactory legal steps to investigate what they described as "the malodorous battle of the Statler."

Their telegram referred to allegations by two navy officers that they were attacked in the Statler Hotel, Washington, when they refused to answer, when asked, whether they would vote for their commander in chief.

"We herein demand that you move immediately to prosecute the offenders under the Federal voting law," the message stated, adding that ample authority to prosecute was available and that "further inaction will endanger the morale of our servicemen here and overseas. . . ."

USE OF UNION DUES ALLEGED

House Campaign Investigators Hear Ousted Local Head

Chicago, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dock J. Williams, Negro, former president of Local 25 of the United Packing House Workers' Union (CIO), told the House committee investigating campaign expenditures today union funds had been used for political purposes.

Appearing voluntarily, Williams said that, contrary to a union rule, its leaders spent money for distribution of literature urging voters to register and of pamphlets passing judgment on the qualifications of candidates.

"The union heads were acting without the consent of the rank and file," he asserted, adding that the money thus spent had been segregated for organizing activity.

Use Of Union Time Asserted

Williams said one union employe, Florice Ross, had been employed on union time to break down its membership list into wards and precincts for use by the committee in charge of the registration drive.

While he was employed at the Wilson Packing Company plant here, Williams added, he paid $1 a month in union dues, of which 50 cents went to national headquarters and 50 cents went to the local.

Called Change Of Policy

Williams said he was an officer of Local 25 from 1937 until March 20, 1944, when he was ousted as president because he opposed an assessment of $1,500 on the union under a program adopted by presidents of CIO locals at a meeting March 1. These union funds, he said, were to be used for political activities.

Questioned by Representative Brown (R., Ohio), Williams said the program undertaken at the March 1 meeting upset a decision of the CIO locals' officers in 1940 not to participate in politics. He added that subsequently members of his union were taken off their jobs to distribute literature and were paid with union funds.

Williams said he had started court action to be reinstated as president of the local.

The committee also questioned Morris Yanoff, mid-West director of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO), and Miss Tilda R. Diamond, of the Social Service Employes Union, an affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers.

Distribution Of Pamphlets

Yanoff, who testified voluntarily after learning a subpoena intended for him had been served on Miss Diamond, told the committee his organization had about 2,000 members in three locals here and had distributed to "white collar" workers about 150,000 pamphlets which were sent here from national headquarters in New York and which were paid for with money collected specifically for that purpose.

"The pamphlets urge people to register to vote," he said. "Our aim and purpose was the re-election of President Roosevelt."

Miss Diamond testified she spent about a half hour a week distributing pamphlets entitled "A Letter to You from F. D. R." She said no union money was spent to pay printing costs.

BRICKER DEMANDS AID FOR SOLDIERS

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 9—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker tonight said President Roosevelt, whom he called "the prolific spender in world history," became "'economical,' in dealing with the men who shouldered the brunt of the nation's battles and with their widow and orphans."

Winding up a one-day, four-speech campaign in Montana, the Republican candidate for Vice President, told an audience that "one of the amazing paradoxes of Mr. Roosevelt's career has been his refusal from the beginning to favor legislation beneficial to the Veterans of Foreign Wars."

The Ohio Governor asserted that "the over-all picture of his treatment of the men who fought our battles is not one of which this nation can be proud."

Bricker continued that 16 days after Mr. Roosevelt took office in 1933 he signed an "economy act," cutting expenditures for veterans by $450,000,000 a year, while saving $150,000,000 "in the politically buttered civilian rolls."

Congress, he continued, passed a "redress bill" restoring $103,000,000 of the veterans' benefits and the President vetoed it. The measure was enacted into law over the veto.

Centralized Power Hit By Bricker

Butte, Mont., Oct. 9 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, describing the present executive branch of the Federal Government as a "patchwork of disorder and confusion," asserted today that an "unscrambling" was essential in the post-war era.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President added that in any reorganization "there should be maintained a clear separation of legislative and executive functions."

The Ohio Governor, who devoted Sunday to chats with residents of North Dakota while his staff gingerly tried to avoid involvement in that State's Republican intraparty fight, scheduled four speeches today in a bid for Montana's four electoral votes.

Hits Centralization

His special train moved here from Bozeman and was to continue on to Helena and Great Falls.

In a prepared speech for the Butte audience, Bricker said that despite power given to President Roosevelt to reorganize departments, "Congress has had to take into its own hands the abolition of useless agencies."

He said that "the present Administration strives for absolute centralization of controls in Washington, but that "this policy is detrimental to efficiency." More authority, he suggested, must be delegated to local agencies."

Bars Single Plan

Bricker declared that the problem could not be solved by any single plan. Rather he recommended "the approach must be along the line of day-by-day thinking and exploration. Adjustments must be made when needed."

Bricker, while traveling through North Dakota, was accompanied by rival candidates for the United States Senate—Senator Gerald P. Nye, renominated in the Republican primary, and Lynn U. Stambaugh, who was defeated in the primary and decided to run November 7 as an independent candidate. Each introduced Bricker once at individual stops.

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Tunnell Says Dewey Vote Would Cheer Axis

Kansas City, Oct. 9 (AP)—Senator

James M. Tunnell (D., Del.) said in an interview today the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, would "give courage to the Axis."

Senator Tunnell, president of the Georgetown (Del.) Trust Company, succeeded Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, on the Senate War Investigating Committee.

"They would take it in Germany the same way we would take the defeat of Hitler by his own people," Senator Tunnell said. "Suppose Dewey wins and there should be a great Republican victory. Who would be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee? By seniority it would belong to Senator Hiram Johnson, of California. And the members would be Senators Capper, La Follette, Nye, Shipstead, Vandenberg, White and Austin. It would seal isolationism on America."

Anglo-U. S. Oil Treaty Opposed By Independent Producers Head

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 9 (AP).—Directors of the Independent Petroleum Association of America heard today a protest from its president against ratification of the Anglo-American petroleum treaty now under consideration by the Senate.

Ralph T. Zook, Bradford, Pa., I. P. A. A. president, told producers from forty-five states "there should be no invasion of the control by Congress over the importation of natural resources."

"No such agreement or treaty should be made or ratified which includes provisions that could be interpreted as authorizing invasion by the Federal government into the rights and duties of the states in administration of their control over the production of our natural resources," Mr. Zook said.

The directors have before them a proposal that the I. P. A. A. protest ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Zook urged two methods to prevent what he called an expected reduction in crude oil prices in the post-war period:

"One is to hold the crude prices at present levels while the elements of the producer's costs decline and the alternative is to increase the price of crude oil," he said.

Mr. Zook declared the industry has been producing crude oil during the war for prices below cost and would continue to do so under the present price structure.

Russell B. Brown, I. P. A. A. general counsel, quoted figures from the Office of War Information which he said showed crude oil inports from foreign countries are now larger than the average recorded for 1941.

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ADD LONDON — (AP) XX OFFENSIVE

ONLY A SHELL-SWEPT FOUR-MILE GAP SEPARATES THE TWO PRONGS OF THE PINCERS REACHING AROUND THE CITY. THE AMERICANS WERE WITHIN LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE OF THE AACHEN-COLOGNE ROAD, THE LAST ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE NAZIS IN AACHEN. THE STRENGTH OF THE AACHEN DEFENDERS WAS NOT KNOWN, BUT A REUTERS DISPATCH ESTIMATED IT AS LOW AS 1,500 S.S. (ELITE GUARDS) TROOPS.

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STRIKING NORTHWARD FROM POSITIONS SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY, AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZED CRUCIFIX HILL, DOMINATING THE GROUND NEAR HAAREN, 1 1/4 MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

DRIVING SOUTHWARD FROM THE BREACH IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT UBACH, THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE UPPER ARM OF THE PINCERS CLEANED OUT ALSDORF, SEIZED AFDEN AND THRUST TO WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THEIR COMRADES NEAR HAAREN.

ENEMY RESISTANCE NORTH OF AACHEN APPEARED TO BE MELTING. THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE AMERICANS HAD THROWN TWO FRESH TANK DIVISIONS INTO THE BATTLE IN THAT SECTOR, "WHERE ATTACKS NOW HAVE ASSUMED THE CHARACTER OF A MAJOR ASSAULT."

OCT 1 1944

AACHEN, REPUTED TO BE THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE, WAS THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CITY OF PRE-WAR GERMANY AND IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF NASHVILLE, TENN., OR HARTFORD, CONN.

THE ATTACK IN THE AACHEN AREA COINCIDED WITH A SURGE EASTWARD BY THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ON A 20-MILE FRONT BETWEEN THE FRENCH CITIES OF METZ AND NANCY.

QUICKLY TOPPLING THE TOWNS OF CLEMERY, LIXIERES, SERRIERES, JEANDELAINCOURT, MOIVRONS, FESSIEUX, AJONCOURT AND TARRAYETTE HAN, THE THIRD ARMY UNITS SCORED A SIX-MILE ADVANCE. THEIR ATTACK WAS AIMED AT WIPING OUT A SHALLOW GERMAN SALIENT.

FARTHER NORTH THIRD ARMY TROOPS LOST GROUND IN THE BITTER BATTLE FOR FORT DRIANT, THE MOST FORMIDABLE ENEMY BASTION PROTECTING METZ. THE AMERICANS' 100-YARD GAIN OF SATURDAY INSIDE THE MILE AND ONE-HALF LONG FORTRESS WAS HALVED BY A GERMAN NIGHT COUNTER-ATTACK.

BETWEEN METZ AND AACHEN, THIRD ARMY MEN CAPTURED ECHTERNACH, GREVENMACHER AND WORMELDANGE ON THE LUXEMBOURG-GERMAN BORDER. ONLY A FEW GERMAN PATROLS REMAIN IN THE TINY DUCHY.

FIGHTING TO CLEAR THE SCHELDE ESTUARY AND GIVE THE ALLIES THE USE OF THE GREAT BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP, CANADIAN TROOPS CAPTURED THE DUTCH HAMLET OF HOOGERHEIDE AND WERE ONLY 1,500 YARDS FROM THE FLIGHT ROAD OF THE GERMANS ON THE NETHERLANDS ISLAND OF WALCHEREN AND THE PENINSULA OF ZUID BEVELAND.

TO THE NORTHEAST IN THE ALLIED SALIENT IN HOLLAND, AMERICAN AIRBORNE INFANTRY FRUSTRATED A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO PUSH INTO THE AREA NORTH OF NIJMEGEN AND BRITISH TROOPS STRAIGHTENED THEIR LINE BETWEEN NIJMEGEN AND ARNHEM.

M405AEW

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (TTOP AYE) XXX ESCORT VESSELS.

RETURNING BOMBER CREWS WERE JUBILANT WHEN THEY SPOKE OF THE FIGHTER ESCORT THAT KEPT THE LUFTWAFFE ON THE GROUND.

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"OUR FIGHTERS WERE REALLY ON THE PROWL OVER SCHWEINFURT," SAID SGT. ROBERT E. WAGNER, OF BAKER, N.Y. "THEY KEPT CIRCLING ABOVE AND BELOW US THROUGH THE CLOUDS. IT WAS THE BEST COVER I EVER SAW."

SGT. ALBERT P. ROYCE, OF 106 WHITNEY AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN., SAID, "THERE WERE SO MANY OF OUR FIGHTERS OVER GODLENZ THEY LOOKED LIKE WILD GEESE."

THE ONLY PLACE THEY THINK THEY HAD TROUBLE WITH THE CLOUDS

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THE ONLY PLACE THEY THINK THEY HAD TROUBLE WITH THE CLOUDS, BUT THAT'S ALL."

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ADD LONDON — (HERCHER) XX WARSAW

MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THE IMPENDING ASSAULT ON EAST PRUSSIA WOULD BE ONE OF THE HEAVIEST ENGAGEMENTS OF THE ENTIRE WAR BECAUSE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN MOVING TROOPS OF ALL CLASSES AND AGES INTO THE PROVINCE, INSTRUCTING THEM TO "PROTECT THE GATES TO BERLIN."

IN HUNGARY THE RUSSIANS RAN THROUGH 100 MORE VILLAGES, BY-PASSING ORADEA, JUNCTION OF ONE NAZI ESCAPE ROUTE OUT OF TRANSYLVANIA, AND SEIZING HAJDUSZOBOSZLO, ONLY 11 MILES SOUTHWEST OF DEBRECEN, A 14-WAY ROAD AND RAIL JUNCTION CONTROLLING MOST OF THE TRAFFIC INTO IMPERILLED TRANSYLVANIA.

OCT 11944

A GERMAN TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST ADMITTED THE GERMANS WERE RETREATING FROM THE TRANSYLVANIA AREA, ATTRIBUTING IT TO UNEXPLAINED "POLITICAL REASONS" INSTEAD OF THE DANGER CAUSED BY THE RUSSIAN OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT. BERLIN SAID GERMANY, HOWEVER, WOULD "NOT ABANDON HUNGARY IN ITS DESPERATE HOUR."

MOSCOW'S BULLETIN SAID MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S TROOPS HAD CAPTURED 4,220 GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS IN SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS IN HUNGARY, A TOTAL OF 8,220 IN THREE DAYS.

HJ165PEW

ADD LONDON XX YEARS

FRONTIER SOURCES REPORTED VON DEM BACHE HAD ALREADY TAKEN OVER HIS NEW DUTIES AND WAS TOURING NAZI YOUTH SCHOOLS TO SELECT YOUNG LEADERS FOR THE UNDERGROUND AND GUERRILLA FORCES.

OCT 11944

OCT 11944

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS, WHILE ACCEPTING THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN AS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, SAID TODAY THAT IT STILL LEFT A LOT TO BE DESIRED.

"BUT THERE IS ONE BIG WORKABLE FACT," SAID CABINET-MEMBER LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS. "IT RECOGNIZES THAT PEACE DENDS ON POWER."

THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE TERMED THE PLAN "BOLD AND SIMPLE IN OUTLINE."

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY ORGAN, THE DAILY HERALD, PRAISED THE PLAN, SAYING "ON THE WHOLE, THE WORK IS GOOD."

HJ1140PEW

LONDON, OCT 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE TOLD TONIGHT BY THEIR LEADING MILITARY COMMENTATORS THAT "THE DECISIVE BATTLE HAS BEEN JOINED ON ALL FRONTS. THE ALLIES ARE NOW GOING ALL OUT TO END THE WAR BEFORE WINTER."

KA1143PEW

LONDON, OCT. 9-(AP)-A PREDICTION THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WILL FORMALLY RECOGNIZE THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SOON AFTER IT REALIZES PLANS TO BROADEN THE BASE OF ITS CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, THE FRENCH COUNTERPART OF A CONGRESS, WAS MADE BY RESPONSIBLE QUARTERS TODAY.

THIS ACTION WOULD CONSTITUTE THE FIRST STEP TOWARD INCLUDING FRANCE IN THE COUNCIL OF TOP-RANKING WORLD POWERS ALONG WITH BRITAIN, RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA. DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH A PLACE FOR FRANCE WILL BE INITIATED AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE "BIG THREE," AND WILL BE CARRIED OUT AFTER FRANCE HOLDS ITS POSTWAR GENERAL ELECTION, THESE INFORMANTS SAID.

RECOMPOSITION OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, SCHEDULED TO TAKE EFFECT NOV. 7, WILL INCREASE THE SIZE OF THE BODY TO 245 MEMBERS.

EJ124AEW

by wade werner

OCT 11944

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london, oct. 9--hitler has been silent so long

that nazi newspapers have found it necessary to assure their readers there is no cause for alarm except in enemy countries.

the fuehrer made a brief appearance at the microphone shortly after the july 20 attempt on his life and various orders have been issued in his name since that time. but in the critical weeks of cumulative military catastrophe in france and the balkans his rallying voice was not heard, nor have the weary civilians digging [redacted] defenses in the rhineland felt their spades lighten under the magic of his oratory.

apparently to forestall rumors that something must have happened to the mystic of berchtesgarden, german editorial writers are referring to the great silence as a prelude to some bold stroke to confound the reich's enemies.

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one bavarian paper said even though today when the decision of the war is maturing we do not hear the fuehrer's voice, which has repeatedly inspired us to faithful enthusiasm, we know that the fuehrer prefers action to all words. we feel that the fuehrer is preparing the greatest action in history which we m shall witness sooner or later.

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a nazi radio broadcast added punch to this explanatio by suggesting that hitler's silence was making allied statesmen tremble

LONDON,OCT.9- (AP)-THE EPITHETS "IDIOT" AND "HYPOCRITE" WERE HURLED INTO COMMONS TODAV DURING ONE OF THE HOTTEST DEBATES OF THE SESSION, ON THE BOMB DAMAGE RECONSTRUCTION BILL, AFTER A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE CHURCHILL CABINET WAS SPLIT ON THE MEASURE

VIRGINIA-BORN LADY ASTOR WAS A PRIME DISPUTANT ON OCT 1 1 1944 THE BILL, MAIN POINT OF ARGUMENT OF WHICH WAS PROVISION CALLING FOR COMPENSATION ON THE BASIS OF 1939 VALUES. OPPONENTS CONTEND BUILDING PRICES WILL BE MUCH GREATER AFTER THE WAR THAN AT THE EARLIER LEVEL.

FOLLOWING FURIOUS DEBATE, THE DISPUTED PORTION WAS DELETED AND TALKS UNDERTAKEN BETWEEN PARTIES FOR AGREEMENT ON SUBSTITUTE CLAUSES OR, FAILING THAT, INTRODUCTION OF A SEPARATE BILL TO DEAL WITH COMPENSATION.

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FK/KASISCHKE/02130.APL

LONDON, OCT. 9--(AP)-- AFTER SUCCESSFULLY LEADING FOUR INVASIONS OF TWO CONTINENTS, THE OCEAN LINER ANCON, WHICH THE UNITED STATES TURNED INTO A FLOATING/K MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, HAS GONE HOME.

IT WAS DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT THAT SHIP, ORIGINALLY BUILT AS A $5,000,000 PASSENGER AND CARGO LINER XXXX INTENDED FOR CARIBBEAN TOURIST TRADE, XXX WAS USED OFF THE BEACHES OF FRENCH MOROCCO, SICILY, SALERNO AND NORMANDY. IT HAD FIRST SERVED AS A TRANSPORT TAKING AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO AUSTRALIA.

[redacted].ADD PARIS XXX SCARF PIN

THE FACT THAT SOME PATOU MANNEQUINS WERE RATHER SOLID LOOKING LED SOME CUSTOMERS TO REMARK THAT THE FIRM WAS FEEDING ITS EMPLOYES WELL.

SB522PEW

ADD NANCY XXX SHATTERED

EDDY, WHO RESEMBLES A KINDLY COLLEGE PROFESSOR, FOUGHT OVER MUCH OF THE SAME GROUND AROUND ST.MIHIEL IN WORLD WAR NO.1. IN THAT CONFLICT HE ADVANCED FROM LIEUTENANT TO MAJOR, AND CONTINUED TO RISE DURING PEACE YEARS UNTIL HE WAS IN COMMAND OF THE NINTH DIVISION AT THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA. HIS OUTFIT TOOK BIZERTE AT THE END OF THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, AND LED THE INVASION OF SICILY.

UNITS PARTICIPATING IN THE NEW NANCY-METZ PUSH INCLUDE THE 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. PAUL W.BAADE; THE 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION, UNDER MAJ. GEN. HORACE L. MC BRIDE; AND THE SIXTH ARMORED DIVISION, LED BY MAJ. GEN. ROBERT W.GROW.

OCT 11 1944

M435AEW

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY, OCT. 9-(AP)-COL.FREMONT S.TANDY, 20TH CORPS ENGINEER OFFICER, WHO REPLACED BLASTED BRIDGES FOR THE THIRD ARMY'S DASH ACROSS FRANCE, WAS AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY.

A WEST POINTER AND REGULAR ARMY MAN, TANDY GOT HIS EXPERIENCE PRACTICING BRIDGE BUILDING ACROSS THE CHATTAHOOCHEE AND COLORADO RIVERS WHILE STATIONED AT FORT BENNING, GA., AND PORT COLLINS, COLORADO

TANDY'S HOME IS IN OAKLAND, CALIF. HIS WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN ARE LIVING IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

OCT 11 1944

WE554PEW

BEFORE FORT DRIANT, FRANCE, OCT 9-(AP)-WHEN THE GERMANS KNOCKED OUT PVT.VERNON P.CULPEPPER'S TANK IN FORT DRIANT THEY DIDN'T KNOCK HIM OUT.

CULPEPPER, WHO COMES FROM LEWISVILLE,TEX., PLAYED POSSUM. AN ENEMY PATROL, THINKING EVERYBODY INSIDE THE TANK WAS DEAD, APPROACHED AFTER DARK AND STARTED SETTING UP A MACHINEGUN ON THE SHELTERED SIDE OF THE TANK. WITH A HEAVY HAMMER, CULPEPPER REACHED OUT AND CONKED ONE NAZI. THE OTHERS FLED.

DN1151AEW

30.24 —— 1945

WITH U.S.THIRD ARMY,OCT.9 (AP)--SGT. GEORGE A.BELTON,23, STUART,VA.,RECEIVED TWO MEDALS AND A PROMOTION ALL AT THE SAME TIME TODAY FROM MAJ.GEN.WALTON H.WALKER,20TH CORPS COMMANDER.

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BELTON, THE GENERAL'S CHAUFFEUR, WAS PROMOTED FROM SERGEANT TO STAFF SERGEANT AND WAS PRESENTED WITH THE SILVER STAR AND THE BRONZE STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION AROUND MELUN LAST AUGUST. HE ALREADY HAD RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART FOR A WOUND SUFFERED AT THAT TIME FROM WHICH HE HAS RECOVERED. HIS WIFE LIVES AT LEESVILLE,LA.

OCT 11 1944

BALL801656AW145P

WITH U.S.82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION IN HOLLAND, (NO DATE)-(AP)-PARACHUTE TROOPS OF THE U.S.82ND DIVISION--VETERANS OF LANDINGS IN SICILY, ITALY, NORMANDY AND HOLLAND--PAID THEIR RESPECTS TODAY TO THEIR BRITISH ALLIES.

FRONTLINE PARATROOP GI'S REQUESTED THEIR COMMANDING OFFICERS MAJ. JAMES L.KAISER, 4712 CAMPBELL ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND COL. WILLIAM E.EKMAN, SARASOTA, FA., TO WRITE A LETTER TO BRITISH COMMAND OFFICERS EXPRESSING THEIR GRATITUDE AND RECOGNITION OF THE SUPPORT AN FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE BRITISH SHERWOOD RANGERS WHICH CAME TO THE PARATROOPERS' SUPPORT SEPT. 21 FOLLOWING THE AIRBORNE INVASION OF HOLLAND.

THE COMMENDATION SAID "THIS UNIT HAS SINCE ITS ARRIVAL RENDERED EVERY POSSIBLE SUPPORT TO OUR TROOPS, QUICKLY, COURAGEOUSLY AND WITHOUT THE USUAL RED TAPE CONNECTED WITH SUCH SUPPORT."

COL. EKMAN SAID MUCH OF THE SUCCESS OF HIS UNIT WAS DUE TO THE BRAVERY AND CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

HJ-KA1142PEW

WITH THE U.S.SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, OCT. 9-(AP)-GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, BEGAN A CLOSE INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT TODAY, ENTERING THE FRONT LINES AND VISITING DIVISIONAL AND, IN ONE INSTANCE, EVEN REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.GENERALS ALEXANDER M.PATCH, LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT AND THOMAS T.HANDY.

MARSHALL HAD ARRIVED EARLIER TODAY BY PLANE FROM HOLLAND, WHERE HE HAD CONFERRED WITH FIELD MARSHALL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, HEAD OF BRITISH GROUND FORCES IN EUROPE. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED TO HOLLAND BY LT.GEN.OMAR BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN GROUND FORCES.

ON HIS ARRIVAL AT SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, MARSHALL TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT THE DISPOSITION OF AMERICAN AIR STRENGTH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND THE ALLOCATION OF GROUND FORCES WAS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY. HE SAID THE GREATEST TROUBLE OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PACIFIC WAS THAT "WE ARE A LONG WAY AHEAD OF OUR SCHEDULE."

WD1125PEW

PARIS, OCT. 9-(AP)-FREDERICK JOLIOT-CURIE, FAMED SCIENTIST, IS LEAVING PARIS IMMEDIATELY ON A SECRET GOVERNMENT MISSION TO WASHINGTON. HE EXPECTS TO RETURN WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

CURIE IS PRESIDENT OF A LARGE ANTI-GERMAN RESISTANCE GROUP "FRONT NATIONAL", WHICH INCLUDES MANY INTELLECTUALS AND SCIENTISTS. HE IS THE HUSBAND OF THE SCIENTIST IRENE CURIE, DAUGHTER OF THE CURIES OF RADIUM FAME.

FK/WACE

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paris, oct. 9---(ap)---the french air ministry announced tonight that a lt. col. gaudillere of the french air force had been locked up in fresnes prison for "having dared in the corridors of the air ministry and in the presence of the officers of the resistance (movement) declare 'i am [redacted] imbued strongly with vichy water. i am a fervent follower of the marshal (petain) and i shall remain so'".

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the air ministry said the officer would get a chance to explain his views at the first military tribunal.

PARIS,OCT.9 (AP)--RAILWAY SERVICE BETWEEN PARIS AND MARSEILLE AND PARI AND TOULOUSE,INTERRUPTED BY DAMAGE DONE DURING THE BATTLE OF FRANCE, W RESUMED TODAY.

APRS01830AW320P

ADD MOSCOW (LEAD) XX HANDS

UNDER GRAY SKIES OCCASIONALLY BROKEN BY THE SUN A RUSSIAN BAND STRUCK UP "GOD SAVE THE KING," AND THEN THE SOVIET ANTHEM, AS ALL STOOD AT ATTENTION. NEXT CHURCHILL REVIEWED A MOSCOW GARRISON GUARD OF CRACK TROOPS.

AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN AND MAJ.GEN.J.RUSSELL DEANE, CHIEF OF THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION TO THE SOVIETS, WERE THE AMERICANS IN THE GREETING PARTY AT THE AIRPORT, WHICH WAS CLOSED OFF TO ALL EXCEPT OFFICIAL GUESTS.

CHURCHILL AND HIS PARTY WERE DRIVEN OFF IN A BRITISH EMBASSY CAR. IT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED WHERE HE WAS STAYING, BUT THE LAST TIME HE WAS HERE, IN AUGUST, 1942, THE PRIME MINISTER STAYED OUTSIDE THE CITY. HE IS BELIEVED TO BE STAYING AT A DIFFERENT PLACE FROM EDEN AND THE STAFF MEMBERS.

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THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO WHEN AND WHERE THE PRIME MINISTER AND EDEN WOULD SEE STALIN AND MOLOTOV, BUT THE INTIMATION WAS THAT THE MEETING WOULD TAKE PLACE SHORTLY.

HARRIMAN SAID HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE CONFERENCE, WHICH OBSERVERS BELIEVED WOULD TAKE UP IN DETAIL THE GERMAN PROBLEM. THE HEAVY QUOTA OF BRITISH MILITARY MEN IN THE DELEGATION INDICATED THAT THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE WAS THE PROBLEM OF GERMANY, HER DEFEAT AND HER FATE IN A POST-WAR WORLD.

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FIRST ADD DASH MATTER FOLO MOSCOW CHURCHILL

X X X THE YEAR.

IN LONDON TODAY IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, WOULD REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES IN THE CHURCHILL-STALIN DISCUSSIONS.

THIS IS CHURCHILL'S SECOND TRIP TO MOSCOW. HE WENT TO THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL IN AUGUST, 1942, AT THE INVITATION OF STALIN. IT WILL BE HIS THIRD MEETING WITH THE RUSSIAN PREMIER, THE LAST HAVING BEEN AT TEHRAN IN NOVEMBER, 1943.

THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID CHURCHILL AND HIS PARTY WERE MET AT THE AIRPORT BY MOLOTOV, DEPUTY COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS MAISKY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF GENERAL ANTONOV AND OTHER PROMINENT SOVIET DIPLOMATS AND MILITARY LEADERS.

THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN AMBASSADORS ALSO WERE PRESENT AT THE AIRPORT. THE BROADCAST SAID:

"A GUARD OF HONOR WAS DRAWN UP AND THE BRITISH AND SOVIET ANTHEMS PLAYED. THE AIRDROME WAS BEDECKED WITH THE FLAGS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USSR."

WM1236PEW

(ADD MOSCOW -(LULE) ** BALKANS

MOST OF THE RUSSIAN GUNS, TANKS AND PLANES FROM ALL THE BALTIC ZONE WERE MASSED UNDER BAGRAMIAN FOR THE ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE, WHICH STRUCK TOWARD THE SEA WITH THE IMPACT OF AN AVALANCHE. HIS MAIN ADVANCES FOLLOWED THE SIAULIAI-MEMEL RAILWAY. HIS AVERAGE GAINS WERE BETTER THAN 60 MILES.

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THE GERMAN'S APPARENT CATASTROPHE WAS EXPLOITED TO THE UTMOST. BY SPLITTING THE GERMAN LINE BAGRAMIAN APPEARED TO HAVE LAID BARE THE COASTAL APPROACHES TO EAST PRUSSIA AND POISED A THREAT TO THE LARGE EAST PRUSSIAN CITY OF TILSIT.

MEANWHILE, RUSSIAN COLUMNS SPEEDING INTO SOUTHERN HUNGARY IN TWO DAYS REACHED THE TISZA RIVER, LAST BIG HURDLE BEFORE IMPERILLED BUDAPEST, CAPTURING 4,000 NAZI PRISONERS. IN THE CENTRAL PLAINS THE RED ARMY WAS STILL A FEW MILES SHORT OF THE RIVER.

THE NEW BALTIC DISASTER FOR THE GERMANS CAME AS OTHER RUSSIAN TROOPS SEIZED MOST OF SAARE ISLAND, ESTONIAN TERRITORY DOMINATING THE SEAWARD ESCAPE FROM RIGA, AS THE RED ARMY DROVE CLOSER TO RIGA ITSELF.

ON THE SIAULIAI-MEMEL ROUTE THE RED ARMY PUSHED 41 MILES WEST OF SIAULIAI AND CAPTURED THE BIG ROAD JUNCTION OF TELSIAI, THEN DROVE ON THROUGH PLUNGE, ONLY 20 MILES FROM THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

COL. VASILI STALIN, SON OF PREMIER STALIN, WAS AMONG THE MANY OFFICERS OF BAGRAMIAN'S COMMAND HONORED IN THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

M414AEW

MYITKYINA, BURMA, OCT. 9-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL DISCLOSED HERE TODAY THAT THE SITUATION AROUND BYITKYINA WAS SO DESPERATE AT ONE TIME LAST MAY THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO FLY IN REPLACEMENTS FOR BRIG.GEN.FRANK MERRILL'S MARAUDERS AND COMMIT THEM TO COMBAT IN SOME CASES WITHIN A WEEK AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE CHINA-INDIA-BURMA THEATER.

"IN ACTUALITY," STILWELL SAID, "THERE WAS A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE MARAUDERS IN MYITKYINA AT THE TIME THE TOWN WAS CAPTURED. OF THREE BATTALIONS USED, THE SECOND AND THIRD BATTALIONS WERE COMPOSED ALMOST ENTIRELY OF REPLACEMENTS, WHILE THE FIRST BATTALION CONTAINED THE BULK OF THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN FIGHTING FORCE.

"THESE REPLACEMENT TROOPS WERE NATURALLY GREEN. IN SOME CASES THEY WERE RAW. YET THEY FOUGHT COURAGEOUSLY AND WITH STEADY IMPROVEMENT UNTIL THE ENTIRE FORCE--INCLUDING CHINESE AND AMERICAN COMBAT ENGINEERS PULLED OFF THE LEDO ROAD CONSTRUCTION--CAPTURED MYITKYINA."

WD923AEW

CHUNGKING, OCT. 9 (AP)--WANG CHUNG-HUI, FORMER PREMIER OF CHINA, HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHINESE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY. WANG FORMERLY WAS A JUDGE OF THE WORLD COURT AND PRESENTLY IS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL.

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PM-2230AM137P

FIRST LEAD PACIFIC

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.9 (AP)-POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL FORCES HAVE ATTACKED A PORTION OF THE JAPANESE FLEET LYING AT ANCHOR NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO FUSAN HARBOR ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF KOREA, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"TWENTY-SIX OF APPROXIMATELY 80 SHIPS PRESENT IN THE HARBOR WERE SET AFIRE AND THE REMAINDER DISPERSED," HE SAID.

"MORE THAN 70 JAPANESE VESSELS, INCLUDING WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS, WERE ENCOUNTERED BY THE ALLIED FLEET AND SUNK.

"THE DEVASTATING BLOW HAS ISOLATED ENEMY ARMIES IN KOREA AND CUT THEM OFF FROM THEIR HOME BASES."

PM532PPW

EDITORS:

USPFH PEARL HARBOR--THE STORY ABOUT ADMIRAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCING AN ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE FLEET HAS BEEN KILLED. A KILL IS MANDATORY. MAKE CERTAIN THE STORY IS NOT PUBLISHED.

THE AP

PM551PPW

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NOTE TO EDITORS (FOR PUBLICATION IF DESIRED)

SAN FRANCISCO--IN TRANSMITTING WORD BY WORD, A STORY WHILE IT WAS IN THE PROCESS OF DELIVERY FROM HONOLULU, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TONIGHT GAVE THE ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT A COMMUNIQUE READ AS A JOKE BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ AT A PEARL HARBOR PRESS CONFERENCE REFERRED TO THE PRESENT WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

THE MISTAKE WAS DISCOVERED AFTER THE FIRST NINE LINES OF THE DISPATCH HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO, TOO LATE TO PREVENT TRANSMISSION ON TRUNK WIRES OF A BULLETIN BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT NIMITZ WAS REFERRING TO CURRENT EVENTS.

THE HONOLULU DISPATCH SAID THAT THE ADMIRAL "STARTLED CORRESPONDENTS AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE" BUT GAVE NO INDICATION THAT NIMITZ WAS JESTING UNTIL TRANSMISSION OF THE TEXT OF HIS SIMULATED COMMUNIQUE HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

THE BULLETIN WAS L

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COMMUNIQUE HAD BEEN COMPLETED.

THE BULLETIN WAS KILLED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE MOMENT THE SAN FRANCISCO CABLE DESK DISCOVERED THE ADMIRAL WAS TALKING ABOUT A DISASTER WHICH BEFELL KUBLAI KHAN HUNDREDS OF YEARS AGO.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EA650PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.9-(AP)-MISINTERPRETING A PORTION OF A DISPATCH FROM ITS HONOLULU BUREAU, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TONIGHT REPORTED A GREAT ALLIED NAVAL VICTORY OFF THE COAST OF KOREA, BUT QUICKLY KILLED THE STORY WHEN THE REST OF THE STORY INDICATED ADM. CHESTER NIMITZ WAS QUOTING MEDIEVAL HISTORY INSTEAD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

THE STORY WAS KILLED SO QUICKLY IT DID NOT GET INTO PRINT, BUT A FEW RADIO STATIONS GOT ON THE AIR BEFORE THE ERROR WAS DISCOVERED AND CORRECTED.

KEYED TO GO INTO ACTION QUICKLY ON HANDLING OF WAR NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC, THE AP'S SAN FRANCISCO CABLE DESK BULLETINED THE FIRST FEW LINES OF A HONOLULU RADIOGRAM WHICH REPORTED ADMIRAL NIMITZ STARTLED PEARL HARBOR CORRESPONDENTS BY READING A COMMUNIQUE WHICH TOLD OF AN ATTACK BY "POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL FORCES" ON "THE JAPANESE FLEET LYING AT ANCHOR NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO FUSAN HARBOR ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF KOREA."

WHEN THE DISPATCH WAS COMPLETED IT WAS LEARNED THAT ADMIRAL NIMITZ WAS READING A 352-YEAR-OLD COMMUNIQUE TO TELL OF AN HISTORIC DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET BY KOREANS AND CHINESE IN THE MIDDLE AGES TO ILLUSTRATE THE IMPORTANCE OF WEATHER IN NAVAL WARFARE.

THE PEARL HARBOR CORRESPONDENT WHO WROTE THE STORY IN CHRONOLOGICAL FORM, PRESERVING ADMIRAL NIMITZ'S FINE SENSE OF SUSPENSE, DID NOT RECKON WITH THE FAST MOVING CABLE DESK AND EXPRESSED GREAT SURPRISE WHEN TOLD OF THE MIXUP.

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PM851PPW

FIRST LEAD NIMITZ "COMMUNIQUE"

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,OCT.9-(AI)-ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ FOR A FEW MINUTES TODAY HAD A ROOMFUL OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS BELIEVING THEY WERE GETTING ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST SENSATIONAL STORIES -- A SMASHING BLOW AGAINST THE JAPANESE FLEET OFF KOREA.

AT THE END OF AN HOUR-LONG PRESS CONFERENCE, HE SAID:

"YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN THIS COMMUNIQUE:"

THEN, WITH A SERIOUS FACE, HE READ FROM A PAPER FOLDED TO RESEMBLE A NAVAL COMMUNIQUE. HE TOLD HOW "POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL FORCES" HAD ATTACKED A PORTION OF THE JAPANESE FLEET AT FUSAN, KOREA, INFLICTING HEAVY DAMAGES IN THAT AND A SUBSEQUENT ENGAGEMENT.

THE ADMIRAL'S FACE WAS SO SERIOUS AND THE TEXT SO PLAUSIBLE THAT MOST CORRESPONDENTS BELIEVED HE WAS REFERRING TO A CURRENT ACTION. THERE WAS TENSION IN THE ROOM AND A NUMBER OF THE NEWSMEN REMARKED QUIETLY ON THE SURPRISING NATURE OF THE NEWS.

A98FX

WITH A LITTLE GRIN, THE ADMIRAL CAME TO A PART OF THE COMMUNIQUE HE HAD IGNORED BEFORE -- THE DATE. "THIS COMMUNIQUE INCIDENTALLY," HE SAID, "IS DATED LATE JUNE, 1592."

(THE ADMIRAL REFERRED TO A KOREAN-CHINESE EXPLOIT DURING AN EARLY JAPANESE INVASION OF THE PENINSULA AND EVIDENTLY WAS QUOTING FROM A KOREAN COMMUNIQUE. HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT THIS PROVED THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN DEFEATED AT SEA. HE ALSO REFERRED TO THE HURRICANE DESTRUCTION OF KUBLAI KHAN'S FLEET, WHICH INVADED JAPAN IN 1281, TO PROVE THE IMPORTANCE OF WEATHER IN PACIFIC OPERATIONS.)

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THERE WAS A HEARTY LAUGH AND EVERYONE RELAXED.

(THE PEARL HARBOR CORRESPONDENTS WEREN'T THE ONLY NEWSPAPERMEN FOOLED BY ADMIRAL NIMITZ' JOKE.

(THE TEXT OF THE ADMIRAL'S "COMMUNIQUE" WAS TORN LINE BY LINE FROM A TELETYPE AS IT CAME TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CABLE DESK OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A99FX

(THE STORY FROM THE HONOLULU BUREAU BEGAN BY SAYING NIMITZ "STARTLED" CORRESPONDENTS BY CONCLUDING HIS PRESS CONFERENCE "WITH THIS COMMUNIQUE: POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL FORCES HAVE ATTACKED A PORTION OF THE JAPANESE FLEET LYING AT ANCHOR NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO FUSAN HARBOR ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF KOREA X X X"

(A BULLETIN WAS PUT ON THE WIRES IMMEDIATELY, QUOTING ADMIRAL NIMITZ AS ANNOUNCING AN ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE FLEET IN KOREAN WATERS, BUT WAS QUICKLY KILLED WHEN THE REMAINDER OF THE DISPATCH FROM HONOLULU DISCLOSED THE ADMIRAL WAS QUOTING MEDIEVAL HISTORY.)

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THIS IS THE ADMIRAL'S "COMMUNIQUE":

"'POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL XXX 4TH GRAPH.

EA729PPW NM

USPFH, PEARL HARBOR--~~FIFTH~~ ADD S~~ECOND~~ NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC XXX WEST COAST.

NIMITZ ALSO ANNOUNCED AERIAL BOMBINGS OF MARCUS ISLAND, WHICH WAS BLASTED BY WARSHIPS SUNDAY; IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO GROUP; WAKE ISLAND, PAGAN AND ROTA IN THE MARIANAS AND THE BY-PASSED MARSHALLS.

A LONE CATALINA SEARCH PLANE BOMBED AND STRAFED A SMALL JAPANESE SHIP NEAR IWO JIMA, SERIOUSLY DAMAGING IT. LIBERATORS OF THE 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE SHOT DOWN TWO OF EIGHT JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS AT IWO, WHERE THEY BOMBED AND STRAFED THE AIRFIELD AND ADJACENT INSTALLATIONS.

A DAY-LONG STORM OF STEEL FROM THE GUNS OF ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET POUNDED JAPANESE DEFENDERS OF MARCUS ISLAND, IMPORTANT ENEMY OUTPOST 1,135 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO, SUNDAY (U.S. TIME), ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FROM NIMITZ' REPORT IT WAS EVIDENT THAT SHELLS UP TO 16-INCHERS WERE HURLED AT THE JAPANESE. "THE GREATER PART OF THE COAST DEFENSE BATTERIES" WERE SILENCED AND SHORE DEFENSES AND INSTALLATIONS BADLY DAMAGED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

TINY MARCUS FORMERLY WAS ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST IMPORTANT NAVAL AND AIR BASES AND PRESUMABLY STILL IS A STRATEGIC OBSERVATION POST AND THEIR FARTHEST EAST EXCEPT WAKE.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF AERIAL ACTION, EITHER AMERICAN OR JAPANESE. THE FACT THAT HALSEY'S MEN-OF-WAR MOVED IN FIVE TO 15 MILES OFFSHORE APPARENTLY UNDETECTED INDICATE THE JAPANESE ARE ABANDONING MARCUS.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID THE AMERICAN GUNFIRE WAS "DELIBERATE AND DESTRUCTIVE" AND BUILDINGS WERE HIT AND SET ABLAZE.

AMERICANS HAVE KILLED 12,233 JAPANESE SOLDIERS SINCE THE INVASION OF THE SOUTHERN PALAUS STARTED SEPT. 14 (U.S. TIME), ACCORDING TO ADMIRAL NIMITZ. ON PELELIU 11,083 WERE KILLED, 214 CAPTURED; ON ANGAUR, SIX MILES TO THE SOUTH, 1,150 WERE KILLED, 11 CAPTURED.

MARINES AND SOLDIERS CONTINUED TO ADVANCE AGAINST JAPANESE REMNANTS STILL CLINGING TO "BLOODY NOSE RIDGE" ON UMURBROGOL MOUNTAIN, PELELIU.

CONTINUED AERIAL ATTACKS AGAINST BABELTHUAP, LARGEST OF THE PALAUS, WERE ANNOUNCED BY NIMITZ.

IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO GROUP, AND WAKE, WERE BOMBED. THE ATTACKING PLANES ENCOUNTERED NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

TWENTY-FIVE JAPANESE COASTAL SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED BY AMERICAN BOMBERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED, IN RAIDS AROUND CERAM AND HALMAHERA. PATROL BOMBERS HIT THE IMPORTANT JAPANESE OIL CENTER AT BALIKPAPAN, DUTCH BORNEO, AND THE AIRDROME AND SEAPLANE FACILITIES AT JAPANESE-HELD ZAMBOANGA, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

DV630PCW

ADD U-S-PACIFIC-HEADQUARTERS — (HAUGLAND) KX GALES

"WE KNEW ALL ALONG THAT PELELIU WOULD BE TOUGH, BUT ITS IMPORTANCE WARRANTED THE EFFORT. EVEN IF IT HAD BEEN TOUGHER, WE STILL FELT WE HAD TO TAKE IT OUT TO PROTECT OUR LONG LINE OF SUPPLY. SUBMARINES ARE THE ONLY JAPANESE VESSELS THAT CAN NOW GO TO THE CAROLINES."

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THE ADMIRAL SAID THE JAPANESE IN THE BONIN AND VOLCANO GROUPS (NORTH OF THE MARIANAS) ARE NOT YET CUT OFF FROM SUPPLY, BUT SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT ARE CAUSING THEIR SUPPLY LINES TO DETERIORATE.

HE SAID THE JAPANESE WERE VERY GOOD AT REPAIRS AND PROBABLY HAD MENDED THE DAMAGE FROM RECENT CARRIER PLANE RAIDS ON THE PHILIPPINES. HE ADDED THEY STILL HAVE THE CAPACITY TO MANUFACTURE ENOUGH PLANES TO REPLACE THOSE DESTROYED, BUT THEY SUFFER FROM A SHORTAGE OF PILOTS.

"I ASSUME," HE SAID, "THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE REPLENISHED THEIR AIR FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES AND WILL DO ALL THEY CAN TO KEEP US OUT."

PREDICTING THAT JAPANESE CIVILIANS WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE UTMOST IN DEFENSE OF THEIR HOMELAND, NIMITZ REAFFIRMED THAT HE WOULD WELCOME CONTACT WITH THE ELUSIVE JAPANESE FLEET, IN THE BELIEF THAT SUCH CONTACT WOULD GREATLY HASTEN ALLIED VICTORY.

HE SAID THE BRITISH EASTERN FLEET, ALREADY OPERATING IN THE SUMATRA-BURMA AREA AND THE BAY OF BENGAL, IS OF GREAT ASSISTANCE AGAINST THE JAPANESE, AS WERE DUTCH, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND UNITS UNDER GEN.MACARTHUR.

REGARDING THE WEATHER, THE ADMIRAL SAID THE EQUATORIAL BELT EARLY IN THE WAR HAD HANDICAPPED OPERATIONS CONSIDERABLY, PARTICULARLY ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA AND IN NEW BRITAIN. THIS IS A BELT OF UNCERTAIN WEATHER WITH AN AREA 500 TO 200 MILES WIDE, WITH THE SOUTHERN EDGE ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA AND THE NORTHERN EDGE IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

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"WE'VE LICKED THAT PROBLEM," HE ADDED, "AND OUR OPERATIONS WON'T BE HINDERED MUCH HENCEFORTH BY THE EQUATORIAL BELT.

"BUT THE TYPHOONS WHICH HANDICAP OUR SECRET WEAPON--REPLENISHING SHIPS AT SEA--ARE STILL A GREAT HINDRANCE."

NIMITZ, INFORMED THAT GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL HAD SAID THE PACIFIC OPERATIONS WERE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE, SAID HE WAS PLEASED THAT HIGHER OFFICERS FELT THAT WAY.

"OUR SCHEDULE IS TO MOVE JUST AS FAST AS WE CAN, AND I THINK WE ARE DOING IT. WE WANT TO GET THE WAR OVER AS QUICKLY AS WE CAN WITHOUT COMPROMISES."

PM609PPW

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.9 (AP)-SHELL-BLASTED MARCUS ISLAND IS IMPORTANT TO THE JAPANESE AS AN OBSERVATION POST, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID TODAY. THE EXPLANATION WAS MADE AT A PRESS CONFERENCE DURING COMMENTS ON THE DAY-LONG THIRD FLEET ATTACK ON THE ISLET SUNDAY.

MARCUS, THE ADMIRAL SAID, IS A TRIANGULAR ISLAND A MILE LONG EACH WAY, WITH AN AVERAGE ELEVATION OF 60 FEET.

"THERE IS NO HARBOR TO SPEAK OF, BUT IT IS ONLY 760 MILES TO WAKE AND JAPANESE PLANES COULD FLY THERE.

"WE HAVE SEEN NO PLANES AT WAKE FOR A LONG TIME, HOWEVER.

"THE 700 MILE SEARCH RADIUS FROM MARCUS A NICE PART OF THE PACIFIC APPROACHES TO THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

"WE ARE DENYING THE JAPS USE OF MARCUS BY ATTACKING SEVERAL TIMES EACH WEEK--BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE PLANES AND NAVAL SHELLING.

"ALL OF THE ABOVE GROUND INSTALLATIONS ARE USELESS, BUT THERE MAY BE CONSIDERABLE UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION."

PM854PPW

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PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.9-(AP)-FLEET HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED A NEW SPEED RECORD TODAY BY ISSUING A COMMUNIQUE ON THE BOMBARDMENT OF MARCUS ISLAND THREE AND ONE HALF HOURS AFTER BATTLESHIP GUNS HAD CEASED FIRING.

PM458PPW NM

A 7TH AAF HEAVY BOMBER BASE, MARIANAS ISLANDS, OCT 10-(AP)-THE 7TH AAF "ATOLL BUSTERS" CELEBRATED THEIR FIRST COMBAT BIRTHDAY TODAY--3,200 MILES CLOSER TO TOKYO THAN THEY WERE A YEAR A

THE LIBERATORS OF THIS YANK FLYING FORCE HAVE A

THE LIBERATORS OF THIS YANK FLYING FORCE HAVE A ONE YEAR RECORD 43 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED, 40 DAMAGED, 20 PROBABLES; 5,000 TONS OF BOMBS AND A HALF MILLION ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION USED ON 2,500 SORTIES

THE TARGETS OF THE "ATOLL BUSTERS" READS LIKE A CENTRAL PACIFIC ISLAND DIRECTORY--MILLE, WOTJE, KWAJALEIN, JALUIT, TAROA, ROI, WAKE, PONAPE, SAIPAN, GUAM, IWO JIMA, CHICHI JIMA AND MARCUS. THEY WERE THE FIRST HEAVY BOMBERS TO HIT THOSE ISLANDS.

TOKYO ROSE, WOMAN RADIO BROADCASTER FOR THE JAPANESE, PICKED ON THE "ATOLL BUSTERS" A YEAR AGO WHEN THEY WERE BASED ON ELLICE ISLAN SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. SHE WOULD CHUCKLE AS SHE TOLD THE FLIERS THE BASE WOULD BE RAIDED WITHIN A FEW HOURS BY JAPANESE PLANES.

THE "ATOLL BUSTERS" STILL LISTEN TO ROSE. BUT

STILL LISTEN TO ROSE. BUT THESE DAYS SHE DOESN'T TELL THEM OF IMPENDING RAIDS. IN FACT ROSE'S VOICE IS MUCH STRONGER NOW THAT THE AIRMEN ARE ONLY 1,400 MILES FROM TOKYO.

BRIG.GEN.TRUMAN H.LANDON, CHIEF OF THE 7TH BOMBER COMMAND, SENT THE BOYS A BIRTHDAY MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS. HE SAID "THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THIS GROUP IN ITS FIRST YEAR OF COMBAT ARE TYPICA OF THAT DEMONSTRATED BY ALL UNITS OF THEIR COMMAND. THE 'ATOLL BUST HAVE LED THE WAY AND IN LEADING HAVE SET STANDARDS FOR OTHERS TO EQU THEIRS IS A RECORD OF WHICH ALL OF US ARE PROUD."

DV933PCW

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GUAM, OCT.9-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ATTACKED GUAM IN DECEMBER, 1941, BUT DR.RAMON M.SABLAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, WAS TOO BUSY TO FILE ANY STORIES. GUAM IS BACK IN AMERICAN HANDS AND SO IS DR.SABLAN. BUT HE'S STILL TOO BUSY TO FILE THE NEWS.

WHEN THE JAPANESE STRUCK, DR.SABLAN WAS, IN ADDITION TO AP'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ISLAND, OFFICIAL PHYSICIAN FOR PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS, MEDICAL EXAMINER FOR A U.S.LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND A CIVIC LEADER IN AGANA, PRINCIPAL TOWN ON GUAM.

THE JAPANESE DID NOT MOLEST DR.SABLAN, THE ONLY QUALIFIED PHYSICIAN ON THIS ISLAND. FOR ALMOST THREE YEARS HE SUPERVISED PUBLIC HEALTH, BATTLING INROADS OF DISEASE AND MALNUTRITION AS SUPPLIES OF FOOD, MEDICINE AND EQUIPMENT DEVRRHRULVMYLL

Z

LQHAQM SA

FOOD, MEDICINE AND EQUIPMENT DECREASED. DR.SABLAN HAD THE WELFARE OF MORE THAN 20,000 NATIVES IN HIS CHARGE. THE GOING WASN'T EASY.

DR.SABLAN, A NATIVE, IS 42 NOW. WHEN AMERICAN ATTACKS THIS YEAR INDICATED AN INVASION WAS IMMINENT, THE NATIVES WERE ORDERED INTO THE HILLS. DR.SABLAN WENT ALONG. A NUMBER OF NATIVES WHO REMAINED IN THE TOWNS WERE ACCUSED OF SPYING AND WERE BRUTALLY MALTREATED BY THE JAPANESE. THESE NATIVES FOUND THEIR WAY TO DR. SABLAN FOR ATTENTION.

AFTER THE AMERICANS RECAPTURED GUAM, DR.SABLAN SET UP THATCHED-ROOF HOSPITALS AT TWO OF THE LARGEST TEMPORARY VILLAGES. BEFORE THE WAR DR.SABLAN MADE A THOROUGH SURVEY OF TUBERCULOSIS, ONE OF THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES ON GUAM. HE HAS RESUMED THIS WORK. A SPECIALIST ON TROPICAL DISEASES, HE IS ALSO COUNTER-ATTACKING A WIDE-SPREAD TYPE OF EYE INFECTION.

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DR.SABLAN HAS BEEN UNPAID SINCE BEFORE THE WAR. ARMY AND NAVY PHYSICIANS HERE, WHO SAY HE HAS BEEN DOING "A GREAT JOB", ARE SEEKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR HIM.

IN 1933 THE GOVERNMENT SENT HIM BACK TO THE STATES TO STUDY MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AND THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

GRANTED A DEGREE IN 1938, HE INTERNED AT LOUISVILLE,KY., GENERAL HOSPITAL, AND SERVED EIGHT MONTHS AT CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL, LAKELAND,KY. HE RETURNED TO GUAM TO PRACTICE AMONG HIS OWN PEOPLE IN APRIL, 1940.

SABLAN SENT HIS WIFE AND SMALL DAUGHTER BY AIR TO THE STATES WHEN WAR THREATENED--THEY REACHED SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 7, 1941--AND KEPT HIS SON, RAMON, JR., WITH HIM. MRS.SABLAN HAS BEEN WORKING AT THE VULTEE AIRCRAFT FACTORY IN LOUISVILLE,KY., AND DR. SABLAN HOPES TO GO THERE "AFTER THINGS SETTLE DOWN" FOR A REST.

EW941PCW

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER OFF LUZON, PHILIPPINES--(BY LANDSBERG),

IN 9TH GRAF, STARTING LIEUT.JOHN D.BRIDGERS ETC. MAKE IT LIEUT.JOHN D.BRIDGES, SON OF THE ADVERTISING MANAGER OF THE GREENVILLE, N.C., REFLECTOR, SAID HE ETC. (NOT XXX BRIDGERS, SON OF A GREENVILLE, N.C., PUBLISHER, ETC.

OCT 11 1944

THE AP

GM112PCW NM

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

AT SEA ABOARD U.S.DESTROYER, WESTERN PACIFIC,SEPT 23 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMAZING STROKE OF GOOD FORTUNE LIFTED TWO LOST AMERICAN FLIERS OUT OF THE OCEAN AND GOT THEM SAFELY BACK TO THEIR HOME CARRIER TODAY.

THE NAVY MEN, ENS.DANIEL WEIZER, (2407 EDGERTON ROAD) UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, OHIO, THE PILOT, AND PHOM 3/C EDWARD JOHN ULATOWSKI, (933 MOELLER AVE.) AKRON, OHIO, WERE FORCED TO LAND THEIR DIVE-BOMBER IN THE WATER OFF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES SEPT.13 DURING THE COURSE OF THE THREE-DAY CARRIER ATTACK IN THAT AREA.

THEY DRIFTED TEN DAYS AND PROBABLY 200 MILES. SHARKS ATTACKED THEIR LIFE RAFT, RIPPING TWO HOLES IN IT, AND THE PAIR CAME CLOSE TO BEING DISCOVERED BY JAPANESE PLANES.

OCT 11 1944

NEITHER WEIZER NOR ULATOWSKI SUFFERED SERIOUS INJURY.

WEIZER TOLD OF THEIR EXPERIENCES WHILE A PHARMACIST'S MATE APPLIED OINTMENT TO HIS SUN BURNED LEGS.

THEY NEVER GAVE UP HOPE, AND BOTH PRAYED. "I PRAYED MENTALLY," SAID THE PILOT. "IT GAVE ME RELIEF, AND IT GAVE ME SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT."

OCT 11 1944

WEIZER SAID HE'S CERTAIN HIS NAVIGATION WAS TRUE, BUT THAT WHEN HE TRIED TO FIND HIS CARRIER HE COULDN'T LOCAT THE TASK FORCE AT ALL. HE LANDED ON THE OCEAN. THE PLANE SEEMED TO FLOAT A LONG TIME BEFORE IT FINALLY SANK. THE TWO JUMPED INTO THE WATER, INFLATED THE YELLOW LIFE RAFT AND CLIMBED ABOARD.

THEY HAD A MATCHBOX COMPASS, BUT WEIZER SAID THE WINDS CHANGED EVERY DAY. THERE WAS A SUPPLY OF K-RATIONS AND MALTED MILK TABLETS, AND PLENTY OF WATER. THE PAIR DIDN'T EAT MUCH, AND, BY DRINKING RAINWATER, THEY USED UP ONLY FOUR OF THEIR SEVEN CONTAINERS OF FRESH WATER.

OCT 11 1944

THEY SAW FIVE JAPANESE PLANES IN THE LAST THREE DAYS BUT APPARENTLY THE JAPS DIDN'T SEE THEM.

ULATOWSKI REMEMBERS HE SANG POLISH FOLK SONGS, ESPECIALLY ONE ABOUT THE YOUNG GIRL WONDERING WHEN HER BOY FRIEND WOULD BE COMING

HOME FROM THE WAR. THAT LED TO THINKING ABOUT HIS OWN GIRL, HELEN BALL OF AKRON, OHIO. WEIZER REMINISCED THE FUN HE AND HIS WIFE, KATHLEEN, HAD BACK HOME.

OCT 11 1944

THE PAIR LET ONE SHIP GO BY YESTERDAY FOR FEAR IT WAS JAPANESE, BUT THEY RECOGNIZED THE SECOND AS AMERICAN AND SET UP A FRANTIC YELLING. THEN, LIKE A DREAM, IT WAS ALL OVER; THE LOOKOUT SPOTTED THEM AND THEY WERE BROUGHT ABOARD.

GM259 PCW

HONOLULU, OCT.9-(AP)-ADM. CHESTER NIMITZ, COMMANDER-
N-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, APPEALED TODAY FOR SHIPYARD WORKERS
O INCREASE THEIR EFFORTS.
"THE PACIFIC FLEET IS STRONG ENOUGH IN COMBAT VESSELS TO GO
NYWHERE," NIMITZ SAID, "BUT IT REQUIRES LOGISTIC SUPPORT.
"WE'VE NOT GOT THE SHIPPING WE NEED TO MEET ALL OUR DEMANDS.
E NEED MORE CARGO SHIPS, TRANSPORTS AND LANDING CRAFT.
"THERE MUST BE NO LETDOWN IN BUILDING SHIPS OF THESE CERTAIN
YPES. WE WANT SHIPYARD WORKERS, WHO HAVE ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED
IRACLES, TO STAY ON THE JOB.
"WE ARE SURE OF VICTORY, BUT UPON THE SHIPS DEPENDS HOW SOON
T CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT."
PM902PPW

OCT 11 1944

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, OCT.10-(AP)-SYDNEY,
USTRALIA'S LARGEST CITY, AND THE REST OF THE STATE OF NEW
OUTH WALES VIRTUALLY WAS WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS TODAY BECAUSE OF LABOR
IFFICULTIES.
AFTER A DISAGREEMENT AROSE AMONG PRINTERS EMPLOYED BY THE
YDNEY EVENING SUN, PROPRIETORS OF BOTH MORNING AND EVENING
EWSPAPERS DECIDED TO SUPPORT THE SUN. THEY ANNOUNCED THE PUB-
ICATION OF OTHER NEWSPAPERS WOULD BE SUSPENDED AND A COMPOSITE
EWSPAPER WOULD BE PRODUCED BY ALL AS A JOINT EFFORT.
MECHANICAL STAFFS AND JOURNALISTS DECIDED NOT TO WORK FOR THE
OMPOSITE NEWSPAPER BUT GAVE PROPRIETORS ASSURANCE THEY WOULD
ORK FOR THEIR INDIVIDUAL PUBLICATIONS. THEY SAID TO WORK FOR THE
OMPOSITE NEWSPAPER MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS "STRIKEBREAKING."
THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD SUSPENDED ARTHUR CROUCH, BRANCH
RESIDENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION, FOR
EFUSING TO APPROVE THE COMPOSITE PRODUCTION PLAN AND THE SYDNEY
AILY TELEGRAPH RELEASED ALMOST ITS ENTIRE STAFF FOR DECLINING
SSIGNMENTS FOR THE PAPER.
RAILWAY AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKERS REFUSED TO SHIP THE NEWS-
APER AND NEWSVENDORS DECLINED TO SELL IT.

ADD HAVANA INAUGURATION

THE OUTGOING CABINET, WHICH RESIGNED IN A BODY, WAS ASKED BY BATISTA TO CONTINUE SERVING UNTIL THE ACTUAL TRANSFER OF POWER AT NOON TOMORROW. AMBASSADORS FROM 27 NATIONS WILL ATTEND THE CEREMONIES.

OCT 11 1944

JR746AEW

30. 24— 19459

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, OCT. 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT TEODORO PICADO, WHO HAS BEEN PERSONALLY DIRECTING OPERATIONS AGAINST NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION-
COSTA RICAN
ARIES ON THE ~~NICARAGUAN~~ BORDER, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GENERAL ALFREDO NOGUERA GOMEZ, REBEL LEADER, WAS KILLED SATURDAY IN A CLASH NEAR THE TOWN OF LOS CHILES.

OCT 11 1944

PICADO SAID THAT THE CLASH CAME SATURDAY AFTERNOON WHEN COSTA RICAN FORCES UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. GILBERTO PANIAGUA ADVANCED IN TWO COLUMNS AGAINST THE ~~REBELLIOUS~~ NICARAGUANS UNDER NOGUERA GOMEZ CONCENTRATED AT LOS CHILES.

OCT 11 1944

"NOGUERA'S FORCE OF ABOUT 30 MEN DISCOVERED OUR PLANS, SO WHEN OUR FORCES ADVANCED THROUGH HEADQUARTERS IN A RUBBER PLANTATION, THE NICARAGUANS OPENED FIRE. OUR FORCES ANSWERED THE ATTACK AND AFTER A ONE-HOUR BATTLE, THE BODIES OF GENERAL NOGUERA GOMEZ, COL. SIMON SANTOS AND FOUR OTHERS, ONE OF THEM BELIEVED TO BE COL. EDMUNDO CHAMORRO, WERE FOUND ON THE FIELD. FIVE OF OUR SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED, TWO OF THEM SERIOUSLY," PICADO RELATED.

OCT 11 1944

"NOGUERA'S FORCES, MOST OF THEM RUBBER WORKERS, DISPERSED AND FLED INTO THE JUNGLE COMPLETELY DEFEATED."

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 9-(AP)-FORMER KING CAROL OF ROMANIA AND MADAME LUPESCU BADE FAREWELL TO MEXICO CITY TODAY AND EMBARKED ON A TRIP TO BRAZIL THAT MAY EVENTUALLY CARRY THEM BACK TO BUCHAREST.

ALTHOUGH CAROL INSISTED HE HAS "NO PLANS BEYOND BRAZIL," FRIENDS FELT CERTAIN HE HOPES ULTIMATELY TO RETURN TO ROMANIA.

THE FORMER KING---TRIM, ALERT AND FAR FROM THE HAGGARD MAN WHO ABANDONED THE THRONE TO HIS SON, MIHAI, IN 1940---GAVE NO INDICATION HE WOULD SEEK TO INTERFERE WITH MIHAI'S RULE IF HE RETURNS HOME. ALTHOUGH HE MERELY PROCLAIMED MIAHI AS HIS "PROVISIONAL MANDATORY" WHEN HE FLED BUCHAREST AMID POLITICAL TURMOIL, HIS FATHERLY EXPRESSIONS IN RECENT YEARS HAVE CONVEYED THE IMPRESSION HE IS PROUD OF HIS SON AND WOULD AVOID ANY ACTION WHICH MIGHT EMBARASS HIM.

MIAHI RECENTLY ENGINEERED A COUP WHICH OUSTED PREMIER GENERAL ION ANTONESCU AND TOOK ROMANIA OUT OF THE WAR AS A GERMAN ALLY.

RW607AEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTU

BANNED FURTHER EXPORTS OF BUTTER TODAY BECAUSE OF THE GROWING SCARCITY OF DOMESTIC SUPPLIES. SOME OF THE BUTTER SHIPPED ABROAD FROM ARGENTINA THIS YEAR WAS PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY FOR USE IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

OCT 11 1944

WP-LPA-535PEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 9-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID TONIGHT IN A PREPARED STATEMENT THAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WELCOMED "THI VERY LARGE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT" REACHED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THI UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND CHINA DURING DISCUSSIONS LOOKING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD PEACE ENFORCING AGENCY.

MR.KING WAS COMMENTING ON A STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCING A TENTATIVE PLAN FOR CONVERTING THE UNITED NATIONS INTO A PEACE ORGANIZATION BACKED BY POWERFUL ARMED FORCES.

WD1117PEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.9-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN WOUNDED:

OCT 11 1944

PVT.DAN CHARLIE MACDONALD, WHOSE BROTHER, JOHN DAN MACDONALD, LIVES AT 14345 MARLOWE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; PVT.CLYDE MANLEY KRATZ, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ETHEL KRATZ, LIVES AT 219½ WEST MICHIGAN AVE., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.; CORP.FRED HOGILT JENSEN, WHOSE COUSIN ARNE ELBAK, LIVES IN SOLVANG, CALIF.

OCT 11 1944

LISTED AS INJURED WAS GUNNER DONALD ROBERT GUEST, WHOSE FATHER, PERCY GUEST, LIVES AT 330 63RD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY, OCT.9)

NEW YORK, OCT 9-(AP)-THE SOFIA RADIO SAID TODAY THAT A BULGARIAN DELEGATION MET WITH MARSHAL TITO LAST THURSDAY AND AN AGREEMENT FOR "MILITARY COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY, THE GERMAN INVADER" HAD BEEN REACHED.

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS REPORTED BY THE FCC, SAID THE BULGARIAN DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY DOBRI TARPESHEV, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, WHO SIGNED THE AGREEMENT FOR BULGARIA. TITO SIGNED FOR YUGOSLAVIA.

DN1153AEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, OCT. 9--GORO MORISHIMA, JAPANESE XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX MINISTER TO RUSSIA, HAS "TEMPORARILY RETURNED TO HIS TOKYO" AND CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER KOISO THIS AFTERNOON, THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC. THE BROADCAST GAVE NO EXPLANATION OF MORISHIMA'S RETURN.

OCT 11 1944

WP-NBC-710PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT.9-(AP)-THE UNHERALDED ARRIVAL OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN IN MOSCOW TODAY CAME AS A SURPRISE TO THE PUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES, NOT REPRESENTED IN ANY THREE-WAY CURRENT TALKS WITH MARSHALL STALIN.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE SAID IT "HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED" OF CHURCHILL'S ARRIVAL, "AND WOULD NOT NORMALLY BE," ALTHOUGH

30.24 — 19461

IT HAD KNOWN FOR SOME TIME THAT SUCH A TRIP WAS PROJECTED.

ALTHOUGH THE VOYAGE COINCIDED WITH PUBLICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD SECURITY PLAN, DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVED CHURCHILL HAD GONE TO MOSCOW ON MATTERS CONCERNING DIRECTLY SOVIET-BRITISH RELATIONS.

OCT 11 1944

THIS WAS CHURCHILL'S SECOND MISSION TO MOSCOW, HIS FIRST HAVING BEEN MADE IN 1942 DURING THE SECOND FRONT CRISIS.

VH127PEW

(00) WASHINGTON,OCT. 9-(AP)-BACK IN THEIR OFFICES TODAY AFTER TRIP TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE WERE SIX MEMBERS OF A BIPARTISAN CONGRES-IONAL GROUP.

THE PARTY, REPRESENTATIVES POAGE AND FISHER, TEXAS DEMOCRATS; AYES (D-ARK), MILLER (R-NEB), PHILLIPS (R-CALIF) AND TOCKMAN (R-ORE), ARRIVED IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY BY SHIP.

"WE VISITED HOSPITALS AND ARMY INSTALLATIONS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND RANCE, AS WELL AS CITIES AND TOWNS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED BY IE GERMAN WAR MACHINE," SAID FISHER.

"WE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL FIRST HAND ABOUT THE WAR AND ITS PROBLEMS ND FEEL THAT IT WILL HELP US IN POSTWAR PLANNING AND IN ENACTMENT OF EGISLATION TO HELP RETURNING AMERICAN VETERANS."

VX114SAEW NM

MIAMI, FLA., OCT. 9-(AP)-PHILLIP JOSEPH EVERTSZ, DUTCH GOVERNMENT FICIAL, REPORTED TO MIAMI POLICE TONIGHT THAT A SEALED POUCH OF ONFIDENTIAL PAPERS HAD BEEN LOST FROM THE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT OF A AXICAB IN DOWNTOWN MIAMI.

OCT 11 1944

EVERTSZ TOLD THE POLICE THAT HE WAS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON TO AND THE DOCUMENTS, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL," D DR.PETER A.KASTELL, GOVERNOR OF CURACAO.

DR.KASTELL LEFT MIAMI BY PLANE TODAY FOR THE CAPITAL.

RB1126PCW NM

FARGO,N.D., OCT. 9-(AP)-FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE CHARLES J.VOGEL ULED TODAY THAT CHARLES MARIA BURESCH, SON OF A ONE-TIME HANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA NOW INTERNED IN FORT LINCOLN, N.D., IS NOT N ENEMY ALIEN.

THE RULING WAS MADE IN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY URESCH, WHO DECLARED HE DID NOT BECOME A GERMAN CITIZEN WHEN THE AZIS TOOK OVER HIS COUNTRY IN 1938.

BURESCH, THE COURT DECLARED, "IS NOT AN ENEMY ALIEN WITHIN THE URVIEW OF THE ENEMY ALIEN ACT. HIS RELEASE WILL BE ORDERED."

REFERRING TO LETTERS BURESCH ADMITTED WRITING TO A CLEVELAND, HIO, WOMAN, IN WHICH HE CALLED AMERICANS "SWINE," VOWED VENGEANCE ND REFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES AS "THIS ROTTEN COUNTRY WITH TS NIGGER CULTURE," JUDGE VOGEL STATED:

"I HAVE NO DOUBT BUT WHAT THE COURT WHICH FINALLY PASSES UPON URESCH'S APPLICATION TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WILL ROBABLY CONSIDER THE STATEMENTS HE MADE, AND WHICH HE NOW EXCUSES BY LAIMING THAT THEY WERE MADE WHILE HE WAS SUBJECTED TO ILL TREATMENT ND UNLAWFULLY RESTRAINING HIS LIBERTY. SUCH STATEMENTS ARE, HOWEVER, OT PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT PROCEEDINGS. IF THE RELATOR (BURESCH)

IS A DANGEROUS PERSON TO BE AT LIBERTY IN THESE TIMES, HE MUST BE ELD IN SOME OTHER AND LEGAL MANNER."

J1219ACW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT 560 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

OCT 11 1944

HJ10PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT. 10, 1918--WASHINGTON REPORTED THAT PRESIDENT WILSON WAS GOING AHEAD WITH A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR REGARDLESS OF THE PEACE OVERTURES MADE BY THE CENTRAL POWERS. RAPID PROGRESS WAS CONTINUED ON ALL FRONTS.
OCT. 10, 1940--ROMANIA'S $100,000,000 CREDITS IN U.S. FROZEN.
HJ1006PEW

Blair

58 JAP SHIPS BLASTED BY CARRIER PLANES; YANKS GIVE AACHEN 24 HOURS TO SURRENDER

89 ENEMY PLANES WRECKED IN RAID ON RYUKYU ISLES

Third Fleet Strikes in East China Sea, 200 Miles from Japan.

U. S. LOSSES LIGHT

American Aircraft Bomb and Strafe Island Installations.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10—(AP) Carrier planes of the Third fleet sank or damaged 58 ships and small craft and destroyed 89 planes in a strike against the Ryukyu islands, eastern doorway to the East China sea and only 200 miles south of Japan, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, announced in a communique today.

The attack, Nimitz said, occurred yesterday (U. S. Time) and was in great force with the Americans achieving complete surprise. Every naval or merchant ship they could find came under the bomb sights of Halsey's fliers. The planes also bombed and strafed island installations.

Radio Silence Broken

Radio silence was broken by the raiding fleet to relay the news here. American fliers shot down 14 Japanese planes in combat and destroyed another 75 on the ground. Twelve surface ships, including a destroyer, were sunk, 14 probably sunk, 12 damaged and 20 luggers and other small craft sunk or damaged.

The powerful carrier force was in immediate command of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher. American plane losses were light and no surface ship was damaged.

It was the first American attack on the Ryukyus which lie between Foochow and Shanghai, China. They also are known as the Loochoos or Nansei Shoto islands and are sometimes called the Southwestern islands, saddling the eastern entrance to the East China sea. They have been in Japanese hands since 1879, some 15 years before the Japanese occupied Formosa.

Fleet headquarters listed the Japanese shipping losses:

Sunk—One destroyer, one minesweeper, one submarine tender, two medium cargo ships, two small cargo ships and five coastal cargo ships.

Probably sunk — Two medium cargo ships, four small cargo ships, one medium oil tanker, and seven coastal cargo ships.

Damaged—Three medium cargo ships, six small cargo ships, one destroyer and two small tankers.

These do not include the 20 luggers and other small craft sunk or damaged.

Islands Extend 570 Miles

The islands extend for 570 miles from a point 60 miles east of Formosa to the southern tip of Kyushu in the Japanese home islands. More than half the population of 820,000 live on Ikinawa Jima which has been a communication center for Japanese forces in Formosa, Philippines and Western Pacific.

While there are several excellent anchorages for war vessels and fleet auxiliaries in the chain, they are considered of little economic importance to Japan. Their strategic value, however, is high as a great many of them probably contain airfields and other important installations.

Naha is the largest city in the group. It is on Okinawa island and has a population of 66,000.

The islet of Garakayo, 10th to be invaded in the Palaus by the Americans, was completely secured within 24 hours, the Navy announced tonight.

Elements of the 81st army division landed Sunday on Garakayo just north of the larger island of Peleliu.

Tonight's communique said Marines were cleaning up isolated Japanese on Peleliu and other forces were mopping up at Angaur, south of Peleliu.

Garakayo was believed to be one of the islets bordering Peleliu from which American troops on the larger base were subjected to enemy shelling.

Tonight's communique reported that Marine Corsair planes, which are based on an airfield captured on Peleliu, had ranged north in the Palaus to strafe four small boats and nine barges in the vicinity of the Japanese-held island of Babelthaup.

Typhoons Slow Drive

Typhoons, prevalent in the western Pacific in the region of the Philippines this time of the year and up to December, are a handicap to American forces moving toward a landing on the China coast, Nimitz declared at a press conference.

He said the storms are delaying efficient supplying of ships at sea and during recent operations around the Palaus, the weather was as severe as that which hindered the Normandy invasion. The typhoons, he added, give the Japanese a defensive advantage.

When General MacArthur decides to attack the Philippines the fleet will be at his disposal regardless of weather conditions, Admiral Nimitz asserted.

"Undoubtedly," the Admiral said, "General MacArthur will do the same job in the Philippines that he did in New Guinea; perhaps even more thoroughly."

The Admiral explained capture of the Marianas cut Japanese lines from the north and Peleliu cuts them from the west. The Bonin and Volcano group of Japanese bases are not yet cut off from supply but submarines and aircraft are taking a toll of ships attempting to reach them.

Americans Push Forward On Garakayo

Chungking, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Col. Tsao Cheng, a regimental commander, had been executed October 7 for failing to carry out his orders in connection with the defense of Pingnan, west river town in Kwangsi province, which was captured recently by the Japanese.

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10 (AP)—Invasion of Garakayo Islet, tenth of the Palau group of island stepping stones to the Philippines brought under fire of American guns, was announced last night by Pacific commanders, who also reported the first big neutralizing raid on Zamboanga, important southern Philippines coast city.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said yesterday units of the 81st Infantry Division landed Sunday on Garakayo and quickly secured a beachhead. They drove forward against light opposition.

Fuel Dumps Bombed

Garakayo is two and a half miles north of Peleliu, where American forces have been fighting since September 14. The importance of the Garakayo invasion apparently was to eliminate shore batteries that may have shelled Americans on Peleliu.

Babelthuap, largest of the Palaus, was attacked anew by marine planes, which bombed fuel dumps and warehouses.

Of the nine Palau islands in addition to Garakayo, where landings were made, all are securely in American hands, although mopping-up fighting continues.

Water Front Fired

The Zamboanga raid was described by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said more than 25 Liberators, escorted by fighters, set huge fires along the city's water front and around "other targets."

Zamboanga is an important seaplane base as well as a Japanese shipping center. The communique said fighter planes sank six floatplanes in the harbor. A 1,000-ton vessel, two freighters and a barge were set afire.

Other Liberators made another raid on Balikpapan, Borneo oil center.

Admiral Nimitz said aerial raids were made on Marcus Island, Japanese observation post, which was shelled Sunday by warships, including battleships, attacked Marcus Island Sunday (United States time).

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' announcement of the attack on the outpost island 1,135 miles southeast of Tokyo did not mention any damage to United States ships.

U. S. Carrier Sunk, Japanese Claim

San Francisco, Oct. 10 (AP)—Tokyo radio today claimed, without confirmation, that a United States aircraft carrier and destroyer were sunk and others damaged.

The broadcasts said that a week ago "Japanese submarines attacked a group of enemy aircraft carriers in waters east of Halmahera and sank one of them and destroyed another."

Tokyo asserted a destroyer was sunk and a cruiser and a destroyer damaged when a "strong enemy force" of eight or nine warships,

Typhoons Delay Plans In Pacific, Nimitz Says

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10 (AP)—American forces are moving as fast as they can toward a landing on the China coast, but tremendous typhoons are a handicap to both land and sea operations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a press conference yesterday.

Western Pacific windstorms, among the worst in the world at this season, are delaying the efficient replenishments of ships at sea, he said.

Ten Islands Invaded

During recent naval operations around the Palau Islands, ten of which the United States has invaded, storms were as severe as those during the Normandy invasion, the admiral declared.

The typhoon season, he said, lasts from June to December and gives the Japanese a defensive advantage.

Regardless of weather conditions, the fleet will be at the disposal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he decides to attack the Philippines, the admiral added.

Undoubtedly, the admiral said, MacArthur "will do the same job in the Philippines that he did in New Guinea; perhaps even more thoroughly."

Peleliu gave the Untied States an airfield to support MacArthur's invasion of the Philippines, and it has an anchorage 575 miles east of the islands.

The capture of the Marianas cut Japanese lines from the north and Peleliu cuts them from the west, the admiral said.

The Bonin and Volcano group of Japanese bases are not yet cut off from supply, but submarines and aircraft are taking a toll of traffic attempting to reach them.

"China coast cities, such as Foochow, menaced by the Japanese, have not been of much influence in this war, yet, but the China situation is serious," Nimitz said.

Formosa Aid To Japs

The admiral said it is imperative to have a "land mass close enough to the Japanese Empire to enable us to employ the air forces which will be at our disposal."

"So long as Formosa is in the hands of the Japanese it will be a very strong point, as they can continue to supply it with air power," he said.

"To the extent that the Japanese improve their situation in China, our task will become more difficult. But when we have the means to do it we will get the bases in China that we want."

Slide-Rule Raids

Southwest Pacific Bomber Base, Oct. 1 (AP — Delayed) — Mass bomber raids on Japan's vital oil source at Balpiukpapan, Borneo, were planned down to the last drop of gasoline.

Three men lost their lives in preflight tests to prove the strike could be made over more than 1,000 miles of water each way. Factory representatives came from the United States to help in the slide-rule preparations.

Maj. Gen. St. Clair Streett and Brig. Gen. William A. Matheny, of the 13th Airforce, agreed that from a technical viewpoint no raid was ever so minutely planned.

30.24 — 19461

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THE RULING WAS MADE IN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY URESCH, WHO DECLARED HE DID NOT BECOME A GERMAN CITIZEN WHEN THE AZIS TOOK OVER HIS COUNTRY IN 1938.

BURESCH, THE COURT DECLARED, "IS NOT AN ENEMY ALIEN WITHIN THE URVIEW OF THE ENEMY ALIEN ACT. HIS RELEASE WILL BE ORDERED."

REFERRING TO LETTERS BURESCH ADMITTED WRITING TO A CLEVELAND, HIO, WOMAN, IN WHICH HE CALLED AMERICANS "SWINE," VOWED VENGEANCE ND REFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES AS "THIS ROTTEN COUNTRY WITH TS NIGGER CULTURE," JUDGE VOGEL STATED:

"I HAVE NO DOUBT BUT WHAT THE COURT WHICH FINALLY PASSES UPON URESCH'S APPLICATION TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WILL ROBABLY CONSIDER THE STATEMENTS HE MADE, AND WHICH HE NOW EXCUSES BY LAIMING THAT THEY WERE MADE WHILE HE WAS SUBJECTED TO ILL TREATMENT ND UNLAWFULLY RESTRAINING HIS LIBERTY. SUCH STATEMENTS ARE, HOWEVER, OT PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT PROCEEDINGS. IF THE RELATOR (BURESCH)

IS A DANGEROUS PERSON TO BE AT LIBERTY IN THESE TIMES, HE MUST BE HELD IN SOME OTHER AND LEGAL MANNER."

J1219ACW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT 560 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

OCT 11 1944

HJ10PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT. 10, 1918--WASHINGTON REPORTED THAT PRESIDENT WILSON WAS GOING AHEAD WITH A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR REGARDLESS OF THE PEACE OVERTURES MADE BY THE CENTRAL POWERS. RAPID PROGRESS WAS CONTINUED ON ALL FRONTS.
OCT. 10, 1940--ROMANIA'S $100,000,000 CREDITS IN U.S. FROZEN.
HJ1006PEW

Blank

58 JAP SHIPS BLASTED BY CARRIER PLANES; YANKS GIVE AACHEN 24 HOURS TO SURRENDER

89 ENEMY PLANES WRECKED IN RAID ON RYUKYU ISLES

Third Fleet Strikes in East China Sea, 200 Miles from Japan.

U. S. LOSSES LIGHT

American Aircraft Bomb and Strafe Island Installations.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10—(AP) Carrier planes of the Third fleet sank or damaged 58 ships and small craft and destroyed 89 planes in a strike against the Ryukyu islands, eastern doorway to the East China sea and only 200 miles south of Japan, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, announced in a communique today.

The attack, Nimitz said, occurred yesterday (U. S. Time) and was in great force with the Americans achieving complete surprise. Every naval or merchant ship they could find came under the bomb sights of Halsey's fliers. The planes also bombed and strafed island installations.

Radio Silence Broken

Radio silence was broken by the raiding fleet to relay the news here. American fliers shot down 14 Japanese planes in combat and destroyed another 75 on the ground. Twelve surface ships, including a destroyer, were sunk, 14 probably sunk, 12 damaged and 20 luggers and other small craft sunk or damaged.

The powerful carrier force was in immediate command of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher. American plane losses were light and no surface ship was damaged.

It was the first American attack on the Ryukyus which lie between Foochow and Shanghai, China. They also are known as the Loochoos or Nansei Shoto islands and are sometimes called the Southwestern Islands, saddling the eastern entrance to the East China sea. They have been in Japanese hands since 1879, some 15 years before the Japanese occupied Formosa.

Fleet headquarters listed the Japanese shipping losses:

Sunk—One destroyer, one minesweeper, one submarine tender, two medium cargo ships, two small cargo ships and five coastal cargo ships.

Probably sunk — Two medium cargo ships, four small cargo ships, one medium oil tanker, and seven coastal cargo ships.

Damaged—Three medium cargo ships, six small cargo ships, one destroyer and two small tankers.

These do not include the 20 luggers and other small craft sunk or damaged.

Islands Extend 570 Miles

The islands extend for 570 miles from a point 60 miles east of Formosa to the southern tip of Kyushu in the Japanese home islands. More than half the population of 820,000 live on Ikinawa Jima which has been a communication center for Japanese forces in Formosa, Philippines and Western Pacific.

While there are several excellent anchorages for war vessels and fleet auxiliaries in the chain, they are considered of little economic importance to Japan. Their strategic value, however, is high as a great many of them probably contain airfields and other important installations.

Naha is the largest city in the group. It is on Okinawa island and has a population of 66,000.

The islet of Garakayo, 10th to be invaded in the Palaus by the Americans, was completely secured within 24 hours, the Navy announced tonight.

Elements of the 81st army division landed Sunday on Garakayo just north of the larger island of Peleliu.

Tonight's communique said Marines were cleaning up isolated Japanese on Peleliu and other forces were mopping up at Angaur, south of Peleliu.

Garakayo was believed to be one of the islets bordering Peleliu from which American troops on the larger base were subjected to enemy shelling.

Tonight's communique reported that Marine Corsair planes, which are based on an airfield captured on Peleliu, had ranged north in the Palaus to strafe four small boats and nine barges in the vicinity of the Japanese-held island of Babelthaup.

Typhoons Slow Drive

Typhoons, prevalent in the western Pacific in the region of the Philippines this time of the year and up to December, are a handicap to American forces moving toward a landing on the China coast, Nimitz declared at a press conference.

He said the storms are delaying efficient supplying of ships at sea and during recent operations around the Palaus, the weather was as severe as that which hindered the Normandy invasion. The typhoons, he added, give the Japanese a defensive advantage.

When General MacArthur decides to attack the Philippines the fleet will be at his disposal regardless of weather conditions, Admiral Nimitz asserted.

"Undoubtedly," the Admiral said, "General MacArthur will do the same job in the Philippines that he did in New Guinea; perhaps even more thoroughly."

The Admiral explained capture of the Marianas cut Japanese lines from the north and Peleliu cuts them from the west. The Bonin and Volcano group of Japanese bases are not yet cut off from supply but submarines and aircraft are taking a toll of ships attempting to reach them.

Americans Push Forward On Garakayo

Chungking, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Col. Tsao Cheng, a regimental commander, had been executed October 7 for failing to carry out his orders in connection with the defense of Pingnan, west river town in Kwangsi province, which was captured recently by the Japanese.

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10 (AP)—Invasion of Garakayo Islet, tenth of the Palau group of island stepping stones to the Philippines brought under fire of American guns, was announced last night by Pacific commanders, who also reported the first big neutralizing raid on Zamboanga, important southern Philippines coast city.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said yesterday units of the 81st Infantry Division landed Sunday on Garakayo and quickly secured a beachhead. They drove forward against light opposition.

Fuel Dumps Bombed

Garakayo is two and a half miles north of Peleliu, where American forces have been fighting since September 14. The importance of the Garakayo invasion apparently was to eliminate shore batteries that may have shelled Americans on Peleliu.

Babelthuap, largest of the Palaus, was attacked anew by marine planes, which bombed fuel dumps and warehouses.

Of the nine Palau islands in addition to Garakayo, where landings were made, all are securely in American hands, although mopping-up fighting continues.

Water Front Fired

The Zamboanga raid was described by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said more than 25 Liberators, escorted by fighters, set huge fires along the city's water front and around "other targets."

Zamboanga is an important seaplane base as well as a Japanese shipping center. The communique said fighter planes sank six floatplanes in the harbor. A 1,000-ton vessel, two freighters and a barge were set afire.

Other Liberators made another raid on Balikpapan, Borneo oil center.

Admiral Nimitz said aerial raids were made on Marcus Island, Japanese observation post, which was shelled Sunday by warships, including battleships, attacked Marcus Island Sunday (United States time).

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' announcement of the attack on the outpost island 1,135 miles southeast of Tokyo did not mention any damage to United States ships.

U. S. Carrier Sunk, Japanese Claim

San Francisco, Oct. 10 (AP)—Tokyo radio today claimed, without confirmation, that a United States aircraft carrier and destroyer were sunk and others damaged.

The broadcasts said that a week ago "Japanese submarines attacked a group of enemy aircraft carriers in waters east of Halmahera and sank one of them and destroyed another."

Tokyo asserted a destroyer was sunk and a cruiser and a destroyer damaged when a "strong enemy force" of eight or nine warships,

Typhoons Delay Plans In Pacific, Nimitz Says

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10 (AP)—American forces are moving as fast as they can toward a landing on the China coast, but tremendous typhoons are a handicap to both land and sea operations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a press conference yesterday.

Western Pacific windstorms, among the worst in the world at this season, are delaying the efficient replenishments of ships at sea, he said.

Ten Islands Invaded

During recent naval operations around the Palau Islands, ten of which the United States has invaded, storms were as severe as those during the Normandy invasion, the admiral declared.

The typhoon season, he said, lasts from June to December and gives the Japanese a defensive advantage.

Regardless of weather conditions, the fleet will be at the disposal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he decides to attack the Philippines, the admiral added.

Undoubtedly, the admiral said, MacArthur "will do the same job in the Philippines that he did in New Guinea; perhaps even more thoroughly."

Peleliu gave the Untied States an airfield to support MacArthur's invasion of the Philippines, and it has an anchorage 575 miles east of the islands.

The capture of the Marianas cut Japanese lines from the north and Peleliu cuts them from the west, the admiral said.

The Bonin and Volcano group of Japanese bases are not yet cut off from supply, but submarines and aircraft are taking a toll of traffic attempting to reach them.

"China coast cities, such as Foochow, menaced by the Japanese, have not been of much influence in this war, yet, but the China situation is serious," Nimitz said.

Formosa Aid To Japs

The admiral said it is imperative to have a "land mass close enough to the Japanese Empire to enable us to employ the air forces which will be at our disposal."

"So long as Formosa is in the hands of the Japanese it will be a very strong point, as they can continue to supply it with air power," he said.

"To the extent that the Japanese improve their situation in China, our task will become more difficult. But when we have the means to do it we will get the bases in China that we want."

Slide-Rule Raids

Southwest Pacific Bomber Base, Oct. 1 (AP — Delayed) — Mass bomber raids on Japan's vital oil source at Balpiukpapan, Borneo, were planned down to the last drop of gasoline.

Three men lost their lives in preflight tests to prove the strike could be made over more than 1,000 miles of water each way. Factory representatives came from the United States to help in the slide-rule preparations.

Maj. Gen. St. Clair Streett and Brig. Gen. William A. Matheny, of the 13th Airforce, agreed that from a technical viewpoint no raid was ever so minutely planned.

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One plane returning from a simulated preparatory flight used within two gallons of estimated consumption and another 80 gallons. On the actual flight personnel moved to designated points to redistribute weight and minimize fuel consumption.

COSCOB AIRMAN BLASTS JAP SHIPS

ABOARD U. S. CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC, Sept. 23—(Delayed)—(AP) Manila's ship-laden harbor was "a bomber's dream" when the Americans attacked Sept. 21-22, in the words of Cmdr. John D. Blitch, 29, Charleston, S. C.

Fliers off this carrier are credited with more than half the Japanese shipping sunk or probably sunk at Manila in the raid. The group knocked out 19 ships and damaged 27 others.

Blitch's flight sank a large ship and the floating drydock where it was berthed, and destroyed a small and medium cargo vessel near Cavite harbor. The same fliers returned later in the day to intercept five ships heading for Corregidor. Blitch reported four were sunk.

Lt. (j.g.) L. L. Laz, 21, Aurora, Ill., made it back to the carrier with a hole in the panel of his right wing which was large enough, so one commented, for a man to walk through wearing his parachute. Laz was hit by AA in a low-level bombing-strafing run. His right wing caught fire, but he maneuvered the Helldiver and managed to extinguish the flames.

Arm 2/C John Geoghagan, 19, of (27 Suburban avenue), Coscob, Conn., made two hops in one day in an Avenger torpedo plane, striking repair facilities and small ships in the area.

Japanese Move Broken Up

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 11 (Wednesday) (AP).—A Japanese attempt to reinforce the little garrison still holding out against General Douglas MacArthur's invaders of Morotai was largely broken up Monday night and early Tuesday by fighter planes and patrol-torpedo boats which sank or damaged eighteen of the reinforcement barges. One barge destroyed was 110 feet long and was loaded with enemy troops.

In announcing the action today, a spokesman at headquarters said some enemy troops may have succeeded in running the blockade, but no alarm was felt. He said the small naval units and the air force would be able to handle anything the enemy might send.

MacArthur landed a large force Sept. 15 on Morotai, 300 miles south of the Philippines, meeting no opposition on the beaches and chasing the surprised defenders into the hills. Since then an air base has been put in action there and no sizable organized resistance has been reported at any time.

Today's communique said the Japanese also hit weakly by air at Morotai, sending two bombers in a pre-dawn raid and "causing minor casualties." Anti-aircraft batteries brought down one raider.

In air actions to the south of Morotai, Allied night raiders set off fires visible for forty miles at Manado, a town on the north coast of Celebes, and Liberators spread flames along the waterfront at Koepang, Timor, with sixty-six tons of explosives. A power plant was believed destroyed.

NAZI CITY FACES DESTRUCTION BY U.S. GUNS, PLANES

Enemy Has Until Morning to Capitulate or Be Destroyed.

ESCAPE ROUTES CUT

1,500 German Troops Left in Ancient Border Bastion.

LONDON, Oct. 10—(AP) The historic German frontier city of Aachen is threatened with "ruthless" destruction by American artillery and bombing planes beginning at 10:50 a. m. tomorrow (5:50 a. m. E. W. T.) if the commander of some 1,500 enemy troops in the surrounded stronghold declines an ultimatum delivered to him today to surrender unconditionally.

For the first time in the war a German city, rich in tradition, faced obliteration by a land army. It was the first great test of whether the Germans were willing to see their cities destroyed one by one in carrying out Hitler's orders to fight to the death.

Reminded of Ultimatum

Starting at 6 o'clock tonight (European Time 1 p. m. EWT) the Luxembourg radio at hourly intervals reminded the German troops holding out in Aachen that they still had time to accept the American ultimatum, the Federal Communications Commission reported.

(Absie, the American broadcasting station in Europe, quoted a "late report," meanwhile, that one German company in an isolated sector in the northwestern suburbs of Aachen had requested "independent surrender terms."

While the outcome of this ultimatum was awaited, a heavy October rain set in during the afternoon, bogging down the whole Western front, and late tonight Supreme Headquarters said there had been no progress worth reporting during the last half dozen hours.

City Badly Damaged

Aachen, whose pre-war population of 165,000 had been reduced to fewer than 15,000 civilians by evacuation and which already was badly damaged by nearly a month of fighting on its outskirts, was ringed by a tremendous concentration of American artillery—sufficient to smash the city to the desolation of Stalingrad in a short time.

The order to surrender unconditionally within 24 hours was delivered to the German command by three Americans under a white flag of truce, while 200 artillery shells bursting over the city showered down thousands of leaflets urging German soudiers and civilians to persuade those responsible to "stop useless bloodshed and destruction."

The Nazi garrison commander, whose troops have been holding up the U. S. First army push through Aachen from strong hedgehog positions, was told there could be no middle ground for him, a clear indication that Allied forces have no intention of dickering with the enemy at any point as they thrust into Germany.

"The city of Aachen is now completely surrounded by American forces, who are sufficiently equipped with both air power and artillery to destroy the city if necessary," the ultimatum said. "We shall take the city either by receiving its immediate unconditional surrender or by attacking and destroying it.

"In other words, there is no middle course. You will either unconditionally surrender the city with everything now in it or you may refuse and await its complete destruction. The choice and the responsibility are yours."

Two American lieutenants and a private who went into Aachen and delivered the demand were blindfolded by the Nazis before they were taken through the streets to a command post. They said they did not hear the voices of women or children the entire time they were in the city.

News of the ultimatum was being broadcast by the Allies tonight to the people in all parts of Germany, Don Whitehead of the Associated Press explained in a field dispatch:

"The American High command wants them to know the story of Aachen—wants them to know that if their cities are to be made into fortresses then they will be destroyed. What happens to Aachen will set the pattern for every city inside Germany."

If the Nazis hope to turn Aachen—also known as Aix-la-Chapelle—into another Cassino they are doomed to disappointment, Whitehead said. There are no heights guarding the German city, and American attacks can be made from all sides instead of being channeled head-on against a strongly entrenched foe.

Counter-Attack Repeatedly

Although the Nazis have been counter-attacking desperately for days in an effort to break the jaws of the American pincers closing around Aachen, each of the thrusts had been thrown back with bloody losses. There were six of these futile attacks yesterday and four last night.

Aachen, seat of Charlemagne's ancient empire, has been under attack by Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First army troops since Sept. 15, when they burst across the German frontier below the city. In the intervening weeks the Americans have deployed strong forces 15 miles north and south inside Germany and have driven wedges through the original Siegfried Line dangerously near the industrial Ruhr.

Although today's ultimatum to the Aachen commander declared the city was surrounded, a field dispatch tonight said there still was a narrow corridor open to the northeast, swept by American machinegun and mortar fire.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S Third army, springing forward between Nancy and Metz in northeastern France, eliminated an enemy bulge and seized new positions running from Fresnes-en-Saulnois, 15 miles north and east of Nancy, to Cheminot, 18 miles due north. Patton's forces had captured at least 3,555 Germans in the past three days.

Southern Front Unchanged

The situation inside Fort Driant, across the Moselle river from Metz, where for nearly a week American troops had been fighting a desperate close-quarter batle with a determined Nazi garrison, remained static, a field dispatch said. American artillery laid a terrific barrage on Fort Marival, a mile north of Fort Driant, silencing its guns.

Farther south Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh army advanced two miles east of Epinal and drove the Nazis from the towns of Laveline and Herp-Elmont.

Canadian forces, who in an amphibious operation early yesterday established a bridgehead behind the enemy's lines on the shores of the Schelde estuary in Holland, were reported in a field dispatch to be firmly planted and beyond fear of being thrown out. Their bridgehead now extended almost three miles east from the village of Hoofdplaat and almost two miles inland.

The official German DNB news agency reported that a second Canadian amphibious force landed last night near Breskens, five miles west of Hoofdplaat and directly across from the island of Walcheren. The enemy broadcast said the force was strengthened during the day by 30 to 40 landing craft.

AMERICANS GIVE NAZIS 24 HOURS TO QUIT OR DIE

First Army Draws Up for Final Blow Tomorrow if Foe Hangs On.

CANADIANS GAINING GROUND

Seaborne Troops Push Two Miles on Schelde Estuary and Cut Rail Line.

London, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The American First Army completely surrounded Aachen today and delivered to the German garrison an ultimatum to surrender within twenty-four hours or be conquered by ruthless attack.

The Americans had sealed off the Siegfried Line city with a wall of troops, tanks and guns, and already were building up a twenty-five-mile front six to ten miles inside the Reich for an attack toward the Rhine.

Leaflets, dropped into the city by shellfire, after the ultimatum had been delivered and declaring the time had come for honorable surrender, urged civilians to persuade those responsible to "stop the useless bloodshed and destruction."

Safety for Civilians.

"The city of Aachen is now completely surrounded by American forces who are sufficiently equipped with both air power and artillery to destroy the city if necessary," the messages said. "We shall take the city either by receiving its immediate unconditional surrender or by attacking and destroying it."

"While unconditional surrender will require the surrender of all armed bodies, the cessation of hostile acts of every character, the removal of mines and prepared demolitions, it is not intended to molest the civil population or needlessly sacrifice human lives. But if the city is not promptly and completely surrendered unconditionally, the American Army Ground and Air forces will proceed ruthlessly with air and artillery bombardment to reduce it to submission."

Earlier today the two jaws of a vise had closed the German escape lane northeast of the city to only a mile in width, and choked it off with machine-gun fire.

Canadians Gain on Schelde.

Canadian troops to the northwest, meanwhile, advanced in drives intended to clear perhaps 15,000 Germans from the Schelde estuary—a prime necessity to open the big port of Antwerp to Allied supplies for the battle of Germany.

Amphibious forces which landed yesterday on the south shore of the Schelde advanced 2½ miles, and the Berlin radio said new forces had landed today. The Canadians in the bridgehead over the Leopold Canal struck forward after throwing back thirty Nazi counter-attacks in four days.

The bottling of Aachen's "Fight-to-the-Death" defenders came as Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army wiped out a German salient in the Nancy-Metz sector. Elimination of this Nazi pocket was reported by Associated Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball, who said Gen. Patton's troops had moved up into new positions extending from Fresnes-en-Saulnois, fifteen miles north and east of Nancy, to Cheminot, eighteen miles due north of Nancy.

Attack on 25-mile Front.

The First Army in the Aachen sector has forged a 25-mile front and is fighting on the approaches to Duren and Julich, highway keys to Cologne and Dusseldorf. Americans were six miles from Duren—ten miles beyond Aachen and twenty from Cologne—and seven miles from Julich, where an excellent highway branches to Cologne twenty-three miles beyond and to Dusseldorf twenty-six miles away.

The Reich's stubborn defenders, goaded to new fierceness by an order of the day from Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt, mounted one savage counter-attack after another. The German radio admitted "limited breaches" in the Aachen sector, but declared they had been sealed.

The weather-plagued Yanks stopped the Nazi counter-blows on both the First and Third Army fronts, and maintained the momentum of their slow-moving offensive.

German losses were heavy and the Nazi commander in the west braced his troops for an even worse battering.

"You have stopped the enemy at the gates of the Reich," Von Runstedt's broadcast order said. "The enemy will, however, shortly launch a new grand offensive. I expect that you will all defend the sacred German soil to the last."

Patton Takes 3,555 Prisoners.

Not only along the Siegfried Line were the German defenses already strained. The Canadians who cut into the Nazi pocket in the Schelde Estuary yesterday with a seaborne landing were reported in a field dispatch to have advanced two and one-half miles. They cut the Nieuwdanilschemolen-Biervliet railway.

Supreme Headquarters said these waterborne troops had made good progress, but fighting still flared at the Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold

Canal.

Many Germans were killed in a sharp but vain attack against British positions near Arnhem.

The Third Army drive between Metz and Nancy brought in 3,555 prisoners in three days, and seized at least ten towns. At Fort Driant below Metz, infantrymen still fought to overcome ingenious defenses, and had penetrated into underground tunnels guarded by steel doors.

Farther south, the Seventh Army, advancing two miles east of Epinal, forced the Germans from the towns of Laveline and Herp-Elmont. Seventh Army forces were also fighting only eight miles from Belfort, guarding the gap leading into southwestern Germany.

The Berlin radio said the Allies had begun all-out assaults on the Brittany ports of Lorient and St. Nazaire.

Surrender or Destruction Faces Aachen Under U.S. Ultimatum

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS OUTSIDE AACHEN, Oct. 10—(AP) Time is running out for sprawling, haze-covered Aachen, which has the choice of unconditional surrender or destruction under the big guns and aerial might of American armed forces.

Tonight no answer had been received to the "surrender or be destroyed" ultimatum which was delivered to the German garrison inside the city at 10:50 a.m. today.

If the commander of the enemy forces has not accepted the unconditional terms at 10:50 a.m. tomorrow (5:50 a.m., E.W.T., Wednesday) the the fate of Aachen, which is virtually surrounded, has been sealed by the Nazis.

Fate Left to Germans

Whether this historic burial place of Charlemagne is to escape further ruin rests entirely with the enemy. The responsibility for what happens after the ultimatum expires will pass to the enemy.

The demand from the American general commanding troops before Aachen was carried inside enemy lines by Lt. Cedric Lafley of Enosburg Falls, Vt. He was accompanied by Lt. William Boehme of New York as interpreter and Pfc. Kenneth Kading of La Grange, Ill., who carried a white flag of truce made from a bedsheet.

The ultimatum is being broadcast on enemy wavelengths to reach the people in all parts of Germany. The American high command wants them to know the story of Aachen —to know that if their cities are to be made into fortresses, then they will be destroyed.

What happens to Aachen may set a pattern for every city in Germany.

The ultimatum read:

"The city of Aachen is now completely surrounded by American forces who are sufficiently equipped with both air power and artillery to destroy the city if necessary. We shall take the city either by receiving its immediate unconditional surrender or by attacking and destroying it.

Will Not Molest Civilians

"While unconditional surrender will require the surrender of all armed bodies, the cessation of hostile acts of every character, the removal of mines and prepared demolitions, it is not intended to molest the civil population or needlessly sacrifice human lives. But if the city is not promptly and completely surrendered unconditionally, the American army ground and air forces will proceed ruthlessly with air and artillery bombardment to reduce it to submission.

"In other words, there is no middle course. You will either unconditionally surrender the city with everything now in it, thus avoiding needless loss of German blood and property, or you may refuse and await its complete destruction.

"The choice and responsibility are yours. Your answer must be delivered within 24 hours at the location prescribed by the bearer of this paper.

"Signed,

"American Army Commander."

Leaflets showered over the city called on civilians to "go now to those responsible and make them stop the useless bloodshed and destruction. The time has come for your civilian leader or you to speak boldly. Tomorrow — may be too late."

How Aachen Got Ultimatum

New Yorker Tells of Trip Into Encircled City Under Bed-sheet Flag of Truce.

By DON WHITEHEAD.

With American Troops Outside Aachen, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Just before 1 P. M., today, three men walked slowly back into the American command post here from the interior of Aachen. They were Lieut. Cedric Lafley of Enosburg Falls, Vt.; Lieut. William Boehme, New York city, and Pvt. Kenneth Kading, La Grange, Ill.

They were back from Aachen with a white flag made from a bedsheet which they carried in to present to the German command and the mayor of Aachen the ultimatum of the United States Army.

Lieut. Lafley actually carried the messages. Lieut. Boehme acted as interpreter. The young, tall and spike-haired Private Kading, gulping with nervous excitement at his participation in this memorable mission, carried the bedsheet as a flag of truce.

They looked neither elated nor depressed as they told newsmen what had happened. Eventually, they had to present the American demands to a young German second lieutenant, because of inability to reach any higher officer. But nobody was impressed by this, for it was only the German garrison commander who could decide. What he is to decide is yet to develop.

They Met Three Germans.

Here is the story of their march into Aachen and back:

They rode in a jeep to our forward line here at the railroad tracks right on the edge of the city. From there they walked into the city, Private Kading striding down the middle of the streets carrying the bedsheet, and the other two flanking him. They reached a smashed underpass and, peering through the gloom, sighted three German soldiers. Recognizing the flag of truce, the Germans waved for the Americans to come on.

"They blindfolded us with our own handkerchiefs," Lieut. Boehme said. "I told them we had a message for the German commandant, and one of the German soldiers asked what it was. I said it was information for the commandant. Then I heard one of the soldiers whisper to another: 'I hope it is a reasonable offer.'

Nazis Half-heiled Yanks.

"They were leading us now by holding onto our arms. There was some rubble underfoot but not much. We took quite a long walk and then we got to what I believe was a Germany company headquarters. It was the living room of a small house.

"A young German second lieutenant was there. He was pretty stiff, and he and his soldiers there half-heiled us when he got in and they had taken off our blindfolds. They stuck their arms half way up in a kind of salute.

"I told the lieutenant we wanted to see the troop commander. He didn't answer, but just told one of his men to take us to another command post.

"They blindfolded us again, and we were off again—this time to a battalion command post. This was another long and zig-zaggy walk. We ended up in a cellar this time, and I heard a dog parking somewhere near by. At this place, we saw a lieutenant who was a battalion adjutant.

"I gave him two envelopes, each one addressed both to the German commander of Aachen and to the Burgomeister and told him to give them to his commanding officer.

"Most of the Germans we saw while we were there in Aachen wore ribbons of the Russian campaigns. They looked tough."

Lieut. Lafley, who had been standing nodding quietly, entered the story at this point:

"He signed a receipt for those papers, and I put down the time on it. It was 10:50 A. M.

"We offered them some cigarettes, and they took them and offered us some of theirs. I took one and didn't like it. Boehme went on smoking his pipe. The German lieutenant asked me, 'How long have we got?' I told him it was right there in the papers. I told him it was for the commandant to say and that if we did have a reply, he was to send it to us the same way we had sent these papers to him. They were polite but very formal. When we left, they shook hands.

Nazi Says, "Auf Wiederdschen."

"Back at the underpass, they took off our blindfolds and gave us back our white flag. One of the Germans said: 'Auf wiederschen' as we left. We didn't hear any voices of women or children all the time we were in there. Our shells were going over the town, but none was falling in there."

Aside from the great shower of leaflets American guns are dropping into the center of Aachen, fighter-bombers have unloaded 400,000 of these leaflets. The procedure was intended not only for Aachen but as a lesson to all Germany. It is a significant action, for the outcome of this effort at Aachen may indicate strongly how far the Nazis are ready to go.

The colonel commanding this regiment, which alone has massed a terrible weight of guns right here on the edge of Aachen, is sitting here now just waiting. His black hair is slightly mussed, and he looks tired and speaks very softly.

He said only 10,000 to 15,000 civilians remain of Aachen's normal population of 165,710. The civilians have been fleeing both to the east and back through American lines.

"Gentlemen," the colonel said, "if there is no answer by 10:50 A. M. tomorrow, I attack."

NEWSMEN MOVE CLOSER TO FRONT

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Oct. 10—(AP) War correspondents covering Supreme headquarters wrote their stories closer to the scene of action tonight.

Forty-five correspondents moved today from London to Paris—practically the last of Gen. Eisenhower's official family to get across the English channel.

Supreme headquarters has been dribbling to the continent for the past two and a half months. Gen. Eisenhower moved his advance command post to an apple orchard on the edge of Cerisy forest in Normandy early in August. The bulk of his staff had set up headquarters elsewhere in France by the first week in September. Now nearly everything is in Paris.

The war had run away from communications as long as a month ago, and it had become increasingly difficult to keep abreast of developments from London, 80 miles from the fighting at Dunkerque, but 450 miles from the Seventh army front before Belfort Pass.

The regular morning "briefing" for correspondents was held today at old SHAEF headquarters in Britain. Then the correspondents were given one hour to write their stories before boarding special planes for France.

A SHAEF spokesman said:

"Moving closer to the front will shorten our lines of communication many miles and should considerably speed up the relay of official news."

On this first move, press associations were permitted to send two correspondents; individual newspapers one. James M. Long and Lewis E. Hawkins are representing the Associated Press.

SHAEF Press Section Transferred To Paris

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—The press section of supreme Allied headquarters moved to Paris today with 45 war correspondents.

The correspondents attended the regular morning "briefing" at old SHAEF headquarters in Britain and had one hour to write their stories before boarding special planes for France. The customary afternoon conference was scheduled for 5 P. M. at the new press headquarters in a Paris hotel.

"Moving closer to the front will shorten our lines of communication many miles and should considerably speed up the relay of official news," a SHAEF spokesman said.

For the initial move, press services were permitted to send two correspondents and individual newspapers one. The Associated Press is represented by James M. Long and Lewis E. Hawkins.

French In Sixth Army Group

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Oct. 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French First Army, veterans of Tunisia and Italy who have fought their way within nine miles of the Belfort gap and five miles of Bussang pass through the Vosges, were announced tonight as the fighting mates of Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army in the new Sixth Army Group.

German Retreat Signal Is Hinted

London, October 10 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, spokesman for the German high command, voiced tonight what may be the signal for German armies to retreat to Germany's borders.

In his weekly broadcast, Dittmar said "it is essential for us now to realize that at present no aspect is more important for us than the utmost shortening of our lines.

"We are defending the fortress Germany and any outlying points must be held only as long as necessary.

"This applies also to the Balkans."

Himmler Tells Officers To Halt Any Retreat

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler, in a speech to officer candidates, has given orders that army officers must halt any sign of retreat, even by shooting those who would turn back, the Luxembourg radio said tonight in a broadcast.

"Send the most brutal officers of the division for this task," he said. "I will protect everyone, every action, even if it seems to be a bit too drastic, but I shall never protect anybody going soft," he told young officers near Metz.

Surprised Colonel Acts Fast, And Lives

With an American Tank Battalion in Belgium, Oct. 3 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Col. Robert Skaggs walked up to what he thought was an American post. Out walked a Nazi—for it was a well-fortified German pillbox.

The Nazi ducked back into the pillbox, and Skaggs leaped on top of it. The Nazi popped out another door and tossed a grenade. Skaggs dived into a slit trench, dodged machine-pistol fire and made his way safely to a jeep, where he radioed for a couple of tanks to come to his rescue.

Pillbox Unyielding

The pillbox proved as tough as it was surprising, resisting all efforts of tanks, infantry and combat engineers, and today the Germans still held it—10 days after Skaggs' close call.

Skaggs, a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., won the Distinguished Service Cross in D-Day battles, and his battalion won a Presidential citation.

Nazis Kill Or Jail Males In French Village

New York, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Lausanne* said today the entire male population of Etobon, a little French village of 150 near Belfort, was either killed or imprisoned by the Germans September 29 for sheltering French Forces of the Interior.

The dispatch, reported by the Office of War Information, said 40 men between the ages of 16 and 40 were shot to death in groups of ten before a church, and the remainder, between 40 and 60 years old, were lodged in Friedrich prison at Belfort.

30.24 — 19465

Allied Prisoner Bag: 563,928 Since Aug. 6

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Six Allied armies have captured at least 563,928 prisoners since the invasion of France on June 6.

Announced captives:

United States First Army	192,016
United States Third Army	92,600
United States Seventh Army	90,000
United States Ninth Army	19,312
British Second Army	78,681
Canadian First Army	18,927
French forces of the interior attached to the British Second and Canadian First Armies	72,392
Total	563,928

Figures for the first Allied airborne army which invaded Holland vertically never have been announced. The totals for the United States Third, Seventh and Ninth armies are nearly three weeks behind date.

Nazis Mobilizes Viennese

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Reverberations of the Red Army's drive through Hungary reached into Austria today. A German broadcast said all Viennese men and women between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five had been mobilized to dig fortifications.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 560 miles (from south of Bologna).

On the black market, American paper dollars brought 250 francs and British paper pound 670 francs as people rushed to unload excessive profits accumulated in the occupation period and hedge against inflation of the franc.

American authorities have established a military franc with a value of 2 cents in American money for the purpose of paying military personnel and the British pound, on the basis of $4 to the pound, would work out 200 francs to the pound for similar purposes.

[The last official franc-dollar rate prevailing prior to suspension of normal activities was 02.29 cents to the franc and 176 francs to the British pound, New York foreign exchange experts said.]

Requisition Is Feared

The fear of early Government requisition of foreign securities was based on a Government decree published in the official journal ordering all persons and corporations owning foreign securities to turn in a list of them to the authorities.

This led to belief in financial quarters the Government might be planning to requisition the securities and use them to help pay off its foreign obligations.

Josephine Baker Back in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP).—American-born Josephine Baker, Negro dancer who acquired French citizenship by marrying a Frenchman, is the latest of theatrical stars to show up in Paris, but admirers might not recognize her in her natty blue French Air Auxiliary lieutenant's uniform, complete with gold epaulettes. Arriving from Morocco, she said she has been working as a liaison officer after a serious illness in Casablanca.

Trading In Foreign Securities Is Resumed On Paris Bourse

Paris, Oct. 10 (AP)—Trading in foreign securities was resumed on the Paris Bourse today amid bearish interpretations of a decree ordering all foreign securities to be listed and filed with the Government.

No American issues appeared on the first day that operations were allowed in foreign securities since German occupation of the capital.

Interest in foreign shares centered in South African gold mining issues—Union Corporation, Central Mining and East Geduld — and Swiss securities such as Nestle Liebig.

Suez Canal Shares Drop

Various Suez Canal shares suffered losses ranging from 500 to 2,000 francs. The regular stock dropped from 63,000 francs to 61,000.

RED FORCES SMASH ACROSS LITHUANIA, REACH BALTIC SEA

Cut Off German Garrison in Riga Trapping 150,000 Troops.

THREATEN MEMEL

Breakthrough Perils Northern Sections of East Prussia, Memelland.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—(AP) The Red army drove a band of steel across Lithuania to the Baltic sea 14 miles above Memel today, cutting off the German garrison in Riga and trapping probably 150,000 Nazi troops in Lithuania and Latvia.

A Soviet communique announced that Russian forces had crashed through to the sea at Palanga, in Lithuania on the north border of Memelland, and captured more than 300 other towns and villages north and southeast of Memel, virtually sealing the fate of that seaport and historic bone of international contention which Germany annexed in the Spring of 1939.

Capture Many Towns

The breakthrough did not appear to be a tenuous one of the sort made and then wiped out west of Riga during the Summer. Places captured included Kretinga, large railway station 12 miles northeast of Memel, and Darbenai and Lenkimai, seven and ten miles from the sea northeast of Memel, and Gargzriai, only nine miles due east of Memel. The effective width of the Soviet barrier north of Memel appeared to be about 20 miles.

The siege ring also was drawn tighter around Riga, long-threatened capital of Latvia, with capture of Gauja, railway station 11 miles north, Rapozi, 10 miles northeast and Saulkaine, 12 miles southeast.

Gen. Ivan C. Bagramaian and his First Baltic army thus had caught the German groupings not only in Riga but around Leipaja and Ventspils, two other Baltic Latvian ports, and posed an immediate threat to the narrow strip of Memelland, and to the northern section of East Prussia.

The Germans were reported to have a concentration of armor in the northern cut off pocket which probably would lead any attempt to break out. The Berlin radio said the Russians were themselves using a battering ram of more than 1,000 tanks and 1,000,000 men in the great offensive that swept westward to the sea.

Already the pressure on East Prussia was mounting. A strong contingent of the Soviet forces that achieved the initial break-through in Lithuania wheeled southward and strengthened the Russian positions along the Niemen river today with capture of Taurage, 20 miles northeast of the East Prussian city of Tilsit.

Still another Russian force fought toward East Prussia and captured the Lithuanian town of Sakiai, seven miles from the East Prussian border and 33 miles northeast of Kaunas.

Somewhat overshadowed by the tremendous gains on the northern portion of the front, the Soviet armies in the south also reported continuing victories.

Reds Reach Debrecen

One Soviet column reached the Hungarian city of Debrecen and was fighting in the outskirts of that communications point, the Soviet communique said. Debrecen controls international routes into Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania. Derecske, 13 miles south of Debrecen, was taken in that drive.

Moscow said nothing of the offensive aimed at Budapest. German reports have placed the Russians about 50 miles from the Hungarian capital, fighting for Szoinok, a large station on the orient express line to Budapest.

In northern Transylvania, in the territory that Hungary took from Romania and for which the Romanians now are fighting alongside the Red army, the Russian communique announced the combined forces had entered Felachiu, only three miles from the Transylvanian capital city of Cluj.

The Red army and Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisans pressed the liberation drive in northeast Yugoslavia, the Soviet communique announcing they had cut the Nis-Belgrade railway and highway route by capturing the junction point of Veliko Plana, 43 miles southeast of Belgrade. A number of other cities along the Morava river between Belgrade and Nis fell to those combined forces.

Veliko Plana is on the great trunk rail line south from Belgrade to Salonika and the Aegean, so that all German units remaining in Greece and southern Yugoslavia now are cut off from their main escape route.

Capture 3,200 Nazis

In the fighting south of Belgrade in two days, the Moscow war bulletin said 3,200 Germans were captured, while all along the front Monday 106 German tanks were destroyed or knocked out and 78 airplanes downed.

The Soviet agency, Tass, reported the Hungarian Government had decided to evacuate the population to western Hungary. The Tass report quoted the Stockholm paper *Svenska Dagbladet*, and went on to say the German Embassy's personnel already had left Budapest.

German broadcasts reported the Russians were aiming several new thrusts towards Budapest, but details were lacking.

Moscow dispatches said also that in Yugoslavia the Red army had cut the Vienna-Orient express line between Belgrade and Budapest. This is the main rail artery between Germany and the Balkans.

The German radio described other Soviet attacks as continuing in the direction of Slovakia.

A communique from the Yugoslav partisan Marshal Tito claimed capture of Petrovac in Eastern Serbia 90 miles northwest of Belgrade and the severing of enemy communications westward from Serbia. Belgrade itself still held out against combined Russian and Partisan forces.

On the far northern front the Finnish news service said that Finnish troops had cleared the entire Gulf of Bothnia coast of Germans but that the retreating enemy had blown up the Kemijoki bridge, longest railway bridge in Finland.

Russians Reach Baltic South Of Memel

Map on Page 2

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Russian vanguards have reached the Baltic Sea south of the Prussian port of Memel, severing all landward escape routes for some 150,000 Germans in Latvia and Lithuania, a report from Moscow said today.

This would constitute an invasion of East Prussia, because the Memel territory—a long, narrow neck of land along the sea—was incorporated into the Reich in March, 1939. Hitler seized the area from Lithuania.

"12 Miles From Memel"

At midnight, the Kremlin had reported the Russians only 12 miles from the sizable seaport of Memel and driving swiftly.

Of the Russian offensive in Lithuania against the borders of East Prussia, the German communique asserted:

"The gigantic struggle continues with growing ferocity."

New Vistula Drive Reported

The Berlin radio declared today the Russians have launched a new offensive in the Vistula river bend south of Warsaw. The exact locale of the reported offensive was not specified, but the Russians have held a bridgehead across the stream for some time east of Kielce.

There was no immediate confirmation of the drive from Moscow.

Shellfire On Memel

Moscow, Oct. 10 (AP)—Russian artillery fire struck today on Memel, German-held port on the Baltic, while to the south two Soviet armies hurled their weight into a drive on the East Prussian fortress city of Tilsit.

The Baltic offensive of Gens. Ivan C. Bagramain and Ivan Cherniakhovsky, ripping apart the German coastal flank protecting the heart of East Prussia, matched in success the sweep of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's forces into northern Hungary.

Reach Debrecen Outskirts

There, after cutting railway retreat routes behind the German and Hungarian forces in northern Transylvania, the Russian spearhead thrust into the outskirts of the Magyar military training center of Debrecen. Advances put the Russian forces within 50 miles of Budapest.

(The British radio broadcast a Turkish report today asserting that a general strike had been declared throughout Hungary, German-occupied kingdom invaded by the Russians. OWI in New York heard the broadcast, which gave no details.)

Marshal Malinovsky's drive appeared aimed at the Ruthenian highlands, where a junction might be made with Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army group on the Czechoslovak border. The advance was through country inhabited by Magyar cowboys and shepherds.

Belgrade Outflanked

Malinovsky's southern wing which crossed the Tisza in northern Yugoslavia swung westward in an advance which outflanked Belgrade and endangered the third largest Yugoslav city of Subotica (population 100,000) on the main Belgrade-Budapest railroad.

Prospects were reported good for bottling up most of the enemy forces in Transylvania and the Carpatho-Ukraine, which Hungary took from Czechoslovakia. This would permit Malinovsky to strike at ancient Budapest from three sides.

Hit From Two Sides

Battling fierce Nazi resistance, the Russians jabbed two prongs of a pincer north and south of Memel. One Soviet column captured Kuliai, 14 miles from the Baltic port, while another took Vezaiciai, 12 miles from Memel and only three miles from the East Prussian border.

The front of General Bagramian's First Baltic Army looped back along the Latvian frontier and then extended northward to threatened Riga. The Russians were 30 miles southeast of the Latvian port of Liepaja and only 22 miles north of Tilsit, German rail center.

(In Stockholm the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported a sea battle off the Swedish Island of Faro, northeast of Gotland. The paper said eyewitnesses reported gunfire could be heard last night and later flames "like a ship ablaze" could be seen. The paper conjected the firing had been directed at a German ship attempting to escape from Riga.)

Finns Gaining In Pursuit Of Nazis

Stockholm, Oct. 10 (AP)—A Finnish communique announced today that the Finns were pressing after the Germans in the direction of Tervola on the road from Kemi to Rovaniemi.

Six miles north of Tornealv, the Finns captured Alavojakkala and "are still advancing," the bulletin said.

The harbor, railway station and airport at Kemi, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, were ruined by the Germans before they retreated, a Helsinki correspondent reported. Buildings in the district of Karihaara were reported burned, leaving 1,500 homeless.

Nazis Destroy Supplies

The dispatch said the Germans also destroyed their supply warehouses outside Kemi, and dumped locomotives, airplane motors, ammunition, radio apparatus and cables into the harbor.

German bombers attacked the Oulu railway area Sunday, the Finnish communique said.

Rumanian Communists Rally

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 8 (Delayed) (AP)—Between 50,000 and 60,000 Bucharest workers met today and heard Communist leaders condemn the present Rumanian Government and call for a Communist-Socialist alliance in a united workers' front.

Reports Strike In Hungary

New York, Oct. 10 (AP)—The British radio broadcast a Turkish report today asserting that a general strike had been declared throughout Hungary.

PEACE ALLIANCE HAILED BY STALIN

Toasts Cooperation At Banquet For Churchill

Moscow, Oct. 10 (AP) — Premier Joseph Stalin, at a gala banquet for Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the envoys of the United States and the British Commonwealth today, offered a toast to the future collaboration of the Allied powers in a peaceful world.

As host at the elaborate three-and-a-half-hour luncheon in the white and gold hall of Spirodonovka palace, the Soviet Premier rose twice to deliver speeches emphasizing the necessity for cooperation among peace-loving nations in order to achieve peace.

Tribute To United States

In his toasts Stalin also paid tribute to the contributions to a United Nations victory made by Britain and the United States.

Churchill came to Moscow yesterday for talks which responsible sources said should lead to guarantees of peace after victory. The British and Russian leaders spent three hours together in the Kremlin last night and the willingness with which Stalin greeted Churchill was considered indicative of his readiness to discuss the problems which will face the United Nations after the war.

In his address, Stalin referred in favorable terms to the Dumbarton Oaks conference from which emerged the framework of an international security organization.

Churchill Hails Red Army

Churchill replied to the Soviet Premier's acknowledgment of Britain's war role with a toast hailing the might of the Red Army and its accomplishments.

High on the agenda of the talks between Churchill and Stalin is the Balkan situation—to make sure the German and pro-Fascist spirit is eliminated in southeastern Europe.

The question of what to do with Germany is, of course, one of the biggest topics before the United Nations.

There are all kinds of opinions, and it is believed a free exchange of ideas between Churchill and Stalin will do much to shape the course of events.

Oil Problems Also Listed

Also prominent on the list of topics, it is understood, are discussions involving oil.

The two also are expected to talk about Poland. Churchill's attitude on Poland is well known because he has spoken recently in a fashion that met with Soviet approval, especially when he said Russia had a right to expect a friendly Poland.

With the two leaders personally discussing the problems confronting the United Nations, *Izvestia*, the official Soviet Government organ, stoutly expressed opposition today to altering the principle of a unanimous vote by the four major powers on the international security council in case of post-war aggression.

Informed Through Harriman

The United States was kept fully informed of the progress of the Churchill-Stalin conferences through Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, acting as President Roosevelt's personal representative, although he was not present at the Kremlin at the initial talks.

The United States ambassador, however, did attend Stalin's mid-afternoon banquet which lasted from 2:30 to 6 P. M. Harriman was seated at Stalin's left and Churchill at his right. Eden was at Foreign Commissar Molotov's right and British ambassador at his left.

In the official invitation the banquet was called a *Zavtrak*, the Russian word forbreakfast. The menu ran the gamut from exotic hors d'ouevres to the finest Russian pastry. The beverage list included teh most famous wines, champagne and brandy of the Soviet Union, but, as is usual in Moscow, vodka was the favorite drink.

Molotov Praises Hull

Molotov proposed a toast of glowing praise to the statesmanship of Eden and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Eden replied with two toasts, one to Molotov an dthe other to Stalin, Chucrhill and President Roosevelt.

A Russian plan for development of oil resources in Iran was announced in the Russian press during the day.

A Tass dispatch from Teheran said Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Kavtaradze, accompanied by Russian geologists, had completed an inspection of Kevir-Khurian fields in northern Iran and quoted the commissar as saying he hoped to negotiate an oil concession for Russia.

American Plan Hinted

The British have had oil concessions in southern Iran for many years.

At the same time Tass quoted an edtiorial in the Teheran newspaper *Ettelaat* suggesting that the question of oil concessions to the Russians in the north and the Americans in the southeast should be discussed carefully by the Cabinet and Parliament.

This was the first intimation there that the Americans might be attempting to get a foothold in Iran at the same time as the Russians.

Churchill, Stalin Talk 3 Hours In Kremlin

Moscow, Oct. 10 (AP) — Prime Minister Churchill talked with Marshal Stalin for three hours in the Kremlin last night and conferred today with the British diplomatic and military staff before starting a second meeting with the Russian Premier.

W. Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador, was kept fully informed by the British delegation, although he was not present at the Kremlin last night.

Churchill was understood to be presenting his views on questions in Europe and elsewhere—views which were said to have been fully indorsed before he left the Quebec conference with President Roosevelt.

Russian Oil Plan

The latest indications were that his visit would last throughout this week.

The Briton's presence in Moscow coincided with two important statements in the Russian press. One expressed flat opposition to altering the principal of a unanimous vote by the four major allied powers on the international security council, in case of aggression. The other statement disclosed a Russian plan for developing oil resources in the northern part of Iran.

Iran Occupied Jointly

Some fields of Iran (Persia) have been controlled by Britain for more than a century. The country now is occupied jointly by British troops in the south and Russians in the north.

One obvious topic of the Churchill-Stalin conversation, was the details of final defeat and occupation of Germany. Another was the general outline of post-war Europe. The possibility was not excluded that the exchange of opinions would include other areas of the world.

Paper Lauds Oaks Plan

Izvestia, praising the Dumbarton Oaks plan for international security, stoutly supported the principle of a unanimous four-power agreement on cases of aggression, declaring:

"The experience of the League of Nations proved useless its talk about high purposes without the guarantee of full harmony and coordination among the leading powers, both in the adoption of decisions dictated by the interests of the small nations and in putting these decisions into effect.

"Now the four leading powers—the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and China—have been placed in a special status as permanent members of the council. No decision can ever be adopted without the consent of all. In the Washington negotiations, the suggestion was made to abandon this principle in cases where one permanent member was individually interested by not allowing it to vote. This would mean renunciation of the principle of concordance and unanimity and attempt to solve the question behind the back of a permanent council member.

Need For Unanimity

"If unanimity is required in the solution of general cases examined by the council it is more necessary to have a unanimous opinion in important cases, referring to the very essence of the organization of permanent security, regardless of whether these cases touch the interests of a permanent council member.

"The right of a permanent member to vote in the above-mentioned cases is but the consequence of the principle of concordance and unanimity among the leading powers and is the cornerstone in the whole international organization, to which there can be no exception. It is clear from the published document that a further examination of this questions, unsolved in Washington, will continue."

MOSCOW PARLEY CONCERNED OVER BALKAN PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill's meeting with Marshal Stalin is believed here to be concerned primariy with questions of Anglo-Russian interests in the Balkans. Their decisions can have decisive results in determining whether central Europe is to have stability for years to come.

Some of the problems before the British and Russian chiefs demand virtualy immediate solution. One official emphasized the urgency of the situation today by saying "it is already postwar in the Balkans."

Discuss Polish Rift

Poland and Yugoslavia represent the most ticklish questions on the list, although policy on ruling occupied Germany is necessarily involved in future plans for all central Europe because of Germany's previously predominant economic position in that area.

Situations confronting Churchill and Stalin are:

Germany—The Allies are understood to have agreed on occupation zones in Germany and on establishment of a board of high commissioners to make continuous and unified policy for all the zones. But occupation policy itself remains to be settled and presumably Churchill is taking up with Stalin points worked out with President Roosevelt at Quebec.

Poland—the Polish government in London reportedly has now abandoned efforts to negotiate with its rival Soviet-sponsored Polish National committee through Moscow. Unless a merger is accomplished by the time civilian government can be re-established in Warsaw, the Polish rivalry may be transferred to the western Allies, recognizing the exiled Polish government in London on one hand, and Russia, backing the Polish national committee on the other. It is considered imperative for the smooth functioning of the Big Three alliance that the government eventually established in Warsaw be one with which Britain, the United States and Russia can all deal.

Yugoslavia — Britain's traditional Mediterranean position rubs most closely against Russian Balkan interests in Yugoslavia. Although the Yugoslav partisan leader, Marshal Tito, has made an agreement with the Yugoslav government in London, there has been considerable evidence of continuing difficulties. Churchil demonstrated his deep interest in that situation when he conferred with Yugoslav leaders in Italy last month.

Bulgarian Armistice Delayed

Bulgaria—More than a month has passed since Bulgaria got out of the war, but no armistice has yet been signed. There are now reports that this is due to delays on the part of the Russians whose armies are in Bulgaria, although Russia was at war with Bulgaria for only two days before that Nazi satellite surrendered. Bulgaria is of considerable interest to Britain because of her position in the eastern Mediterranean close to the British empire traffic through Suez.

Greece—Although war difficulties and censorship have prevented full reports on the situation in Greece, there have been indications that it is approaching civil war with a conflict over political issues.

Hungary—The last of Hitler's satellites has not yet surrendered to the Allies but an Anglo-Russian conflict of views could arise with regard to negotiations with Hungary if a policy is not laid down beforehand.

BOMBERS RAID REICH AT NIGHT

Heavy Planes Set To Pound Aachen After Ultimatum

London, Oct. 10 (AP) — Formations of fast Allied bombers were over western Germany tonight, the Berlin radio reported, after a day of bad weather that kept most of the Eighth Air Force and RAF planes grounded on this side of the Channel.

The extent of the Allied night operations was not disclosed. The American heavyweights were preparing to carry out orders to destroy the German city of Aachen if it does not surrender by tomorrow morning.

To Serve As Example

The pounding that Aachen will get if it rejects the American ultimatum may be a good example of what the future holds for other stubborn points on the way of the Allied march on Berlin.

"On our airfields bombers are awaiting the final order to take off," Aachen's residents were warned in the ultimatum.

In the past month the Eighth Air Force alone has dumped 60,850 tons of bombs on German cities and has stayed at home only 11 days since September 10 because of weather.

Berlin Phones Out

Berlin was reported without telephone service today, and Stockholm dispatches said the German capital had been without long-distance service since Friday, when about 1,000 American heavy bombers hit the city and wrecked telephone cables.

The German radio acknowledged that the steel works at Bochum was damaged considerably Monday night by an attack of 500 RAF Lancaster heavy bombers. Returning to the old tactics of saturation bombing, the RAF dumped thousands of incendiaries and many tons of explosives on the German industrial city.

Bochum was shattered by a big raid September 29, 1943. In the intervening year the Todt construction organization had been able to get some of the major industries going again, thus setting the stage for Monday night's blow.

HITLER PRAISES YOUNG FIGHTERS

LONDON, Oct. 10 — (AP) Adolf Hitler was quoted by the German radio today as praising young Germans' "fanatical will to sacrifice" and declaring that "the necessity of our fight is being approved by the whole German people, but mainly by the youth."

DNB said Hitler replied to a report from Reich Youth Leader Arthur Axmann that 80 per cent of Potsdam's Hitler youth had volunteered for military service.

"With pride and joy I learned of the volunteers of the 1928 class (of 16-year-olds). In the hour of danger for our country, their spirit and sacrifice has been a shining example," Hitler's message said.

"The youth of the Nazi movement has fulfilled what the nation has expected. The young fighters of the Hitler youth division have proved their loyalty. We know the destructive plans of our enemies. That is why we are fighting for a Germany in which you will once live."

Hitler's own voice has not been heard on the microphone since shortly after the reported bomb attempt on his life on July 20, but the German press has been assuring the public that he is busy on plans to defeat the Allies.

Hitler Lauds Nazi 'Will To Sacrifice'

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—The German radio said that Hitler lauded German youths today for what he called their "fanatical will to sacrifice in the hour of danger to our country."

The message, broadcast by the official German news agency DNB, was the first reported utterance from the German Chancellor since shortly after the reported attempt on his life July 20.

The message was in reply to a report from Reich Youth Leader Axmann that 80 per cent of Potsdam's Hitler Youth had volunteered for military service.

"With pride and joy I learned of the volunteers of the 1928 class," Hitler said. "In the hour of danger for our country their spirit and sacrifice has been a shining example."

London, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The British Government today cautioned the Nazis, "from the highest to the lowest," that they would be held responsible if they carried out a plan, attributed to them by the Polish Government, for the mass murder of all persons in the concentration camp at Oswiecim, in Upper Silesia.

30. 24— 1946 7

German Escape Route Cut

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—All German communications leading westward from Serbia and the Sandjak area have been cut, a communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters reported today.

It added that Yugoslav patriots were engaged in heavy fighting with German troops evacuating Greece.

Nazi Occupation Costs Total $26,400,000,000

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dingle Foot, parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told Commons today Germany had enacted a total of $26,400,000,000 from eight occupied countries in the form of occupation costs, goods and services and that the present annual rate of exploitation was $2,760,000,000.

He listed the countries as France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia and Serbia. After the complete liberation of France, Belgium and Holland, he said, the annual rate of exploitation would be reduced to approximately $1,840,000,000.

Allies Keep Up Big Day Raids On Germany

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Numerous Allied air formations flew against the Germans at sunrise today in continuance of the unprecedented daylight aerial offensive after the RAF executed a saturation night attack on the Ruhr steel capital of Bochum.

Thousands of fire bombs and a profusion of explosives set fires in Bochum which glowed for many miles through clouds and fog. The Nazis had spent a year rebuilding Bochum after the last heavy attack on September 29, 1943. Some major industries had been placed in working order again.

65 Miles From Aachen

Bochum is a large rail center 65 miles northeast of Aachen, at the center of an area which produces nearly a third of all the Ruhr's coal.

Mosquitos bombed the port of Wilhelmshafen. Night fighters supported both the heavy and light bombers and the Air Ministry said seven planes in all were lost.

Bad weather yesterday limited battle support to the bombing of a railroad bridge at Euskirchen by American Marauders.

Southwest Hit Hard

Some 1,100 Eighth Air Force Fortresses and Liberators from Britain, with 900 fighters, plowing through fog, attacked military targets in the Schweinfurt-Coblenz and Mainz regions of southwestern Germany.

Five bombers and three fighters were missing, one of the lightest losses yet on a major run into Germany.

Kirk Heads U. S. Navy In France

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk is now serving as commander of United States Naval Forces in France, Admiral Harold R. Stark announced today.

Kirk commanded the western task force during the Normandy invasion. Previously, he led a task force in the Sicilian landings.

Was Chief Of Staff To Clark

He served in London as naval attache at the American Embassy and chief of staff to Stark, commander of United States naval forces in Europe in 1942. He had a previous tour of duty in Great Britain as naval attache in 1939-40.

Kirk wears the United States Legion of Merit badge and the British Order of the Bath.

He is 56, a graduate of Annapolis and a native of Philadelphia. His home is at Black Point, Conn.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

LONDON, Oct. 10 — (AP) The British destroyer Rockingham, formerly the U. S. S. Swasey, has been lost, the Admiralty announced tonight. The four-stacker was one of 50 destroyers the United States sent to Britain in 1940.

British Sink Nazi Trawler

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—British light naval forces sank a German armed trawler off the Hook of Holland early Sunday and damaged three other enemy ships, which retired inshore, the Admiralty announced today.

Phones Out 48 Hrs. To Berlin

Stockholm, Oct. 10 (AP)—The break in telephone communications between Berlin and Stockholm now has lasted 48 hours, without explanation.

Scots Families Minus Homes Total 150,000

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—There are approximately 150,000 homeless families in Scotland, Lord Ainess said today in the House of Lords in supporting a bill which would expedite the construction of suitable houses.

Lord Teviot said the overcrowding in Scotland was "six times as much as in England."

NAZIS TO GIVE UP ALL GREECE

Admit Evacuation As British Clear Way To Athens

Stockholm, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Germans admitted today their forces were evacuating Greece, the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported.

The correspondent added that farther north in the Balkans, the Nazis were using special troops in an effort to free their retreat line from attacks by Yugoslav Partisans.

Rome, Oct. 10 (AP)—British and Greek forces held the city of Corinth tonight as a base for the clearing of Athens, 40 miles distant, and the remainder of the Greek mainland. The full liberation appeared to be only a matter of time.

Headquarters announced that German garrison units were withdrawing steadily northward, omitting even the rearguard actions so characteristic of Nazi retreats.

The cleanup of the Peloponnesus was quick and largely bloodless.

Corinth Found Evacuated

A small force of British troops entered Corinth yesterday and found the entire German garrison gone. There was nothing to indicate the British would encounter any determined opposition along the rest of the route to Athens.

The liberation of Athens and its port of Piraeus will open the way for sending in food, medical supplies and other needed essentials for the civilian population. The Greek Government announced it was in Italy ready to go to the homeland in the immediate future.

Some enemy personnel apparently remained in the Athens area, but it was believed they were more interested in fleeing northward than in fighting in Greece.

Athens Airfields Raided

RAF Wellingtons raided three Athens airfields last night and encountered only light flak. The only planes observed on the fields were ten transports sent to remove Nazi personnel.

Allied land forces, meanwhile, had begun an assault on the little southern Albanian port of Sarande, a supply base for the Nazi garrison on the island of Corfu.

British, aided by Partisians, took more than 100 prisoners and suffered only light casualties in the first few hours of the attack.

British troops and Greek patriots were given a triumphant welcome as they marched across the southern coast of the Gulf of Corinth to enter the port city. Flowers, olive branches and fruit were showered on them.

The Germans' Greek security battalions in the city of 20,000 surrendered after a conference with the Mayor, and were taken to concentration points.

As they advanced along the isthmus to Corinth, the British found bridges on the Patri-Corinth road had been destroyed by retreating Germans. A large part of the evacuated German units probably already are fleeing through Yugoslavia.

Allied naval forces reported the sinking of several enemy vessels attempting to evacuate Nazi personnel from Aegean island garrisons.

Corinth Taken By British, Greeks

Wirephotos on Page 2

Rome, Oct. 10 (AP)—British and Greek forces have occupied Corinth, it was announced today.

Two hundred and fifty members of the collaborating Greek "security battalions" surrendered there yesterday morning. No Germans were met in the city, which is at the south end of the isthmus linking the Peloponnesus and the Greek mainland.

Cheered By Populace

A dispatch from Sydney A. Feder, Associated Press correspondent, told how the Liberators marched into the town after a triumphant parade of welcome all the way across the southern coast of the Gulf of Corinth. The whole route was lined with a cheering populace, he said, showering the troops with flowers, olive branches and fruit.

Terms of surrender, Feder reported were agreed upon in a long conference between the Mayor of Corinth, Peter Kaneboplos, and the administrator for the Peloponnesus. The terms simply were that the Greek security battalions give up their arms and be escorted to concentration points.

Meanwhile, the Allied land forces of the Adriatic began attacking Sarande, the little southern Albanian port which is a supply base for the Nazi garrison on the island of Corfu.

Enemy Battery Silenced

The attack started at 4 A. M. yesterday and Allied troops quickly penetrated to the western outskirts of the town.

Another unit silenced an enemy battery and took the central defenses. Then a parachute company landed and captured a second battery.

With the capture of Corinth, the Allied command announced, land forces of the Adriatic now are in control of many communications in the Peloponnesus. A communique added that "operations continue," presumably an advance from Corinth by the British. Athens and Peiraievs (Piraeus), its port, are only 40 miles distant.

Bridges Blown Up

In the advance to the Isthmus of Corinth the British found that retreating Germans had blown up bridges on the Patrai-Corinth road. However, the official Allied announcement that no Germans were encountered at Corinth itself seemed further evidence of a systematic withdrawal of some three infantry divisions which had been garrisoning Greece and other units evacuated from the Aegean Islands.

In the Sarande attack the British, with Partisan support, took more than 100 prisoners. British casualties were moderate. Farther inland 80 Germans were killed in a small battle which started when two German companies halted at a road demolition which was covered by a British patrol. A tank and three trucks tried to break along the road but were knocked out, and the enemy troops, after twice trying to attack the British patrol, were compelled to flee.

Army Trawler Sunk

A naval communique announced widespread operations against small enemy craft in the Aegean in recent days. An enemy armed trawler and a large caique were sunk the night of October 6 near the entrance to Salonika in addition to the enemy destroyer previously reported sunk in that action by British destroyers HMS Termagant and HMS Tuscan.

On the following day naval aircraft sank a caique and damaged another. They drove enemy mine sweepers ashore in the Euboea channel and also sank a merchant vessel west of Lemnos.

Motorcraft Destroyed

The cruiser HMS Black Prince and the destroyer HMS Terpsichore sank a passenger ship, a large caique and enemy landing craft north of Skiathos. Two enemy motorcraft were destroyed by coastal forces the night of October 7, and the next day a merchant vessel and a lighter were sunk off Psara, west of Chios.

An enemy tanker of 750 tons was left burning the night of October 8 when an enemy convoy was attacked on the west side of the entrance to the Gulf of Athens.

CORINTH TAKEN WITHOUT A SHOT

Greek Patriots and British Find All Nazis Fled.

Corinth, Greece, Oct. 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This ancient stronghold in the Peloponnesus fell to Greek Patriots and British troops today without anything resembling a fight. The German garrison fled northward and the Greek Security battalions left behind by the Nazis surrendered.

The liberators marched into the town after a triumphant parade of welcome all the way across the south coast of the Gulf of Corinth, completing capture of the entire Peloponnesus. The entire route was lined with a cheering populace, showering the troops with flowers, olive branches and fruit.

Although the withdrawing Germans had been passing through here on their way out of southern Greece during the past month, and a garrison of about 1,000 had been stationed here, there was not a German to be found in this waterfront city of 20,000.

The only enemies here were some 300 members of the Greek Security battalions who gave up without firing a shot after terms of surrender had been agreed on at a long conference last Friday between the Mayor of Corinth, Peter Kaneboplos, and the Administrator for the Peloponnesus. The terms simply were that the security battalions give up their arms and be escorted to concentration points.

WEATHER AIDS NAZIS IN ITALY

Yanks Ignore Mud To Bring Bologna In Heavy-Gun Range

Rome, Oct. 10 (AP)—American Fifth Army troops, toiling slowly forward through mud, rain and stout German positions, are within heavy artillery range of Bologna, vital German communications and supply depot in northern Italy, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

The weather over the entire Italian front kept aerial activity to a minimum and limited ground action on most sectors to patrol operations.

American infantry slogging along Highway 65, the main Florence-Bologna route, captured Anconella, Mount Castellazi, Lavalle and Barbarola, within an area ten miles south of Bologna and within the artillery range of the city's hub of railways and trunk roads.

Indian Troops Advance

To the east of the Americans, Indian troops reached a point two miles south of Highway 9, a lateral road between Bologna and Rimini, and brought it under range of artillery and mortar fire. The British already are astride the highway at the Adriatic end, but it remains useful to Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring in moving German troops and supplies between the Fifth and British Eighth armies.

West of the Americans Brazilian forces in the Ligura coastal area pressed forward, supported by heavy artillery and mortar fire.

Fiumicino Stalls British

Eighth Army troops still were stalled on the banks of the Fiumicino river in the Adriatic sector. The stream, which was only a pebbly river bed two weeks ago, now is reported from 30 to 35 feet wide. One Allied patrol managed to cross it and probe German defenses and return, headquarters said.

A few Thunderbolts of the Mediterranean Air Force flew through storms and attacked targets in the Modena area.

Returning airmen described the weather over the Po river valley as "terrible."

Rain And Mud Slow Drive In Italy

Rome, Oct. 10 (AP)—Rain, mud and stiff German resistance have virtually halted the Allied advance toward the Po river in Italy, but the Fifth Army's heavy artillery now is keeping the Bologna-Rimini highway under systematic fire, headquarters disclosed today.

British Eighth Army troops already are astride this highway at the Adriatic end of the Allied line, but it still is of vital importance to Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in maneuvering his forces laterally between the Eighth and Fifth Armies.

Greek Airfields Lashed

Allied headquarters said continued bad weather and the waterlogged ground combined to keep activity at a minimum. In the Eighth Army's area operations were confined to patrols, while in the Fifth's sector some local improvements were made in forward positions.

Airfields in the Athens area of Greece were bombed by the Allied Mediterranean Air Force last night, while light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked Adriatic shipping and gave support to mired ground forces in Italy. Five Allied planes were missing from approximately 300 sorties.

Defenses Stiffen

Increasing resistance was encountered by Americans along the German defense line south of Bologna and Imola, where Kesselring has committed fresh and refitted troops to the fight to hold the Po Valley.

Strong hill positions held by the Nazis protect Bologna, although the Americans are within ten miles of the city and have moved within heavy artillery range of its network of railways and highways.

U. S. Takes Steps to Speed Flow of Supplies to Italy

Will Issue Currency Equivalent to Lire Given to Yanks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. — (AP) New steps to increase the flow of civilian goods to Italy were announced tonight, one of them a decision by President Roosevelt to make available to the Italian government for purchases here dollars equivalent to the lire the United States has issued to its troops in Italy.

The Army announced that it has already begun moving to Italy clothing, vitamins and medicines collected by American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Food Shipments Increased

In addition, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley announced that food shipments to Italy are being increased and arrangements are being made for shipment of other supplies and individual gift packages.

These steps, it was made clear, will not affect the Army's program of supplying essential civilian goods to liberated Italian areas where it considers this will aid military operations.

"It is to our interests that Italy be able to contribute as fully as possible to the winning of final victory," President Roosevelt said in announcing his decision.

Along with dollars equivalent to the lire paid out to American soldiers, it was announced, this country is also making available to the Italian government the dollar proceeds of remittances made by individuals in this country to persons in Italy and "the dollar proceeds of any products exported by Italy to this country."

No authoritative estimate was available as to the total amount in dollars this would make available for Italian relief purchases in this country. However, it undoubtedly will be many millions as American troops in Italy have received some pay in lire ever since the invasion of that country.

The step was taken after consultation with the British government, Mr. Roosevelt said, adding that Britain will continue to provide its share of an agreed program of supplies to Italy but under different financial arrangements.

"It has been our intention," Mr. Roosevelt said, "to make available to the friendly western European countries dollars equivalent to the local currency issued as pay to American troops in their territory. this policy differs from that to be applied in the case of Italy since in the latter ease it is subject to special restrictions reserved to the United States in connection with the final peace settlement.

"The funds which I now am making available will enable the Italian government under control of appropriate Allied authorities to obtain in this country other essential civilian supplies and to continue to obtain essential supplies after the U. S. Army program (of relief) ceases."

When the Allied troops invaded Italy, American soldiers were paid in American-printed lire so that they might easily make purchases in Italy.

The question of how this currency was to be redeemed was described at the time as one for settlement in the final peace made with the government.

President Roosevelt has also announced that the dollar proceeds of remittances made by individuals in this country to persons in Italy are also being made available to the Italian government as are the dollar proceeds of any products exported by Italy to this country.

Send Clothing, Supplies

Meantime, the War department announced that shipments of clothing, vitamins and medicine for needy civilians in the liberated areas of Italy are being made on Army vessels as space becomes available.

Shipments already made have included 35,000 bales of salvaged clothing, 498 cases of new clothing, 1,722 cases of shoes, 3,128 cases of vitamins and food supplements and 170 cases of medical supplies.

An Italian committee named at the suggestion of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the Board of American Relief for Italy, Inc., will handle warehousing and distribution of the supplies, the announcement said.

The goods being distributed were received from a number of private relief organizations.

Foreign Economic Administrator Crowley reported that food shipments to Italy were stepped up for September and October and that further increases, particularly in shipments of dried milk, are scheduled for October, November and December.

Other supplies, including those for metal mines, are being readied for shipment, Crowley said.

Instructions for sending individual gift packages to Italy will be isued later by the Foreign Economic administration.

Allied Patrols Close To Tiddim

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Oct. 10 (AP)—Japanese troops are stubbornly defending Tiddim but Allied patrols have been operating within 400 yards of that western Burma base, Allied headquarters announced today.

Reverses were reported for enemy elements to the south.

Withdrawing from an unsuccessful attack near Goppe Bazaar, at the eastern end of one of the main passes across the Mayu range, Japanese reconnaissance troops left more than 60 dead, and British 14th Army patrols harassed the withdrawal, killing more of the enemy around Taung Bazaar yesterday, headquarters said.

The communique said road and rail communications were attacked successfully in central and northern Burma by Allied aircraft of the Eastern Air Command yesterday and Sunday, despite adverse weather. Bridges were the main objectives.

Jap Unit In India Starts Falling Back

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 10 (AP)—Japanese reconnaissance elements left more than 60 dead when they withdrew from an unsuccessful attack near Goppe Bazaar, at the eastern end of one of the main passes across the Mayu range, Allied headquarters announced today.

British 14th Army patrols harassing the enemy withdrawal reported that more Japanese were killed yesterday around Taung Bazaar. The Japanese crossed the border and penetrated two miles into India several days ago.

To the north Allied patrols were reported within 400 yards of the enemy's western Burma base at Tiddim which was being defended stubbornly.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK SEES JAP DEFEAT IN COMING YEAR

CHUNGKING, Oct. 10 — (AP) China commemorated today the 33rd anniversary of her Oct. 10 revolution which led to establishment of the Chinese republic and was cheered by a prediction from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek that "the coming year will not only bring us final victory, but also will witness the success of our national revolution."

Marking the anniversary of the revoltion led by Sun Yat-Sen, Chiang reminded the nation in a message that huge territories were untouched by the enemy and that 5,000,000 Chinese soldiers still were engaging the Japanese on many fronts.

Silent on War Front

There was no communique tonight on the situation in eastern and southern China, where the Chinese have suffered severe setbacks. At last reports yesterday the Japanese were 25 miles from the vital defense center of Kwangsi province—the provincial capital at Kweilin.

In the maritime province of Fukien the Chinese at last information still were batting furiously in the northwestern suburbs of Foochow, last important East coast port not completely dominated by the enemy. Tokyo claimed as long ago as Oct. 4 that the city had fallen. There has been no Chinese confirmation.

Judging by the engagements along the East coast and the railway lines, Chinese military leaders were encountering vast difficulties, but, the Generalissimo said in his message, "even at this moment" there are 400,000 regular troops east of the Pelping-Hankow and the Canton-Hankow railways who "are capable of delivering massive blows against the enemy."

Only in the west do the Chinese enjoy a measure of success. They still are on the offensive on the Salween river front. A bulletin tonight stated that fighting centered in an area northeast of Lungling, most important major base remaining to the enemy in Yunnan province. U. S. planes were active on that front.

Aware of Weaknesses

Chiang said the Chinese were well aware of their weaknesses in political and economic affairs, but that these were unavoidable in a nation going through revolution and waging war.

He pledged that "no matter how the situation may develop in the future, we shall continuously maintain our friendship with our Allies and discharge our responsibilities as members of the United Nations in the spirit of mutual assistance and cooperation.

"Now that the Nazis are approaching collapse and the time for launching attacks upon Japan is close at hand, it is imperative that we should redouble our efforts on the battlefields of eastern Asia."

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of U. S. forces in the China-Burma-India theater, sent a message on the anniversary, as quoted by Chungking radio, saying "the spirit which carried the Chinese through the struggle 33 years ago should today prevail in seeing the present battle through to a victorious finish. The officers and men of the China-Burma-India command extend their congratulations and best wishes."

Enemy-Held Airfields In China Hammered

Chungking, Oct. 10 (AP)—Medium bombers and fighter-bombers of the United States 14th Air Force attacked Japanese-held airfields from Tanchuk to the bend of China's Yellow river in adverse weather October 8-9, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell reported today.

Mustangs attacked a Japanese airfield at Yuncheng, on the bend of the Yellow river and destroyed two enemy bombers and damaged two others. They also shot up three locomotives.

Bomb-carrying P-40s attacked river craft in the central China sector, capsizing a river steamer and setting fire to a large barge. At Sukow the attacking force was jumped by five Japanese fighters, one of which was shot down.

One United States plane was reported missing.

Boost War Output, Chinese Are Urged

Chungking, Oct. 10 (AP)—Strict enforcement of wartime controls and efficient utilization of China's manpower to increase war production was urged by War Minister Ho Ying-chin today as this provisional capital celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese republic.

"In the midst of a tight blockade, the only means of attaining self-sufficiency—especially in military supplies—is to increase production," Ho declared. "Despite our present reverses, we must never allow our courage to falter."

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell observed the anniversary by sending congratulations to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on behalf of the officers and men of the China-Burma-India command.

Tribute By Roosevelt Hails Chinese Courage

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt, saluting China today on the 33d anniversary of the Chinese revolution, expressed hope the day is near when the Japanese will be driven out.

The text of his statement:

"Today is the 33d anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese revolution. It is essentially a Chinese anniversary. But it is also an anniversary of importance to the whole world—because it marks the day on which one fifth of the world's population threw off a reactionary and oppressive alien yoke and started anew on the path of democracy.

In Eighth Year Of Resistance

"The Chinese people are now in their eighth year of resistance to Japanese aggression. The American people salute them and pay tribute to their courage and fortitude.

"We join them in the confident hope that the day is near at hand when the Japanese will be driven from the homeland of China, so that the people of China may join with us and the other United Nations in building a durable peace in a world free from aggression."

The President also sent a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek saying that "China's sacrifices to frustrate the aggressor's last desperate endeavors will play an important part" in hastening Allied victory and adding that "complete victory is now vouchsafed."

Welcome Closer Ties

"It is a pleasure to reaffirm the pride we take in our deep and enduring friendship with the great Chinese nation and the satisfaction with which we welcome the even closer association pledged for the common task of creating a just and stable peace among nations," the message said.

Secretary Hull said in a congratulatory message to the Chinese Foreign Affairs Minister, T. V. Soong, that "China's epic struggle against aggression constitutes a magnificent contribution to the cause of freedom."

Australia May Take Over Papers If Strike Continues

Sydney, Australia, Oct. 10 (AP)—The possibility of Australia's Labor Government taking over newspapers to assure the people of news was mentioned today by the information minister during a discussion of a dispute which has left Sydney and the state of New South Wales virtually without newspapers.

The minister, Arthur Calwell, said in an interview the Government was concerned about the situation, pointed out it had taken over coal mines to assure uninterrupted production, then said the same procedure conceivably might have to be followed to assure people of news.

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Three Others Join In

The situation arose out of a disagreement of printers employed by the Sydney *Evening Sun*. Proprietors of other Sydney papers decided to support the *Sun* publishers by suspending publications in favor of a composite newspaper.

Some mechanical staffs and writers decided against working for the composite publication. Dismissals and suspensions resulted.

Today the suspended and dismissed newsmen produced a four-page paper in competition with the four-page composite. The newsmen made the arrangement with the Australian Labor party's weekly publication, *The Standard*.

Minister Mum

As newsprint is rationed, publishers asked where the newsmen obtained supplies. The customs minister, who controls the newsprint pool, declined to say wehther he had authorized supplies to the writers.

Earlier this year many Australian newspapers suspended publication in a dispute over the rigidity of Australian censorship, which since has been relaxed.

CUBAN PRESIDENT SWORN INTO OFFICE

STROZIER

HAVANA, Oct. 10 — (AP) For the second time in little more than 11 years, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin took the oath of office as president of Cuba today in Havana's most colorful and enthusiastic celebration.

The orderly inauguration was in complete contrast to the hectic ceremony in which he was sworn in Sept. 6, 1933, just after the fall of dictator-president Gerardo Machado, for a brief, turbulent rule of 137 days.

In an atmosphere of good will, retiring President Fulgencio Batista turned over the administration to his duly-elected successor.

A milling throng of 35,000 gave Batista an ovation as he left immediately after the ceremony to complete arrangements for his departure Saturday on a six months' tour of all American nations except Argentina.

The greatest chorus of vivas, however, was reserved for the scholarly new president, 62-year-old bachelor professor and physician, who appeared upon a second-floor balcony to receive the plaudits of his adherents.

Beside him was his vice president, Dr. Paul de Cardenas.

In the section reserved for special ambassadors stood the represenatives of 27 foreign nations, including the Marquis of Rialp, sent from Madrid by the Spanish dictator, Generalissimo Franco.

Havana stores were closed to celebrate Inaguration day, which falls on the 76th anniversary of the "Grito de Yara" which started the ill-fated revolution of 1868 against Spanish colonial rule.

New Cuban Head Pledges Pan American Road Aid

Havana, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Grau San Martin, in his first message to Congress, tonight promised that Cuba would carry out her part of a plan to link Florida, Cuba and Mexico by ferry and road with the Pan American highway.

The plan, indorsed in Florida and backed by the Mexican tourist commission, would bring tourists in their automobiles by ferry from Key West, Fla., to Havana, thence west through Pinar Del Rio province to a convenient jumping-off place for another ferry to the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico, thence by highway to Mexico City or southward into Central America.

Break With Franco Big Cuban Issue

Havana, Oct. 10 (AP)—Strong Congressional pressure to break diplomatic relations with Spain confronted Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin today, even before he took the oath of office as President of Cuba in ceremonies at noon in the Presidential palace.

STROZIER

The new President's own party started a campaign to withdraw recognition of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and work for his downfall.

All parties of the opposition joined in the drive and pledged their support of a formal Congressional resolution of censure for the Franco regime.

Strain On Proceedings

This campaign was the only disturbing factor in the peaceful program of celebrations climaxed by the formal inauguration ceremonies.

It placed a strain on the proceedings, because Franco had sent the Marquis of Rialp to Cuba as his special Ambassador to attend the ceremonies.

Indalecio Prieto, who heads the liberation junta of anti-Franco Spaniards in exile in Mexico, came to Havana as an unofficial guest to attend the inauguration and was accorded a reception equal in formality to that given the Marqui and representatives of 26 other governments.

Certain To Meet Marquis

Prieto was invited to the inauguration and was asked to attend a formal reception tonight given by the new President to the visiting Ambassadors. There he was almost certain to meet the representative of the Franco Government.

Students at the University of Havana and other anti-Franco groups had planned an organized demonstration against the Marquis but it was abandoned at the behest of the Cuban State Department.

Factional Battle In Spain Reported

New York, Oct. 10 (AP)—Fighting has broken out between troops of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Maquis forces of Spanish Republicans reentering Spain from France, and is increasing in fury with Franco forced to bring up artillery and mechanized equipment against the Spanish Republicans, a broadcast from London said today.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY 1944

By Associated Press.

Oct. 10, 1940—American Government freezes Romanian credits in the United States, estimated at $100,000,000. Gen. Maxime Weygand arrives in French West Africa to organize resistance to De Gaulle movement.

Security Plan Debate Seen

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP) — Government plans to put the United States into a world organization backed by force headed for a storm of national debate today with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull apparently seeking to prevent possible disagreement on any single issue from wrecking the whole enterprise.

This strategy is considered responsible for the determination of officials to refrain now from bringing into the debate the question of whether Congress should have to give its approval each time the world organization calls for American men, guns, ships and planes to suppress a threatening aggressor.

Lacks Strong Commitment

An authoritative analysis at the State Department for the Dumbarton Oaks security plan, revealed yesterday, shows that it fails to call for any such strong commitment on the part of the United States. It provides instead only for the promise to undertake to supply forces in accord with constitutional processes.

Since responsible diplomatic officials are known to favor a system which would obviate the need for Congressional debate and decision each time specific forces were called for, the reluctance to raise the issue is regarded partly, at least, as an effort to minimize debate on this point at this time.

Voting Problem

Another point not now subject to discussion is that of the voting arrangements within the proposed 11-member security council. This stalled because Russia wanted the right for each big power to vote in a dispute in which it was involved, while this country and Britain argued that in such a case the power should not participate in the decision.

This point is one of such high policy that it will, if possible, be turned over to a meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin—and possibly Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China—to work out.

Political Issues

There is some speculation here that one of Churchill's purposes in his present Moscow conference with Stalin might be to arrange such a three or four power meeting.

It could serve not only to fill the gaps in the Dumbarton Oaks plan but also to settle some of the political issues currently complicating the relations of the leading Allied powers.

Most spectacular of these is the Russo-Polish dispute for which England has long been seeking a formula of settlement. There have been reports that it was the existence of this dispute with its political and territorial entanglements which prompted Russia to insist on a big-power veto right for charges of aggression against it.

Viewed As A Pattern

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said the Dumbarton Oaks program met with his "full approval" and that he believes it furnishes a pattern for keeping the future peace.

Other Senators who commented publicly limited themselves for the most part to statements that the report represented progress toward an international organization, and that much reamined to be settled.

Oaks Decision Holds Out Hope, Spanish Say

Madrid, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Spanish press displayed the Dumbarton Oaks conference decisions prominently today and the morning newspapers commented that if the plans for the four-power parley prevailed "the world may live in a long era of peace and prosperity."

"In Dumbarton Oaks, the delegates drafted plans for a kind of super-league of nations," Ya said. "Since the old Geneva organization failed, this Dumbarton plan tries to correct all the defects and faults which weakened the old league."

Comment in London.

London, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The British press, while accepting the Dumbarton Oaks plan as a step in the right direction, said today that it still left a lot to be desired.

"But there is one big workable fact," said Cabinet Member Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express. "It recognizes that peace depends on power."

The liberal News Chronicle termed the plan "bold and simple in outline."

The British Labor party organ, the Daily Herald, praised the plan, saying "on the whole, the work is good."

U. S. WARNS REICH ON KILLING POLES

Washington, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The State Department, quoting Polish advices that the German authorities in Poland are planning the extermination of tens of thousands of innocent persons now held in concentration camps, today reiterated the previous warnings of the United States Government that those guilty will be brought to justice.

A statement said:

"The United States Government has been informed by the Polish Government that it had received reliable information that German officials in Poland are making plans for the extermination of tens of thousands of innocent persons of Polish and other United Nations nationalities, as well as Jewish deportees from areas under German control who are now held in concentration camps, particularly those at Brzezinki and Oswiecim.

"The United States Government takes this occasion to again warn the German Government and Nazi officials that if these plans are carried out, those guilty of such murderous acts will be brought to justice and pay the penalty for their heinous crimes."

New Lend-Lease Charge Made

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—Back from a tour of England, Representative Miller (R., Neb.) predicted today that the United States "not only won't collect anything for lend-lease aid given to Great Britain" but probably will be billed for aid given it by the British.

"This is sour and I hate to mention it," Miller said, "but I saw an official English statement that the British are keeping a record of all man-hours of labor used to move American troops and equipment and that it is going to be charged against us when the war is over."

The record, he added, includes service and labor used "for moving troops across the Channel to the Continent." Also, he said, it covers "everything from shoe polish to liquor."

Two other traveling Congressmen, Representatives Mundt (R. S. D.) and Richards (D., S. C.) said in a London interview a month ago that there should be an auditing of lend-lease and reverse lend-lease—British aid to America—immediately after victory in Europe.

A report given Congress by President Roosevelt in August estimated reverse lend-lease from the United Kingdom at more than $1,900,000,000 up to April 1 and lend-lease exports to Britain through June 30 at $9,300,000,000.

Eden Tells One On Himself

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—Representative Mundt (R., S. D.) said he had a recent talk in London with Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the latter told this on himself: Eden went to bed late after a heavy day, only to be awakened by his bedside phone about 3.30 A. M. The Foreign Secretary just grabbed the phone, said "I am not talking to anyone," and hung up.

The phone rang again and the procedure was repeated.

The next morning Eden received a cable from Prime Minister Churchill, in Quebec, stating:

"Tried to get you on Transatlantic Telephone last night, but unable to reach you."

Rear Admiral Vickery Is Hospital Patient

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, 52, vice-chairman of the Maritime Commission and deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration, is a patient at the naval medical center at Bethesda, Md.

Admitted to the hospital September 24 suffering from a heart ailment, Admiral Vickery was described by physicians today as "convalescing satisfactorily."

White House Ignores Argentina In Invitations

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—The White House said today that Argentina was not included in the invitations sent to other Latin-American government representatives at attend the White House ceremony Thursday in celebration of Columbus Day. President Roosevelt will make a brief radio speech on that occasion.

Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said Argentina had not been invited "because, as you know, we have no relationships with the present Argentine regime."

4,305 NAVY OFFICERS ORDERED RELEASED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) The Navy has ordered a gradual return to inactive status of an estimated 4,305 officers called from retirement since 1939, it was learned today.

Release of the officers, who for the most part have served in administrative billets ashore, will be based on age and dispensability.

It was explained that the releases are one of the essential first steps to adjust officer personnel to current and prospective requirements, and are made possible by the fact that an increasing number of younger officers may now be brought back from combat areas for duty ashore.

The Navy, in deciding who is to be released, will give first consideration to officers above the following ages: flag officers (commodores and above) 64; captains, 60; commanders, 55; lieutenant commanders, 50; lieutenants, lieutenants junior grade and ensigns, 45, and commissioned and warrant officers, 50.

LIEUT. TOFANY HONORED

Army Decorates Him for Developing Airborne Artillery

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — First Lieut. Victor J. Tofany of Rochester, a field artillery officer, was credited tonight by the War Department with having established "the practicability of airborne field artillery," by his ideas and designs.

The announcement was in a citation accompanying award of the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Tofany.

The citation stated that he was assigned as parachute maintenance officer in a parachute field artillery unit from Dec. 18, 1942, until March 16, 1944, when the dropping of field artillery equipment was in an experimental stage. Lieutenant Tofany designed and tested all parachute bundles and equipment containers for the dropping of an artillery battalion.

"With outstanding leadership," the citation said, "he directed a group of riggers in the preparation and packing of more than 5,000 personnel and equipment chutes which were used without a single malfunction."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 3,067 casualties in the European area. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

WPB TO LIFT COPPER CONTROLS AFTER V-DAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) The dropping of nearly all government production controls over the copper industry will follow v-day in Europe, the War Production board disclosed today.

Allocation control over alloy ingot, scrap and refined copper will be abandoned, the copper conservation orders and most limitation orders will be revoked, virtually all manpower controls will be abolished, and foundries will be permitted to fill orders for brass and bronze castings without priority ratings if the filling of the orders does not interfere with military work, WPB said.

The agency announced that it had informed brass and bronze ingot makers, at a recent industry advisory committee meeting here, that foundries may now accept orders lacking priority ratings, but they may not produce them until after Geramny's collapse.

Reports on production and other industry data will be required for some products after the European hostilities cease, however, so that WPB will be able to keep check on the meeting of war needs, WPB stated.

Servicemen Ballots Are "Official Mail"

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson, answering an inquiry from Senator Willis (R., Ind.), said today that election ballots of service men and women are "official mail" not subject to censorship.

Senator Willis had written the War Department that he had been informed that some ballot mail had been opened by censors.

The Secretary replied that he would investigate but suggested that any censoring was an exception rather than the rule. Officers have been instructed not to tamper with ballots, he said.

NO DECISION MADE ON STATLER PROBE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) Chairman Green (D.- R. I.) of the Senate Campaign Expenditures committee today informed counsel for two Navy officers involved in the "Battle of the Statler" that the committee has not decided whether to hold hearings in connection with its investigation of the incident.

Green made public a letter to Attorney Thomas C. Bradley of Washington in which he said "in the event that the committee shall conduct hearings on the present inquiry you will be duly notified."

Bradley, attorney for Lt. Cmdr. James H. Suddeth and Lt. (j.g.) Randolph Dickins, Jr., had written Green asking for information concerning the inquiry which the Committee ordered its investigators to undertake last week.

Earlier today Sen. Green told reporters that the investigators had practically completed their preliminary investigation but that he had not studied their reports. It will be up to the committee whether the investigation is pursued or dropped, he explained.

Green conferred today with Robert T. Murphy, counsel for the Senate committee, but declined to discuss what conclusions were reached.

The two Navy officers were involved in fracas at the Statler hotel the night of Sept. 23 shortly after President Roosevelt addressed a banquet meeting of the A.F.L. teamsters union there. They said the fight developed when they objected to questioning by a group of men as to whether they were going to vote for the commander-in-chief.

LITTLE INTEREST SHOWN IN FEDERAL PLANTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — (AP) The Defense Plant corporation disclosed today that only three of the nine firms operating its 13 war plants in Connecticut had expressed interest in leasing or acquiring the plants after the war.

The information was obtained by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, who sent telegrams to operators of 586 plants belonging to the Defense Plant corporation.

While declining to disclose the identity of the firms questioned or the type of production they are engaged in, on the ground the information still was in the confidential stage, Jones said one Connecticut company was "undecided" whether it wanted to purchase the plant it was using, and five said they were definitely "not interested."

BIPARTISAN TRUCE HELD ABROGATED

Pepper Says Dulles Violated Agreement In Letter

New York, Oct. 10 (AP)—Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said today a letter purportedly written by John Foster Dulles, Republican Presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey's foreign-affairs adviser, "proves that an agreement cannot be made with the Republican party to keep peacemaking nonpartisan."

Pepper told a press conference that "in the unlikely event of a Republican victory" he would demand a Senate investigation of Dulles should Dulles be appointed Secretary of State.

The Senator said President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull had taken Dulles into "official confidence," but that now "that confidence has been violated" in a letter Pepper said Dulles sent to Mrs. S. Carter Hall, of the Wilton (Conn.) League of Women Voters.

Dulles: No Comment

In a prepared statement Pepper said:

"This breach of faith was committed in the writing and publishing of a letter in which Mr. Dulles advised a voter—ostensibly in reply to a request for information—that the Republican isolationists in Congress would be willing to 'go far' toward the making of a cooperative peace with a Republican in office, whereas they would not be willing to do so if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected."

Dulles said he had no comment.

"It takes two parties," Pepper said in his statement, "to carry out an agreement of nonpartisan or bipartisan action. In a shocking attempt to make political capital out of the unusual position of trust to which Mr. Dulles was admitted and to misuse for political purpose the authority that might attach to this unprecedented role, both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Dewey have now shown their hand."

Quotes "Letter"

Pepper quoted the letter as saying, in part:

"As far as getting the necessary support of the Senate, I have no doubt whatever that this will come more readily if Governor Dewey is President than if Mr. Roosevelt is reelected."

The Senator said Dulles declared further in the letter that he had talked to all members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee except Senator Nye (R., N. D.) and that "I (Dulles) think they'll go far to back up a Republican President, but I'm pretty skeptical as to what will happen if Mr. Roosevelt is reelected, in view of the very bad relations which exist between him and both houses of Congress."

"Now what does this mean?" asked Pepper, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"In the first place, it appears that Mr. Dulles is attempting to blackmail the electorate by offering an open threat that members of his own party will repeat their performance of 1920, when they destroyed peace, unless Mr. Dewey is elected.

"Mr. Dulles' letter proves that an agreement cannot be made with the Republican party to keep peace-making nonpartisan. The agreement already is violated."

Planes Bring Wounded

New York, Oct. 10 (AP)—A total of 12,000 wounded servicemen have been returned by plane across the North Atlantic since June 6, D-day, Col. Gordon G. Bulla, senior flight surgeon of the North Atlantic Division, Air Transport Command, announced today.

The figure, he said, included litter and ambulatory cases.

German-American Gets 29 Years In Espionage

New York, Oct. 10 (AP)—Wilhelm Albrecht von Pressentin Gennant von Rautter, 44-year-old naturalized American, who pleaded guilty to espionage with the plea that he was "forced into it almost at pistol point," was sentenced to 29 years in a Federal penitentiary today.

Von Rautter, who was arrested January 11 in his apartment near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, told Federal Judge Grover C. Moscowitz that he was forced into espionage work by the Gestapo, who had theratened his family in Germany.

He was charged with attempting to send information to Germany by writing in invisible ink between the lines of apparently innocent typewritten letters. J. Edgar Hoover said at the time of von Rautter's arrest that the man was a German Count and had been trained in espionage.

GOVERNOR HAILS ITALY

Columbus Day Proclamation Says We Must Increase Aid

ALBANY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Governor Dewey declared in a Columbus Day proclamation today that "what we have done thus far" for Italy "is little indeed, compared to what we must do."

Asserting that the Italian people were forced into a war they did not want, the Governor said:

"Today Italian patriots are fighting against the enemy, and the widespread hatred of Germany on the part of the masses of the people is the best proof that Italy is with us in the struggle for freedom and decency in the world.

"We Americans cannot and will not stand by and watch Italy suffer. What we have thus far done is little indeed, compared to what we must do. The forces of freedom there are entitled to our aid. Liberated Italy is today a friend and an ally, not just a co-belligerent. She needs not merely relief. She needs active, friendly help in her fight against nazism and on behalf of her own freedom."

NAVY MOVES TO END SHIPYARD STRIKE

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 10—(AP) U. S. naval officials tonight took their first active step toward settlement of a two-day strike of almost 4,000 workers that threatened to in[illegible]de construction at the vast Ore river shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel company.

At the request of Commander L. F. Maider of the First Naval district, John J. Sullivan of the U. S. Department of Conciliation at Boston tonight called a conference with William J. Mullaney, president of the Independent Union of Fore River workers.

Commander Maider acted soon after representatives of the union had issued a statement declaring that "the main reason for the walkout is that we, the workers, recognize there is inefficiency, delay and mismanagement. Production is not at its peak. Full co-operation with the Navy department is impossible."

Although Mullaney, union head, earlier had declared the walkout of the workers was "unauthorized," he presided at a meeting of union representatives of departments at which the resolve, charging "inefficiency and mismanagement" was drawn up and released for publication.

For the first time during the two day strike, members of the Union and Shipyard management were near agreement on the number of workers involved in the strike.

A company representative declared the work stoppage involved 3,500 pipe fitters, ship fitters, sheet metal workers, electricians and "some sympathizing welders."

The union figures gave the number of workers involved in the walkout as a total of 2,500 after the 3 p.m. shift had started to work.

Patterson Calls Strike Plan 'Stab In Back'

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared today that a threatened strike of mechanical employes in 64 war plants would represent "a stab in the back of American soldiers who are now locked in battle with the enemy in Europe and the Pacific."

"By cutting off the flow of vital war material at the most critical hour, such a strike would expose our fighting men to greatly increased danger and would add both to the length of the war and the size of our casualty list," Patterson said in a telegram to Matthew Smith, Cleveland, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America."

The union has threatened to call out its members, incensed by the discharge of one man by the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company, as soon as the War Department relinquishes control of the company.

Lt. Frank H. McCracken Killed in South Pacific

Brother of Joan McCracken, Ex-Star of 'Oklahoma!'

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP).—Lieutenant Frank H. McCracken, twenty-two-year-old brother of Joan McCracken, former star of the musical comedy "Oklahoma!" and now in "Bloomer Girl" in New York, was killed in the South Pacific area Sept. 15 while serving with the marines, his wife was notified yesterday.

Lieutenant McCracken was a son of the late Frank McCracken, boxing and golf writer of the old "Philadelphia Morning Ledger" and "The Evening Ledger." He attended Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, and received his commission upon graduation last year.

GI Who Refused Stripes To Get Combat, Dies

Philadelphia, Oct. 10 (AP)—Twice the army promoted Pfc. Stephen Henik, 23, to a higher non-commissioned rank. Each time, because promotion would have delayed his entry into combat service, Henik declined.

He got into combat, and yesterday his parents were notified he had been killed in France.

Spanish Ship Afire at U. S. Pier

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, (AP).—The Spanish merchant ship Castillo-Bellver was burning at its pier in the Delaware River tonight. Fire broke out in a coal bunker and spread to a hold loaded with cork. The cargo included 5,000 tons of cork, much of it piled high on the decks, and 5,000 tons of olives and Spanish wine.

250,000 In Normandy 'Have Lost Everything'

Philadelphia, Oct. 10 (AP) — The American Friends Service Committee reported today that about 250,000 men, women and children in Normandy "have lost everything: home, clothing, furniture, etc."—since the invasion.

Quaker workers in France have said the French Government probably will not be able to meet more than 30 per cent of their relief needs, the committee said.

3o. 24— 1944

10-Year-Old Likes MacArthur's Tactics

Holmes, Pa., Oct. 10 (AP)—Billy White, 10-year-old fifth-grader, likes Gen. Douglas MacArthur's military tactics.

Billy wrote: "I think it is a very good idea the way you attack a different place, bombing one place and then attack another. I wish you all the luck in the world."

The general answered: "Thanks, Billy, and the same to you."

P. A. C. Appeal to Clergy Is Denounced as 'Insult'

Churchmen's Committee Calls Program Communistic

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 10 (AP).—The Federated Legislative Committee of Pennsylvania comprising church and temperance group representatives, has passed a resolution saying that "we publicly denounce" what it terms is an attempt of the Political Action Committee "to use the Church for its own political ends," it was announced today.

Bishop Grant D. Batorf, of the United Brethren Church in Christ, committee chairman, said in a statement that the resolution declared the P. A. C. "has sent to religious leaders" a pamphlet asking "co-operation of the Church . . . as it relates to the November election."

The resolution said the P. A. C. has "the effrontery to insult the Church by telling it what should be its program, even to suggesting a creed which leaves God out and makes no mention of Christ but instead is in substance nothing but the bitter pill of Communism with a little sugar coating."

The resolution added: "We cannot work with a group claiming to represent labor when it is contrary to our Christian faith, our American form of government and in the last analysis harmful to the worki[illegible] himself."

TRUMAN SEES SOUTH 'SAFE' FOR DEMOCRATS

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—(AP) Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic nominee for Vice President, said at an informal press conference today that "you can't make me think the south will vote against the Democratic party. I can't imagine southerners supporting a man like Dewey."

His statement was in response to a reporter's question as to the effect on the November electon of presidential elector groups in some southern states who have asserted their opposition to the party nominees.

PETRILLO REJECTS ROOSEVELT'S PLEA

Union Head Refuses to Remove Ban on Making Recordings

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—(AP) James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, today rejected President Roosevelt's request to remove the Union's 26 month old ban on making recordings, and contended such a step would take business away from concerns that have agreements with the A.F.M.

In a nine page telegram to the President, the A.F.M. chief stated that since the prohibition went into effect Aug. 1, 1942, the union had entered into contracts with 105 firms and individuals, that they were producing nearly 4,000,000 records a month, and that the restriction now affected only two companies—RCA-Victor and Columbia.

Must Sign Same Contract

"There is only one solution to this problem," the Petrillo message set forth, "the Federation can accept, and that is for these two companies to sign the same contract as the 105 other companies have signed if they wish our members to work for them in making recordings and transcriptions."

Petrillo acknowledged that in 1942 and in January, 1943, he had said that if President Roosevelt asked him to lift the ban he would comply. He then cited statistics on the agreements signed and record production, and asserted the Union "has been placed in a position whereby the offer made by me no longer has any further application."

"The only good that would come out of the lifting of the ban," the Union leader said, "would be to permit these two companies to resume the manufacture of records for civilian use with resulting tremendous profits to them, and that would be accomplished by taking the business away from those companies who have signed with the American Federation of Musicians and who are now supplying the public with all necessary recordings."

He also informed the President "we have made records for practically every governmental agency, for the armed forces and our Allies, in the overwhelming number of cases without any compensation, and we are continuing to do so."

The White House and the RCA and Columbia firms made no comment on develbpments immediately.

Decision Reached Unanimously

Petrillo said the decision was reached unanimously by the Federation's executive board. The 1942 AFM order forbade record making by members for firms that had not signed contracts. Petrillo reported the purpose was to provide more work for "live musicians."

President Roosevelt appealed personally to Petrillo to withdraw the ban last Wednesday after the Union had ignored War Labor board directive to take such action.

Fred M. Vinson, stabilization director, had decided previously that non-compliance with the WLB order was not "unduly impeding the war effort," and noted the war effort must be impeded before the government can act.

In New York, Frank M. Folsom, vice president of RCA in charge of the RCA-Victor division, said the company would make "no statement in regard to the message James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, sent to President Roosevelt until the President has acted upon Mr. Petrillo's telegram."

Argentine Beef Boycott Urged By CIO Leader

Chicago, Oct. 10 (AP)—Lewis J. Clark, international president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, urged today that the State Department "take necessary steps" to halt purchases by the Allied Nations of Argentine beef—a move he contended would "pull the chief prop which supports the anti-labor, pro-Nazi regime in Argentina."

Clark said Britain was the principal purchaser of Argentine beef and added that "our State Department undoubtedly has within its reach the means to persuade the British authorities to put the economic screws on the Argentine Government. When that is done, the democratic forces in Argentina will be given the needed encouragement to enable them to throw out the little band of pro-Fascists who now exercise dictatorial authority."

Clark said the Anglo-American contract to buy Argentine beef expires September 30.

Lutheran Brotherhoods Hear of Peace Problems

Dr. Nolde Cites Senate Test

Industrial China Should Become Leader In Orient, Nelson Says

Chicago, Oct. 10 (AP)—It is to the advantage of the United States and the world to see China emerge from the war as the leading industrial nation in the Orient, replacing Japan, says Donald M. Nelson.

Speaking last night at a meeting sponsored by United China Relief, the former War Production Board chairman, who recently returned from a mission to Chungking, said: "The stakes of the war in China are incredibly large—nothing less than the future peace of the world.

"It is essential that China emerge from the war as a united democratic people, ready and able to cooperate with the rest of the United Nations in a sustained and peaceful expansion of world trade.

"I believe that it is not only an opportunity but a necessity for America to interest herself wholeheartedly, in the post-war development of China on a straight business basis. . . . Some other nation must take Japan's place in the world of industry and trade. Beyond doubt, democratic, peace-loving China is the nation."

Nelson described the situation in China "serious but not hopeless," and said he was seeking to work out plans for speeding additional war supplies to the country.

Facing Security Plan

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 10 (AP).—War, a manifestation of international disease, challenges men of good will everywhere in the world to cultivate a global Christian approach to an end which will bring to light and counteract its causes and prevent a recurrence, Dr. O. Frederick Nolde told 400 delegates from 1,200 brotherhoods of the United Lutheran Church at a dinner ending their fourteenth biennial convention here tonight.

Dr. Nolde, professor of Christian education at the Philadelphia Theological Seminary and a collaborator with John Foster Dulles on his "six-pillars-of-peace" program, said that a world program would be worked out by the Lutheran Board of Missions as part of the convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, whose convention opens here Wednesday.

Dr. Nolde said agreements made and to be made are and will be appraised by churchmen in the light of principles they have framed. Citing the Dumbarton Oaks proposal, released Monday, he said:

"The document specifies one point of disagreement and implies others. Dumbarton Oaks is merely a proposal. The real test in the United States will appear when the proposal in its completed form comes before the Senate.

"There it will be necessary to preserve what has so happily been begun, namely, to keep our foreign policy out of party politics. There it will be necessary for every Christian to exercise his prerogative as a citizen and to communicate his convictions about his country's responsibility for world order and security to his Senators."

Treatment of China Scored by Mrs. Luce

Combat Vicious Propaganda Congresswoman Urges in Talk at Hartford Celebration; More Than Words Needed to Pay Obligation to China Baldwin Says.

HARTFORD, Oct. 10—(AP) Representative Clare Boothe Luce declared tonight that "China has been treated too long as the Cinderella of the Allies," when she spoke in Bushnell Memorial to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the formation of the Chinese Republic.

The Fairfield County legislator, whose interest in behalf of China dates long before her entry into politics made a plea for "tangible aid to a suffering ally," and said, "our first task is to reach deep down into our own pockets and to stimulate the United China relief and the National War Fund to even greater efforts" in behalf of the stricken country.

Dr. T. F. Tsising, former Chinese ambassador to Moscow, and Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service bureau in Boston, Mass., spoke for China as did Governor Baldwin.

Sympathy for China

Governor Baldwin, in opening the program, called for a moment of silence in honor of Mr. Willkie, "A great friend of China, a great statesman and a great American. The governor in his radio address bespoke the "warm friendship and keen sympathy" of the people of Connecticut for China. "The people of Connecticut know that it will require much more than brave w[illegible]s from us to pay our full obligation to China," he said.

A personal friend of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, Mrs. Luce said there was something else private individuals can do — "to get the story of China straight in our minds," and "to combat a vicious campaign of propaganda which is designed not only to sabotage China but also, which has as its main object the destruction of a century of good will between America and China."

Mrs. Luce charged "the incredible fact is that now, just when the center of gravity of the war moves to the Far East, when China with her back to the wall, can only oppose the steel of Japanese tanks with the living flesh and blood of her men, this moment is being used to place the Chinese government on trial before the American people."

She added that this indictment "is spewed forth out of the malice of interested parties, and incredible though it may seem, the defamation of China is even encouraged by some American officials and by publicists who enjoy close relations with our government."

Quotes Falsehoods

After quoting "fantastic falsehoods about China" appearing in newspapers and repeated through radio outlets," Mrs. Luce placed the blame for "this six-month campaign of press and radio vilification" of China partly on the shoulders of the Americans themselves.

"For a long time we have deceived ourselves with comfortable pipe dreams about China," she said. "We tried to believe that the Chinese could go on fighting forever against a great industrial power with virtually no weapons until we had finished with Hitler. Now we are disappointed. So there is a tendency to make the Chinese government the scapegoat for conditions in China for which we, ourselves, are at least partly to blame because of our past neglect of China; our long appeasement of Japan, our military unpreparedness; and our year of defeats beginning with Pearl Harbor."

She pointed out that China has received to date "only one-half of one per cent of all the Lend-Lease extended to our Allies." She added "we forget that never before in history has a virtually unarmed agricultural and totally blockaded nation ever resisted a great military power as China has resisted Japan....We forget that suffering and defeat such as China has endured for seven years have always produced deterioration in government....And Ai[illegible]cans forget that however necessary our "Beat Hitler First" strategy was, it inevitably exposed China, which had already been five years at war against a stronger foe, to an intolerable burden."

Hits at Suggestions

Charging that "China neither got the aid she hoped for, nor the credit she deserved," Mrs. Luce declared "we have actually given China less and less aid, relative to her needs, which cumulatively increases under the blockade."

She hit at "some ridiculous suggestions" which have been made "that we should withhold even the trickle of Lend-Lease supplies we are now sending China." She said "some left-wing columnists and commentators have urged us to use this pitifully small aid to blackmail the Generalissimo into turning his government over to the Chinese Communists.

"The American stooges of Moscow not only have ideas for Italy, for France, for Poland, for the U. S. A. but they have plenty of ideas for China, too," she added.

Not only has this criticism done infinite damage to China, Mrs. Luce said, but also "the fact that China, although ostensibly one of the so-called Big Four, was not invited to the second Quebec conference; a conference concerned primarily with the war against Japan.

"Yet, an elaborate invitation was sent to Marshal Stalin," she declared. "And China was kept waiting outside the door at Dumbarton Oaks, like an 'untouchable' only because the Russians would not confer with China's delegates."

Gambled Own Destiny

Declaring that Chiang Kai-Shek is in trouble in his country "because he gambled his own destiny and that of his nation on his faith in the Western democracies and in their promises," Mrs. Luce pointed out "there is naturally dissatisfaction with him in China because the democracies have not made good."

"...To keep China living until our navies can win through, we need to use our every resource," she urged. "It is as urgent now for us to send every airplane that can fly a cargo over the hump as it was for the British to get every boat which could cross the channel over to Dunkurque.

Adds Warning

Dr. Tehyo Hsieh added his warning against "distorted news concerning the new China." It comes, he said, mainly from people who "do not understand the Communists in China," which form "not a party by a government of rebellion."

Dr. R. F. Tsising, former Chinese ambassador to Moscow and now a member of the Chinese cabinet, summed up the history of 33 years of the Chinese republic, describing three great changes brought about by the republic: "Acceptance of modern science and modern technology, full emancipation of women, and bold embracing of world responsibilities."

ICKES SAYS DEWEY IS 'MR. GULLIBLE'

Challenges Charge That Roosevelt 'Neglected' The West

Salt Lake City, Oct. 10 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes tonight characterized Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, as "Mr. Gullible" in making what Ickes said was "a campaign accusation that President Roosevelt's Administration had 'neglected' the west."

Ickes asserted that "Governor Dewey would have made a greater impression here in the west if, instead of adopting the attitude of a professional mourner, he had told what his plans are for the west, if any."

"Doesn't Have The Savvy"

"He doesn't have the savvy or the feel of the West," Ickes said at a Democratic meeting in South High School auditorium. "He does not have a single Western characteristic or interest. What do you know about his views on reclamation and flood control; about reforestation and the building up of the range?"

Calling upon his listeners to "look at the record and see how this Administration has, to quote Mr. Dewey, 'neglected' the West," Ickes said:

"During the last 11 eyears under President Roosevelt, we have increased the Federal irrigated area in the West from 2,800,000 to more than 4,000,000 acres, an advance of 4 3per cent. Does Mr. Dewey regard this as 'neglect?'

Reclamation Not Finished

"To date, under this administration, $661,000,000 of Federal funds have been invested in western reclamation projects, and we are not anywhere near through yet.

"Since 1933 we have 'neglected' the West so much that the value of farm products from an acreage irrigated by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior has increased 360 per cent. Further evidence of our 'neglect' is the fact that the average crop value per acre has increased from $30.10 under Republican reaction to $95.84 today."

2 Tule Lake Japs Jailed For Mess-Hall Assault

Klamath Falls, Ore., Oct. 10 (AP). Two inmates of the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center were jailed and two others placed on probation today on charges of assaulting a mess-hall attendant.

Camp authorities said the four attacked the attendant because he refused to permit a chef to serve them a special meal. Hideto Tagawa, 20, formerly of Sacramento, Cal., and Toshio Sonoda, 20, formerly of Seattle, were given 90-day sentences. Harold Kocutc Okomoto, 17, and Mike Tadashi, were put on probation.

BRICKER HITS TAX PROBLEM

Suggests Local Levy On U. S.-Owned Property

Wenatchee, Wash., Oct. 10 (AP)—A recommendation that local governments be authorized to tax Federally owned property, "with proper restrictions," came tonight from Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican candidate for Vice-President.

The Ohio Governor, arriving from Spokane on a two-day tour of Washington, said taxation of Federal property would enable local governments "to maintain their financial independence without looking to the Federal Government for handouts."

He asserted that "unseen, underlying currents" were washing away this financial independence. Local governments, he added, have been "more and more deprived of tax revenues" by Federal acquisitions of property.

U. S. Owns 395,000,000 Acres

The Federal Government, Bricker said, now owns 395,000,000 acres, or more than 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, which would have yielded $91,000,000 a year if taxed at local rates.

To help local governments make up the yoss in revenue on some of this land, he continued, the Federal Government "devised a scheme known as "payments in lieu of taxes."

"Adherence to this policy," he said, "will help to destroy the financial independence of local governments.

Federal Subsidy Increase

"There should be appropriate authorization for the local taxation of Federaily owned property, with proper restrictions. In this way local governments would be able to maintain their financial independence without looking to the Federal Government for handouts.

"Moreover, all this property acquired for the conduct of the war, not needed for our permanent post-war military needs, should be returned to private ownership as soon as practicable after victory, thus restoring it to the local tax rolls."

Taking up what he called a trend toward Federal financing of activities heretofore financed by local governments, Bricker said that Federal subsidies to the States had increased from $217,000,000 in 1932 to $744,000,000 in 1941; that Federal collection of taxes had risen from 22 per cent. of the nation's total in 1932 to 38 per cent. in 1939.

His Recommendations

Asking "what is to be done in the face of these trends?" Bricker recommended:

1. The practicing of strictest economy in government, particularly in the Federal Government, and

2. The States and local governments, working with Congress, "should take immediate steps toward appropriate segregation of tax bases, preserving appropriate fields of revenue for the national, State and local governments.

litical propaganda activities."

Recalls Promises

A slash of $22,300,000 in the requested appropriation for the Office of Price Administration for 1944 and elimination of the Works Progress Administration, "thus returning an unexpended balance of $106,500,000 to the Treasury."

In contrast to this record, Bricker said, the Democrats promised a reduction of 25 per cent. in Federal Government costs, then increased Federal expenditures 56 per cent. in the first year of their administration.

The Federal debt, he complained, totaled almost $40,500,000 in 1939, or $20,000,000 more than "our entire debt in the first World War."

Concedes Need For Some

Bricker conceded that some of the increase was necessary "to alleviate want and suffering during the depression."

"But," he added, "the depression does not explain and should not be used to justify the squandering of billions of dollars for unwise, wasteful and sometimes unconscionable purposes. Never in the history of this country has there been such a spendthrift administration."

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie was here to accompany Bricker on his Washington tour, which includes a speech at Wenatchee tonight.

GOP Cut Roosevelt Waste, Bricker Says

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 10 (AP)—The Republican minority in Congress, Gov. John W. Bricker asserted today, has "broken the back of the New Deal's disorganized financial program and better days are in sight."

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, beginning a two-day tour of Washington after spending yesterday in Montana, said that Republicans, with the help of "thoughtful Democrats," had saved the taxpayers millions in "non-essential expenditures."

Results Are Listed

"An uphill fight," he related in a prepared text of his Spokane speech, produced this record:

Elimination of an $80,000,000 budget for the Civilian Conservation Corps for 1943.

Elimination of a $55,000,000 appropriation for the National Youth Administration, "thereby putting an end to its debatable activities."

Reduction of an appropriation for the Office of War Information domestic branch from $8,865,906 to $2,750,000, "thus checking its po-

Denies Willkie Favored F. D. R.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 10 (AP)—A former campaign manager for Wendell L. Willkie declares that Willkie "did not intend to support the Democratic party in this campaign."

Saying that attempts had been made "to make political use of purported private conversations with Mr. Willkie," Ralph H. Cake declared last night in a written statement that his belief was based on "continuous talks" with the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee.

Cake managed Willkie's pre-convention campaign this year.

Miss Kellems Sues CIO Group In California for $500,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10—(AP) Miss Vivien Kellems, Westport, Connecticut industrialist, today filed in federal district court a suit against the California CIO, the publication Labor Herald and various individuals including directors of the CIO Political Action Committee, seeking $500,000 damages for publication of what she charged is a false and defamatory article.

The article was published April 14 in the Labor Herald.

In her complaint Miss Kellems quotes the article in the Labor Herald in parts as follows:

"Reactionary Republican Assemblyman Jesse Randolph Kellems, member of the Tenney committee and candidate for Congress in the 16th District against Democrat Ellis E. Patterson, is getting some unwelcome publicity as brother of the notorious Vivien Kellems wealthy Connecticut cutup whose correspondence with a leading Nazi operative in Argentina recently made news".

In another part of the complaint she cites the Herald: "CIO political action leaders are not surprised by the treasonable operations of Jesse's sister Vivien, are redoubling their efforts to prevent Jesse from carrying into Congress his anti-administration, pro-isolationist attacks."

In her complaint, Miss Kellems asserts the publication and article "were false and defamatory, exposing her to hatred, contempt, ridicule and obloquy and caused her to sustain a severe and continuing nervous shock and strain, and to suffer great mental anguish, mortification and humiliation."

Miss Kellems sought to file an identical suit in Los Angeles, where she said the San Francisco publication also circulates, but the clerk refused to accept it because the typewriting was not double space.

It was the People Bank of Lakewood village, Southern California. The bank charged a condition on which it was allowed membership in the reserve system was discriminatory, a "monstrosity" and void.

The condition was that the bank could be forced out of the reserve system, and automatically out of the government insurance of deposits, if the Reserve bank should so decide in case Trans-America Corp., or Bank of America, or any affiliate of either, became owner of any of the Peoples bank's shares.

The bank asked the court to invalidate this condition in its agreement with the Reserve board.

Carl M. Owen, arguing the Peoples bank case which Wendell Willkie had been prevented by death from carrying on, told Judge Roche the special condition imposed on the Peoples bank was designed to prevent the growth of Transamerica and Bank of America operations.

Owen, in opening his argument, said "Mr. Willkie would have said with a great deal more force what I shall attempt to say for he had a deep detestation of petty tyrannies. He fought attempts of government to do by indirection what it could not do directly."

Government attorneys had contended this was not the proper court to hear the case against the Federal Reserve board, that the board as a part of the government cannot be sued without government permission, and on a number of further technicalities, including failure to show the bank had been damaged.

SMALL BANK HITS RESERVE SYSTEM

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—(AP) A little California bank raised the charge of discrimination today against the Federal Reserve system in the Federal district court of Judge Michael Roche.

Aussies Term U. S. Football '22-Man War With Music'

By Russ Newland

Los Angeles, Oct. 10 (AP)—Football, American style, was displayed to residents of Brisbane, Queensland, for the first time recently and the Australian reaction to it, apparently, is that it resembles a 22-man war, intermingled with music, sidelines vaudeville and batty spells on the part of the spectators. . . .

Associated Press war photographer Ernest H. King forwards this newspaper account of the game:

"Guerrilla-Gorilla Warfare"

"They call it gridiron football. It's pigskin ser[illegible] off the grid after 22 pad[illegible] barrel-chested bohunks have fi[illegible] ironing each other out.

"Army service t[illegible]ms of the U. S. A.—engineers and base all-stars, dished up Queensland's first taste of this guerrilla-gorilla warfare yesterday to 16,000 half-hungry fans. *Truth's* (Brisbane publication) league critic was one of 'em and he liked the flavor, though it took over two hours to savor the sensations of an hour's actual ball action.

Time For "Back Beat Boogie"

"With the fleet hospital band sending it solid from the press box, rival rioting groups on each flank, loudspeaker commentators upsides, cheerleaders down front, officials, coaches, spare players, camera fiends, line measurers, two nondescript 'pooches' on the pitch, and, oh, yes, the 22 players, there was plenty to occupy the eyes and ears even if the mind were at rest.

"What with time out for substitutions, time out for huddles, time out for measuring, time out for casualties and time out for time out, the band had plenty time in for 'back seat boogie' and such, and the game had more stops than the town-hall organ.

"Summed up, the gridiron game has possibilities. While it's on, it's hot. But it lacks continuity. Without the band, the cheer sections and what-have-you it 'ud be about as lively as a job in the Swiss navy. I'll take Rugby League."

Another clipping:

"They'd put the ball down and one would pick it up and throw it to another. Then all would run a few feet and fall down—sort of 'pop goes the weasel' idea. Then they'd do it all again. Occasionally one lot would charge at the other as though they were trying to get in a pub door at 5 o'clock."

Something tells me Brisbane residents weren't impressed.

Wife of Guam Hero Asks Divorce Be Set Aside

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 10—(AP) Contending she should share in possibly $250,000 George Ray Tweed, 42, may receive for film and book rights to his "Ghost of Guam' 'experiences,

Mrs. Mary Tweed, 27, today asked that a divorce decree granted the Navy man last August 6 be set aside.

Tweed, a radioman, was rescued from Guam after 31 months of eluding the Japanese. He stated in his divorce complaint, alleging mental cruelty, that he separated from his wife eight days after returning July 17 from the Pacific.

Action on Mrs. Tweed's petition was continued by Judge Jacob Weinberger until October 19.

Mrs. Tweed's affidavit alleged that inasmuch as the experiences from which Tweed may receive monetary profit happened during the time they still were married she should receive a share as community property.

ADD LONDON - (CLOWAN) XX CROFT

A DISPATCH FROM WILLIAM F.BONI, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, SAID CANADIAN TROOPW WHO BATTLED THEIR WAY ACROSS THE LEOPOLD CANAL OCT.6 AND SINCE HAD BEATEN OFF 30 COUNTERATTACKS BY CRACK GERMAN TROOPS ALSO WERE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN A BRIDGEHEAD NOWHERE LESS THAN 400 YARDS DEEP AND THAT ENEMY ATTACKS WERE GROWING STEADILY WEAKER.

MANY NAZIS WERE KILLED IN A SHARP GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AGAINST BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS 12 MILES WEST OF ARNHEM. TOMMIES TOOK THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE BLOW WITHOUT LOSING A YARD AND TURNED LOOSE A STORM OF SHELLFIRE THAT LEFT THE WOODS STREWN WITH GERMAN BODIES.

IN THE HURTGEN FOREST SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN AMERICAN TROOPS FOUGHT SLOWLY FORWARD THROUGH MINED ROADS AND AGAINST PREPARED POSITIONS AND CUT THE DUREN-MONSCHAU ROAD SOUTHWEST OF HURTGEN TOWN. THE FIGHTING THERE WAS DESCRIBED AS "HARD AND BITTER."

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT SIX ALLIED ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT HAD CAPTURED AT LEAST 563,928 PRISONERS SINCE THE INVASION OF FRANCE JUNE 6.

AT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS LATE TONIG.. IT WAS REP ..ED THE GAP OPEN NORTHEAST OF AACHEN WAS 3,000 YARDS OR LESS IN WIDTH. HODGE'S TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE BY-PASSED OFDEN. CLEARED CRUCIFIX HILL AND PUSHED ON AGAINST HEAVY RESISTANCE, CUTTING THE LAST AACHEN-COLOGNE HIGHWAY SOME TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN.

IN HURTGEN FOREST THE DOUGHBOYS WITHSTOOD A FIERCE GERMAN COUNTERATTACK WITHOUT YIELDING GROUND AND CLOSED WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF THE VILLAGE OF HURTGEN IN THEIR DEEPEST PENETRATION OF THE REICH.

FIGHTING WAS FIERCE AT MANY POINTS THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND MADE MORE DIFFICULT BY THE WEATHER, WITH A GROUND FOG OBSCURING TARGETS AND CLOUDS.

SIX MILES NORTH OF METZ PATTON'S THIRD ARMY FOUGHT HAND TO HAND WITH THE GERMANS IN THE STREETS OF MAIZAPES LE METZ. SIXTEEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE FORTRESS CENTER AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVING NORTH OF NANCY GAINED A MILE AND CAPTURED LETRI COURT.

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THE SEVENTH ARMY PUSHED 1,500 YARDS THROUGH THE FOREST OF PARROY EAST OF LUNEVILLE. NEAR FREMI FONTAINE, NORTHEAST OF EPINAL, THE GERMANS WERE FIGHTING STUBBORNLY BUT IN THAT SECTOR AMERICANS BATTLED THEIR WAY INTO THE TOWN OF LAVELINE DU HOUS AND ON TO THE APPROACHES TO REHAUPEL, TWO MILES SOUTH.

FRENCH TROOPS REACHED THE MOVELLOTTE RIVER NEAR SAULXURES AND VAGNEY, OUTFLANKED GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE WOODED RIDGES NORTHEAST OF FERDRUPT AND TOOK 400 PRISONERS. THIS FIGHTING, OFTEN HAND TO HAND, WAS DESCRIBED BY THE FRENCH & SOME OF THE MOST SAVAGE THEY HAVE HAD IN TWO YEARS OF BATTLING ALL THE WAY FROM NORTH AFRICA.

JR1018PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST (CQ) NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X BRIDGE IN FINLAND. (HERCHER)

THE GERMANS MADE NO SECRET OF THE DEVELOPING DANGER TO EAST PRUSSIA FROM THE SOVIET DRIVE ACROSS LITHUANIA. NAZI BROADCASTS UNANIMOUSLY PORTRAYED THE PRESENT BATTLES AS MERELY THE OVERTURE TO WAR ON GERMAN SOIL.

THE SOVIET GAINS TOWARDS MEMEL WERE ADMITTED BY THE GERMANS, AND WHILE THEY DID NOT YET ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD REACHED THE BALTIC, THEY DID SAY 40 DIVISIONS WERE PROSECUTING THE DRIVE NORTH OF MEMEL. THE PORT ITSELF ALREADY WAS UNDER

RUSSIAN FIRE.

SUPPORTING THE RED ARMY'S GROUND ACTION, THE RED AIR FORCE MONDAY NIGHT RAIDED LIEPAJA, WHERE THERE WERE 12 GERMAN TRANSPORT SHIPS IN PORT, AND RIGA, WHERE THERE WERE THREE, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED. HUGE FIRES WERE SET IN BOTH PLACES, WITH TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS VISIBLE 125 MILES AWAY. SOVIET NAVAL AIRMEN AT THE SAME TIME REPORTED SINKING TWO GERMAN TRANSPORTS, A MINE-SWEEPER AND OTHER ENEMY VESSELS IN THE GULF OF RIGA AND DAMAGING SEVERAL GERMAN TRANSPORTS.

JR8PEW

LONDON, OCT.10-(AP)-THE APPROXIMATE BATTLE LINE ON THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY:

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AACHEN FRONT: BEGINNING AT HAVERT, NORTHEAST OF SITTARD, RUN A LINE SOUTHEAST TO WALDENRATH, THENCE TO IMMENDORF AND SOUTH TO OIDTWEILER. THEN WEST TO A POINT ALONG THE EASTERN EDGE TO ALSDORF SOUTH TO WURSELEN AND WEST TO LAURENSBURG. SOUTH THEN, TO THE EDGE OF AACHEN SWINGING ALL THE WAY AROUND TO HAAREN THEN EAST TO STOLBERG AND SOUTHEAST THROUGH THE HURTGEN FOREST TO BELOW HURTGEN AND DOWN TO THE GERMAN BORDER AT LAMMERSDORF AND MONSCHAU (MONTJOIE).

NORTH OF ANTWERP: CANADIANS ARE AT HOOGERHEIDE, A MILE AND A HALF SOUTH WEST OF A ROAD RUNNING OUT TO BEVELAND AND WALCHEREN. SPEARS INDICATE THE LEOPOLD BRIDGEHEAD AND THE LANDING ON THE SOUTHERN LIP OF THE SCHELDE ESTUARY.

THE REST OF THE FRONT UNCHANGED.

RP515PEW

LONDON, OCT.10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS DISCLOSED TODAY TO HAVE PLUNGED IMMEDIATELY INTO TALKS WITH PREMIER STALIN AT MOSCOW WHICH ADVICES FROM THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL INDICATED MIGHT CONTINUE FOR A FULL WEEK.

A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID CHURCHILL AND STALIN HAD MET FOR THEIR FIRST CONFERENCE YESTERDAY ONLY A SHORT TIME AFTER THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER STEPPED FROM THE PLANE WHICH BROUGHT HIM FROM LONDON.

PRESENT WERE SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR. LATER EDEN AND MOLOTOV CONFERRED AT A SEPARATE MEETING ATTENDED BY SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN COMMISSAR A.Y.VISHINSKY.

THE MOSCOW BULLETIN GAVE NO INKLING OF THE NATURE OF THE INITIAL CONVERSATIONS. PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THE SOVIET CAPITAL SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THE TALKS WOULD DEAL WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FINAL MILITARY BLOWS AGAINST GERMANY AND A MULTITUDE OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

MENTIONED AMONG THE LATTER WAS THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON AND THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, WHICH HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE FORE RECENTLY BY A NEW EXCHANGE OF RECRIMINATIONS.

ON THE MILITARY SIDE, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT PLANS FOR OCCUPATION OF GERMANY AND THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIA'S EVENTUAL ENTRY INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN MIGHT RANKHIGH ON THE AGENDA.

APROPOS OF THE LATTER TOPIC, THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS PRINTED TODAY A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON SAYING IT WAS REPORTED THERE THAT PREMIER STALIN HAD PLEDGED SIBERIAN BASES TO THE UNITED STATES AS SOON AS THE WAR IN EUROPE ENDS. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THIS.

WHILE THE UNITED STATES IS NOT REPRESENTED BY A SPECIAL ENVOY AT THE CURRENT TALKS, IT WAS SAID WASHINGTON WOULD BE KEPT FULLY INFORMED.

MOSCOW, WHICH SAID THE CONFERENCE WAS ARRANGED AT CHURCHILL'S SUGGESTION, REPORTED THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAD DELIVERED A "FIGHTING SPEECH" FOR SOVIET NEWSREEL MEN WHO GREETED HIM AT THE AIRPORT.

"I HAVE ARRIVED HERE ON A WAVE OF HOPE," CHURCHILL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "ON A WAVE OF CERTAINTY THAT VICTORY WILL BE ACHIEVED AND IN THE HOPE THAT WHEN IT IS ACHIEVED WE WILL ALL STRIVE TO MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE FOR THE LIFE OF THE GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE."

HE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE RED ARMY FOR BEING "THE FIRST TO SMASH THE SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE", AND ADDED:

"WE ALSO ON OUR SIDE -- THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS -- HAVE EXERTED OUR FORCES TO THE LIMIT AND IT IS FOR YOU TO JUDGE IF WE HAVE DEALT HEAVY BLOWS OR NOT."

HW356AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH RECEIVED FROM STOCKHOLM EARLY TODAY SAID THAT ONE OFFICIAL TELEPHONE CALL HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN SWEDEN FROM BERLIN, INDICATING THAT THE MYSTERIOUS SUSPENSION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE WHICH HAS LASTED MORE THAN 60 HOURS WAS NOT DUE TO A TECHNICAL BREAKDOWN.

A TRAVELER WHO ARRIVED IN STOCKHOLM BY PLANE FROM BERLIN YESTERDAY SAID THAT SO FAR AS HE KNEW THERE WAS "NO POLITICAL REASON" FOR THE INTERRUPTION OF THE SERVICE, BUT REUTERS REPORTED THAT AMONG RUMORS SWEEPING STOCKHOLM WAS ONE THAT GOERING HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

LONDON, OCT. 10-(AP)-HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THE GOVERNMENT'S POSTWAR AIM WAS TO INCREASE EXPORTS BY AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OVER THEIR PREWAR VOLUME.

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HE MADE THE STATEMENT AFTER A LABOR MEMBER SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS MAKING LONG TERM CONTRACTS WITH THE DOMINIONS "RUNNING INTO MILLIONS OF POUNDS" WHILE SIMILAR CONTRACTS FOR PURCHASES IN BRITAIN WERE BEING LOST THROUGH LACK OF FACILITIES AND POLICY IN DALTON'S DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER MEMBER DECLARED, "IT'S USELESS MERELY TO EXHORT INDUSTRY TO INCREASE EXPORTS, UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES SOME FACILITIES FOR INDUSTRY TO GE INTO FOREIGN AND EMPIRE MARKETS."

FD1015AEW

supreme headquarters, allied expeditionary forces, oct. 10-(ap)-

the possibility of renewed nazi u-boat warfare this winter is being considered by the allied command, it was indicated today.

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general dwight d. eisenhower warned that from now on all german shipping off the norwegian coast would be attacked by allied planes or warships. only last week the raf bombed u-boat pens at bergan. 5:15 pew

ADD WITH AIMS, TROOPS OUTSIDE AACHEN-(WHITEHEAD)

THERE WAS NO MIDDLE COURSE FOR THE NAZI COMMANDER, WHOSE TROOPS WERE DUG INTO THE RUBBLE OF THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CHARLEMAGNE ON ORDERS OF HITLER TO STAND AND DIE IN ITS DEFENSE.

HE EITHER MUST SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY OR AACHEN WILL BE ATTACKED WITH ALL THE POWER THAT LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY CAN BRING TO CENTER ON THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF 165,000.

AFTER THE ULTIMATUM WAS DELIVERED TO THE COMMANDER AND THE MAYOR, LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED INTO THE CITY BY SHELLFIRE DECLARING THE TIME HAD COME FOR HONORABLE SURRENDER. THE MESSAGE URGED CIVILIANS TO PERSUADE THOSE RESPONSIBLE TO "STOP THE USELESS BLOODHSED AND DESTRUCTION."

"THE CITY OF AACHEN IS NOW COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY AMERICAN FORCES WHO ARE SUFFICIENTLY EQUIPPED WITH BOTH AIR POWER AND ARTILLERY TO DESTROY THE CITY IF NECESSARY. WE SHALL TAKE THE CITY EITHER BY RECEIVING ITS IMMEDIATE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OR BY ATTACKING AND DESTROYING IT."

"WHILE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WILL REQUIRE THE SURRENDER OF ALL ARMED BODIES, THE CESSATION OF HOSTILE ACTS OF EVERY CHARACTER, THE REMOVAL OF MINES AND PREPARED DEMOLITIONS, IT IS NOT INTENDED TO MOLEST THE CIVIL POPULATION OR NEEDLESSLY SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES. BUT IF THE CITY IS NOT PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY, THE AMERICAN ARMY GROUND AND AIR FORCES WILL PROCEED RUTHLESSLY WITH AIR AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT TO REDUCE IT TO SUBMISSION."

"IN OTHER WORDS, THERE IS NO MIDDLE COURSE. YOU WILL EITHER UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDER THE CITY WITH EVERYTHING NOW IN IT, THUS AVOIDING NEEDLESS LOSS OF GERMAN BLOOD AND PROERTY, OR YOU MAY REFUSE AND AWAIT ITS COMPLETE DESTRUCTION.

"THE CHOICE AND RESPONSIBILITY ARE YOURS. YOUR ANSWER MUST BE DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS AT THE LOCATION SPECIFIED BY THE BEARER OF THIS PAPER.

"SIGNED,

"AMERICAN ARMY COMMANDER."

LEAFLETS SHOWERED ON THE CITY WERE ADDRESSED TO GERMAN TROOPS AND THE PEOPLE OF AACHEN THEY SAID:

"AACHEN IS ENCIRCLED. AMERICAN TROOPS SURROUND THE CITY. THE GERMAN COMMAND CANNOT RELIEVE YOU.

"PEOPLE OF AACHEN!

"THE TIME HAS COME FOR HONORABLE SURRENDER. WE AMERICANS DO NOT WAGE WAR ON INNOCENT CIVILIANS. ALREADY, MANY AACHENERS ARE LIVING PEACEFULLY IN AREAS WE OCCUPY. BUT IF THE MILITARY AND PARTY LEADERS INSIST ON FURTHER SACRIFICE, WE HAVE NO COURSE BUT TO DESTROY YOUR CITY, WHICH HAS ALREADY SUFFERED SO MUCH.

"PEOPLE OF AACHEN!

"THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE. ON OUR AIRFIELDS, BOMBERS ARE WAITING FOR FINAL ORDERS TO TAKE OFF. OUR ARTILLERY SURROUNDING THE CITY IS READY TO FIRE. OUR TROOPS ARE ALERTED FOR THE FINAL ADVANCE.

"PEOPLE OF AACHEN!

"ACT QUICKLY. GO NOW TO THOSE RESPONSIBLE AND MAKE THEM STOP THE USELESS BLOODSHED AND DESTRUCTION. THE TIME HAS COME FOR YOUR CIVILIAN LEADER OR YOU TO SPEAK BOLDLY. TOMORROW--MAY BE TOO LATE.

"PEOPLE OF AACHEN!

"THERE IS ONLY ONE CHOICE--HONORABLE AND IMMEDIATE SURRENDER OR COMPLETE DESTRUCTION."

THE ENCIRCLEMENT WHICH LT. GEN. COURTNEY HODGES THREW AROUND THE SPRAWLING BIRTHPLACE OF CHARLEMAGNE, FIRST LARGE GERMAN CITY INVESTED BY THE ALLIES ON ANY FRONT, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED CLOSED SO FAR AS THE ESCAPE OF ANY LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY TROOPS IS CONCERNED.

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NOTHING COULD MOVE DOWN SUCH A NARROW CORRIDOR WITHOUT COMING UNDER DIRECT MACHINEGUN AND ARTILLERY FIRE.

THREE TIMES LAST NIGHT, THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED IN DESPERATE BUT FUTILE EFFORTS TO BREAK THE PINCERS WHICH WERE DRIVING AROUND THE CITY OF 165,710 FROM NORTH AND SOUTHEAST IN A HOOKING MOVEMENT.

THE FIRST ATTACK WAS NEAR BARDENBERG, NORTH OF AACHEN, AT 7 P.M. THE NAZIS MADE A SLIGHT PENETRATION AND INFILTRATION BUT COULD NOT SHAKE THE AMERICANS FROM THEIR POSITIONS. AT DAWN OUR TROOPS BEGAN CLEANING OUT THIS RESISTANCE.

ANOTHER ATTACK WAS MADE SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN.

AT 2:02 A.M. THE GERMANS ATTACKED CRUCIFIX HILL IN ANOTHER EFFORT TO REGAIN THIS IMPORTANT HIGH GROUND BUT HEAVY ARTILLERY BEAT BACK THE DRIVE.

IN THE HURTGEN FOREST SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, THE INFANTRY FOUGHT THEIR WAY FORWARD BUT SLOWLY. THE FIGHTING WAS HARD AND THE FOOT TROOPS AND TANKS HAD TO ADVANCE THROUGH MINED ROADS AND AGAINST PREPARED POSITIONS.

THE GERMANS SUFFERED HEAVILY IN THE ABORTIVE ATTACKS AS MACHI REGH ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE CUT THEM DOWN.

NONE OF THE NAZI THRUSTS WAS MADE IN ANY GREAT FORCE. ALL SEEMED TO BE MERE HARASSING ACTIONS FROM AN ENEMY UNABLE TO PULL TOGETHER SUFFICIENT RESERVES FOR A SERIOUS COUNTERBLOW.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FIRST ARMY SINCE D-DAY NOW TOTAL 192,016. THE ENEMY DEAD BURIED BY THE FIRST ARMY TOTALS 14,591.

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY, OCT.10-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WAS KILLED YESTERDAY BY A GERMAN CIVILIAN WHO FIRED AT HIM FROM A DOORWAY OF A HOUSE IN THE ALSDORF VICINITY.

ANOTHER AMERICAN IMMEDIATELY KILLED THE GERMAN.

THIS IS THE FIRST WITNESSED AND CONFIRMED CASE OF AN ENEMY IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES FIRING ON AMERICAN TROOPS INSIDE GERMANY.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE DEAD SOLDIER'S UNIT SAID THERE WAS NO DOUBT OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE INCIDENT. HE ISSUED ORDERS THAT SOLDIERS MUST NOT WANDER ABOUT THE STREETS OF CAPTURED TOWNS BUT MUST STAY UNDER COVER EXCEPT WHEN ON A MISSION.

PS421PEW

30.24 — 19475

U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, OCT. 10-(AP)-U.S. MARAUDER GROUPS COMMANDED BY CL. JOHN SAMUEL OF HINSDALE, ILL., AND COL. THOMAS CORBIN OF FREMONT, NNC., AND A MARUDER PATHFINDER SQUADRON LED BY MAJ. ROBERT PORTER OF TONICA, ILL., WERE AWARDED SPICIAL UNIT CITATIONS TODAY BY THE NINTH BOMBER COMMAND CHIEF, MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL ANDERSON, FOR OUTSTANDING WORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.

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TA1247PEW

PARIS, OCT. 10-(AP)-TRADING IN FOREIGN SECURITIES ON THE PARIS BOURSE, SUSPENDED SINCE THE GERMANS OCCUPIED THE CITY, WAS RESUMED TODAY.

THE MARKET OPENED IN A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY DUE TO THE PUBLICATION OF A DECREE IN TODAY'S OFFICIAL JOURNAL ORDERING ALL PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS OWNING FOREIGN SECURITIES TO TURN IN A LIST OF THEM.

THIS LED TO BELIEF IN FINANCIAL QUARTERS THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE PLANNING TO REQUISITION THE SECURITIES AND USE THEM TO HELP PAY OFF ITS FOREIGN OBLIGATIONS.

FD1237PEW

PARIS, OCT. 10-(AP)-THE CABINET OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD DECIDED TO GIVE CORSICA TWO SEATS IN THE FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN ITS SESSIONS NOV. 11 IN THE SENATE CHAMBER OF THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE.

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THIS BRINGS TO 248 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

WHILE IT WILL HAVE ONLY AUTHORITY TO ADVISE GENERAL DE GAULLE'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE ASSEMBLY WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES UNTIL THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ARE HELD.

THE CABINET ALSO ANNOUNCED IT HAD VOTED TRIALS BY MILITARY TRIBUNALS FOR ALL MINISTERS APPOINTED BY MARSHAL PETAIN DURING THE VICHY REGIME, CHARGING SOME WITH TREASON AND OTHERS WITH "NATIONAL INDIGNITY."

JR1107PEW

BY ADA DE KOFOED (130)

PARIS, OCT. 10-(AP)-A CROWD OF UNIFORMED [illegible]ICAN SERVICE GIRLS AT THE FIRST SPECIAL ADMISSION FASHION [illegible]WINGS CREATED A GALA ATMOSPHERE TONIGHT AT THE FALL DISPLAY OF RAPHAEL, THE DESIGNER FROM A DISTINGUISHED SPANISH FAMILY WHO SPECIALIZEDS IN TAILORED COSTUMES.

THE GENERAL TREND OF THE DISPLAY WAS TO GRACIOUS SILHOUETTES WITH FULL SKIRTS GATHERED IN FRONT AND TIGHT BODICES IN CONTRASTING COLORS WHICH PERMIT THE USE OF SMALL PIECES OF MATERIAL.

EXAMPLES WERE A BROWN COAT OVER A GREY SKIRT, A BOTTLE GREEN COSTUME WITH A DARK RED BLOUSE, A BLACK FUR COAT OVER AN EMERALD FROCK, A RED THREE-QUARTER LENGTH SWING COAT OVER A NAVY BLUE DRESS AND A HAND-STITCHED JERSEY COSTUME CONSISTING OF A BROWN JACKET WITH A GREEN FROCK AND TURBAN.

ALL THE HATS WERE THE FELT AND VELVET CREATIONS OF MARIA GUY AND HAD UPTURNED BRIMS.

JR1109PEW

BY BARBARA WACL

PARIS OCT 10-(AP)-. 70-YEAR OLD AMERICAN, RAYMOND DUNCAN, WHO CHANTED "YANKEE DOODLE" WHILE THE WIND WHIPPED HIS HOMESPUN WHITE GREEK ROBE, HOISTED THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES OVER THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AFTER THE LIBERATION OF PARIS.

BROTHER OF THE LATE ISADORA DUNCAN AND FRIEND OF MOHANDAS K.GANDHI DUNCAN TOLD HOW HE RUSHED TO THE EMBASSY WHEN AMERICAN AND FRENCH FORCES ENTERED THE CITY. HE ASKED THE SWISS DOORMAN TO RUN UP THE FLAG, BUT THE FRIGHTENED CONCIERGE EXPLAINED THAT GERMANS STILL WERE FIGHTING IN THE CITY AND THE FLAG, IN ANY CASE, WAS FLOWN ONLY WHEN THE AMBASSADOR WAS IN RESIDENCE.

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"I AM THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, THEN, FOR THE MOMENT," SHOUTED DUNCAN, AND HOISTED THE FLAG HIMSELF. AS THE STARS AND STRIPES FLUTTERED OVER THE CROWDED PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, DUNCAN SANG "YANKEE DOODLE" WHILE ONLOOKERS CHEERED.

"I FORGOT THE WORDS TO 'GOD BLESS AMERICA,'" EXPLAINED DUNCAN, "SO I SANG 'YANKEE DOODLE' INSTEAD. I WAS HOARSE FOR DAYS AFTERWARD."

DUNCAN, A NATIVE OF SAN FRANCISCO, WAS INTERVIEWED IN HIS STUDIO ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE, WHERE HE HOLDS WEEKLY CONCERTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUNCAN SAID HE BUSIED HIMSELF WITH HAND-WEAVING, HAND-PRINTING, PAINTING, DYING AND SCULPTURE DURING THE OCCUPATION, AND AMUSED HIMSELF BY OUTWITTING THE GERMANS.

"YOU KNOW YOU CAN MASTER THE MASTER RACE WITH PERSONALITY IF YOU TRY," HE SAID WITH A SMILE.

KK402AEW

ADD MOSCOW — (LUCE) XX RUSSIANS

IZVESTIA, PRAISING THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, SAID:

"THE FOUR LEADING POWERS--THE SOVIET UNION, GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA--HAVE BEEN PLACED IN A SPECIAL STATUS AS PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL. NO DECISION CAN EVER BE ADOPTED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF ALL. IN THE WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS, THE SUGGESTION WAS MADE TO ABANDON THIS PRINCIPLE IN CASES WHERE ONE PERMANENT MEMBER WAS INDIVIDUALLY INTERESTED BY NOT ALLOWING IT TO VOTE.

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"IF UNANIMITY IS REQUIRED IN THE SOLUTION OF GENERAL CASES EXAMINED BY THE COUNCIL, IT IS MORE NECESSARY TO HAVE A UNANIMOUS OPINION IN IMPORTANT CASES REFERRING TO THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PERMANENT SECURITY, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THESE CASES TOUCH THE INTERESTS OF A PERMANENT COUNCIL MEMBER." X X X

DURING THE BANQUET CEREMONIES STALIN TOASTED THE FUTURE COLLABORATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS IN A PEACEFUL WORLD. #

ADD MOSCOW - (LUCE) XX RIGA)

IN HUNGARY, THE RED ARMY ASSAULTED GERMAN DEFENSES ALONG THE TISZA RIVER ON A 150-MILE FRONT EXTENDING FROM DEBRECEN SOUTHWARD TO A POINT NEAR BELGRADE, IN YUGOSLAVIA. RED ARMY UNITS CROSSED THE TISZA IN NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA, AND WERE REPORTED STORMING SZOLNOK, ONLY 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, AFTER CROSSING THE RIVER THERE AS WELL. FEROCITY OF THE CONFLICT WAS INDICATED IN RUSSIAN REPORTS OF 202 GERMAN TANKS DESTROYED. THE RED ARMY ALSO CLAIMED CAPTURE OF 8,220 GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN PRISONERS.

LAST NAZI ESCAPE ROUTE OUT OF TRANSYLVANIA WAS CUT BY THE RUSSIANS WITH CAPTURE OF A 25-MILE STRETCH OF THE DEBRECEN-BUDAPEST RAILWAY.

IN YUGOSLAVIA, RED ARMY UNITS WERE ACROSS THE TISZA ON A 32-MILE FRONT, AND HAD CAPTURED POSITIONS ONLY 12 MILES FROM SZEGED, HUNGARY'S SECOND CITY.

M422AEW

BUCHAREST, OCT. 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ROMANIAN COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS HAVE AGREED ON A COMMON PLATFORM FOR THE NATION, THE NEWS ORGANS OF BOTH PARTIES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LEFTIST PROGRAM ADOPTED BY BOTH PARTIES CALLS FOR:

"AN IMPLACABLE FIGHT BESIDE THE RED ARMY FOR THE EXPULSION OF HITLERISTS FROM THE COUNTRY, A SINCERE POLICY OF FRIENDSHIP AND CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES.

"ANNIHILATION OF FASCISM IN ROMANIA AND PUNISHMENT OF WAR TRAITORS, X X X ABOLITION OF ALL DICTATORIAL RACIAL LAWS, BROAD AGRICULTURAL REFORMS INCLUDING EXPROPRIATION OF LARGE ESTATES AND DONATION OF THE EXPROPRIATED LANDS TO PEASANTS, X X X SOCIAL INSURANCE, X X X AND A NEW CONSTITUTION WRITTEN BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY."

JR1114PEW

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ADD CORINTH - (LYDER) XX POINTS

THE CITY OF CORINTH, CRADLED BETWEEN THE HILLS AND THE EASTERN END OF THE GULF OF CORINTH AND GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE CORINTHIAN CANAL, PRACTICALLY IS UNMARKED BY WAR. THERE WERE NO AIR RAIDS HERE. THE ENEMY CONFINED DEMOLITIONS TO THE HIGHWAY FROM THE WEST, ALONG WHICH UNITS BLEW UP BRIDGES AND DESTROYED THE RAILROAD. THE DESTRUCTION WAS DONE SOME TIME AGO--SO LONG AGO, IN FACT, THAT GOATS NOW GRAZE ALONG THE RAILBED.

AMERICAN TROOP-CARRYING PLANES NOW ARE TAKING A HAND. I FLEW BACK FROM ITALY LAST NIGHT IN A PLANE LOADED WITH AMMUNITION AND PILOTED BY CAPT.WILFRED BUERSMEYER OF WESTPHALIA, MO. HIS CREW INCLUDED LT.NEIL E.GRAMLY, 211 NORTH 4TH ST., LEWISBURG, PA.; RICHARD O.JACKSON, 302 NORTH G STREET, TACOMA, WASH.; AND SGT. ALLEN D.PIERRE, LINCOLN, NEB.

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ROME, OCT.10-(AP)-NICOLA INTRONA, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ITALY, TESTIFIED TODAY THAT THE ITALIAN GOLD RESERVE WAS CONSIGNED TO THE GERMANS BY HIS PREDECESSOR, VINCENZO AZZOLINI, WHO IS ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

THE GOLD WAS TRANSFERRED TO BERLIN THIS YEAR BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FASCIST REGIME OF MUSSOLINI AND THE NAZI GOVERNMENT, THE 77-YEAR-OLD WITNESS SAID. AZZOLINI IS ON TRIAL ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATION.

INTRONA SAID ABOUT 50 TONS OF GOLD WAS TAKEN TO BERLIN FROM FORTEZZA IN FEBRUARY AND THAT GERMAN ORDERS TO REMOVE THE REMAINDER TO THE NAZI CAPITAL WERE BEING DISCUSSED EARLY IN JUNE.

"I HAVE NO DOUBT IT ALL HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BERLIN," HE SAID.

INTRONA, WHO DIRECTED THE GENERAL BANK IN SEPTEMBER, 1943, WHEN AZZOLINI TURNED OVER 120 TONS OF GOLD TO THE GERMANS FOR TRANSFER FROM ROME TO NORTH ITALY, SAID AZZOLINI HAD AGREED TO A PLAN OF WALLING UP HALF THE TREASURE IN CELLARS OF THE BANK AND TO PREPARE LETTERS SHOWING THAT THE AMOUNT HAD BEEN SENT TO POTENZA IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

HE SAID HE CARRIED OUT THE PLAN WITH TRUSTED EMPLOYEES BETWEEN 6 AND 7 A.M. ON SEPT.20 AND THAT THE JOBWAS "SO PERFECT THAT NO ONE COULD SEE WHERE THE WALL HAD BEEN ERECTED."

THAT AFTERNOON, HOWEVER, INTRONA TESTIFIED THAT AZZOLINI SUMMONED HIM AND OTHER BANK OFFICERS AND TOLD THEM THE GERMANS HAD DATA ON THE AMOUNT OFGOLD IN THE BANK AND THAT ALL OF IT MUST BE TURNED OVER

TO THEM, OR THE GERMANS WOULD TAKE IT BY FORCE.
AZZOLINI TESTIFIED YESTERDAY THAT HE GAVE THE ORDER TO CONSIGN THE GOLD TO THE NAZIS AFTER ETTORE CAMBI, ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE, HAD GIVEN HIM AN ULTIMATUM AND "THERE WAS NOTHING TO DO BUT TURN IT OVER."

PS1159AEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

ROME, OCT. 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAJ.WILLIAM BENEDICT, 26, A TALENTED "SCROUNGER" AND A VERY TOUGH MAN ON RAILROAD TUNNELS, HAS COMPLETED HIS 200TH AIR COMBAT MISSION--42 WITH THE RAF AND 158 WITH THE U.S. AAF.

TWO HUNDRED MISSIONS MEAN VERY LITTLE TO BENEDICT, SQUADRON COMMANDER OF THE 86TH FIGHTER BOMBER GROUP, BECAUSE HE IS HAPPY AT HIS WORK.

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"I'M GETTING A HELL OF A KICK OUT OF THIS," BENEDICT SAID, RETURNING FROM HIS 200TH JOB DURING WHICH HE SET AFIRE TWO AMMUNITION TRAINS CARELESSLY LEFT SIDE BY SIDE NEAR TURIN AND CREATED "ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EXPLOSIONS I HAVE EVER SEEN."

BENEDICT MAKES IT A PRACTICE TO ENJOY LIFE AS HE FINDS IT. IN HIS TIME IN AFRICA, SICILY AND ITALY, HE HAS ACQUIRED AS SOUVENIRS 14 ENEMY AIRPLANES, ONE TANK, A $60,000 RADIO TRAILER CONTAINING FOUR RECEIVING SETS, A COUPLE OF TRANSMISSION SETS AND A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. HE ALSO HAD AN ENEMY SEAPLANE ONCE BUT DIDN'T LIKE IT AND RETURNED IT.

BENEDICT HAS PICKED UP SEVEN MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND PROBABLY KNOWS AS MUCH ABOUT THEM AS THE AVERAGE GERMAN FLIER THESE DAYS. HE THINKS THEY ARE SPLENDID PLANES.

BENEDICT'S HOME IS IN SAN QUENTIN, CALIF. HE ARRIVED IN AFRICA IN 1942 AFTER A YEAR AND A HALF IN THE RAF IN RESPONSE TO A MESSAGE FROM THE MIDDLE EAST FOR 2,000 AIR SCREWS (PROPELLERS).

"SOME CLERK ALONG THE LINE MADE IT AIR CREWS AND THEY BEGAN SHOWING UP IN AFRICA BY BOAT AND PLANE FROM ALL OVER," BENEDICT SAID.

HE ARRIVED IN TIME FOR THE RETREAT FROM TOBRUK AND STARTED SCROUNGING RIGHT AWAY, WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH MAJ. CHARLES LEAF OF SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., WHO WENT THROUGH THE RAF WITH HIM AND STILL IS WITH HIM ALTHOUGH IN A DIFFERENT SQUADRON. THEY WOULD FLY INTO AN AIRPORT JUST EVACUATED BY THE GERMANS, PICK UP THE BEST PLANE THAT COULD FLY AND BRING IT OUT. EARLY IN THEIR CAREER THEY GOT A FIESELER STORCH WHICH WAS INVALUABLE IN LATER SORTIES BECAUSE IT COULD LAND ANYWHERE. ONCE IN SICILY THEY LANDED AT THE CATANIA AIRPORT BEFORE THE INFANTRY ARRIVED AND GOT A FINE MESSERSCHMITT.

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BENEDICT GOT A GERMAN TANK NEAR CAPE BON AND SPENT TWO WEEKS WORKING WITH ITS CANNON.

HE EXPERIMENTED ON SKIP-BOMBING TUNNELS.

"YOU HIT THE DECK AND PUT THE BOMB IN ONE END OF THE TUNNEL AND HOPE IT WON'T COME OUT THE OTHER END," HE SAID.

BENEDICT HAS BEEN VERY EFFECTIVE ON THESE EXPEDITIONS.

"I ENCOURAGE MY BOYS TO SCROUNGE," BENEDICT SAID. "IT IS A LOT BETTER THAN JUST SITTING IN YOUR TENT, SITTING IN MESS, SITTING ANY PLACE AND WAITING FOR LETTERS FROM HOME."

YOU DO NOT GET MEDALS FOR SCROUNGING. BENEDICT HAS THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, THE AIR MEDAL WITH 11 CLUSTERS, THE CROX-DE-GUERRE AND THE PURPLE HEART.

RP419PEW

3o. 24 — 1979

EDITORS

BY AGREEMENT AMONG THE SERVICES, SARANDE IS BEING USED AS THE NAME OF THE ALBANIAN PORT RATHER THAN PORTO EDDA, THE NAME GIVEN IT BY THE ITALIANS. SARANDE IS ALSO THE FORM USED IN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES.

THE AP OCT.10, 1944

PS4PEW

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BIAK ISLAND,DUTCH NEW GUINEA-(AP)-TECH.SGT.CLIFTON A. WOODALL OF TALLAPOOSA, GA., IS A BRAVE AND PATIENT SOLDIER BUT THERE ARE LIMITS TO HIS PATIENCE.

THE GEORGIA INFANTRYMAN FOUND SIX JAPANESE IN A CAVE SCOOPED FROM A LOW CORAL CLIFF IN THE BIAK HINTERLAND. HE LEAPED FROM THE CLIFF TO THE MOUTH OF THE CAVE AND ORDERED THE ENEMY SOLDIERS TO COME OUT. ONE FLED.

WOODALL THOUGHT THE OTHERS DIDN'T UNDERSTAND HIS ORDERS. HE PUT DOWN HIS GUN, BECKONED AND RAISED HIS HANDS OVER HIS HEAD TO INDICATE BY THAT GESTURE OF SURRENDER WHAT HE MEANT TO CONVEY.

FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE CAVE A CANTEEN CUP FLEW CLOSE BY THE INFANTRYMAN'S CHEEK. SHORTLY THE CUP WAS FOLLOWED BY A BAYONET. WOODALL CONTINUED TO ARGUE AND TO MOTION.

THEN HE CAUGHT A BUCKETFUL OF HOT SOUP FULL IN THE FACE. THAT WAS TOO MUCH. WOODALL PICKED UP HIS GUN, ENTERED THE CAVE AND KILLED ITS FIVE REMAINING JAPANESE TENANTS.

DV1110PCWNM

AP DP U.S.P.F.HDQTRS.P.H. XXX THEN)

ADMIRAL NIMITZ DESCRIBED THE SITUATION IN CHINA AS SERIOUS. HE ASSERTED IT IS IMPERATIVE TO HAVE A "LAND MASS CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE JAPANESE EMPIRE TO ENABLE US TO EMPLOY THE AIR FORCES WHICH WILL BE AT OUR DISPOSAL. X X X SO LONG AS FORMOSA IS IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE IT WILL BE A VERY STRONG POINT, AS THEY CAN CONTINUE TO SUPPLY IT WITH AIR POWER. X X X TO THE EXTENT THAT THE JAPANESE IMPROVE THEIR SITUATION IN CHINA, OUR TASK WILL BECOME MORE DIFFICULT. BUT WHEN WE HAVE THE MEANS TO DO IT WE WILL GET THE BASES IN CHINA THAT WE WANT."

FROM MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS CAME REPORTS OF THE FIRST BIG NEUTRALIZING RAID ON ZAMBOANGA, IMPORTANT CITY ON THE PHILIPPINE'S SOUTH COAST. MORE THAN 25 LIBERATORS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, SET HUGE FIRES ALONG THE WATERFRONT AND AROUND "OTHER TARGETS." FIGHTER PLANES SANK SIX FLOAT PLANES IN THE HARBOR. A 1,000 TON VESSEL, TWO FREIGHTERS AND A BARGE WERE SET AFIRE.

FIRES WERE STARTED ANEW AT BALIKPAPAN, JAPANESE OIL CENTER IN DUTCH BORNEO, IN ANOTHER RAID BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS. THE TARGET WAS THE REFINERY AREA.

JW235PCW NM

FIRST LEAD PACIFIC

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,OCT.10-(AP)-SWEEPING THE RYUKYU ISLANDS SOME 200 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN AND ONLY 500 MILES FROM THE CHINA COAST, CARRIER PLANES OF THE THIRD FLEET SANK OR DAMAGED 58 SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT AND DESTROYED 89 PLANES YESTERDAY, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PLANES ATTACKED IN GREAT FORCE AND ACHIEVED COMPLETE SURPRISE, ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID.

IN THE FIRST AMERICAN STRIKE INTO THE ISLANDS, COMMANDING THE SEA APPROACHES BETWEEN FOOCHOW AND SHANGHAI, ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S PLANES ATTACKED EVERY NAVAL AND MERCHANT SHIP THEY COULD FIND AND BOMBED AND STRAFED ISLAND INSTALLATIONS.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATED THEY SANK 12 SHIPS, INCLUDING A DESTROYER, PROBABLY SANK 14 AND DAMAGED 12. THEY ALSO SANK OR DAMAGED 20 LUGGERS AND OTHER SMALL CRAFT.

THEY DESTROYED MORE THAN 75 JAPANESE AIRPLANES ON THE GROUND AND SHOT 14 DOWN IN COMBAT.

AMERICAN PLANE LOSSES WERE LIGHT, AND NONE OF THE SURFACE SHIPS WAS DAMAGED.

VICE ADMIRAL MARC MITSCHER WAS IN IMMEDIATE COMMAND OF THE CARRIERS.

THE ENEMY SHIPPING LOSSES:

SUNK--ONE DESTROYER, ONE MINESWEEPER, ONE SUBMARINE TENDER, TWO MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, TWO SMALL CARGO SHIPS AND FIVE COASTAL CARGO SHIPS.

PROBABLY SUNK--TWO MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, FOUR SMALL CARGO SHIPS, ONE MEDIUM OIL TANKER, AND SEVEN COASTAL CARGO SHIPS.

DAMAGED--THREE MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS SIX SMALL CARGO SHIPS· ONE DESTROYER AND TWO SMALL OIL TANKERS.

THE RYUKYUS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE LOOCHOOS OR NANSEI SHOTO ISLANDS, AND SOMETIMES CALLED THE SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS, SADDLE THE EASTERN ENTRANCE TO THE EAST CHINA SEA AND HAVE BEEN IN JAPANESE HANDS SINCE 1879, 15 YEARS BEFORE THE JAPANESE TOOK OVER FORMOSA.

THEY EXTEND FOR A DISTANCE OF 570 MILES FROM A POINT 60 MILES EAST OF FORMOSA ALMOST TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF KYUSHU IN THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

MORE THAN HALF OF THE POPULATION OF 820,000 LIVE ON OKINAWA JIMA WHICH HAS BEEN A COMMUNICATION CENTER FOR JAPANESE FORCES IN FORMOSA, THE PHILIPPINES AND WESTERN PACIFIC.

ALTHOUGH THE ISLANDS ARE SMALL AND OF LITTLE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE TO JAPAN, THEIR STRATEGIC VALUE IS GREAT AND MANY OF THEM PROBABLY CONTAIN AIRFIELDS AND IMPORTANT INSTALLATIONS.

THERE ARE SEVERAL EXCELLENT ANCHORAGES FOR WAR VESSELS AND FLEET AUXILIARIES IN THE CHAIN.

THE LARGEST CITY, NAHA, ON OKINAWA HAS 66,000 RESIDENTS.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION IT WAS AMONG THE POINTS BOMBED.

INVASION OF GARAKAYO XXX ETC. PICKING UP AP

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.10 (AP)-THE ISLET OF GARAKAYO, 10TH TO BE INVADED IN THE PALAUS BY THE AMERICANS, WAS COMPLETELY SECURED WITHIN 24 HOURS, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. (CHANGE) OCT 11 1944

ELEMENTS OF THE 81ST ARMY DIVISION LANDED SUNDAY ON GARAKAYO JUST NORTH OF THE LARGER ISLAND OF PELELIU.

TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID MARINES WERE CLEANING UP ISOLATED JAPANESE ON PELELIU AND OTHER FORCES WERE MOPPING UP AT ANGAUR, SOUTH OF PELELIU.

GARAKAYO WAS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE ISLETS BORDERING PELELIU FROM WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE LARGER BASE WERE SUBJECTED TO ENEMY SHELLING.

TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT MARINE CORSAIR PLANES, WHICH ARE BASED ON AN AIRFIELD CAPTURED ON PELELIU, HAD RANGED NORTH IN THE PALAUS TO STRAFE FOUR SMALL BOATS AND NINE BARGES IN THE VICINITY OF THE JAPANESE-HELD ISLAND OF BABELTHAUP.

OTHER AIR RAIDS WERE REPORTED AGAINST THE PHOSPHATE-PRODUCING ISLAND OF NAURU WEST OF THE GILBERTS AND AGAINST BYPASSED ENEMY GARRISONS IN THE MARSHALLS.

PM754PPW

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.10-(AP)-STARTLED WAR CORRESPONDENTS LEARNED A HISTORY LESSON THE EMOTIONAL WAY YESTERDAY.

SERIOUS-FACED ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ KEPT THEM TENSED ON THEIR CHAIRS AT THE END OF A PRESS CONFERENCE BY READING A "COMMUNIQUE" WHICH DESCRIBED SENSATIONAL ALLIED NAVAL VICTORIES OVER JAPANESE FLEET UNITS OFF KOREA.

HE TOLD HOW "POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL FORCES" HAD ATTACKED PART OF THE JAPANESE FLEET AT FUSAN, KOREA, INFLICTING HEAVY TOSSES, AND LATER DESTROYED ANOTHER SIZEABLE NIPPONESE FORCE.

AT THE END, HE SMILED AND ADDED: "THIS COMMUNIQUE, INCIDENTALLY, IS DATED LATE JUNE, 1592."

THE CORRESPONDENTS RELAXED WITH A SIGH AND LAUGHED.

NIMITZ WAS LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR A STATEMENT IN WHICH HE POINTED OUT THAT THE JAPANESE NAVY HAD BEEN DEFEATED AT SEA IN PAST WARS. HIS PRESENTATION WAS SO SOLEMN AND THE TEXT SO CONVINCING THAT MOST OF THE CORRESPONDENTS THOUGHT HE WAS REFERRING TO A CURRENT ACTION. THE JOKE WAS CAREFULLY HIDDEN UNTIL HE ANNOUNCED THE DATE.

(A STORY WRITTEN IN THE SAME CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER WAS CONVINCING, TOO, WHEN IT WAS RECEIVED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE FIRST LINES OF THE "COMMUNIQUE" WERE BULLETINED, THEN THE STORY WAS KILLED WHEN THE END OF THE DISPATCH REVEALED ITS DELAYED-ACTION ORIGIN. PROMPTNESS HALTED PUBLICATION, BUT SOME RADIO STATIONS USED THE ORIGINAL STORY.)

THE ADMIRAL WAS REFERRING TO AN ATTACK BY KOREAN-CHINESE NAVAL UNITS AGAINST JAPANESE FORCES INVADING THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

THE INCIDENT CAME AT THE END OF AN HOUR-LONG PRESS CONFERENCE WHEN THE ADMIRAL SAID:

"YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN THIS COMMUNIQUE:

"'POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL FORCES HAVE ATTACKED A PORTION OF THE JAPANESE FLEET LYING AT ANCHOR NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO FUSAN HARBOR ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF KOREA. TWENTY-SIX OF APPROXIMATELY 80 SHIPS IN THE HARBOR WERE SET AFIRE AND THE REMAINDER DISPERSED.

"' IN A LATER ENGAGEMENT, MOST THAN 70 JAPANESE VESSELS, INCLUDING WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS, WERE ENCOUNTERED BY THE ALLIED FLEET AND SUNK. THE DEVASTATING BLOW HAS ISOLATED ENEMY ARMIES IN KOREA AND CUT THEM OFF FROM THEIR HOME BASES'."

THEN HE ANNOUNCED THE DATE, WHICH HE HAD OMITTED PREVIOUSLY.

JP132APW

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG (330)

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER IN THE PACIFIC,SEPT.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MANILA'S SHIP-LADEN HARBOR WAS "A BOMBER'S DREAM" WHEN THE AMERICANS ATTACKED SEPT.21-22, IN THE WORDS OF CMDR.JOHN D. BLITCH, 29, CHARLESTON,S.C. (WIFE, DECATUR,GA.)

FLIERS OFF THIS CARRIER ARE CREDITED WITH MORE THAN HALF THE JAPANESE SHIPPING SUNK OR PROBABLY SUNK AT MANILA IN THE RAID. THE GROUP KNOCKED OUT 19 SHIPS AND DAMAGED 27 OTHERS.

BLITCH'S FLIGHT SANK A LARGE SHIP AND THE FLOATING DRYDOCK WHERE IT WAS BERTHED, AND DESTROYED A SMALL AND MEDIUM CARGO VESSEL NEAR CAVITE HARBOR. THE SAME FLIERS RETURNED LATER IN THE DAY TO INTERCEPT FIVE SHIPS HEADING FOR CORREGIDOR. BLITCH REPORTED FOUR WERE SUNK.

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LT.(JG) L.L.LAZ, 21, AURORA,ILL., MADE IT BACK TO THE CARRIER WITH A HOLE IN THE PANEL OF HIS RIGHT WING WHICH WAS LARGE ENOUGH, SO ONE COMMENTED, FOR A MAN TO WALK THROUGH WEARING HIS PARACHUTE. LAZ WAS HIT BY AA IN A LOW-LEVEL BOMBING-STRAFING RUN. HIS RIGHT WING CAUGHT FIRE, BUT HE MANEUVERED THE HELLDIVER AND MANAGED TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES.

ARM 2/C JOHN GEOGHAGAN, 19, OF (27 SUBURBAN AVE), COSCOB, CONN., MADE TWO HOPS IN ONE DAY IN AN AVENGER TORPEDO PLANE, STRIKING REPAIR FACILITIES AND SMALL SHIPS IN THE AREA.

ARM 2/C NORRIS CHAMBERLAIN, 21, WARRENTON,VA., CALLED OUT TO HIS PILOT, "YOU HIT, YOU HIT." THE PILOT THOUGHT THEIR TORPEDO PLANE WAS HIT BUT CHAMBERLAIN MEANT THE JAP DESTROYER. THE OTHER CREWMAN, AMM 2/C HAROLD WAITE, 20, (612 AMOSTOWN ROAD) WEST SPRINGFIELD,MASS., ALSO GOT A CHANCE TO STRAFE A LUGGER.

LT. (JG) W.H.S.O'BRIEN, 24, (422 CENTRAL PLACE) KIRKWOOD, MO., SAID HIS BOMBS DIDN'T SINK THE CARGO SHIP HE WENT AFTER BUT MADE CERTAIN THAT IT WOULDN'T GET AWAY. HIS AVENGER CREW INCLUDED AMM 3/C EARL W.MERRILL, 23, OF (859 MAIN ST), WILMINGTON,MASS.

WEATHERING THE HEAVIEST AA IN HIS EXPERIENCE, LT (JG) A.W.

30.24— 19481

YARBROUGHT, 21, DALLAS,TEX., DAMAGED A CARGO SHIP IN MANILA HARBOR. HIS REARSEATMEN WERE ARM 2/C ROBERT PARSONS, 23 (22 E.CARDOFF ST), RIDGWAY,PA., AND AMM 2/C ROBERT AULT, 22 (RT.1), EDISON, OHIO.

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JW1208PCW NM

MEXICO CITY,OCT.11-(AP)-A PRESIDENTIAL BILL SENT TO CONGRESS YESTERDAY WOULD AUTHORIZE MEXICANS TO SERVE IN A MILITARY OR CIVIL CAPACITY THE GOVERNMENT OF ANY ALLIED NATION WITHOUT LOSING THEIR CITIZENSHIP.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 10-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER O GLOBO REPORTED TODAY A GERMAN SUBMARINE WAS SUNK LAST MONTH BY ESCORT VESSELS OF A CONVOY BOUND FOR BRAZIL. IF TRUE, THIS WOULD MAKE TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK BY THE ALLIES DURING SEPTEMBER.

JR1106PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 10-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK FOUND POPE PIUS XII "AGED, THIN AND SADDENED," BY THE WAR, ACCORDING TO A LETTER WRITTEN FROM ROME WHICH WILL BE READ IN CHURCHES HERE SUNDAY, OCT. 22, IN COMMEMORATION OF MISSION SUNDAY.

WRITTEN TO THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK, THE LETTER SAID THAT "A LIGHT OF CONSOLATION TO HIS HOLINESS IS THE CONTINUED, VIRILE DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE TRUE MISSION SPIRIT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN SAID, SPEAKING OF THE CONTACTS OF OUR MILITARY FORCES WITH THE MISSIONARIES, THAT "THROUGH OBSERVING THE SPLENDID RESULTS OF MISSIONARY ENDEAVOR OVER THE YEARS (THEY) HAVE BROUGHT THE SPIRIT OF THE MISSIONS NEARER HOME THROUGH THEIR LETTERS AND MESSAGES."

HE CLOSED THE LETTER WITH A PLEA FOR "MORE VOCATIONS, MORE PRAYERS, MORE MATERIAL AID FOR MISSIONS EVERYWHERE," AS THE OBJECT OF MISSION SUNDAY.

EJ91EPEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 10-(AP)-DR. WEI TAO-MING, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TONIGHT THE JAPANESE STRATEGY IN CHINA WAS "TO PROLONG THE WAR AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ON THE CONTINENT IN THE HOPE TO ESCAPE DEFEAT AND DISASTER.

SPEAKING AT THE DINNER CELEBRATING THE 33RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION, HE STATED:

"OUR ENEMIES NOW REALIZE THEIR DEFEAT IS INEVITABLE. X X X THE JAPANESE MILITARISTS ARE DREAMING OF A WAY OUT FROM A DESPERATE SITUATION."

JR1138PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 10-(AP)-LIEUT. (J.G.) JOHN R.MEHARG, USNR, OF (32 SHERIDAN AVE.) TROY, N.Y., HAS BEEN AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS BY VICE ADMIRAL MARC A.MITSCHER, COMMANDER OF THE PACIFIC FLEET FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES, THE THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BASED ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, LIEUTENANT MEHARG WON THE AWARD FOR DESTROYING FOUR ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND DAMAGING OTHERS OVER THE BONIN ISLANDS JUNE 14.

WASHINGTON,OCT 11-(AP)-SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) EXPRESSED THE VIEW TODAY THAT SENTIMENT IN CONGRESS IS SO STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF A WORLD PEACE LEAGUE THAT "YOU CAN BE SURE CONGRESS IS NOT GOING TO BLOCK OUR ENTERING INTO SUCH AN ORGANIZATION."

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JOHNSON SAID, HOWEVER, MANY DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ARE SURE TO ARISE IN WORKING OUT DETAILS OF UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE MACHINERY OUTLINED AT DUMBARTON OAKS.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON WORLD AFFAIRS WILL BE GREATLY DIFFERENT AFTER THIS WAR THAN AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, JOHNSON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

"THE PEOPLE WEREN'T READY TO ACCEPT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN 1919 AND 1920. THE FEELING THAT WE MUST AVOID FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS WAS TOO STRONG. BUT THERE WILL BE A CHANGED PUBLIC SENTIMENT THIS TIME."

JOHNSON SAID HE THOUGHT "TOO GREAT EMPHASIS" HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCE TO PUT DOWN AGGRESSION. HE PROPOSED THAT A STRONG UNITED NATIONS INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION--A "WORLD-WIDE G-2"--BE ESTABLISHED TO KEEP A CLOSE TAB ON ANY NATION'S MOVEMENTS OR PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

"WE NEED TO HAVE A METHOD WHEREBY WE KNOW FROM THE BEGINNING WHEN ANY NATION STARTS PREPARING FOR WAR. IF EVERY NATION KNOWS WHAT EVERY OTHER NATION IS DOING, COUNTER STEPS CAN BE TAKEN IN TIME."

HY/SU630AEW NM

PHILADELPHIA, OCT.10-(AP)-THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NAZI EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AFTER THE WAR IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN MUNITION FACTORIES, DR.ALEXANDER J.STODDARD, PHILADELPHIA SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, SAID TONIGHT.

"NO MAN OR WOMAN WHO HAS EVER TAUGHT THE NAZI DOCTRINE MUST EVER BE PERMITTED TO TEACH AGAIN," DR.STODDARD TOLD DELEGATES TO THE 38TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

"THERE ARE GOOD CITIZENS IN THE MIDST OF ENEMY COUNTRIES WHO WILL BE QUALIFIED TO TEACH," HE SAID. "AMERICA CAN ONLY OFFER HELP AND SERVICE. THE VANQUISHED NATIONS MUST PROVIDE THEIR OWN TEACHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT 10-(AP)-SGT. ALBERT SCHMID, WHO KILLED 200 JAPS ON GUADALCANAL BEFORE HE WAS BLINDED BY A HAND GRENADE, RECEIVED HIS HONORABLE DISCHARGE FROM THE MARINE CORPS TODAY.

MARRIED SINCE HIS RETURN FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND THE FATHER OF A SON, ALBERT, JR., SCHMID SAYS HIS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE ARE INDEFINITE.

GS913PEW

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., OCT.11-(AP)-HOW A WOUNDED GUNNER ALONE IN A CRIPPLED LIBERATOR BOMBER RODE THE SHIP DOWN 5,000 FEET TO A CRASH LANDING AND CRAWLED AWAY FROM THE WRECKAGE WAS TOLD TODAY BY THREE RETURNEES AT THE AAF REDISTRIBUTION STATION.

LT. ROBERT P. CALIN OF ATLANTA, THE PILOT; LT. J.A. AILLO, WILMINGTON, DEL., BOMBARDIER, AND LT. JACKSON S. TISCH, CHICAGO, NAVIGATOR, IDENTIFIED THE GUNNER AS STAFF SGT. RAY BATES, FROM "A SMALL ALABAMA TOWN."

THEIR PLANE WAS NEARLY DOWNED AT BRUNSWICK, GERMANY, LAST MAY BY GERMA[illegible]. FIRES WHICH BROKE OUT WERE SMOTHERED BY THE CREW WH[illegible]ND BEFORE DECIDING TO BAIL OUT. THEY STARTED JUMPING [illegible]T. THE LAST ONE TO LEAVE ESCAPED AT 700 FEET.

UNAB[illegible]OR [illegible]LLING TO JUMP, SGT. BATES STAYED WITH THE PLANE. A FARMER LATER FOUND HIM ON HIS HANDS AND KNEES TRYING TO GET TO THE FRONT OF THE SHIP TO AID THE MEN HE THOUGHT WERE STILL INSIDE.

GS346ACW NM

(100) CHICAGO, OCT 10-(AP)-THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF [illegible]LISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNION OF AMERICA TODAY EXPRESSED "FAITH AND C[illegible]IDENCE IN THE JUDGMENT ANF DECISIONS" OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "RELAT[illegible] TO THE FUTURE OF POLAND."

THE UNION, A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION, CLAIMS 150,000 MEMBERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SESSION SAID MR. ROOSEVELT "BY THE CONSISTENT RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTFUL AND ONLY LEGAL POLISH GO[illegible]N-MENT IN LONDON BY EXISTENCE OF CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GO[illegible] OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, HAS GIVEN SUFFICIENT PROOF AND ASSURANCE OF HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR THE POLISH NAT' AND THAT HE WILL ADEQUATELY PROTECT THE INTEGRITY AND THE RIGHTS OF FIGHTING POLAND AS A NATION."

KR749PCW [illegible]

PHOENIX, ARIZ., OCT.11-(AP)-ABOUT 300 JAMAICANS -- 800 WHO CAME TO ARIZONA RECENTLY -- HAVE QUIT FARM JOBS AND STARTED FOR THEIR HOMES, A FARMER'S REPRESENTATIVE SAID YESTERDAY.

THE WORKERS APPARENTLY WERE DISSATISFIED WITH WAGES, THE TYPE OF WORK AND HOUSING, SAID W.E.SPRINGER, PRESIDENT OF AGRICULTURAL WAR COMMODITIES, INC., A FARMERS' AGENCY TO CONTRACT LABOR.

SPRINGER SAID THE JAMAICANS REGARDED COTTON PICKING AS "PEON LABOR."

THEY WERE PAID 50 CENTS AN HOUR FOR GENERAL FARM WORK.

THIRTY-FIVE OF THE WORKERS, SPRINGER SAID, LEFT COTTON FIELDS BECAUSE ONE OF THEM WAS REFUSED SERVICE AT A BAR BECAUSE OF HIS COLOR.

THE JAMAICANS, IMPORTED INTO THE U.S. BY THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION TO HELP IN LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS AND BROUGHT HERE AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE, PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN WORKING IN MICHIGAN CANNING FACTORIES.

FJ525ACW

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,OCT.10-(AP)-THE FIRST MARINE CORPS NIGHT FIGHTER SQUADRON TO RETURN HERE AS A UNIT BROUGHT WITH IT THE UNUSUAL RECORD OF LOSING ONLY ONE PILOT IN ACTION IN MORE THAN 4,000 HOURS OF CENTRAL PACIFIC COMBAT FLYING.

THE SQUADRON ALSO HOLDS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE FIRST ALLIED INVASION UNIT TO LAND ON AND OPERATE FROM JAPANESE MANDATED TERRITORY IN THIS WAR. THE NIGHT FIGHTERS LANDED ON ROI-NAMUR ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS LAST FEBRUARY.

TWO OF THE RETURNING PILOTS RECEIVED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES FOR BATTLE WITH THE JAPANESE OFF ENIWETOK IN THE MARSHALLS. THEY WERE CAPTS. EDWARD A.SOVIK,JR., (1406 FOREST AVE.) NORTHFIELD, MINN., AND HOWARD W.BOLLMAN, (438 S.THIRD ST.) DUNDEE,ILL.

JW1257PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.10-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO ANNOUNCED STATE FUNERAL SERVICES LASTING MORE THAN THREE HOURS WERE HELD IN TOKYO TODAY FOR MITSURU TOYAMA, 89, HEAD OF THE BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY, WHO DIED LAST WEDNESDAY.

DESCRIBING THE FUNERAL THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC,SAID: "THE CASKET LAY IN STATE DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE ALTAR.CENTERING ABOUT TOYAMA'S WIDOW WERE THE IMPERIAL GRATUITY, CONDOLENCE GIFTS FROM THE VARIOUS IMPERIAL FAMILIES AS WELL AS FLORAL PIECES FROM LEADING PERSONAGES OF THE NATION, ALL OF WHICH ELOQUENTLY BESPOKE OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICES OF THE LATE MITSURU TOYAMA."

DV902PCW

UNDATED DUMBARTON
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN RADIO PAID ITS RESPECTS TODAY TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS DELIBERATIONS:

"THE PROPOSAL MADE AT THE DUMBARTON AAKS CONFERENCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS REGARDED IN THE WILHELMSTRASSE AS A COMPLETE FAILURE.

"INDEED ONE IS CONVINCED THAT THIS PLAN HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST CHANCE OF BECOMING REALITY BOTH FOR POLITICAL AND MILITARY REASONS."

PS112PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 11, 1918 - BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES ON THE CAMBRAI-ST.QUENTIN FRONT HAD REACHED A POINT WHERE IT WAS SAID THE GERMAN LINE COULD BE CRACKED WITH ONE HARD BLOW. AN AMERICAN BOMBING ARMADA OF MORE THAN 350 PLANES DROPPED 32 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES IN AN AREA 12 MILES NORTH OF VERDUN.

OCT. 11, 1940--BRITISH SHIPS AND PLANES ATTACKED CHERBOURG.

JR922PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 560 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

JR846PEW

BLANK

HUGE FIRES RAGING IN CEN 'ER OF AACHEN, YANKS MOW DOWN GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS

CITY IS BLASTED BY AERIAL BOMBS AND HEAVY GUNS

Storm Troopers Shoot Nazis Seeking to Flee to American Lines.

FIRES UNCONTROLLED

Doomed City Without Power and Water as Bombardment Continues.

By HOWARD COWAN

LONDON, (Thursday) Oct. 12. — (AP) Enormous fires raged uncontrolled in the heart of Aachen early today as the doomed German city died the flaming death decreed by the American First Army, whose surrender ultimatum was spurned.

A defiant German attempt to reinforce the city in broad daylight resulted in a slaughter from American cross-fire and for five hellish hours before dusk last night 300 American fighter-bombers and 200 heavy artillery pieces punished the city with an awful avalanche of fire and steel.

Field dispatches said there was no power and no water to fight the flames burning in the 1100-year-old city where Charlemagne was born, built his palaces, died and was buried.

Terrified civilians and some Nazi troops tried to flee to the safety of American lines. Some got through. Others were shot in the back by the sprinkling of Himmler's SS Storm Troopers left behind to maintain morale.

Rescue Division Mauled

This was the death trap the Germans earlier in the day tried to pry loose with a rescue division, sent in from the east with orders to squeeze through the narrow, bullet-raked corridor between Wurselen and Haaren.

There was no attempt to conceal the desperate, ill-fated maneuver. The exposed columns, in broad daylight, instantly came under fire from dive-bombing, machinegunning Lightnings and Thunderbolts. American gun crews turned their fire into the Germans.

A major battle developed northeast of the blazing city as Yank infantry and armor smashed into the suicidal relief column and artillery and mortar ploughed steel through its ranks at almost point-blank range.

Sucidal Move

It was one of the most amazing moves by the German command since the Allies invaded France—moving troops in broad daylight and under direct observation against deadly American land and air power. The Germans appeared to number about one division (possibly 10,000 men).

"Obviously the enemy is trying to make a Cassino out of Aachen and stave off the Americans as long as possible in carrying out the Fuehrer's orders to fight to the death in protection of Reich soil," said Don Whitehead of the Associated Press, a witness of the desperate maneuver.

Promptly at noon, an hour and 10 minutes after expiration of the Allied ultimatum to the German commander of Aachen to surrender, hundreds of American big guns began throwing shells into historic Aachen and dive bombers began shattering and burning its ancient buildings.

Tonight Aachen was slowly falling apart under the terrific bombardment as the shells marched across its length and breadth and high explosive and fire bombs raked it from end to end. At times the German city was completely blanketed with smoke.

It was the "ruthless" destruction promised in the American ultimatum.

"Although I am looking right down into the heart of the city, I can see no real details of the immense damage that is being inflicted," said William S. White of the Associated Press. "Down in the main part of the city you can see nothing for the all-enveloping smoke-red, pinkish white and deep black.

"I have been able to detect no slightest movement in all the city, nor have I seen one living person. It is, in nearly every real respect, already a city of the dead, for those who are left down there are self-buried amid the ruins."

Of approximately 200 German prisoners who managed to slip out of Aachen and surrender before the ultimatum expired, nine declared that two Nazi officers had been standing guard at railroad tracks at the eastern edge of the city and shooting every soldier who attempted to get through to the Allied lines.

Whiskey Issued to Nazis

They said that the Nazi garrison, estimated at 1,500 men, had been issued whiskey and wine to brace them for the Allied bombardment.

In the midst of the thunderous shelling and bombing American observers were astonished to see enemy columns moving along roads leading to Aachen in the vicinity of Merzbrueck and Hatenrath. Artillery immediately was turned on the Nazis and dive bombers, which had just loosed their bombs on Aachen, dived in and strafed the columns.

"Whoever sent those turkeys into a situation like this was doing them no service," an American officer commented.

As a result of the unexpected enemy movement, Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' troops did not move against the Aachen defenses immediately at any point, but concentrated on keeping the Nazi reinforcements from reaching the shell-blasted city.

Rain and low clouds spared Aachen for the time being from feeling the full might of Allied air power keeping hundreds of great Flying Fortresses and Liberators and smaller medium bombers confined impatiently to their hangars in Britain and France.

A German radio commentator, apparently consigning Aachen to destruction, said in mid-afternoon that the "town" was one of the most bombed places in Germany even before the invasion started. It is of no military importance and useless as a center of supply.

Cathedral Still Stands

A late field dispatch said the great Aachen cathedral still stood unharmed amid the bursting explosives which were turning the rest of the city into rubble. A herd of Holstein cows was noticed grazing calmly at the edge of Aachen.

To the west, Canadian forces slowly but steadily closed a strangle hold on Nazis who from two sides of the Schelde estuary have prevented Allied exploitation of the great Belgian port of Antwerp, through which a stream of men, guns and supplies could be poured for the assault on Germany.

Driving northward from Antwerp, the Canadians occupied the spit of land which connects the Dutch islands of South Beveland and Walcheren on the north side of the Schelde with the Dutch mainland, cutting the only land escape routes for thousands of Nazis on the islands and at the same time opening the way for a drive by Allied infantry and armor against the isolated enemy garrisons.

Other Canadians clearing the south bank of the prized waterway widened their beachhead near Hoofdplaat and Breskens to more than four miles and forked inland neary three miles. These troops working their way along dikes in flat and partly flooded country were under fire from German guns across the four-mile-wide estuary near Vlissingen (Flushing) on Walcheren island.

A dispatch from the front said the Germans were evacuating this section and concentrating their forces on Walcheren island.

Day and night ferry service running along the coast carried ever more Canadian troops and supplies into the "backdoor" beachhead despite the enemy long-range fire, and the position of Nazi troops to the south and west became hourly more precarious. They were unable to bring any more strength against the beachhead, as their reserves were committed to the desperate necessity of trying to contain the main Canadian push across the Leopold canal to the south. Street fighting continued in Hoofdplaat, a field dispatch said.

The Allies captured Antwerp itself almost intact, with its miles of docks apparently in working order. Thus only the clearing of the long, winding 50 mile estuary which connects it with the sea was necessary to open Europe's second largest port to a flood of Allied shipping.

Fort Driant Battle Rages

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's third army troops continued their week long effort to root fanatic Nazi defenders out of the bowels of Fort Driant across the Moselle river from the French city of Metz. The opposing forces were close together in the winding underground passages they could plainly hear each other's orders.

The fighting centered in a curving tunnel which runs from the Yank-held south end of the fort underneath one of three main big gun batteries to the southeast corner. The opposing troops were trying to nail each other with carom shots off the tunnel walls, the Americans having found it unfeasible to use blasting charges against the defenders.

Other Nazi forts supporting Driant still laid down a steady fire on Americans attacking the stronghold, blanketing nearby roads with such a deadly rain of steel that it was necessary to evacuate Yank wounded in tanks.

Farther south Americans captured Parroy, 20 miles east of Nancy, cleared the enemy from Parroy forest and scored gains east of Luneville and Epinal. House-to-house fighting raged inside Maiziere, six miles north of Metz. Headquarters reported progress was made in the Champagney region west of Belfort Gap.

A field dispatch said doughboys fighting inside Maiziere were whanging grenades at the Germans with slingshots made of inner tubes.

New York, Oct. 11—ABSIE, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, quoted British dispatches tonight as saying that German troops have begun evacuating Aachen and are moving out of the city to the northeast.

30.24 — 19485

NAZIS RUSH RESERVES; MAJOR BATTLE NEARS

OCT 12 1944

German Division Racing for Shell-raked Gap —Hit by Air and Artillery Barrage— U. S. Ultimatum Is Rejected.

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—United States artillery opened an all-out assault late today to crush defiant Aachen, and the German command rushed up thousands of troops under a storm of shells and bombs in an effort to reinforce the virtually surrounded garrison. A major battle was developing east and north of the frontier stronghold.

American batteries massed around the ancient city roared in unison at 3:50 P. M., after almost four hours' preliminary bombardment and dive-bombing attacks. The blows to reduce Aachen began after the Nazi commander rejected a surrender-or-die ultimatum.

Enemy reserves nearly a division strong began moving up toward Aachen from roads east. Artillery and planes tore at these columns. Heavy fighting developed north of the city against the upper arm of the First Army vise. Another battle raged to the southeast, in the Hurtgen forest.

The reinforcing columns moved toward the mile-wide, bullet-swept escape lane northeast of industrial Aachen.

In southwestern Holland, meanwhile, Germans pocketed on the lower bank of the Schelde began to pull back to Flushing, on Walcheren Island, before a Canadian pincers. Other Canadian units already had cut the road to the mainland from South Beveland Island, east of Walcheren.

Third Army Men in Parroy.

Third Army troops entered Parroy, twenty miles east of Nancy, another late front dispatch said, and were reported to have cleared out both that town and Parroy forest. The heaviest action was in the Aachen sector.

"The enemy has been feeding his reserves in a nickle at a time like he was running a juke box, but now he is sending a man in to do a man's job," an American Army officer declared at the front. "There's no doubt his aim is to purge the 'sacred soil' of Germany of these 'Yankee gangsters' we hear so much about."

American artillery and planes immediately turned against the enemy reinforcing columns—perhaps a division strong.

Ancient Aachen, glorified by Charlemagne, was being beaten to death by big American guns and dive-bombers. The furious bombardment to break the will of German defenders began on the western edge of the big industrial city and marched across its center to the eastern end.

Heavy eight-inch guns, 155-mm Long Toms and 105-mm. howitzers thundred, and bombers hurtled down on the surrounded city By refusing to accept the twenty four-hour ultimatum of unconditional surrender or complete destruction, the German commander had sealed the doom of the city and its 1,500 SS troops.

Gunners loosed the first salvos at noon, an hour and ten minutes after the expiration of the ultimatum.

As a test case, Aachen indicated the Nazi leadership will see its cities destroyed rather than yield today.

White flags appeared over many of the ancient building of Aachen before the ultimatum expired, but they apparently were hung by civilians. Hundreds of civilians and a handful of troops moved under truce flags to American lines, but these came from outlying portions of the city away from the immediate control of the enemy garrison.

civilians, hiding in cellars of the already badly damaged city, remained of Aachen's 165,000 prewar population.

As the blows to level Aachen began, First Army men closed the ring tighter about the city. To the north they seized Scharfenberg and Bardenburg, advanced to Wurselen, and mopped up Germans in the southern part of Haaren, northwest of Aachen.

South of the siege site, Third Army men and Germans battled underground in a winding tunnel at Fort Driant before Metz, ricochetting bullets off the walls. Americans and Germans were so close they could hear each other's orders.

The struggle for surface positions in the fortress continued unchanged. Farther south, Americans virtually cleared the enemy from Parroy Forest, and scored gains east of Luneville and Epinal. A house-to-house fight was on for Maiziere six miles above Metz.

Canadians sliced the main highway connecting the Schelde estuary island of South Beveland with the Dutch mainland, lopping off the escape route for thousands of Germans holding there who have prevented Allied use of Antwerp port.

To the southwest, other Canadian infantry widened their Schelde River beachhead to four miles, and drove three miles inland in the backdoor assault on the Germans below the Schelde's mouth. Berlin said this seaborne landing east of Breskens opposite Flushing had been reinforced.

Violent fighting continued at the Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold Canal, spearhead of the push from the south to knock the Germans from the lower Schelde area.

The Allies heavily bombarded the holdout port of Dunkirk on the French coast.

Southeast of Aachen, the communique reported gains to the southeast of the German town of Hurtgen and patrol and artillery action near Monschau.

A substantial bridgehead was reported established across the Moselotte River in the Le Thillot sector, where "heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy." The Longagoutte and German forests were largely mopped up.

West of Belfort, where the American Seventh and French First Armies are striving to negotiate the Belfort Gap between the Vosges and Alps, "progress has been made in the Champagney region," headquarters said. The last Allied position was reported within eight miles of Belfort.

Radio Counted Time for City.

Attention, however, centered largely on the dramatic climax approaching Aachen. During the twenty-four hours which the ultimatum ran, the Allied radio at Luxembourg warned at intervals hour after hour that the defenders must make up their minds quickly, or see the city leveled.

"Achtung! Achtung! The town of Aachen still has twenty minutes in which to accept the ultimatum," said one of the last warnings at 10:30 A. M.

While the German garrison and the civilians sweated out the final minutes of the ultimatum, the German radio sounded air alarms in other parts of the Reich. One Allied formation was reported over western Germany before noon. Another was declared flying in from the south.

May Set Precedent

Many high in Allied military circles believe that the action of the Aachen garrison may well set the pattern for sieges of other German cities as they are approached. A quick surrender or overwhelming of Aachen might mean a speedier termination of the war.

The Allied ultimatum was delivered inside Aachen yesterday by three American soldiers carrying a flag of truce. The ultimatum carried to the Aachen commandant spoke of the city as "completely surrounded," but actually, latest field and Supreme headquarters reports indicated last night that a narrow corridor remained open northeast toward the heart of Germany.

The corridor, however, appeared an almost certain road to death. United States First Army machine-guns could keep the area under constant cross-fire.

Rain Bogs Down Front

During the period of waiting a heavy October rain set in, bogging down the whole front.

The Allies turned a succession of broadcasts toward Germany during the 24-hour period of waiting, in an effort to get word of Aachen's fate to all Germans. Associated Press War Correspondent Don Whitehead said in a field dispatch:

"The American high command wants them to know the story of Aachen—wants them to know that if their cities are to be made into fortresses then they will be destroyed. What happens to Aachen will set the pattern for every city inside Germany."

Aachen Is Being Beaten to Death

Whole Face of City Disappears in Smoke as Massed Batteries Blast in Unison.

OCT 12 1944

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE and DON WHITEHEAD.

Outside Aachen, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Massed American batteries opened up in concert against Aachen at 3:50 P. M. today in an effort to wipe out the city and the German garrison which refused to surrender it.

The real might of the American First Army attack was loosed after a preliminary bombardment of almost four hours by dive bombers and various field guns.

From the edge of Aachen, the besieged city could be seen being beaten slowly to death in a doomsday haze of multicolored smoke. Shells from 105-millimeter howitzers, 155-mm. Long Toms, heavy mortars and vast 240-mm. guns fell across the whole face of the city.

Divebombers worked over the city for 200 minutes and artillery laid down round after round in a carefully worked out schedule of bombing and shelling before the all-out attack began.

Aachen was learning what the American command meant when its ultimatum for unconditional surrender was sent in yesterday The ultimatum brought 200 Germans out of the city with hands up in surrender and after the bombing began forty-eight more scrambled out of the town to save themselves.

Word from a command post in back of us tells the real story of this mad defense of Aachen. Of nineteen German prisoners who came over to American lines in one batch—all enlisted men or non-commissioned officers—nine declared that two German officers had been standing guard at the railroad tracks at the eastern edge of the city, shooting every German soldier who tried to cross there into American lines.

The Americans laid 88-mm. fire on that sector in an effort to burn out those officers.

At noon—this silent city not having answered the American ultimatum for its unconditional surrender—big guns began to bellow against it and soon dive-bombers came screaming in shrilly, in flights varying from six to a dozen at a time. Their bombs sometimes are high explosives, sometimes fire bombs.

The whole face of the city is clouded in smoke which intermittently almost clears away. The Aachen Cathedral, built in 796 and containing a throne of Charlemagne, stands unharmed as yet and the sun is glistening now on its lofty spire.

The Germans simply are sitting like moles beneath their barracks down in the main part of the town. Their anti-aircraft guns are not active against our planes but a single Messerschmitt-109 just challenged us. It dropped two bombs near this position and sailed safely through our ground fire.

The preliminary barrage was a strange attack. There were moments of complete silence in which birds could be heard in it would break out again—our artillery bursts rolling through this valley, in which Aachen is situated, like heavy planks dropping on a concrete floor.

Just ahead is one of the main American objectives, Observatory Hill. It commands the city from the north and now it lies quiet, half in the sunshine and half in the shadows. A church surmounts its crest.

There is not the slightest stir visible in Aachen. White flags which some civilians had run up this morning before expiration of the ultimatum are no longer there. Storm Troopers presumably pulled them down.

Fires spring up and then are extinguished. The smoke above the doomed city is multicolored—here it is grayish, there it is brown. At still other places, the smoke is dense black. Our shells fly over with a sort of whispering noise.

American dive bombers first attacked at 12:30 P. M. Twelve of them roared over, and they came down in pairs, spouting bombs from each side. Most of these were fire bombs and seven blazes erupted at once across the city.

Flames spouted from the snouts of the planes' machine guns. Just over to the right, a herd of cows were grazing in a pasture on the edge of the town.

At 12:50 P. M. we saw the first sign of German reaction. Smoke was rising off to the east of the city in the vicinity of our lines and that meant German shells were falling there.

Prisoners have been coming into our lines all day. One who has just turned up acted as a guide in Aachen yesterday for the three Americans who went in under a white flag with the ultimatum demanding unconditional surrender. The guide said he just had enough.

The fate of Aachen was sealed today when the German commander of the garrison there declined to accept the American First Army's twenty-four-hour ultimatum to surrender the city.

Not all the German troops inside Aachen wanted to stay and fight to the death as their Fuehrer had ordered. Before noon more than 100 slipped through their own lines. They said many more wanted to accept the ultimatum, but their officers would not let them.

At dawn the Americans saw

1944

hundreds of white sheets hanging from Aachen windows—obviously placed by civilians who defied Nazi orders for evacuation of all towns in this area.

If he accepted the ultimatum, the German commander of Aachen was to send a representative under a flag of truce to the railway on the outskirts of the city and arrange the surrender. The enemy was to pass through the line in groups of fifty, leaving weapons behind.

Lookouts kept a watch on the pre-arranged meeting place. Several times it appeared as though the garrison might be surrendering when German soldiers neared the spot, but they were only trying to escape and bore no message.

On a ridge top before Aachen we waited at a command post for word from the forward unit which was to receive the surrender if the enemy capitulated.

An Officer Shakes His Head.

The hands of an old grandfather clock in one room ticked off the minutes. Artillery kept firing, not into Aachen but northeast of the city against enemy troops forming up for a counter-attack against Crucifix Hill. Planes circled overhead.

The hands of the clock reached 10:50 and moved on.

A high-ranking officer came to the doorway of the command post, and shook his head.

"Yesterday we told the German in Aachen to surrender, or we would destroy their city," he said. "This morning they decided to let us do it. The officers refuse to surrender. Now we have to break the will of the officers."

"This ultimatum is not without its mixed blessings. We got a lot of prisoners. Each one of them was carrying a copy of the leaflets we dropped. There were about 100 in one group who came out of their pillboxes—and that is a lot of men when they are inside pillboxes. It saves us the trouble of digging them out."

In a cage nearby were 19 prisoners taken out of Aachen. A Nazi lieutenant was sleeping off the effects of a spree which resulted when all troops inside Aachen yesterday were issued whisky and wine rations—one bottle of whisky to three men and a bottle of wine for each two men.

Threatened By Officers

Many of their comrades wanted to surrender without fighting for Aachen, the captives said, but the officers threatenend to shoot any who did not stand and fight. The Aachen garrison has SS officers commanding troops to keep them at their posts.

Near noon the bed sheets which many civilians had hung out their windows began to disappear. Evidently the Nazis were forcing civilians to take them down.

Then, at exactly noon, the Yanks began hurling a terrible weight of heavy shells and aerial might against the ancient city of Charlemagne.

OUTSIDE AACHEN, Oct. 11 (AP)—Now Aachen is learning what the American Command meant when the ultimatum was sent in yesterday. Aachen is falling apart—slowly, it is true, for this is a big target, but falling apart, nevertheless. The first massed assault began at the western edge of the city and marched across its center toward the east end.

A major battle developed as enemy columns moved onto roads into Aachen in the vicinity of Merzbrueck and Hastenrath in broad daylight and started toward the mile-wide escape corridor northeast of the city.

"The enemy has been feeding in his reserves a nickel at a time as though he was running a juke box," one Army spokesman said, "but now h is sending in a man to do a man's job. There is no doubt that his aim is to purge the sacred soil of Germany of these 'Yankee terrorists' we hear so much about."

Immediately after they were spotted the artillery turned on the reinforcement columns and dive-bombers that had just unloosed their bombs on Aachen turned to strafe them. This is one of the enemy's most unusual movements of the campaign—to move his troops against American lines in daylight when American artillery and planes are able to strike quickly under direct observation.

"Whoever sent those turkeys into a situation like this was doing them no favor," one officer declared.

Obviously the enemy is trying to make a Cassino of Aachen and stave off the Americans as long as possible in carrying out Hitler's orders to fight to the death in protecting the Reich's soil.

The massed American batteries opened up in concert against the city at 3:50 P. M., releasing the real might of the United States First Army after a four-hour preliminary attack by dive-bombers and various field guns, which worked in a carefully prepared schedule.

Aachen was learning what the Americans meant in their demand

the bombing began, another forty-eight scrambled out to save themselves. The German garrison in the city now is believed to be 1,500 to 2,000 in strength, with a sprinkling of SS troops.

North of Aachen in the Bardenberg-Wuerslelen area there was heavy fighting, with the enemy bringing in tanks to support his infantry, trying desperately to shatter the northern pincers closing in on the city. Southeast of the city there also was heavy fighting as the Americans drove the foe back across the main road leading to Dueren.

From the heights overlooking Aachen little of the immense damage being inflicted on the city is visible, but there are fires, and the main part of the town is shrcuded in red, pinkish-white and deep black smoke. Not the slightest movement within the city limits can be detected. It seems already to be a city of the dead, for those who are left down there have buried themselves in the awesome ruins.

Nineteen German prisoners, all of them enlisted men and non-commissioned officers, who came over to our lines in one batch this morning, said two German officers had been standing guard at the railroad tracks and shooting every German soldier who tried to escape to our lines.

One of these prisoners, a sergeant acting as platoon leader, was too drunk to stand. The Nazis had issued their men their monthly liquor ration yesterday, a bottle of schnapps for every three men and a bottle of wine for every two men.

Sunlight glistens on the spire of the Aachen cathedral, where Charlemagne's throne stands, and the edifice built in 796 apparently is unharmed as yet.

The Germans are holed in beneath their barracks. Their anti-aircraft guns did not challenge the American dive-bombers which roared down on Aachen earlier today.

White flags that some civilians had flown from their windows before the ultimatum expired disappeared later in the day, probably torn down by the German soldiers.

The preliminary attack began promptly at noon and at 12:30 P. M. twelve dive bombers soared over the city to release fire bombs. Seven blazes erupted almost at once.

A high ranking officer said today:

"Yesterday we told the Germans in Aachen to surrender or we would destroy their city. This

got a lot of prisoners. [illegible] he of
them was carrying a [illegible] the
leaflets we dropped. [illegible] were
about 100 in one gr[illegible] came
out of their pillbox[illegible] hat is
a lot of men whe[illegible] nside
pillboxes. It sav[illegible] ouble
of digging them [illegible]
There was one [illegible] nt to

witness the attack on Aachen, Lieut. Elizabeth Kayes of Geneva, N. Y. She was at an observation point with a clear view of the town itself.

"It is fascinating and awful," she said.

SECRET ARM A 'FLOPEROO'

Tram Car Loaded With Explosives Disappoints Engineers

OUTSIDE AACHEN, Oct. 11 (AP)—Army engineers today labeled their new "secret weapon"—an abandoned tram car loaded with explosives that was loosed against the Nazis—a "complete floperoo."

A group of engineers, sitting on a ridge at the edge of the city and observing the effect of the contrivance, gave this report on the new weapon's accuracy: "Thus far it is very poor, with a possible error of up to 50 per cent in range."

The engineers found a car barn with seven tram cars on the ridge. Filling a car with captured shells, bullets, rockets, dynamite, TNT, hand grenades and ack-ack ammunition, they launched an experimental model downhill. Some Nazi machine-gunners were shaken up along the route, but the fuse went off prematurely and left wreckage on the tracks.

An improved model was prepared, but it exploded and blew out a section of the launching ramp.

9TH AIR FORCE BOMBS AACHEN

Weather Grounds Most Heavy Bombers—Rail Yards Hit

GOLDBERG

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—While the great bulk of Allied bomber strength waited today for better weather that would permit a heavy assault on the German garrison in Aachen, dive bombers of the United States Ninth Air Force based in France began the preliminary soft-

[illegible]vy clouds in an attack on rail-[illegible]y yards at Coblentz and Cologne and RAF Lancasters smashed gun positions in Holland and bombed the dike near Veere.

One bomber was lost by the RAF in its operations over the Dutch coast.

Veere is on Walcheren Island, most of which was inundated recently by RAF bombing that opened holes in the dikes holding the North Sea. The new attack was designed to let the sea in from the east also.

Delayed action bombs were used against the embankment and a reconnaissance pilot reported severe damage had been done.

Gun Positions Hit

One formation of Lancasters hit gun emplacements on Walcheren and another attacked gun positions on the Holland mainland opposite Vlissingen (Flushing).

The Germans are holding the positions to keep the Allies from making use of the port of Antwerp.

For Cologne, it was the second attack in 18 hours. Only 130 Fortresses and 140 Thunderbolts and Mustangs in the Eighth Air Force participated in the daylight operation. Five bombers and one fighter were lost.

It was the first time in a month that an air force operated in less than 1,000-bomber strength. At least two jet-planes appeared, but German fighters offered no opposition and flak was [illegible]oderate.

An oil plant at [illegible]sseling, which had been bombe[illegible]before, was in the target path. [illegible]only one area was there visual [illegible]bing.

NINTH AIR FORCE MOVES TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — (AP) With the movement of the entire American Ninth Air force from England to France, United States air strength in France now exceeds that of the R.A.F., it was learned today from War department sources.

While the difference in unit strength is not great, the United States had built and is operating a much greater number of air bases in France than the British.

The American fliers in France now have 20 air bases with concrete runways 5,000 feet or more in length, and of their total bases 25 formerly had been used by the German air force. An official here reported today that Allied bombers, principally American, had attacked 20 of those 25 bases two or more times since April 1, giving them a

Forts Lash Cologne, Coblenz Targets

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—Military targets in the areas of Cologne and Coblenz, key supply points close behind the Western front, were attacked today by American Flying Fortresses, escorted by long-range Thunderbolts and Mustangs.

The attack was carried out by a smaller force than usual, indicating hundreds of heavy bombers possibly were being held in reserve for the assault on Aachen.

The German radio reported formations of Allied bombers also swinging up across Austria from the south.

Lt. Col. Arthur L. West Gets DSC For Gallantry

With the United States Third Army Before Metz, Oct. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John S. Wood decorated the youngest lieutenant colonel of the United States Fourth Armored Division today with the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

The hero was Lieut. Col. Arthur L. West, 25, of Stillwater, Okla.

Yanks, Nazis Ricochet Shells In Tunnel Battle

By Edward D. Ball

United States Third Army Headquarters, Oct. 11 (AP)—One of the war's weirdest battles raged today beneath Fort Driant guarding Metz, with doughboys and Germans at opposite ends of a curving tunnel trying to blast each other out with ricochet shots off the tunnel walls.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's troops were using rifles, machine-guns and bazookas, and the Germans were replying in kind with carom shots flashing and crashing through the darkened tunnel.

The battle of the curving tunnel developed after the Americans found it unfeasible to use blasting charges against the Germans because the fumes were detrimental to the attackers.

The tunnel, which is the center of the fighting, runs from the Yank-held south end of Fort Driant underneath one of the three main big gun batteries to the southeast corner. The opposing sides are so close together in the narrow passage that they can hear each other's orders.

The surface situation within the fort was unchanged. Despite severe artillery and aerial poundings, the supporting forces still are lobbing shells at the Americans and the roads leading to the fortress. The enemy fire is necessitating removal of the wounded in tanks.

Chief Of 12th Corps Staff

With the United States Third Army Before Metz, Oct. 11 (AP)—Col. Ralph J. Canine, Columbia, S. C., was disclosed today to be chief of staff of the United States 12th Corps, which smashed German defenses on the Moselle and captured the French city of Nancy.

Canine, a veteran, served under two commanding generals, Maj. Gen. Gilbert R. Cook and Maj. Gen. Manton Eddy.

Bordeaux In Hands Of French Forces

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—The British Information Services said tonight that it had established that Bordeaux, one of France's most important Atlantic ports, is in the

ceived as to the fate of this port, which has not yet been reached by British or American forces.

"No important attack has yet been launched by the Allies on La Rochelle, another vital Atlantic harbor, which, it is announced, is still in the hands of the German garrison."

The two ports are in southwestern France.

Brussels Out Of Bounds For Allied Soldiers

Brussels, Belgium, Oct. 11 (AP)—This city of ice cream, beer, movies and gay cafes was put out of bounds tonight to all American troops, and similar orders are to be issued to British forces.

"Despite the [illegible] of luxury goods," said a [illegible] marshal, "many people here lack food and there is not much [illegible] space for troops.

30. 24 — 19487

Austrians Ordered To Help Build Forts

Stockholm, Oct. 11 (AP)—All men and women remaining in Vienna and the lower Danube district of Austria have been ordered to report immediately to erect fortifications, the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said today.

QUEENS FLYER HAS FIGHT WITH JETS

A. U. S. Fortress Base in Britain, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—In their first encounter with jet-propelled fighters one day last week, gunners of the Flying Fortress "Los Angeles City Limits"—lost, crippled and alone somewhere over Germany—fought off two of them until friendly fighters arrived to bring them home.

The "L. A.," piloted by Lieut. John J. O'Connor, 66-58 71st street, Middle Village, Queens, L. I., was on her sixty-first consecutive mission. A direct flak hit silenced one engine and belted her out of position. To lighten the load the bombs were salvoed, but she still couldn't keep up. Lieut. O'Connor started off across country to catch the rest of his formation. The other bombers, however, had been diverted to a secondary target.

Two ME-163's swooped in for what looked like an easy kill. The Fort's guns kept them from getting close enough for that, although they dove at the bomber several times before a pair of American Mustangs showed up and chased them away.

One of the "jetties" scored a direct hit with a heavy caliber cannon, putting a foot square hole in the right wing. After dropping down to 4,000 feet to hold speed, the "L.A." ran into heavy flak barrages and suffered further damage.

"That's when the boys really went to work," Lieut. OConnor said. "They chucked out everything they could lift and in only a few minutes had us light enough to keep on going. We'd never have gotten home without that."

After a struggle of almost seven hours the bomber limped into the home base only an hour late.

8th Air Force Squadron Sets Endurance Record

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, Oct. 11 (AP)—An Eighth Air Force endurance record of 82 consecutive combat missions without loss of an aircraft or a crew member has been established by a Liberator squadron commanded by Major Donald H. Heaton, of Sheffield, Ala.

The outfit was cited recently by Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, division commander, for "your outstanding performance of duty." The highest previous mark by one bomber squadron was 68 straight missions without loss.

Two More Massacres Charged Against Nazis

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—French radio stations reported today that two more towns had fallen victims of Nazi atrocities, the Paris radio charging that German SS (Elite Guard) troops had massacred all but ten of the 520 inhabitants of Comblanchien and the Brazzaville station alleging that 120 Frenchmen had been hanged in Tulle in southern France.

The Paris broadcast said six German soldiers clashed with some of their own comrades in Comblanchien and shots were fired. The SS men from a near-by armored train held the villagers responsible, threw incendiary grenades into the houses and machine-gunned those who tried to escape.

The mass hanging at Tulle on June 9, the Brazzaville broadcast said, occurred because the commander of the German Das Reich Division was angered when the residents gave a tumultuous welcome to French Maquis units.

Germans Wipe Out Bergundy Town

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Paris radio said today that German SS storm troopers had massacred all but ten of the 520 inhabitants in the Burgundy village of Comblanchion, in reprisal for an incident in which the villagers were innocent.

The broadcast said six Germans soldiers had clashed one night with some of their comrades, and shots were fired. The report said SS men from an armored train near the village held the inhabitants responsible, threw incendiary grenades into houses and machine-gunned those trying to escape the fires.

French Communication System Aided Allies

Paris, Oct. 11 (AP)—Thousands of French lives were saved and countless confidential Nazi communications were flashed to the Allied command by Patriots working in France's national telephone, telegraph and postal system during the German occupation.

Messages ordering arrests and executions were destroyed, the chief clerk of the system said today. Valuable information was hustled to a radio transmitter in a Paris cellar and flashed to London.

"The best time was at night, when only three or four of us who were sure of each other's loyalty were working," said the chief clerk. "We often handled telegrams in code. We would cut stuff out and put other things in. For three solid months we intercepted some orders which Vichy was trying to send to the Belgian frontier."

French to Repay Belgium for Funds

Paris, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The French Government announced today that it would repay Belgium £30,000,000 which that nation intrusted to the Bank of France in 1940 and which the Vichy government turned over to the Germans.

Red Cross Head In Paris

Paris, Oct. 11 (AP)—Basil O'Connor, president of the American Red Cross, arrived today to inspect his organization's operations among the armed forces.

Singer Arrested By Paris Police

Paris, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Paris police disclosed yesterday that they had arrested Tino Rossi, well known French singer, in a round-up of alleged collaborationists.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 560 miles (from Bologna).

SPAIN SEEKS TO END RAIDS

Offers Aid To France In Controlling Maquis

Madrid, Oct. 11 (AP)—Spain has offered the French Government "all possible facilities" to bring under control the Spanish Republican Maquis forces which have been raiding Spanish territory from France since October 4, it was announced here today.

The Spanish announcement, issued for publication in the morning press, said Spanish Republican forces who had joined the Maquis during the German occupation of France were now "terrorizing" the French and "dominate large parts of southern France."

All the raids from across the Pyrenees, the Spanish announcement said, have been "energetically repelled by forces defending our frontier," backed up by considerable units of the Spanish army.

Food Shipments Canceled

"The conflict above all affects France, compromising her Government's prestige, which is suffering its gravest, most lamentable crisis as a result of violence by foreign refugees," said the Spanish Government statement.

A shipment of 100 truckloads of food being given to the Belgian Red Cross by the Spanish Falange was canceled "because the situation in southern France makes passage through the region difficult."

The Republicans were reported to be concentrated at St. Jean de Pied de Port, Oloron, Bielle, Pau and in the Toulouse area, with "two of the most outstanding civil war leaders who sought refuge in France" in command. Names of these leaders were not given.

Said To Have 40,000 Men

Spanish Republican refugees in the Maquis movement seized the Spanish Falange headquarters in Paris a month ago, and since have taken over several Spanish consulates in southern France. Avowed opponents of the Franco regime, they have been reported to have as many as 40,000 men in southern France, and there have been several reports in the last week of clashes with Franco forces across the border.

MEMEL ISOLATED BY SOVIET ARMY, DRIVE CONTINUES

Szeged, Second Largest City in Hungary Captured by Reds.

BELGRADE ENCIRCLED

Germans Report Battle with Russians Under Way for East Prussia.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 12.—(AP) The Red army roared up to the East Prussian border west of Kaunas yesterday, isolated the great Baltic port of Memel, and on the southern front with the aid of Romanian troops seized Szeged, second-largest city in Hungary, and Cluj, capital of Transylvania.

The East Prussian frontier was reached with a ten mile advance climaxed by seizure of the town of Ponowi, the early morning supplement to the Russian communique said.

Repulse Counterattacks

Savage fighting developed southeast of Memel, Moscow announced, with the Germans throwing in four divisions of reinforcements and making more than 30 counter-attacks. The supplement said more than 2,000 Nazi soldiers were slain.

In a day of glittering successes for Soviet arms, Marshal Tito announced that the Russians and his Yugoslav Partisan troops also had surrounded Yugoslavia's capital city of Belgrade, but this was not confirmed by the Russian communique, which inexplicably was not broadcast until well after midnight. A Russian column reached the northeastern approaches to Belgrade a week ago but apparently it was decided not to risk wrecking the city by frontal assault.

The German radio acknowledged that Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic army had entirely encircled Memel, port and chief city of Memelland. The Russians, already within nine miles of the city and cutting a steel arc around it, did not confirm that they actually had reached the sea on both sides, but said they edged closer on the southeast and extended northward towards Liepaja the corridor to the sea they had hammered home on Tuesday, isolating 100,000 to 150,000 Germans remaining in northwest Lithuania and southwest Latvia. If not completely cut off as the Germans said, Memel was isolated and tottering.

The Russians were silent concerning Riga, where their siege has reached to the outskirts of that Latvian capital and seaport, except to say that again their bombers had caused havoc among German transports in the harbor.

Free 50 Villages

The westward drive across Lithuania to the East Prussian border swept up more than 50 populated places, the Soviet communique said, including Priorisi, less than a mile from the border, and Ponowi, on the Lithuanian side of the frontier stream, the Ost Fluss (Sesupe).

The Germans, going even farther than the Russian announcements, said the battle for East Prussia had begun with Soviet assaults from three sides—from the north against Memelland and the frontier city of Tilsit, from the east, as confirmed by Moscow, and from the south in Poland around Rozan. The Russians were silent concerning Poland, and said of Tilsit only that they had heavily bombed German troops there Tuesday night.

The twin victories in the south, however, were heralded by an order of the day from Premier Stalin and salutes from Moscow's cannon for the Russian-Romanian captors of Szeged and Cluj. In the drive that took Cluj, 70 other populated places fell in the same mountainous area.

Twenty-four hours previously, the Russians and Romanians had fought within three miles of Cluj and had partly encircled Szeged at distances of a dozen miles.

RUSSIANS TAKE TWO BIG CITIES FROM HUNGARY

Cluj, Transylvania's Capital, and Szeged Are Now in Soviet Hands.

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Russian troops have captured Cluj, capital of Transylvania, and Szeged, second city of Hungary, Premier-Marshal Joseph V. Stalin announced tonight.

Szeged is ninety-five miles southeast of Budapest, and Cluj lies 220 miles southeast of the Hungarian capital. Both prizes fell to the Russo-Romanian forces, Marshal Stalin said in a broadcast order of the day. Twenty salvos from 224 Moscow guns were ordered to salute the double triumph.

The East Prussian port of Memel is surrounded by Russian troops, who have reached the Baltic Sea north and south of the city, the Berlin radio announced late today.

Earlier, the enemy said that the Russians had launched two heavy attacks north of Warsaw and that the German Army had abandoned its frontier bastion of Taurage, just across the border, in Lithuania, from East Prussia.

Memel is the nor[illegible]most town of Germany.

It was taken fr[illegible] East Prussia by the Allies aft[illegible] the last war. Hitler seized it [illegible]m Lithuania in a bloodless cou[illegible]on March 21, 1939. It lies at the north end of the Kurisches Haff, a Baltic lagoon, and seventy-two miles northeast of the East Prussian capital of Konigsberg. Its spacious harbor is protected by fortifications.

Russian Thrust Gains.

One new Russian drive north of Warsaw gained six miles toward the southern boundary of East Prussia, the Germans said. This was in the area of Rozan, along the Narew River. Rozan is thirty-three miles from the wild, Masurian lake country of East Prussia and forty-three miles northeast of Warsaw.

"The autumn offensive is in full swing," Berlin said. "It may now be said that the general attack on East Prussia has opened. This offensive was expected. The thrust past Lomza (in northern Poland) is directed toward Allenstein and Danzig, and the thrust from Memel is toward Tilsit and Konigsberg."

Nazis Admit Breaches

The new Russian drives were located north of Warsaw and south of Roznan, which lies near the Narew river northeast of the rubbled Polish capital. The Germans acknowledged local breaches which

they said were "cleared or liquidated."

Taurage lies on the Jura river, 20 miles from Tilsit on the road between that city and besieged Riga, capital of Latvia. It is in an area where from three to five German divisions were shattered and threatened with entrapment, on the basis of Moscow reports.

Finns Report Gains

A Finnish communique announced the capture of Tervola, 30 miles northeast of Kemi, in fighting near the Arctic Circle. Northwest of Ylimaa, the Finns said they broke through lines formed by the seven German divisions which they must oust from the north under terms of the armistice with Russia.

The German communique said the Russians opened strong attacks along the Arctic in the Petsamo area, where the port and rich nickel mines were ceded to Russia by Finland under the armistice. Heavly battles were declared Raging in the Rybachi Poluostrov (Fisher) Peninsula, between German Alpine troops and Russian ground forces.

Reds 15 Miles From Tilsit

Moscow, Oct. 11 (AP)—Russian troops fought within 15 miles of the East Prussian rail center of Tilsit today after slashing to the Baltic Sea above the port, cutting land routes for up to 150,000 Germans still in Latvia and Lithuania.

Yet another death trap was being fashioned in a Soviet drive southeast of Memel.

Advancing along the last 50 miles separating them from the sea south of Memel, the Russians swept along the Niemen river in a lightning move which appeared likely to cut off from three to five enemy divisions between Taurage and Kirisches Haff.

150,000 Believed In Trap

Ten German divisions, totaling perhaps 150,000 Nazis, were trapped yesterday in a Latvian pocket north of Memel when Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's battering ram overran the Baltic beaches 15 miles above the besieged and shell-rocked port.

Red army forces southeast of Memel were less than eight miles from East Prussia's northern frontier. Oly 48 miles of the Niemen river—the Germans' defense line along the entire north or East Prussia—remained in Nazi hands.

(A Moscow dispatch received in London by Reuters said Red army artillery had begun shelling of Tilsit with heavy batteries brought to advanced positions on the Memel front.)

The army newspaper *Red Star* reported Soviet tank forces pushing down two highways toward Memel—one leading into the port from the north from captured Palange, and the other the Memel-Tilsit highway north of the Niemen.

German forces being compressed into the triangle formed by Memel, a tiny strip of southwestern Lithuania and the Niemen north of Tilsit, included a large number of tankmen and crews of self-propelled guns, who have lost their weapons. Badly battered infantry forces also were believed in the newly developing pocket.

German Shipping Bombed

Red Air Force bombers and fighters attacked German shipping at Memel and Riga, with low-flying Stormoviks joining the assaults on transports and warships in both harbors. Other aircraft bombed and strafed convoys and individual vessels off the coast from north of Memel to Konigsberg.

Bagramian's offensive, which already has mauled and crippled six German divisions, compressed the remnants of ten other divisions into a pocket between Liepaja and Riga, with no escape except the sea.

Meanwhile, on the Yugoslav-Hungarian front, one Soviet column was reported fighting in the outskirts of the Hungarian city of Debrecen, a communications hub controlling international routes to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

No Reports On Budapest

There were no new reports on the offensive aimed at Budapest.

(The Germans have placed the nearest Russian force at Szolnok, 50 miles from the Hungarian capital.)

Combined Soviet and Yugoslav Partisan forces advanced toward Belgrade, cutting the Nis-Belgrade railway and highway route with capture of Veliko Plana, 43 miles southeast of the capital. Several cities along the Morava river, between Belgrade and Nis, also fell to the combined forces.

BULGARIA ACCEPTS ARMISTICE TERMS

To Evacuate Greece And Yugoslavia In 15 Days

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—Bulgaria tonight accepted preliminary armistice conditions from the Allies, agreeing to evacuate within two weeks territories seized from Greece and Yugoslavia, in what was apparently a speedy result of Moscow conferences between Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Bulgaria's acceptance of prerequisite demands made by Russia, Great Britain and the United States was announced in a Moscow broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Simultaneously, a Cairo broadcast heard here by the Associated Press said Bulgarian troops in Greece had received their orders to withdraw.

Allied Commission To Check

A tripartite military commission under the chairmanship of a Russian representative will check and supervise the evacuation of Bulgarian troops and officials from the occupied territories, the Moscow announcement said.

Evacuation of the Greek and Yugoslav territories—which Bulgaria obtained in her former partnership with Germany—must start immediately.

In the British house of Commons today, Minister of the State Sir Richard Law said a limited evacuation already had been started by the Bulgars from the territories which, he said, "they filched and robbed from the Allied nations."

Final Terms To Wait

The Russian announcement indicated that final armistice conditions for Bulgaria will not be settled until she fulfills the preliminary terms of withdrawal.

Allied governments, through the European Advisory Commission, have been considering these armistice conditions since September 9 when the Russians ended hostilities against the Bulgarian army after a one-day war.

There were a number of points on which the Soviet and Anglo-American conferees were reported to have disagreed and the entire Bulgarian situation — as well as other Balkan problems—was high on the agenda Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden took to Moscow for discussion with Stalin and Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

Bulgar Withdrawal Limited, Law Says

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—Minister of State Richard Law informed Commons today the Bulgarian Government had expressed readiness to withdraw its troops from Yugoslavia and Greece, but that the withdrawal so far had been limited.

"We have repeatedly declared," he said, "that they will have to evacuate the territories which they filched and robbed from the Allied nations. With regard to the armistice terms, discussions are still in progress."

Discusses French Recognition

Discussing other foreign affairs in the absence of Secretary Anthony Eden, the Minister of State said he "thought" the French administration never had officially requested in writing the recognition of the provisional government, but in conversations the French had clearly indicated they hoped for recognition at the earliest opportunity.

Law said Portugal had assured the British Government that it would not grant asylum to war criminals, and that similar assurances had been received from Spain, Argentina, Sweden, Turkey and Switzerland.

He said the Government had accepted an offer from Japan that prisoners of war and interned civilians be allowed to send a ten-word cable home free of charge.

Gen. Brocas Burrows chief of the British Military mission in Moscow.

Foreign missions in the Soviet capital said that Stalin had given a masterly lead at a state banquet last night when he called for security organizations of the United Nations to see that aggressor nations do not again disturb the world.

Stalin's reference to such emphasis to the security of the world after peace was taken to indicate Russia's great desire to eliminate war and the reasons for war. The Premier's remarks were held to bear out the assertions of many Persons in the foreign missions in Moscow who have watched development of the Soviet Union's relations with Great Britain and the United States in this war said that Stalin's attitude as expressed last night "was the greatest kind of contribution" to future Allied collaboration.

Way Cleared For Discussions

With the keynote sounded by Stalin the way was cleared for Churchill and Eden to discuss the many topics they came here to talk about. It can safely be presumed that one of the biggest points of the conversations will be Churchill's revelations as to just what the British and American armies plan next for Hitler in the west and Italy.

Churchill also will be able to give Stalin a first-hand account of the Quebec conference, supplementing earlier second-hand accounts relayed through envoys.

The Balkans may be expected to occupy considerable attention from now on, with the Red army sweeping on toward Germany from the southeast. Russia is determined that Fascism be stilled here, as elsewhere, for all time and British and American interests in the Balkans will be open to full and frank discussions.

Watch Victory Salute

In the midst of a dinner given tonight by British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr for Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, Moscow's victory guns saluted the Red army's capture of Cluj, Transylvanian capital.

Exclaiming that this was the first salute he had seen here, Churchill arose and led the way to the broad windows of the dining room. The Prime Minister's face broke into a broad grin at the show and Stalin watched approvingly. The entire group of about 30 guests remained at the windows until the last rocket had arched over the Kremlin.

Stalin's attendance at the dinner was his first visit to a foreign embassy in Moscow and the event was hailed as emphasizing the friendship among the United Nations.

Polish Factions' I[illegible]ers Called to Mosco[illegible]ing

Churchill and Stalin Meet in Atmosphere of Warm Friendship.

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP) Discussions of the problems of peace and plans for bringing the war in Europe to a speedy close went forward in Moscow today in an atmosphere of warm Allied friendship and cooperation sparked by Premier Marshal Stalin.

(The Moscow radio announced Stalin and Churchill have arranged a showdown conference on the Polish political conflict by inviting representatives of the Exiled Government and the Soviet sponsored National Liberation Committee to Moscow for an immediate get-together.

(Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the exiled cabinet was reported in London to be preparing hurriedly for the trip and the Moscow broadcast said leaders of the Liberation committee and its companion group, the Polish National Council, already had arrived from Lublin.)

Foreign Ministers Anthony Eden and Vyacheslav Molotov met after luncheon today following a meeting from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock last night, and a British spokesman said the separate staffs were working "very hard" at the moment.

U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the U. S. military mission, were hosts at a luncheon for the British military staffs, including Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff; Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief of Staff to Prime Minister Churchill, and Lt. Gen. Brocas Burrows chief of the British Military mission in Moscow.

Foreign missions in the Soviet capital said that Stalin had given a masterly lead at a state banquet last night when he called for security organizations of the United Nations to see that aggressor nations do not again disturb the world.

Stalin's reference to such emphasis to the security of the world after peace was taken to indicate Russia's great desire to eliminate war and the reasons for war. The Premier's remarks were held to bear out the assertions of many Soviet writers that Russia's burning desire is for peace and an opportunity to build up her vast country, and for happiness, comfort and security for her many millions of people.

Churchill said of Stalin's remarks that "it is a sign of a great nation and a great man to be magnanimous and generous, and Marshal Stalin has been both."

Stalin spoke earnestly and seriously in a hushed silence when he said that peace-loving nations never were prepared but that aggressor nations always seemed to be ready.

"In the future," he said, "this must be avoided. This is the duty of security organizations."

In acknowledging Churchill's praise of the Red army, Stalin said that it would have been impossible for the Red army to do what it did without the help of the Allies.

POLISH FACTIONS' SHOWDOWN IS DUE

Churchill And Stalin Arrange Meeting Of Chiefs In Moscow

Roosevelt says Poland must be made a strong nation....*Page 2*

London, *Thursday*, Oct. 12 (AP)—Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill have arranged to bring together leaders of two rival Polish factions for a showdown conference.

The Moscow radio announced early today leaders of the Polish National Liberation Committee were already in the Soviet capital and Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the exiled London Government is ready to fly there.

Accompanied By General

The Moscow broadcast said that the chairmen of the Soviet-backed Polish National Council and the National Liberation Committee were accompanied by Colonel General Rola-Zymierski, commander in chief of their armed forces.

Thus the stage was being set for the two factions to sit down at the conference table with Stalin and Churchill serving as intermediaries to settle their dispute—the toughest diplomatic headache facing the United Nations.

Moscow Invites Pole Chiefs

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—The exiled Polish Government's Ministry of Information said today that Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk had been invited to join the conferences between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin in Moscow.

The invitation, extended also to Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, tended to confirm belief that the long-standing Soviet-Polish dispute was a prime cause for Churchill's trip to the Russian capital.

Called Point For Churchill

It appeared here that Churchill had gained the first objective in an effort to end the dispute and mend a potential rift in Allied relations.

The Cabinet of the exiled Government, summoned into special session, approved acceptance of the invitation "in principle," and it is probable that the peasant-born Premier and his Foreign Minister will start shortly on their second mission to Moscow.

The invitation, and the fact it was extended little more than 24 hours after Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had arrived in the Russian capital, underscored the importance which Britain's Government attaches to the quick solution of the difference between Russia and Poland.

It appeared obvious that Churchill had impressed upon Stalin the necessity for taking time out from direction of Russia's military efforts to help erase differences with Poland which have been seized upon by the Nazis in their propaganda campaign to split the Allies.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the exiled Government will stand squarely upon Mikolajczyk's memorandum to Moscow outlining his desire for long-term friendship between Poland and Russia and sketching a proposed coalition government for establishment after return to his homeland.

Five Political Parties

Under the coalition plan, the new government would be made up of Poland's five political parties—including the Communist party, which is the backbone of the Soviet-sponsored National Liberation Committee—on a basis of equal representation.

It would serve until a general election could be held.

30.24— 19489

Churchill-Stalin Talks Continue

Moscow, Oct. 11 (AP)—Talks between Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and their aides moved forward today on a new note of harmony sounded at a state banquet yesterday at which the Soviet leader warmly praised British and American contributions to victory and toasted post-war Allied collaboration.

Twice during the elaborate three and one half hour luncheon, Stalin rose to emphasize the ties binding Russia and her western Allies.

The first time, he solemnly emphasized the need for post-war cooperation in the interests of international security, declaring that "peace loving nations are never prepared but aggressor nations always seem ready." This, he said, must in the future be avoided.

Allied Aid Hailed

Later, after other speakers had acclaimed the Red Army's triumphs, Stalin asserted that Russia could not have done what she has done without the aid of the Allies.

He praised the military might gathered by the United States and Britain, singling out for particular comment the high quality of British-American planning and the work of the merchant marine of both countries.

Thanks to Harriman.

Turning toward the United States Ambassador, W. Averell Harriman, seated on his left, the Premier emphasized Russia's gratitude for the great material aid given by the United States. Mr. Churchill was visibly moved by Marshal Stalin's acknowledgement of the Anglo-American war effort.

"It is a sign of a great nation and a great man to be magnanimous and generous," the British Prime Minister said. "I have always thought, and I think now, that it was the Red Army which clawed the guts out of the filthy Nazis."

Previously, in referring to the achievements of Allied statesmen in drafting the Dumbarton Oaks security plan, Stalin also had turned to Harriman and paid a special compliment to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

of ribbons on his left breast.

Toast To Roosevelt

After a round of Martini cocktails Stalin lead the way to the banquet hall, where caviar and zakuski —assorted cold Russian delicacies —introduced the elaborate meal. A toast to President Roosevelt was proposed by Molotov.

Churchill and Stalin sat side by side. When the guests retired to another room for coffee the two continued talking. Guests remarked that rarely in Moscow history had such lavish expressions of Allied friendship been made.

FDR Declares Poland To Be Reconstituted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—(AP) President Roosevelt said tonight Poland must be 'reconstituted as a great nation," and told a group of Polish-American leaders that "world opinion is going to back up that objective."

The White House issued an exchange of remarks between Mr. Roosevelt and the leaders of the Polish American Congress several hours after the Congress delegates presented him a memorial urging that Poland's territorial integrity be preserved.

"You and I are all agreed that Poland must be reconstituted as a great nation," the President told the head of the Polish American Congress, Charles Rozmarek of Chicago.

Dr. Smykowski at Session

In addition to Rozmarek, who is president of the congress, the delegation included Dr. B. L. Smykowski of Bridgeport, Conn., among others.

"Of course," he continued, "we should all bear in mind that nobody here has accurate information about everything that is going on in Poland. Even I, as president of the United States, with access to all of the information which is available, am not fully informed of the whole story x x x.

"The broad objective which we all seek is excellent. I am certain that world opinion is going to back up that objective—not only to reconstitute Poland as a strong nation, but also as a representative and peace-loving nation."

The White House statement of Rozmarek's remarks said he told the President that the Polish-Americans are anxious to know whether Mr. Roosevelt is prepared "by all means at your disposal to insist upon and to defend the just principle of Poland's independence and also her territorial integrity without which the Polish nation could not remain self-supporting and could not fail to become dependent on her powerful eastern neighbor," the latter an obvious reference to Russia.

The Polish-American leaders also asked the President for assurance that America's policy for the establishment of a world peace has not "departed from the principles embodied" in the Atlantic Charter and the declaration on the four freedoms. They asked him to issue a public statement clarifying this government's attitude toward Poland.

Crush Nazi Industry, Red Star Demands

Moscow, Oct. 11 (AP)—The army newspaper *Red Star* criticized certain unnamed American interests today for expressing sentiments in behalf of German industries and demanded economic disarmament of the Reich after victory.

"German business interests are doing all possible to protect their interests after Germany's defeat," the newspaper said. "The German kings of industry expect to protect themselves by international cartels to which they belong."

The article added that unless the Allies agreed on the liquidation of German monopolies the Reich again would become the center of international cartels spreading over Europe and Latin America.

Red Star said some German industries, such as Krupp and I. G. Farben Industries, already had established branches in Latin America, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland and Portugal in fear of Allied control.

'Lost' 9th Army Seen As Key

By Howard Cowan

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—Where is Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's United States Ninth Army?

Secrecy with which Allied headquarters is surrounding this fighting force has left its movements and probable present location a matter of conjecture on both sides of the Western front.

Its whereabouts, when finally made known, may be the key to Allied strategy—the master plan to deliver a final knockout blow to Germany.

Element Of Mystery

Allied headquarters emphasized the element of mystery concerning Simpson's Ninth Army when it officially disclosed last night that the French First Army has been combined with the American Seventh Army to form the Sixth Army group holding the extreme right flank of the Western front.

Previously, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had said only that the new army group was composed of "French and American units."

There had been unofficial speculation that Simpson's Ninth would be a part of this army group.

In The News Twice

The Ninth has been in the news twice since its presence in France was disclosed in September. The first time was when Lieut. Sam Magill and 18 buddies rounded up 20,000 Germans south of the Loire river, and guided them to surrender at Orleans, September 14. Next was when the Germans—fishing for information—declared in a Berlin broadcast that General Simpson's men had taken up positions on the Belgian-German frontier.

Unfortunately, for German accuracy, there was no room on the northern flank, occupied by the 21st Army group composed of the Canadian First and British Second armies.

Other Positions

The middle of the line is filled by the American First and American Third armies. And the American Seventh and French First are holding the southern extremity of the line.

Is the Ninth poised in its secret location to exploit a possible Allied breakthrough like the St. Lo stampede?

JEWS ACCUSED OF TERRORISM

Britons Say Civil War In Palestine Is Brewing

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—"Jewish terrorists" in Palestine were accused today of "assisting the enemy" and of "directly impeding the war effort of Great Britain which is playing such a vital part in the struggle against Hitler."

The charge was in a communique issued by J. V. W. Shaw, officer administering the Government of Palestine, and General Sir Bernard Paget, commander in chief of the Middle East forces. It came as Oliver Stanley, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons recent terrorist outbreaks in Palestine "seriously impeded" the United Nations war effort and harmed the Jewish cause.

Murder Is Charged

The communique said officers and men of the British Security Service had been "murdered in cold blood."

"Innocent passers-by," it said, "have been killed. Government buildings to the value of thousands of pounds have been destroyed by explosives and fire.

"An attempt, providentially unsuccessful, was made to assassinate his Majesty's representative in ambush."

Civil War Brewing

Condemning "the criminals in Palestine" for aiding the enemy, Shaw and Paget called upon the Jewish community as a whole "to assist the forces of law and order in eradicating this evil thing within our midst."

Earl Witherton, Conservative member of Commons, said he had been informed that both sides in Palestine, where the population is largely Arab, were preparing for civil war when the World War ends.

Austria-Rumor Broadcast

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—With Russia and Yugoslav armies closing in on Hungary, a new flock of rumors sprang up today in neutral capitals and the Moscow radio relayed these unverified reports from Stockholm:

1. Disturbances in Vienna over a cut in food rations have spread to other parts of Austria.
2. Graz, capital of Styria, was captured by insurgents and the Germans now are threatening to bombard the town from the air.
3. The Hungarian Government has decided to evacuate Budapest's civilian population to western Hungary.
4. Diplomatic missions are quitting Budapest.
5. A number of Vienna professors have been sent to concentration camps.

Palestine Terrorism Seen Impeding Allies

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—Colonial Secretary Oliver Stanley said today recent terrorist outbreaks in Palestine "seriously impeded" the United Nations' war effort and did nothing but harm to the Jewish causes.

"It is most important that people realize the tense situation," he declared in Commons.

Conservative Member Earl Winterton said he had received information that both sides in Palestine, whose population is largely Arab, were preparing for civil war after the World War ends.

ENGLAND POUNDED BY ROBOT BOMBS

LONDON, Oct. 11—(AP) Southern England suffered one of its steadiest poundings from flying bombs in months tonight when the Germans made three attacks within a few hours.

The first attack occurred before dusk and the others followed at about 90 minute intervals.

Each raid encountered terrific antiaircraft fire and the guns scored successes but some missiles exploded inland.

The attacks followed Tuesday's respite, the first in six nights.

Lady Astor Opposes Compassionate Leaves

LONDON, Oct. 11—(AP) Virginia-born Lady Astor, member of Parliament for Plymouth, said today that a good soldier doesn't want to go home until the war is over—even on compassionate leave for the purpose of raising babies.

Childless husbands who have served long terms with the British army in the Middle East were recently reported to have flooded the Compassionate Leave committee with applications to return home to start families before their wives became too old to bear children.

"I have never heard of a good soldier wanting to return home to start a family—they realize the war is not over yet," Lady Astor told the Associated Press. "Such requests would necessitate an involved investigation of wife and husband and much meddling into private affairs."

Nazi Ace, With 102 Victories, Is Killed

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—The death in action of Germany's "most successful night fighter," Lieut. Col. Helmut Lent, credited with 102 aerial victories, was announced by Berlin today.

Hitler ordered a state funeral for the squadron leader and Reichsmarshal Goering praised him as "a pioneer of German night fighting," the broadcast said.

Most Of British Industry Will Have To Be Retooled

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—Practically all of Britain's industry will have to be retooled and redeveloped for peacetime production, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said in Commons today.

Speaking for a bill to increase unemployment insurance benefits Bevin said "we are not quite in the happy position that they are in some places where they've been able to keep large factories on a care and maintenance basis and build entirely new factories."

Bursting Wheel Gives Town Air-Raid Scare

Douglas, Isle of Man, Oct. 11 (AP). This island town in the Irish Sea had a brief air raid scare tonight when a 20-ton fly wheel in a powerhouse suddenly disintegrated, hurling chunks of steel over the landscape within a radius of a half-mile.

No casualties were reported.

PRESIDENT HAILS WORK OF CHURCHES

London, Oct. 11 (A. P.)—President Roosevelt said in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, received today:

"In these victorious days and in the times to come we need more than ever that spiritual strength which is essential to a just and enduring peace."

The letter, brought here by the Bishops of Albany and Southern Ohio, delegates from the American Episcopal Church, was read at the convocation of Canterbury at Westminster. Due to an attack of gout the Archbishop was unable to preside, necessitating the formal commissioning of Bishop of London G. F. Fisher as presiding officer—a ceremony believed unprecedented in the history of the Church of England.

Nazis Arrest Schacht, Swedish Paper Reports

Stockholm, Oct. 11 (AP)—Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the German Reichsbank and the financial wizard who devised most of the Nazi financial and economic controls, has been arrested in Germany, the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said today.

Dagens Nyheter said Schacht's niece, Sigrid Schacht, 27, told Swedish authorities of the arrest of her uncle. She has been working in the German legation in Stockholm and last week turned in her German passport for a Swedish foreigner's pass.

She was quoted as saying she had planned to take this action for a long time, but had deferred it "out of regard for her uncle." When he was arrested, she explained, there was nothing to prevent her turning in her passport.

Phone Break Hints At New German Rift

Stockholm, Oct. 11 (AP)—The newspaper *Stockholmstidningen* declared today that telephone communication between Berlin and Stockholm had been interrupted by the German Gestapo because a new opposition group composed of army

officers was trying to establish contact with Allied legations in Stockholm through industrial representatives.

The newspaper said all those suspected by the Gestapo now were believed arrested. It did not cite the authority for its statements.

Contact Broken Saturday

Telephone communication between Berlin and Stockholm ceased last Saturday after heavy Allied air raids on the German capital.

Reuter dispatches said the belief is growing here that the Germans are trying to conceal something from the outer world.

Spasmodic connection with Berlin through Copenhagen is available but direct communication—the longest suspension of the war—continues interrupted.

One Official Call Received

The suspension cannot be due to a technical breakdown because one official Swedish call—the only one—was received direct from Berlin today, Reuter reported. The news service added that rumors are sweeping Stockholm, one of the most persistent of which, though unconfirmed, is that Goering had been arrested.

Neutrals in Berlin who tried to contact Goering are reported to have been told by his wife that this was impossible and that it was better not to press the matter, Reuter said.

BOLOGNA ROAD STILL BLOCKED

Germans Show No Signs Of Writing Off Italy Campaign

Rome, Oct. 11 (AP)—Wet and muddy American troops prodded the stubborn Germans south of Bologna today, but the enemy was far from being out of the hills before that big communications center and there were no signs that the Germans were ready to write off Italy in their campaign book.

The Americans reached the southern outskirts of the town of Livergnano, 11 miles south of Bologna on Highway 65, but a new hill loomed beyond and the Germans were sitting on it, well entrenched.

Small Gains, New Hills

It was the same story with the British troops, both with the Fifth and Eighth armies; small gains scored here and there, then new mud and new hills.

British troops with the Fifth Army in the center knocked the Germans off Mount Cece and occupied it, and also put troops on Mount Freddo, where the Germans had resisted the British advance for days.

Yanks Hold On To Gesso

American troops occupied Gesso in the hills northwest of Fontanence and held it against a strong German counterattack. They also captured another hill and the villages of Maceratoio and Campagne to the east of Highway 65. West of the highway, advance elements were approaching Vado.

Despite almost constant rain, British and Indian troops of the Eighth Army on the Adriatic front reached the summit of a new ridge extending from Montigallo to Mount Farneto northwest of San Marino and occupied the villages of Roncofreddo and San Paolo.

Yanks Repel Nazi Blows In Italy

Rome, Oct. 11 (AP)—American troops, still slowed by rain and deep mud, have reached the southern outskirts of Livergnano, 11 miles due south of Bologna on Highway 65, and advance elements there are meeting fierce German conter-attacks, it was announced today.

The pace of the fighting along the entire Italian battlefront generally was reported retarded by adverse weather.

Peaks Occupied

After several days of bloody fighting British troops of the Fifth Army occupied Mount Cece. The British also put troops on Mount Freddo.

American troops moved into Gesso in the hills 11 miles southwest of Imola and clung to it de- counterattacks, it was announced Another hill and the villages of Mageratoio and Campagne east of Highway 65 also were seized by the Americans.

West of the highway, too, the Germans were fighting for every mud puddle, but some progress was made in the drive for Bologna and advance elements were approaching Vado, 12 miles to the southwest. South African troops were reported locked in bitter fighting on Mount Stanco, on the American left.

Eighth Army Gains

The Eighth Army appeared to be making some progress in the hills of the Adriatic front despite almost constant rain. British and Indian troops reached the summit of a new ridge extending from Montigallo to Mount Farneto, northwest of San Marino, and threw the Germans out of a few houses they attempted to hold in Roncofreddo and San Paolo.

Air operations again were restricted by the weather, but there was some activity against rail bridge and gun targets by fighters and fighter-bombers.

Meanwhile, headquarters disclosed that the Third Battalion of the 362d Infantry Regiment, a part of the 91st Division, was the unit which broke through the Germans' Gothic Line September 22 and took Futa Pass in the Italian mountains between Florence and Bologna.

Operating along icy ridges, often hidden by clouds, the Third Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. George White, of Medford, Ore., fought alone and out of communication with its regiment and division until it reached Futa summit.

Trust Nobody, Nazis Told

Rome, Oct. 11 (AP)—The commander of the German Fifth Infantry Division in Italy has ordered his troops "never to ride or walk alone in Patriot territory."

Asserting that "German deserters are screening Patriots," the order added that Italian civilians had obtained German equipment, including uniforms. "Do not doze off or sleep. Be on your guard. Trust nobody and shoot on sight," the order said.

The commander said a house garrisoned by Germans near Civitella had been surrounded by a score of Patroits, four of them armed and wearing German tropical uniform helmets. The four, speaking fluent German, overpowered and dragged away two sentries.

ALLOWS ITALY PURCHASE FUND

President Announces New Money Plan.

Washington, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Italy is being permitted to accumulate dollar balances with which to buy essential civilian goods in this nation through purchases by United States Army troops in Italy, exports to the United States and gifts from Americans.

President Roosevelt announced yesterday that the dollar equivalent of the American-printed lire issued to United States troops fighting in Italy will be turned over to the Italian Government.

In addition, the dollar proceeds of gifts made by Americans to persons in Italy and of any products exported by Italy to this country will be made available to Italy, he said.

Saying "it is to our interests that Italy be able to contribute as fully as possible to the winning of final victory," Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement that "the dollars will be used by the Italian Government to pay for essential civilian supplies purchased in this country for use in liberated Italy."

Shipments Increase.

These supplies will supplement substantial amounts of civilian goods such as food, clothing and medical supplies distributed by the United States Army as a necessary part of military operations in Italy, he said.

Clothing, vitamins and medicines collected by American relief for Italy, Inc., already are being moved to Italy on Army vessels, the War Department announced. Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley said food shipments to Italy are being increased and arrangements are under way for shipments of other supplies and individual gift packages.

British Are Informed.

Italy already has received 35,000 bales of salvaged clothing, 498 cases of new clothing, 1,722 cases of shoes, 3,128 cases of vitamins and food supplements and 170 cases of medical supplies, the War Department said. These goods were donated by private relief organizations.

Warehousing and distribution are being handled by an Italian committee named at the suggestion of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of American relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Roosevelt said the decision to make available to Italy the dollars equivalent to Italian lire was made after consultation with the British Government. Britain, he added, will continue to provide supplies to Italy under separate financial agreements.

ITALY HONORS AMERICAN HERO

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa., Oct. 11—(AP) Pfc. Alton R. Knappenberger, 20-year-old "one-man army" of Spring Mount, Pa., was honored a second time for heroism in action on the Anzio beachhead when he received the Italian War Cross at a retreat parade and review of 4,500 enlisted men and officers here today.

He previously received the Congressional Medal of Honor for single-handedly routing a whole Nazi platoon. The official citation credited him with disrupting an enemy attack for more than two hours.

Col. E. H. Taliaferro, Jr., commanding officer at Indiantown Gap, pinned the medal on Knappenberger on behalf of the Italian government.

A certificate accompanying the medal, read by Capt. L. R. Chapman, adjutant, stated:

"This award, in recognition of the services which you rendered in the operations which resulted in the liberation of Rome, is made to you by General Bencivenga, civil and military governor of Rome."

German Flight Sp[illegible] Balkan Sta[illegible] Unlikely

Rome, Thursday, Oct. 12 (AP)—British units in Greece and southern Albania and Russians and Yugoslav Partisans in the north drew tighter yesterday the noose around German forces remaining in southeastern Europe.

Allied advances on these fronts have been so rapid the Germans already may have abandoned hopes of a stand anywhere in the Balkans.

Allied Flags Fly In Greece

[A dispatch from Ankara said Allied flags were hoisted for the first time in Greek Thrace yesterday, when the Greek administration took over. A Bulgarian army still remains in Thrace.

[The dispatch said the German retreat from the Aegean and Dodecanese Islands as well as on the Greek mainland northward, has been accelerated with the report that the Russians had cut the main railway link with Budapest north of Belgrade.

[A Cairo broadcast early Thursday said the Germans had abandoned Thrace and were concentrating in northern Macedonia and the area of Salonica. Another broadcast from Rome said Greek patriots and German SS troops were fighting inside Athens.]

The British in southern Albania, after a hard battle, captured Sarande (Porto Edda), supply port for the German garrison on Corfu Island. Five hundred prisoners were taken in the action, and the Germans on Corfu, last reported to total a regiment, were isolated with little possibility of escaping to the mainland.

Fight Only When Trapped

The Nazis retreating before light British forces in Greece and Albania are fighting only when trapped. In Yugoslavia they have concentrated on attempting to keep open their communications in the face of swift gains westward by the Red army both north and south of Belgrade.

There was no fresh news of the British column which surged through Corinth Monday without firing a shot. This secured an operational springboard only 40 miles from Athens.

The official Allied headquarters announcement said only that "patrolling is active" in Greece.

Sarande was taken by troops which first broke into the western outskirts against stubborn resistance. It fell after a big attack on the hills overlooking it had been completed, headquarters said.

Air And Naval Forces Aid

Balkan air force Beaufighters attacked barracks and railyards at Kriz, in Yugoslavia, 30 miles southeast of Zagreb, and at Senj, on the Dalmatian coast southeast of Fiume, an enemy ship was left afire by other Beaufighters which struck it with 25 rockets.

The British destroyer H. M. S. Wilton and a heavily armed landing craft shelled German troops and installations on the Albanian coast north of Corfu on October 8, the naval command announced.

British Capture Sarande In Albania

Rome, Oct. 11 (AP)—British troops in Albania have captured the port of Sarande (Porto Edda), isolating the German garrison on the island of Corfu, it was announced today.

An official announcement from Allied headquarters said also that "patroling is active" in Greece, but there was no indication whether the land forces of the Adriatic have moved beyond captured Corinth toward Athens.

500 Prisoners Taken

Sarande, supply port for the Germans on Corfu, was captured after a hard battle, it was said. About 500 prisoners were taken.

With the port in British hands there appeared little possibility that the Germans on Corfu, last reported to total a regiment, would be able to escape to the mainland.

"The troops who first penetrated into the western outskirts of the town met with stiff resistance but the launching of a big attack with artillery support resulted in the taking of the area . . ." said the official description of the Sarande battle.

"Pockets of resistance continued, but by 10 A. M., October 10, these had been overcome and consolidation in the town and on the hills overlooking the port was completed."

Mopping-up operations continued around the town of Gjashdle.

Both air and naval operations were reported in connection with the Allied campaign to wipe out the last enemy units in the whole of the Balkans. Balkan Air Force Beaufighters with Mustang escort attacked barracks and rail yards at Kriz, in Yugoslavia, 30 miles southeast of Zagreb.

Greeks Retake Thrace.

Ankara, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Allied flags were hoisted over the Greek province of Thrace on Monday when a Greek administration took over. A Bulgarian army remains in Thrace, however, despite that Axis kingdom's surrender to the Allies.

The German retreat from the Ægean and Dodecanese Islands and on the Greek mainland has been reported accelerated. The enemy is striving to evacuate his best men and materiel before lateral escape routes from Belgrade westward are snapped by Marshal Tito and the Russian Army.

Reports to Turkey said that the Germans had abandoned all Greek Islands which seemed worthless to them, especially those in the Cyclades group. Some 60 per cent of the garrisons of Crete and Rhodes were said to have fled, though the remaining Germans are expected to make a sulcide stand in these outer defense islands.

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Smuts Says Last Phase Of War In West Reached

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Oct. 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts said tonight "the war is now everywhere at or near the doors of Germany and the last phase has now been reached in the west."

"The German people are desperate and are led by desperadoes who expect no mercy and to whom none will be shown," the field marshal said in a speech opening the Transvaal provisional congress of the United party.

Smuts continued:

"The bitterness and horror of this final struggle in the west may well surpass anything that has so far happened in this war.

"Let our thoughts, our prayers and our efforts be concentrated on that final clinch in the west."

Village In India Taken From Japs

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Celon, Oct. 11 (AP)—Capture of the village of Mowdok in southeastern India near the Burmese border by West African troops was announced today by the Allied command, which said contact with the enemy still was reported in the frontier hills to the northeast.

On the Arakan front farther north, the Royal Garwhal Rifles repulsed an attack by 80 Japanese with a bayonet charge, while southeast of Maungdaw, Burmese town on the Bay of Bengal, Allied positions in the Mayu hills were shelled by Japanese artillery.

In the Chin hills, Indian troops were reported moving on Tiddim from the east, while the enemy on the Tiddim-Fort White road was being shelled by Allied guns. The Indians, the communique said, beat off a number of Japanese counter-attacks in their advance.

Planes Support Troops

Planes of the Eastern Air Command provided support for the ground troops in the Arakan and Chindwin areas and attacked Japanese communications in north Burma as well.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. Slim, British Fourteenth Army commander, in an order of the day congratulating his troops, reported that 50,000 Japs had been killed in India and northern Burma and declared "we have paid him (the enemy) something of what we owe. There still remains the interest. He will get it."

Slim said the whole plan of battle in the India-Burma theater was based on air support and termed the role of the air forces in the victory "magnificent and historic."

Japanese Chased From India Town

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Celon, Oct. 11 (AP). West African units, fighting in the southeastern corner of India, near the Burmese border, have captured the village of Mowdolk, the Allied command disclosed today, dislodging Japanese defenders who had held the area throughout the monsoon season.

Continuing contact with the enemy was reported, indicating a steady push into the frontier hills. The action occurred about 45 air miles northeast of the Burmese coastal town of Maungdaw, on the Bay of Bengal.

Attack Broken Up

Hand-to-hand fighting flared elsewhere on the newly activated Arakan front, with an attack by 80 Japanese being broken by bayonets of the Royal Garhwal Rifles, Southeast of Maungdaw Japanese artillery shelled Allied positions in the Mayu Hills, whence the Japs recently were driven.

Enemy forces are fighting to hold the approaches to Akyab, about 55 air miles down the coast.

Japs' "Greatest Defeat"

Lieut. Gen. W. J. Slim declared his British 14th Army had "inflicted on the Japanese the greatest defeat" their army had yet suffered.

In an order of the day congratulating his troops on their success in the India-Burma campaign, the 14th Army commander said, "We have paid him (the enemy) something of what we owe. There still remains the interest. He will get it."

JAPS ADVANCING TOWARD KWEIPING

CHUNGKING, Oct. 11—(AP) The Fourteenth airforce struck at the west river front in an effort to check a Japanese advance toward the southern China highway junction of Kweiping, a communique from the headquarters of Gen. Joseph H. Stilwell said today.

The Japanese were advancing toward Kweiping, 70 miles south-southeast of Liuchow, and on Monday pushed to points six miles northeast and 12 miles southeast of the junction. Fighting still is in progress.

No mention was made of activities on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway front or around Foochow on the Fukien province coast. Fourteenth airforce fighters continued activity in other areas without loss.

P. H. Chang, a cabinet spokesman, told a press conference the principal reason for China's military reverses was the lack of supplies.

"Help China and you help the Allied cause," he said. "In spite of reverses, China is still in the ring. She may be down, but she is not out, and she never will be."

(The Chungking radio, in a broadcast recorded by U. S. government monitors, said today that Gen. Lu Chung-Lin, a member of the Central Executive committee of the Kuomintang, had been named to head a newly-created national ministry of conscription. The new ministry, the broadcast said, has been authorized to exercise "wider powers" than the previous bureau of conscription, which has been abolished. Gen. Lu, now high in the councils of China's Nationalist party, also has held the post of minister of war and, earlier in his career, was governor of the provinces of Chahar and Hopei.)

China Makes Plea For Guns, Tanks

Chungking, Oct. 11 (AP)—A Chinese Cabinet spokesman asserted today that prior to the end of May lend-lease supplies received by the armies in East and South China totaled 50 anti-tank guns, 60 mountain guns and 30,000,000 rounds of rifle and machine-gun ammunition.

The spokesman, P. H. Chang, said China appreciated the immense transportation difficulties involved, but he reiterated that aid so far received in the way of equipment and supplies has been inadequate.

He attributed recent Chinese reverses in Honan province primarily to lack of anti-tank guns and tanks.

In a renewed plea for aid, he said:

"Help China and you help the Allied cause. Despite reverses, China is still in the ring. She may be down, but she is not out and she never will be."

Correspondents Complain To Chinese on Censorship

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 11—Complaints against Chungking censorship of dispatches filed from the Communist area of China were voiced today by two correspondents at a government press conference

Guenther Stein, correspondent of The London News-Chronicle, spent four and one-half months in the area. On his return, Mr. Stein said, he found that censors here had excised more than 5,000 words from seventeen messages. Chungking is the relay point where messages from Communist territory are handled by the censor before retransmission abroad.

Brooks Atkinson of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who recently returned from a fortnight in the area, also complained about the severity of censorship on news about the Communists.

K. C. Wu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggested that the matter be discussed with government spokesmen at his office, rather than at a press conference.

Chiang Receives U. S. Journalism Teachers

Chungking, Oct. 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek received today a group of Americans, five of whom comprise the American faculty of a post-graduate school of journalism at Chungking sponsored by Columbia University and operated by the Chinese Government.

The journalism faculty included Dean Rodney Gilbert, of Bernardsville, N. Y., on leave from the New York *Herald Tribune;* Anthony Dralle, of Hornell, N. Y.; Richard T. Barker, New York city; Floyd D. Rodgers, New York city and Columbia, S. C., and Robert Ackerman, Louisville, Ky.

Chiang addressed the first graduating class of the journalism school—23 men and 7 women—and a new class, stressing promptness, truth, accuracy and high moral standards as indispensable qualifications for journalists.

LIBERATORS BLAST BALIK PAPAN AGAIN

Japan's Borneo Oil Base Gets 4-Hour Battering—Ryuku

Targets Identified by Foe

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Thursday, Oct. 12 (AP)—Balik Papan, source of 15 per cent of Japan's aviation gasoline and lubricating oil, was bombed for four hours Sunday night by American Liberators. They attacked refineries and airdromes.

[The Tokyo radio, in a short-wave propaganda broadcast directed to the United States, said Wednesday night that closs to 100 American B-24 bombers, escorted by thirty P-38 fighters, made the attack. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.]

This fifth strike in recent weeks on the Borneo base was announced in today's communiqué of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The bombers, operating from advance bases, already have heavily crippled Japan's 3,000,000-barrel capacity refineries at Balik Papan, on Borneo's east coast.

Today's communiqué also reported an air raid on oil stores at Bula. It was among targets in the Amboina-Ceram sector that were blasted with seventy-four tons of explosives on Monday.

Headquarters announced that six barges the Japanese were trying to sneak into Morotai, 300 miles south of the Philippines, were sunk. Morotai is the most advanced invasion point of General MacArthur's forces and yesterday he told of fighter planes and patrol-torpedo boats sinking or damaging eighteen barges carrying reinforcements to oppose the Americans.

The latest bag of six was made by fighter planes that also damaged six grounded planes in a strike at Namlea on Buru.

Mitchell bombers, manned by Netherland and Australian pilots, destroyed a small enemy freighter and a schooner off Kupang, Timor.

Hungry Japs March To Surrender

Biak Island, Dutch New Guinea, Oct. 7 (AP—Delayed)—Outposts guarding an American infantry bivouac in Biak's interior plateau were amazed one morning recently to see eight unarmed Japanese, in line, marching briskly toward them across the grass-covered plateau.

The eight obviously were starving and weak, but they held themselves erect and in close order, keeping step unfailingly. Their leader, a second lieutenant, saw to that. Discipline to the last.

Salutes Smartly

Lieut. Hans Jensen, commander of the forward American element, recounted the incident. "When the column reached our outpost," he said, "the Jap officer saluted smartly and ordered his men to left face. Then he indicated he wanted to surrender."

During this procedure one of the outpost guard, Pfc. Anthony Perone, of Greenvale, Nassau, N. Y., offered a cigarette to one of the Japanese, who reached for it gratefully, relaxing necessarily from strict attention to do so.

"The officer marched down the line until he came to the Jap GI," Jensen said, "and slapped him sharply across the face."

Food Issued

Then the procession moved on into camp, the enemy officer holding his men as closely in hand as before.

"We issued the Japs a batch of canned food and let them divide it among themselves," Jensen related. "One Jap apparently got hold of an extra can, but he didn't have it for long. The officer went over to him, grabbed the can and beat him on the head with it." That guy certainly seemed determined nobody should have any ground to criticize either his conduct or that of his men."

Bong Gets Thirtieth As Lesson to Class

By The Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, In the Southwest Pacific, Thursday, Oct. 12—Maj. Richard Ira Bong, leading American ace in the Southwest Pacific, has run his string to thirty Japanese planes shot down.

Recently returned to action as a gunnery instructor of the Far Eastern Air Force, the flier from Poplar, Wis., was credited with downing two more enemy aircraft.

It had been understood that Major Bong, on his second tour, would make no combat missions. But he accompanied his "class" of fighter pilots on a recent mission, and they were jumped by more than a score of Zeros.

Their teacher went to work. In rapid succession, he sent two down in flames.

When Major Bong left the Pacific after his first tour he was credited with twenty-seven planes. He claimed a twenty-eighth plane downed over Hollandia Harbor and gave its position. Salvage crews found the wreckage and he received credit for it.

TROOPS LAND ON 11TH ISLE IN PALAU GROUP

81st Division Units Occupy Bairakaseru Without Opposition

Pacifice Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 11 (AP)—Troops of the 81st Infantry Division landed unopposed Tuesday on Bairakaseru islet, seven miles northwest of recently occupied Garakayo, strengthening the American grip on the southern Palaus, the navy announced in a communique tonight.

This was the 11th island invaded by American forces during the Palau campaign.

Garakayo, two and one half miles north of Peleliu Island, was invaded Sunday and secured within 24 hours.

Explode Ammunition Dump

Meanwhile, marines, fighting on Peleliu Island, exploded a sizable Japanese ammunition dump in one of the cave positions still held by enemy remnants. Peleliu is largely in American hands.

Marine Corsairs also bombed Babelthuap, largest island in the chain to the north, and strafed small shipping near by.

Other planes raided Iwo Jima in the Volcano group, shooting down two enemy interceptors and probably downing a third. A fourth Japanese plane was damaged.

American Pilot Saved

In the other neutralization raids,

an American plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire over Pagan Island, in the Marianas, but the pilot was rescued. Wake Island also was bombed.

Japanese dead in the Palau campaign totaled 12,470 through Tuesday, headquarters announced today, disclosing that 184 civilians had been interned on Angaur, southernmost of the invaded islands.

The totals: On Peleliu, 10,305 killed, 284 soldiers captured; on Angaur, 1,165 dead, 11 imprisoned, plus the civilians.

Tonight's announcement said the Sunday communique had erred in listing 11,083 Japanese dead on Peleliu. The figure should have been 1,000 less. The new totals include that revision.

58 Jap Vessels Hit

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 11 (AP)—In the boldest naval stroke of the Pacific war, struck 200 miles south of Japan, the American Third Fleet defied both Nippon's home fleet and air force by pouring carrier planes in overpowering strength against the Ryukyu Islands.

As the climax of powerful blows delivered since August 30 in the Philippines, Palaus and Bonins Admiral William F. Halsey's task force wiped out 89 planes and sank or damaged 58 surface craft—every vessel sighted—in the Ryukyus on Monday.

Not A Warship Hit

Not one American warship was hit in an operation which, in ways, was more daring than the 1942 carrier-based strike at Tokyo, inasmuch as the carrier in that case retired while the planes flew on to China. In Monday's strike, Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carriers stayed around for the raiders' return.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the Ryukyu raid yesterday, said the planes swept over the 570-mile-long chain "in great force." They shot down 14 planes, wiped out 75 on the ground and could find no warship bigger than a destroyer. It was among 12 definitely sunk. Japan's home fleet and home-based air force failed to come to Ryukyu's aid.

Reports Incomplete

In the detailed account of the Ryukyu attack, based on admittedly "preliminary reports," Nimitz said these results were achieved:

SUNK—A destroyer; a minesweeper; a submarine tender; two medium cargo ships; two small cargo ships; five coastal cargo ships. Total 12.

PROBABLY SUNK—Two medium cargo ships; four small cargo ships; one medium oil tanker; seven coastal cargo ships. Total 14.

DAMAGED—Three medium cargo ships; six small cargo ships; one destroyer; two small oil tankers. Total 12.

In addition to the foregoing, more than 20 luggers and other small craft were sunk or damaged.

The raiders also left buildings and installations on shore wrecked or burning.

"Complete surprise was achieved in the attack," the communique said.

Mitscher's task force raids, which have overwhelmed such strategic areas as Manila, have resulted since August in knocking out more than 1,100 enemy planes and 500 surface craft.

In all these raids not a warship has been damaged.

Demonstrating how the American fleet can disperse its units in strength, this blow fell one day after battleships spent all day Sunday blowing to bits the Japanese defenses on Marcus Island.

Garakayo Secured

In another communique last night, Nimitz announced that 81st Division troops which invaded a tenth island in the Palaus Sunday completely secured it within 24 hours. It is the tiny island of Garakayo.

Three hundred miles south of the Philippines at Morotai, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today, fighter planes and patrol-torpedo boats broke up an enemy attempt earlier this week to reinforce Japanese remnants holding out against American forces which landed September 15. Eighteen barges were sunk or damaged in the action.

named as one of the targets.

Tokyo claimed that "more than 26 of the enemy planes were shot down," and asserted only "slight damage" was done.

Mexican Congress Upholds Press

Mexico City, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—A bill to prohibit the press and theaters from "ridiculing Congressmen" was defeated today by the Chamber of Deputies.

Congressman Jose Maria Suarez Tellez of Guerrero, who introduced the measure, contended that "the dignity of the representatives of the people must be upheld." Other speakers replied that it was more important to uphold the freedom of the press.

Rail Sabotage Seen in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11 (AP).—The British-owned railway operating between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has asked the Department of National Defense to investigate what it terms "indisputable acts of sabotage" which might result in disastrous wrecks. The railway company, according to defense officials, cited fictitious train orders issued Sept. 25 which might have been serious if they had not been detected.

Mexican Gas Troubles Laid To Transportation

Mexico City, Oct. 11 (AP)—No less than 22,500,000 gallons of gasoline are in the Tampico refinery of the Mexican Petroleum Administration, said Efran Buenrostro, general manager of that organization, today.

He said that scarcity here and elsewhere throughout Mexico was due mainly to transportation trouble.

He added that his organization had finished construction of a new pipeline and new refineries which would revolutionize the petroleum supply throughout the country.

26 Ryukyus Raiders Bagged, Japs Say

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—A Japanese imperial communique today said 400 United States carrier planes made Monday's attack on the Ryukyu Islands, striking in four waves at islands lying within 200 miles of the Nipponese homeland.

The communique said the American raiders attacked from 7 A. M. to midafternoon.

It said American planes ranged from Amami Oshima, 200 miles south of Japan, to Miyako Island, nearly 500 miles farther south near Formosa. Okinawa Island was

Portugal Denies Asylum To Nazi War Criminals

New York, Oct. 11—Portugal has denied Nazi war criminals the right of asylum within her borders, BBC said tonight in a broadcast.

The broadcast said the Portuguese decision was reported by a Government spokesman during a debate in the British Parliament and the Eire was expected to announce its decision regarding Nazi refugees within three weeks.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 11, 1940.—British warships and planes bombard Cherbourg. German air raids on London shift from mass attacks to constant stream of single lanes sent over at high altitudes. Germans say they are sending troops into Romania to protect country's oil wells from "British sabotage."

Relief For China Awaits Seaports

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chinese delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today that China is not counting on receiving UNRRA relief supplies before 1946 because "nothing can be done until seaports are opened."

His estimate reflected the general belief of Chinese officials that the liberation of China and the war in the Pacific will take at least a year after the victory in Europe.

Asks $945,000,000

China, he said, is asking UNRRA to contribute $945,000,000 worth of supplies for her relief and rehabilitation, about 50 per cent. of the total funds available to the United Nations Board.

He said the Chinese realized the figure is large, but that it amounts to only about $3.64 per person now in the occupied parts of China. The total amount of relief that China will need, he estimated, including what that nation will pay for herself and obtain from private sources, is $3,439,000,000.

He said the figure did not contemplate any aid which Allied armies might distribute in areas they may occupy in China because he believed Allied troops would land only in coastal areas and that Chinese armies carry the burden of liberating the interior.

Transport Critical Item

The most critical item needed for Chinese relief, he said, is repair of transportation facilities so that food, clothing and medical supplies can be distributed.

Tsiang, formerly Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, said China had asked for the appointment of three UNRRA experts to help plan administration of relief and that 3,200 foreign experts would be needed to carry out the program. It was reported that Ben H. Kizer, of Spokane, Wash., is being considered for appointment as head of the UNRRA mission in China.

Franco Financial Props Pulled Out By America

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—The United States, in the process of liquidating economic warfare activities against Germany, has pulled one of the financial props from under the Franco regime in Spain, it was reported tonight.

The political effect of the action was incidental to the closing up of economic warfare, one diplomatic official said, but it was learned that as a result of this and other dislocations, the Spanish Government is confronted with increasing difficulties in maintaining its position in the country.

The latest development in Spain's economy is that the United States has closed down its "commercial corporation" for both Spain and Portugal. That has put a complete stop to preclusive buying operations in both countries. (Preclusive buying means purchasing goods to keep them out of the enemy's hands.)

Portugal is said to have accumulated a substantial dollar balance and to be in such a good position that she will be able to make satisfactory adjustments to the loss of income from preclusive buying.

Philippine President Leaves Washington

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Government-in-exile has left Washington, presumably to be ready for a quick return to his homeland once Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops begin the promised liberation of the island commonwealth.

His departure follows closely that of Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, Philipine resident commissioner, who told Congress September 21 he was leaving "on what I trust is my way back to the Philippines."

The 61-year-old Osmena moved up from the Vice-Presidency of the exiled Government after the death in August of President Manuel L. Quezon. The two left Corregidor by submarine on February 20, 1942, as the invading Japanese closed in. Osmena was forced to leave his wife and ten children behind in the islands.

Peace League Okay By Congress Seen

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—Senator Johnson (D., Col.) expressed the view today that sentiment in Congress is so strongly in favor of a world peace league that "you can be sure Congress is not going to block our entering into such an organization."

Johnson said, however, many differences of opinion are sure to arise in working out details of United States participation in the United Nations peace machinery outlined at Dumbarton Oaks.

Public sentiment will be greatly different after this war than after the first World War, Johnson said.

Change Foreseen

"The people weren't ready to accept the League of Nations. The feeling that we must avoid foreign entanglements was too strong. But there will be a changed public sentiment this time."

Johnson said he thought "too great emphasis" had been placed on the proposed international military force. He proposed that a strong United Nations intelligence organization—a "world-wide G-2"—be established to keep a close tab on any nation's movements.

"If every nation knows what every other nation is doing, countersteps can be taken in time."

SAYS U. S. COUP WAS NAZI IDEA

Rauschning Tells Of Interview With Adolf Hitler

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—Dr. Herman Rauschning, author and onetime Nazi official, testified today that Adolf Hitler told him in 1933 that he would be able to "paralyze the unity of the United States" and cause a revolution if America ever threatened to join England in war against Germany.

Dr. Rauschning, former President of the free city of Danzig under Hitler, was a Government witness at the trial of 24 defendants charged with conspiring to undermine the morale and loyalty of the armed forces. Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge brought in Rauschning's testimony as the first direct attempt to prove the indictment charge that Hitler was the arch conspirator in the case.

Was At League Meeting

The witness, who left the Nazi party in 1935 and came to the United States in 1942, said he talked with Hitler at the Berlin chancellery in the fall of 1933, upon Rauschning's return from a meeting of the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva.

Germany had just withdrawn from the League and Rauschning said he warned Hitler that the situation at Geneva was tense, with the possibility that Great Britain and even the United States might wage war on the Reich.

"Bloody Revolution"

"Adolf Hitler said," Rauschning testified, "he had no fear that the United States would join a coalition of western democracies against Germany. He said the United States was threatened with a bloody revolution. He said he would be able to make this latent revolution come to pass. He explained the methods by which he would be able to paralyze the national unity of the United States and the power of resistance in this country."

The witness related that Hitler then spoke of the racial minorities in the United States, asserting that such cleavages could be widened to disunite the country.

"A German Nation"

The Fuehrer indicated, he said, that the United States "must become a German nation," but that he would not depend upon the German minority alone in this country, using all minority groups to bring about his purpose.

Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher, presiding, deferred a ruling on a group of defense motions for a mistrial based on President Roosevelt's reference in a speech last week to the Silver Shirts, one of the organizations through which, the Government charges, the alleged conspiracy was affected.

French Honor Eight U. S. Naval Officers

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—The navy announced today award of the French Order of the Legion D'Honneur to eight United States naval officers by Vice-Admiral Raymond Fenard, chief of the French naval mission.

They are:

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., Waterford, Conn., naval aide to President Roosevelt.

Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, commandant of Fourth Naval District and Philadelphia Navy Yard, Seattle, Wash.

Rear Admiral William S. Farber, sub-chief of naval operations, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Rear Admiral William Brent

Young, chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Vance D. Chapline, director of fleet maintenance division, Washington.

Rear Admiral Edward J. Marquart (retired), former commandant Third Naval District, Pasadena, Cal.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commandant First Naval District, Pasadena, Cal.

Capt. Oswald S. Colclough, Washington.

Capt. Cuthbert A. Griffiths, Cincinnati.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 243 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 66,801 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 26,271 are reported dead, 26,318 wounded, 9,732 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war. Included in the list today are the following, with their next of kin:

Eisenhower Invasion Chair, Desk Displayed

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—The seats of the mighty in Washington have made way for a new addition—the chair and desk from which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded the Allied invasion of fortress Europe.

The Smithsonian Institution has put them on display, with the consent of Eisenhower and the War Department.

NAZIS' GREENLAND STATION CAPTURED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — (AP) American forces have captured what is believed to be the last of German's hidden weather stations in Greenland, an army air force official disclosed today.

Three officers, nine men and a considerable quantity of tactical, radio, scientific and ordnance equipment were seized.

It could not be stated where in Greenland the station was operating or why the War department believed it to be the last Nazi weather outpost. Several similar installations had been captured previously.

The Germans used such stations not only to provide data for their own operations but to give them clues as to what the Allies might be doing or planning to do.

Rabbi Wise, President Confer On Palestine

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise conferred with President Roosevelt today and later said the President "as a candidate" gives his full support to Democratic platform plank favoring unrestricted immigration in Palestine.

Dr. Wise requested the President to send a message to the Zionist Organization of America which opens its 49th convention in Atlantic City Friday. He said the Presidential message probably will be delivered to the convention by Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.).

Asked how he stood in the Presidential campaign, Dr. Wise chuckled and said:

"I am absolutely neutral as between the President and the Democratic candidate."

3 New Army Planes Due After V-E

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—Production of half of the 20 types of army airplanes currently in service will continue on full scale after Germany surrenders, work on three entirely new planes will be expanded and output of ten models will be cut in varying degrees.

That is the over-all picture drawn by the army in its plans for the aircraft industry during the period immediately following the end of fighting in Europe, although the schedule is subject to revision.

The three new planes include two fighters which promise sensational performance and a transport which can be used as a troop carrier.

Still On Secret List

The fighter planes are still on the secret list, but one in particular has been attracting considerable attention among military and industry groups, and reports indicate that its performance will exceed anything now in the air.

The cargo plane is Fairchild's C-82, a twin-engine craft of radical design which made its first flight last month. The engine nacelles extend from gull wings back to the twin tail in the manner of the P-38 Lightning.

This arrangement permits rear loading. The plane has been reported to gross around 50,000 pounds and to have a range of more than 3,500 miles.

B-32 Not Yet In Service

One of the ten models which will continue at then current production schedules after V-E day is Consolidated Vultee B-32 Dominator, big brother of the B-24 Liberator and not yet in service. No details of the B-32 have been made public.

The other planes which will have a full place in the design for smashing Japan are already working at it. Heading the list are the giant Boeing B-29 Superfortress, now being produced at four plants, and its smaller but older brother, the B-17 Flying Fortress.

No change in output is contemplated for the North American B-25 Mitchell, the Douglas A-26 Invader, the North American P-51 Mustang, the Northrop P-61 Black Widow night fighter, the Bell P-59 Airacomet jet propulsion fighter now being used in a training program, and two large cargo planes, the Douglas C-54 Skymaster and the Lockheed C-69 Constellation.

Greatest Reductions

The sharpest schedule reductions will be ordered for the B-24 Liberator, the Martin B-26 Marauder, the Bell P-63 Kingcobra, the Curtiss-Wright P-40 Warhawk and the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt.

Other cuts will affect the Douglas A-20 Hahov, the Lockheed P-38 Lightning and all types of trainers, which will be cut back sharply.

U. S. TOLD TO SEND YOUNG GIRLS HOME

Washington Social Hygiene Expert Urges Action

OCT 12 1944

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—A proposal that all teen-age Government girls be sent back home came today from a social service expert as Washington debated the question of how to safeguard the thousands of young girls who have come here from rural communities to take wartime Federal jobs.

Ray H. Everett, executive secretary of the Social Hygiene Society, made this suggestion with the comment, "Most girls under 20 are too immature to be running loose in Washington."

The problems imposed by a tremendous wartime influx of young women have been discussed by civic leaders for months, but the discussion has reached a new peak in press, pulpit and among Government workers themselves since the tragedy of Dorothy Berrum.

Career Ends In Death

Dorothy's three-month Government career ended in death. Just 18, she came here to work for the War Department when she graduated from high school at Chippewa Falls, Wis., last June. Last week, raped and strangled, her body was found in a Potomac river park. A young marine has been accused of the killing.

While the Government hires the girl workers, it does not undertake a close supervision of their off-duty hours. Most of the agencies and departments have personnel advisers to whom a girl can take her problems if she likes. But that is strictly up to her.

A girl coming to Washington to work for the Government can take living quarters anywhere she pleases. If she prefers to live in a Government-constructed dormitory, she will find advisers and a rule requiring that she "sign in" if she is out later than 2 A. M. But she can come and go as she pleases.

Supervision Matter Of Dispute

Whether the Government should exercise closer supervision is a disputed matter.

In a discussion at her press conference today, Mrs. Roosevelt made the observation that "no amount of rules and regulations ever really did the job."

"No one ever can really police any one else except the individual himself who uses self-discipline," she said.

A Government girl, entering the discussion via the Washington *Evening Star's* open forum, suggests that parents say "no" to a daughter wanting to work in Washington "unless they have taught her to take care of herself in all ways—and especially when it comes to men."

Sex Ignorance Frequent

"It isn't uncommon," she added, "to meet a girl who is ignorant in sex matters—who actually wouldn't know if, when or how she got into trouble."

Editorially, the Washington *Post* called for more police. "Reports reaching us," it said, "are to the effect that East Potomac Park and some of the city's other parks are the scene of many sex crimes every night."

WLB PASSES BOOK TO ROOSEVELT ON WAGE BOOST ROW

Labor Members Bitter Over 'Timidity and Double Talk.'

VOTE IS 8 TO 4

Factual Report May Not Reach President's Desk Until After Election.

OCT 12 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11— (AP) The War Labor Board voted 8 to 4 today to pass the dispute over the Little Steel formula on to President Roosevelt without advice, thereby provoking from the minority of labor members a protest which reached new heights of bitterness.

Hit Double-Talk

The minority statement labeled the proposal of the public and the industry members of the board a compound of "timidity, contradictions, and double-talk." The action of the boards, said the AFL-CIO group, "is an inexcusable dereliction of duty."

One labor member, Emil Rieve, of the CIO Textile Workers, called the majority's action comparable to a statement from the Army Chief of Staff that "we have no recommendation on how to prosecute the war because we don't know what the Germans are going to do."

The Board's action does not mean that the case goes immediately to the White House. There is a distinct possibility that the Board's factual report may not actually reach Mr. Roosevelt's desk until after the elections, first, because the report has not been fully prepared and and passed upon by the Board, and second, because the report will go first to stabilization director Fred M. Vinson.

The resolution adopted by the majority said in effect:

Board to Gather Data

The Board will gather all data regarding the relationship of wages to the cost of living and attempt to appraise the inequities, if any, suffered by wage earners. However, the Board is not sufficiently informed to advise the President whether a change in the Little Steel formula would cause or contribute to inflation.

The formula limits wage increases to 15 per cent above the level of January, 1941. Asking that it be revised, organized labor contends living costs have gone up out of all proportion to the rise of wages.

The Board's report also will discuss phases of wage stabilization outside the Little Steel formula, such as substandard wages and reconversion problems.

The Board will act upon pending wage cases under the present wage stabilization policy. This means a rejection of the increase of 17 cents an hour demanded by the CIO steel workers and other unions which have already received all the increase allowed by the Little Steel formula. However, such rejection will include "appropriate provisions for reopening in case any change in the policy should be made."

Thus, the wage demands would be kept alive technically and if the formula is changed later the benefits accruing to labor could be applied retroactively. A decision in most of the pending wage cases involves many months of back pay which might be lost if the government switched suddenly to a reconversion wage policy without making specific provision for retroactive benefits in the long pending wage disputes.

"If circumstances permit," the majority resolution said, "the Board may act upon some of the issues in the pending cases prior to the completion of said report" to the President. These issues in the case of the steel workers include demands for a guaranteed annual wage, discharge pay, vacations and night shift differentials.

Labor to File Report

Labor members, announcing that "we intend to make our own recommendations to the President," expressed doubt that the WLB report would reach the White House very soon. R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, said that "if the public members proceed the way they have been proceeding the President will get it some time next year. We expect ours will get there first."

George Meany, AFL Secretary-Treasurer, said that "labor can only hope" the President will "act with common sense and justice" without consultation with the War Labor board.

William H. Davis, WLB chairman, told a news conference that "from the beginning of the wage stabilization program, it has been the purpose and the hope of the public members to maintain if possible the established peacetime standards of the working man, including their wage standards."

Davis said that the differences between the public and the labor members "is not a difference of purpose but a difference of method."

Court Dismisses 6 Suits Of Montgomery Ward

Actions Sought to Halt W. L. B. Directive Enforcement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Justice Matthew F. McGuire, of District of Columbia Federal Court, today dismissed six suits in which Montgomery Ward & Co. sought injunctions to prevent enforcement of War Labor Board directives. The directives all involve union maintenance of membership and some of them other matters, such as wages and arbitration.

The dismissals were asked by the government last Thursday in line with recent Court of Appeals decisions to the effect that W. L. B. directives are not subject to court review. The Supreme Court on Monday refused to review a Court of Appeals decision of this kind, involving a group of motor carriers.

The suits dismissed today involve Montgomery Ward stores in Oakland, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Chicago and St. Paul, and the Hummer Manufacturing Company at Springfield, Ill., a Montgomery Ward subsidiary. Two suits concerned the St. Paul plant.

The government seized and is operating the Hummer plant. Earlier, it seized the Chicago plant, which has been returned to company control.

Henry F. Butler, attorney for Montgomery Ward, opposed the government's motion to dismiss the six cases. Still pending in the Supreme Court is Montgomery Ward's petition for a review of another case in which the Court of Appeals reevrsed a lower court decision denying a government motion to dismiss.

Petrillo's Telegram Referred To Vinson

Washington, Oct. 11 (AP)—James C. Petrillo's telegram rejecting President Roosevelt's plea that he lift his musicians' union ban on making recordings was referred to Fred M. Vinson, stabilization director, by the White House today without comment.

Petrillo telegraphed Mr. Roosevelt that he could not permit members of the AFL American Federation of Musicians to make records or transcriptions for the two companies to whom the ban applied unless they sign contracts similar

to those entered into with other recording firms. The wire was in reply to a request from Mr. Roosevelt that the ban be lifted.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said Petrillo's telegram was sent to Vinson because he had been handling the case. The President's appeal to Petrillo followed a decision by Vinson that the union's stand was not "unduly impeding the war effort."

Fish Calls 4-Power Plan 'Wise Beginning'

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Dumbarton Oaks conference has been indorsed by Representative Hamilton Fish (R., N. Y.) as "a constructive, sound and wise beginning of the solution of the world peace problem."

Fish spoke with Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) on the radio program, "American Forum of the Air," which had been described as a debate. Fish, however, said: "I find myself in accord with most of the proposals to achieve world peace and the arguments advanced by Senator Ball."

Ball said the foreign policy of the United States between the two world wars was built "on the craven foundation of fear."

Isolationists Agree

Fish declared: "There is no difference of opinion between pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists and non-interventionists about the desire, importance and necessity of developing and putting into effect a world peace program that will assure world security for all peace-loving nations."

The New York Congressman added: "No one has the right to indict 80 per cent. of the American people for being non-interventionist prior to Pearl Harbor."

New York-To-Calcutta Air Service Planned

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., is planning a low-rate airplane service from New York to Calcutta by way of London and Cairo as soon as the Civil Aeronautics Board approves, Jack Frye, TWA president, announced today.

CAB hearings on the proposed service will begin next Monday. Similar application has been made by Pan American Airways.

The proposed new service embraces seven round trips from New York to London each week, two from London to Cairo and one round trip from Cairo to Calcutta, Frye said.

Fare: $699.40

The fare from New York to London would be $263.80 compared with the present fare of $572. The rate from New York to Cairo would be $428.70 and from New York to Calcutta, $699.40.

Frye said the proposed route would be New York to Bangor, Maine, Northwest River, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Scotland and London.

Paris would be the only stop between London and Cairo, and Bagdad, Karachi and New Delhi between Cairo and Calcutta.

JOHNSTON'S TRADE PLAN

OCT 12 1944

U. S. Needs Bigger Foreign Business, Meeting Told

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told the National Foreign Trade Convention tonight that "we don't want the old pie of world trade divided into smaller pieces. We must have a bigger pie."

Johnston, globe-trotting representative of American business, was presented the Captain Robert Collar Memorial Award for 1944 at a world trade dinner, for "distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade."

Offers 3 Fundamentals

In his speech of acceptance, Johnston offered "with the naivete of an amatuer," what he called three fundamentals for the "task of building a workable peace from the world's shattered ruins." They were:

1. "The absolute necessity for a vastly expanded post-war trade among nations."
2. "If there is going to be a larger volume of foreign trade, we must have more prosperous people. You can't sell goods to the penniless or the bankrupt."
3. "A strong, a prosperous, a free America."

"For three decades now we have been having a gradual hardening of the arteries of trade," Johnston said. "This commercial arteriosclerosis has increased the economic tensions in every land. Unless intelligent application of known curatives can be applied, our post-war world will suffer a paralyzing stroke. I am talking to you, the doctors, tonight.

'No. 1 Must'

"It seems to me that the duty of selling our people the necessity of a greatly expanded trade is your No. 1 must."

Johnston said an immediate post-war increase in American foreign trade would be necessary to maintain a national income of $140,000,000,000 mentioned as a goal by some economists, until expenditures for capital goods reach an estimated $25,000,000,000 annually.

He proposed long-term credits for the industrial development of war-ravaged areas, to create the prosperity needed for foreign trade markets.

'Millions' Thrown Away'

"We will not make the foolish loans that we did after the last war," he said. "Then Americans threw millions away. Some of this money went for parks and swimming pools and even stuck to the hands of politicians. That was a mistake.

"In extending credit this time we should make sure that it will be used to produce jobs and new wealth, and thereby provide a higher standard of living and means for repayment."

Aldrich Is Speaker

In urging relaxation of Government control of export and import trade after the war, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, told the convention that "Government assistance and relief is no substitute for an efficient organization of private industry."

"There is no more important subject to discuss as this war approaches its end than how we may best mobilize and marshal our economic resources so as to contribute most to lasting peace and to the restoration of world prosperity," he said.

Shouldn't Be Deluded

"We should not allow ourselves to be deluded," he said. "The solution of the problems we shall face after this war calls for the utmost effort on the part of businessmen, and of the whole community, as well as of Government."

Asserting that "great issues are at stake in the decisions that will be taken within the next few months," Aldrich predicted that the successful operation of private industry "will give us the standard of living our people want and deserve." He added that although politicians were inclined to "take credit for prosperity they never assumed the blame for a depression."

Control Withdrawal Necessary

B. F. Haley, director of the Office of Economic Affairs of the Department of State, told the convention that withdrawal by the Government from control of foreign trade is "most essential," adding that "this is not just my own view, or just the view of the Department of State; it is the view of the Executive Department and agencies concerned with the subject, and, I am sure, also of Congress.

"You have already seen in the press and experienced in your business operations very effectual moves in the direction of the relaxation of wartime controls," he said.

James A. Farley, former Democratic national chairman and now chairman of Coca-Cola Export Corporation said "we are in favor of 'free private enterprise,'" as best calculated to release the greatest energy of persons, and insure full production employment and a high standard of living. We look forward to the removal of trade controls and restrictions. The same ends should be pursued in world trade if we are to bring about the highest possible development of world markets."

SOLDIER VOTE IS ESTIMATED

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Figures Indicate Over Two Million Ballots Will Be Cast

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)—Well over 4,300,000 men and women in the armed forces have applied for absentee ballots and the best estimates of State election officials indicate that more than 2,300,000 of the ballots will be cast in the November 7 election.

In the 18 States which have kept a record of them, more than 600,000 GI ballots already have been marked and returned. The percentage of service men and women who have cast the ballots they requested—or received without asking—ranges from five per cent. in Wisconsin to around 50 per cent. in Ohio.

October 3 Picture

These figures, gathered in a nation-wide survey by the Associated Press, reflect the soldier vote picture as of October 3, slightly more than a month before the general election.

The exact number of military ballots cast may never be known, since many States do not count them separately.

Similarly, thousands of ballots are reaching local and county officials in each day's mail and State officials have no record of them.

New York Situation

The situation in States where exact figures or close estimates are available:

New York, with its vital 47 electoral votes, has received 166,836 soldier votes from the 589,054 men and women who applied. Republican officials estimate that the State's total soldier vote will reach 375,000. Many Democrats, holding that the failure of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's administration to indorse the Federal ballot will prevent many service persons from voting, say the total will be smaller.

Ohio, with 236,985 applications, has received approximately 118,000 ballots. An Associated Press spot check in Pennsylvania, which mailed some 600,000 ballots without wating for applications, indicates that 120,000 have been returned. A fourth State over the 100,000 mark is New Jersey, which sent 379,920 ballots without applications and has received 101,953.

From Other States

The picture in other States with complete or nearly complete figures:

	Applications Received.	Ballots Received.
Delaware	7,599	*1,600
Kansas	*40,000	*8,000
Kentucky	39,398	3,443
Maryland	51,983	13,212
Montana	†13,000	2,618
New Hampshire	*23,000	6,000
New Mexico	9,192	3,606
North Dakota	16,078	2,029
Rhode Island	*37,500	6,508
Tennessee	*50,000	4,387
Utah	17,192	*7,000
Virginia	66,870	20,608
West Virginia	*40,000	12,081
Wisconsin	*70,000	*3,519

† No applications needed. *Estimated.

'Sound Peace Treaty' Seen If Dewey Wins

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 11 (AP)—Election of Governor Dewey to the Presidency would "assure" adoption of a sound peace treaty by elimination of "partisanship, personalities and prejudice" in Congress, Senator Harold H. Burton (R., Ohio) declared last night.

Burton spoke before the Albany Foreign Policy Association, which heard Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, argue that the record of Republican party leaders in dealing with the peace treaty after World War I and the present GOP platform called for reelection of President Roosevelt to assure a durable peace.

Claims Majority For House

Asserting that "any man who remains President for 12 years is bound to accumulate frictions, disappointments and prejudices," Burton said:

"It is clear that the majority in the House of Representatives will be Republican in the next Congress.

"It is not equally clear that there will be a Republican majority in the Senate, but it is unquestionably true that there will be an anti-Roosevelt majority in the Senate.

"The best way, therefore, to eliminate partisanship, personalities and prejudice and to assure a two-third vote for the treaty is to elect an anti-Roosevelt President."

"Imaginative Leadership"

Winning of the peace, Gideonse stated, "will call for the type of imaginative leadership that was prepared to invent and use the idea of lend-lease early enough to support our future allies with the aid of our economic resources when we were not yet ready to use our military power."

Governor Dewey's early attitude on lend-lease, Burton said, "is a fair test of his intellectual resourcefulness in meeting a problem full of angles. He described its original proposal as a "so-called defense" bill which was "a grave blow, not only to national unity but to all government everywhere."

U. S. Missionaries Interned at Foochow

Boston, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Three Congregational missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions were interned in mission premises after Japanese occupation of Foochow, China, and seven others were reported unharmed at a station in the mountains, the board announced today.

The interned missionaries, members of the staff of the Willis F. Pierce Memoral Union Hospital in Foochow, were: Dr. Lora G. Dyer of Worcester, Miss Lydia S. Houston of Hollis, N. H., and Miss Jennie Jacobs of Boyden, Iowa.

Two New Yorkers were among those at the mountain station. They are the Rev. Elmer W. Galt, husband of Mrs. Elmer W. Galt of 503 West 168th street, and Dr. Charles L. Gillette, father of R. Donald Gillette, of 128 Macdougall street.

NAZI DEFENSES LEVELED BY SUPER EXPLOSIVE

BOSTON, Oct. 11 Known only by the cryptic "RDX," a super explosive was built by army ordnance for engineers to blast a way through miles of concrete anti-tank defenses on the approaches to the pivotal city of Aachen.

Col. H. B. Sheets, commander of the Boston ordnance district, explained that these obstacles, "known as 'dragons' teeth' and looking like martian molars," had to be leveled to permit passage of tanks and other combat vehicles.

Aerial reconnaissance disclosed the "teeth", and army ordnance was put on the job. The result is "RDX" which takes up much less space and, said the Colonel, is much more effective.

The engineers, said the Colonel in explanation, placed the plastic explosive around the bases of the obstacles, embedded a detonator cap, withdrew to a safe distance and then blasted the obstacles from their bases.

Battle-Broken Soldier Appeals for Better World

New Yorker Writes Letter on Behalf of Dead Comrades

BOSTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—A soldier has appealed to Americans, in the name of his dead comrades, to "learn to be a little kinder, a little more gentle and to love thy neighbor."

In a letter made public by one of his officers, Morris Litsky, thirty-two years old, of New York, who exhausted himself trying to keep up with Ranger comrades during the Normandy invasion, said that was what American soldiers were fighting for.

The officer, Lieutenant John T. Shea, former Boston sports writer, described Litsky as the possessor of a "beautiful sense of the comic," who "in an exaggerated Yiddish accent, kept up a continuous beefing" as the battle blazed on Normandy.

In with the first wave on D Day, Litsky lasted until D plus 14, Lieutenant Shea said, when he collapsed, broken from seeing men die on all sides of him. Lieutenant Shea said what Litsky had seen impelled him to write this letter to a friend:

"Oh, weary world, open your ears to our cries that rise from beneath the sand and earth," the letter said. "We hated to die. There was so much we wanted yet to do. But for us nothing now can

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be done. Only little white crosses and a woman's tears.

"But remember us and how dearly bought has been that liberty of which we so lightly boasted throughout our nation's life.

"We are not heroes. We are just plain dead Americans. We died prematurely. We can only rest in peace if only we can be sure that we haven't died in vain. If our death brings everlasting peace to this—our world—then it is worth the blood . . . spilled.

"You that are left, the world over, turn to God and love. . . . In God we trust, and in humanity we can only just hope that they have learned that lesson for which they have paid. . . .

"Learn to be a little kinder . . . a little more gentle. Learn to love thy neighbor."

Saltonstall Won't Act To Repeal Vote Provision

Boston, Oct. 11 (AP)—State Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D., Boston) today called upon Governor Saltonstall to use his emergency powers or call a special legislative session to repeal the State law which prevents counting of dead servicemen's ballots.

The Governor, who lost one of his sons in action, voiced strong personal opposition in a statement and added that "the Supreme Court has made it clear that I cannot change the election laws by an executive order."

"I will not call a special session," he added.

HILLMAN BLASTS RECORD OF G.O.P.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—(AP) Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, said tonight that the Republican party stood for a "return to normalcy—to do—nothing Hooverism at home and narrow, stupid nationalism abroad."

Addressing the C.I.O. shop stewards' convention in the Academy of Music, Hillman said in a prepared speech, the advance text of which was distributed by the P.A.C.:

"It was clear to us last June that the choice before us was not merely a choice between men or parties but a choice between two fundamentally different attitudes toward government—a choice between government by the few for the few and government by the people for the people."

Hillman said the Republican "Old Guard", in an attempt to regain power, nominated Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for president "because of his lack of convictions and his ability to confuse the issues."

"Many of us were puzzled," Hillman asserted, "to understand why the Old Guard, having recaptured control of the Republican party, did not nominate either Robert Taft or John Bricker."

Declaring the reason had become fully apparent," he said:

"The Old Guard strategists did not want to fight an honest campaign in which they stood forthrightly upon the record of their party and proclaimed with sincerity the principles in which they believed."

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Flyer Lost Eye, Leaves Army—'Feels Like Heel'

Phoenixville, Pa., Oct. 11 (AP) Sergt. Forrest L. Vosler, of Livonia, N. Y., Congressional medal winner who lost the sight of one eye in aerial combat with the Nazis, received his honorable discharge from the army at Valley Forge General Hospital today.

"I feel like a heel," said Vosler, "I'm 'getting out, but other guys are staying in."

After a final physical checkup here, Vosler will go to Savannah, Ga., to take a job as a radio technician. He plans to go to college next year.

Wallace Says Labor Merits Political Role

Upholds Right to 'Meddle,' Assails 'Taftism' at Home Town of Senator Taft

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace opened a Mid-Western Democratic campaign tour tonight with an assertion that labor has a right to "meddle in politics."

The Republican view, he told a mass meeting in Music Hall, is "just give Wall Street the green light and everything will be happy."

Mr. Wallace attacked what he called "Taftism" in the home town of Republican Senator Robert A. Taft, declaring that policies advocated by Senator Taft were "backed by strong newspapers, banks and real estate," then added:

"Many say labor should not meddle in politics, but I never heard the same ones say that banks, industrialists, insurance executives and capitalists should not meddle in politics.

"It is well that in America all sincere men can have their say. But it is also important that the common people can have their vote on what is said—and against Taft, the king-maker behind Dewey (Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate).

"Taftism may win Nov. 7, but I don't think so."

"Blackmail and fear no longer rule among men who sweat. The men who make tools know why they made them and for what they made them. And they have as much right to political action as capitalists."

Mr. Wallace defined the current Presidential campaign as one of three issues, offering a choice as to which of two men could best finish the war, develop a workable peace, and provide full post-war employment.

The Democratic party stands in the lead on the first two, he declared, in its record of Congressional approval of defense measures for the current war and advocacy of the League of Nations and a World Court after the last. The choice as to the issue of post-war jobs, he said, is "about even," though he said the Democrats had a better record on social legislation.

Earlier, in a press conference, Mr. Wallace described Senator Taft as "the sincerest reactionary I know."

MESA STRIKE CALLED OFF

Mechanics' Union Will Negotiate Cleveland Dispute

Cleveland, Oct. 11 (AP)—Mechanics Educational Society of America officials abandoned late today plans to call 63,000 members out on strike at 64 Ohio and Michigan war plants and announced the unaffiliated union would enter negotiations with the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company to settle a long-standing dispute.

Matthew L. Smith, national MESA secretary, had scheduled a widespread sympathy strike for tomorrow in protest, he said, against refusal of Graphite Bronze to discuss settlement of a controversy involving the discharge of a single worker.

Company Will Comply

James L. Myers, Graphite Bronze executive vice-president, said the company stood ready to comply with a War Labor Board conciliation order "at the proper point in the grievance procedure."

Smith called off the threatened walkout after the War Department declared settlement of the dispute must proceed according to a regional WLB plan. The army seized Graphite Bronze properties September 5, ending an MESA strike precipitated by the employe's discharge.

The MESA officer had protested against the WLB's designation of Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland, Democratic Gubernatorial nominee, to appoint a public member of a tri-partite panel if the dispute reached the arbitration phase and the parties were unable to agree on a third board member.

In accepting initial conciliation procedure, Smith informed Lieut. Col. George D. Lynn, the army's officer in charge at Graphite Bronze, that if no agreement is reached on a third member of the panel "the MESA will not agree to Mayor Lausche appointing such a member."

Shipyard Strike Heads Agree To Arbitration

Quincy, Mass., Oct. 11 (AP)—Leaders of between 4,000 and 5,000 striking workers at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company late today announced that they had accepted a proposal to submit grievances to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The executive board of the independent union of Fore River workers announced that the proposal will be presented to the striking employes tomorrow morning. The proposal for conciliation was offered by the plant management after a series of conferences with State and Federal officials.

State Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarity said that the company agreed to "submit all issues and grievances of all plant departments to the State Board of Conciliation." The company also specified that "all issues that cannot be settled through the State board will be carried to the War Labor Board or the shipbuilding commission."

The walkout had threatened to tie up the big yard in its warcraft construction and resulted in efforts by the United States Navy to end the work stoppage.

Kiwanis Disclaims Rickenbacker Talk

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Memphis Kiwanis Club has apologized to Mayor Walter Chandler "for any embarrassment" that may have been caused him by a speech delivered by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker under the club's sponsorship here October 4.

Chandler introduced Rickenbacker, who climaxed a talk on the war effort with a political comment.

Asserting it had always refrained from political activity, the club in a resolution said, "The Kiwanis members, directors or officers did not know or have any reason to expect that a partisan political issue would be brought into this address. . . .

"We deeply and sincerely regret any embarrassment that may have been caused Walter Chandler, Mayor of Memphis. . . ."

Rickenbacker, speaking to a public gathering in a traditionally Democratic stronghold, gave a 15-point outline of what he termed requirements for the Presidency, declaring:

"The man America needs for President is:

"A man who will go to the American people with a promise of legislation for their approval limiting the Presidential term to six years, or two terms of four years each.

"A man who will respect States' rights . . . who will guarantee to return all delegated wartime powers to the elected representatives of the people when the war is over . . . who will eliminate bureaucracy to the minimum."

Truman Maps His Fight Strategy

New Orleans, Oct. 11 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, took time out today from a heavy schedule of engagements to discuss with a personally picked board of strategy plans for his 7,500-mile campaign tour.

Hugh Fulton, who resigned as chief counsel for the Senate war investigating committee when Truman gave up the chairmanship of that group, joined Matthew Connelly, Truman's executive assistant, and Edward McKim, of Omaha, for the first of a series of conferences.

Greets Shipbuilder Higgins

The candidate, here for the annual session of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association, which he will address in what he calls a "non-political" speech tomorrow, greeted Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, at a morning press conference.

Higgins said he agreed with Truman's view that the "solid South" would remain solid in the November election despite activities of anti-Roosevelt groups in some States in this section.

As national honorary president of Business Men for Roosevelt, Inc., Higgins told reporters his interest "is to have the voters' mandate for this Administration as overwhelming as possible."

Passes Up Baby Kissing

Truman plans his first major speech at Los Angeles, October 16. He put the finishing touches on his flood control speech here after viewing the New Orleans harbor with a party which included Senators Overton (D., La.), McClellan (D., Ark.), Maloney (D., Conn.) and Bilbo (D., Miss.).

He met during the day with 350 mothers who gathered at the Roosevelt Hotel with babies born since their husbands went overseas.

"I posed with them," Truman told reporters. "However, I was afraid to hold them since I have a slight cold, and I didn't want to drop one."

HAILS TELEPHONE FOR PART IN WAR

Chicago, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, declared today that world war II "is a telephone-run war, from the production plants up to the front lines, on land, on sea, and in the air."

In an address prepared for delivery to the national convention of the United States Independent Telephone Association, Mr. Gifford said more than "70,000 members of the telephone team" had joined the armed forces and that during the first twenty-two days of the invasion of Italy, American Signal Corps units laid more than 5,300 miles of assault wire, field wire and cable.

He added that the radio-telephone, according to one naval expert, has brought about a complete change in the conduct of naval war.

He told the convention that the telephone industry today is serving some 26,500,000 telephones in the United States, or about 5,000,000 more than in 1940, when the national defense effort began.

As a post-war objective he suggested that the industry unite on the problem of furnishing telephone service to the farmer at a lower cost.

BOEING TO BUILD 700 MORE B-29'S

OCT 12 1944

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Wichita division of the Boeing Airplane Company received authorization today to proceed with the procurement of materials for 700 additional B-29 Superfortresses, J. E. Schaefer, vice-president and general manager, announced.

The order, the fourth placed for giant bombers at Boeing-Wichita, means production plans will be projected far into the future, Mr. Schaefer said. He added that the total numbers of Superfortresses now under contract could not be revealed for security reasons.

Release of the information concerning B-29 delivery contracts, made with the approval of the Army Air Forces, was the first such announcement authorized.

NEW DEAL CALLED FASCISTIC BY DIES

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Representative Martin Dies (D.-Tex.), told the newly formed Texas Regulars party last night that the New Deal is anti-Democratic and "a form of Fascism disguised as a liberal

movement to deceive gullible and unthinking people."

He addressed the first Statewide rally of the party seeking the support of Texas Democrats for its twenty-three presidential electors, named after pro-Roosevelt forces took control of the Democratic party machinery and ousted fifteen electors, who had said they would not cast their Electoral College vote for President Roosevelt.

In a speech prepared for delivery Mr. Dies said that in his work as chairman of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities he had made discoveries which he said showed the New Deal opposed democracy as Texas and Southern Democrats have known it.

"I studied its leaders, their utterances, backgrounds and connections and I declare to you, my fellow Texans, that the New Deal is anti-Democratic and un-American," he said. "It is a form of Fascism disguised as a liberal movement to deceive gullible and unthinking people."

Mr. Dies asked how any true Democrat could stay under the same political roof "with Earl Browder, Sidney Hillman, Felix Frankfurter, Sam Rosenman, Harry Hopkins, Harold Ickes and Madame Perkins.

"Some Democrats have stayed in hoping that the party would get rid of the Hillmans and Browders," he said. "Others stayed because they had no other place to go. Others are getting enough out of the New Deal to compensate them for the company they keep. One by one the real Democrats, the Garners, Byrds and Farleys, have been compelled to come out for air."

yards vicinity of Bremerton on August 12 he said, President stated:

"We were not allowed to fortify Guam, nor did we fortify Wake, or Midway or Samoa."

Refers To Corregidor

Bricker, referring to the valiant stand of American soldiers on Corregidor, said:

"If ever there was an argument for the retention, after this war, of a strong system of outlying military bases wtihin the sphere of American responsibility for world security, Corregidor is that argument."

As for Guam, Bricker said available evidence warranted the conclusion that fortification of it was not in the President's program.

Blames President

"He was afraid of offending Japan," Bricker said. "It was the same reason for which he kept providing Japan with oil and scrap iron. He did not ask Congress to fortify Guam. Guam was not fortified—Japan struck. The responsibility rests squarely upon the President."

Bricker declared that America also needed "those Pacific bases which we once so tamely yielded to Japan and ourselves neglected."

Opposing, too, the surrender of newly acquired bases, he continued:

"As a responsible nation we can not afford to close our eyes to the evidence of Administration policies which would surrender to others many of the strategic military bases and establishments for which our sons have died and for which we have spent our wealth of natural resources.

Cites Seabee Motto

"The Seabees have a motto: 'We Defend What We Build.' For our own national safety, for the peace of the world, we should adopt that motto as a cardinal principle of our diplomacy.

Bricker contended that this nation should retain strategic military bases for the sake of world stability.

This nation, he said, has demonstrated that it is not an aggressor and does not intend to become one.

"The retention by the United States of strategic military bases," he added, "is not an imperialistic matter. It is a matter of world stability. Our Allies have trusted us in this war. We have not let them down. They should also trust us in this matter of military bases necessary to our responsibility in the maintenance of a world order to be mutually agreed upon by all free nations."

Further Proof, He Says

As further proof that America should be strongly prepared "to use our power in the air, on the seas and on the land," Bricker declared, history and "our own sad experiences since 1917 and 1918 also demonstrate that international respect and weak diplomacy do not mix."

Turning to the issue of why Guam was not fortified, Bricker said the Administration had sought "to blame Congress, more particularly the Republicans in Congress, who voted against an authorization to appropriate $5,000,000 to make certain engineering improvements at Guam."

"I call your attention to the fact," he declared, that neither the navy, the Administration nor the President had asked Congress to fortify Guam."

The Guam appropriation which Congress rejected, he said, was primarily to provide a commercial airport, and "such would have only given Japan more to capture."

The Republican and Democratic Congressmen who voted against the $5,000,000 proposal, he added, "did so on the ground that the Administration was trying to get something by subterfuge which it could not get by coming out in the open."

Bricker said that Admiral Leahy, chief of naval operations, "made it plain that the Guam project did not include fortifications."

Bricker came here aboard his special train after a speech last night at Wenatchee.

He recommended there that local governments be authorized, "with proper restrictions," to tax Federally-owned property. He said that the Federal Government now owned 395,000,000 acres — more than 20 per cent. of the country's total area—which would have yielded $91,000,000 a year to local governments if taxed at their rates.

Failure To Arm Guam Blamed On Roosevelt

Gov. John W. Bricker, GOP Vice-Presidential candidate, will speak tonight from Tacoma, Wash., over a nation-wide hookup. In Baltimore his address will be carried by Station WFBR at 10.30 o'clock.

Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 11 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker today advocated that America maintain a "strong system of outlying military bases" after the war, and blamed President Roosevelt for the failure to fortify Guam.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, setting forth what he described as his party's position, in an address from the great shipyards vicinity of Bremerton, in a speech prepared for nation-wide broadcast and released in advance by his campaign staff, said Great Britain within three years after the low point of 1932 restored national income and employment to her 1929 figure.

The United States, on the other hand, "never recovered her 1929 income or employment until war came," he added.

Remarks About Guam

Earlier in his two-day tour of Washington the Ohio Governor told an audience in the shipyards community of Bremerton that America should maintain "a strong system of outlying military bases" after the war for the sake of world stability.

He also opposed the surrender of new military bases and establishments "for which our sons have died and for which we have spent our wealth of natural resources."

Appearing in the same vicinity where President Roosevelt said on August 12 that "we were not allowed to fortify Guam," Bricker declared that "neither the navy, the Administration nor the President had asked Congress to fortify Guam."

Takes Issue With F. D. R.

He said Mr. Roosevelt was "afraid of offending Japan," and added: "It was the same reason for which he kept providing Japan with oil and scrap iron. He did not ask Congress to fortify Guam. Guam was not fortified—Japan struck. The responsibility rests squarely upon the President."

Bricker is his Tacoma speech again took issue with President Roosevelt's October 5 address.

"In weak terms," the Republican candidate said, "he told us that he neither seeks nor welcomes the support of any person or group committed to Communism or Fascism.

"But he did not repudiate their support—as he did on September 29, 1936, in an address before the Democratic State convention at Syracuse, N. Y. That is a significant fact! Is he now resigned to their support?"

Economic Chaos

Turning to other statements of the President, Bricker continued:

"It is not true, as Mr. Roosevelt implied in his acceptance speech, that the New Deal 'rescued American business, agriculture, industry, finance and labor in 1933.'

"It actually plunged them into economic chaos and stagnation. It put our economic machinery on dead center, and kept it there until war started its wheels moving again. . . .

"No, people of America, the New Deal cannot be trusted to provide productive peacetime jobs in the United States."

Comparing the United States' handling of depression problems with Great Britain's, Bricker said that after "years of unprecedented spending, pump-priming and economic tinkering—after exercising power never dreamed of by a preceding Administration—and after killing live stock, destroying crops and hamstringing business, the New Deal dragged this country to the bottom of the list of nations in terms of industrial recovery."

Bricker's Recommendations

The Governor recommended these steps to "provide jobs and to maintain a high national income":

Settle war contracts at the earliest possible date.

Dispose of surplus Government plants, equipment and supplies "equitably and fairly."

Inaugurate a tax policy "that will enable industry to create jobs" and encourage venture capital, and

End deficit financing soon after victory.

Bricker will speak tomorrow in Vancouver, Wash., and Eugene and Portland, Ore.

Bricker Compares U. S. And England

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 11 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker asserted tonight that the "New Deal dragged this country to the bottom of the list of nations" in industrial recovery and could not be trusted to provide productive peacetime jobs.

The Republican Vice-Presidential

Both Roosevelt and Dewey Will Observe Columbus Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey expanded his speaking itinerary; prospects developed of a heavier soldier vote than heretofore anticipated; and signs increased yesterday (Wednesday) that the presidential campaign may yet wind up in a foreign policy debate.

Dewey now has eight major speeches scheduled; President Roosevelt one.

A survey by the Associated Press, meanwhile, showed that well over 4,300,000 men and women in the armed services have applied for absentee ballots and more than 600,000 have already been marked and returned in the 18 states which record them separately from other returns.

Both President Roosevelt and his Republican opponent will observe Columbus Day today. The chief executive will speak for about ten minutes at 4 p. m., Eastern War Time, before Latin-American government representatives at the White House. Gov. Dewey will review the annual parade in New York city in honor of Columbus and will register for the coming election.

Republican sources confirmed yesterday that Dewey not only now has eight speaking engagements, but one of these is in Madison Square Garden on the last Saturday night before the voting. This is the prize spot on the pre-election calendar and usually is competed for by both parties.

It was also announced that his speech Wednesday before the New York Herald Tribune forum would deal exclusively with foreign affairs and would be titled "This Must Be The Last War." It will be broadcast over the Blue network starting at 9:30 p. m. The President will discuss foreign affairs before the Foreign Policy Association in New York Oct. 21.

With less than a month left before election, Dewey's speaking calendar reads: Oct. 16, St. Louis; 18, New York Herald Tribune forum; 24, Minneapolis; 25, Chicago; 31, Buffalo; Nov. 1, Boston; 4, Madison Square Garden; 6, Studio Address election eve.

The only speech the President has definitely set besides today's and that in New York Saturday week is a routine five-minute National War Fund appeal next Tuesday.

Other developments yesterday:

The War Labor Board voted 8 to 4 to refer to the President without recommendation the question of easing wage controls. There were indications the matter would not reach Mr. Roosevelt's desk before election day much less be acted on by Nov. 7.

Gov. John W. Bricker, G.O.P. vice presidential candidate, said in an address prepared for delivery at Tacoma, Wash., that Republicans "will believe the President's disclaimer of Communist support when he fires the last Communist from the government payroll—and when he publicly repudiates Hillman and Browder."

Bricker also asserted the New Deal "dragged this country to the botom of the list of nations" in industrial recovery prior to the war and could not be trusted to provide productive peace-time jobs. Earlier, at Bremerton he advocated maintenance of a "strong system of outlying military bases" by the United States to aid world stability.

New York registrations approached the million mark, the two-day total reaching 943,335, exceeding enrollments for the same period in 1940 by 113,000.

Republican Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., told a Pittsburgh news conference the CIO Political Action Committee by splitting the Democratic party would make certain election of Dewey.

Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan in New York described James Scott Kemper, New finance chairman for the Republicans, as "an old champion of isolationism and one of the main pillars of America First." Kemper, ill in Chicago, had no comment.

The campaign almost reached the baby-kissing stage, but Senator Harry S. Truman, in New Orleans, who had an opportunity to kiss 300 of them, turned it aside saying he had a slight cold. "Only a mother should hold a baby," said the Democratic vice-presidential nominee in admiring but refusing to hold a set of twins.

30. 24 —— 19+97

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL
BY A.I.GOLDBERG

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO NETWORK BLACKED OUT EARLY TODAY, INDICATING THAT RAF NIGHT RAIDERS WERE FOLLOWING UP THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DAYLIGHT BOMBERS WHICH YESTERDAY STRUCK RAILWAY YARDS AT COLOGNE AND COBLENZ AND A DIKE NEAR VEERE WHERE THE ALLIES ARE TRYING TO FLOOD THE NAZIS OFF THE DUTCH ISLAND OF WALCHEREN.

JUST BEFORE THEY LEFT THE AIR, THE GERMAN STATIONS BROADCAST REPORTS THAT ONE FORMATION OF FAST ALLIED BOMBERS, PROBABLY MOSQUITOES, WAS HEADED DIRECTLY FOR BERLIN. OTHER FORMATIONS WERE REPORTED OVER OTHER SECTIONS OF THE REICH.

WHILE THE GREAT BULK OF ALLIED BOMBER STRENGTH WAITED YESTERDAY FOR BETTER, ETC X X X PICKING UP NIGHT LEAD AT START AND MAKING TIME CONFORM.

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ADD LONDON (CHERCHER) XX MILES

SZEGED IS 95 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, AND ALTHOUGH RUSSIAN TROOPS ALREADY WERE ONLY 47 MILES FROM THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL AT OTHER POINTS FARTHER NORTH, LOSS OF THAT CITY OF 132,000 WAS A BLOW TO THE SHAKY MORALE OF HUNGARY, LAST GERMAN SATELLITE OF ANY CONSEQUENCE.

CLUJ, DEEP IN THE TRANSYLVANIAN MOUNTAINS, WAS A PARTICULARLY PALATABLE PRIZE TO THE ROMANIANS, WHO LOST THE CITY OF 100,000 AND MOST OF TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY IN 1940 BY A GERMAN "GIFT," AND NOW ARE WINNING IT BACK WITH SOVIET HELP.

THE GERMAN RADIO ADMITTED THAT MEMEL, CHIEF CITY OF MEMELLAND WHICH THE NAZIS ANNEXED TO EAST PRUSSIA IN MARCH, 1939, WAS COMPLETELY SURROUNDED AND UNDER ATTACK FROM THREE SIDES. ITS FALL APPEARED TO BE A FORECONE CONCLUSION. IT IS BUT 72 MILES NORTHEAST OF KONIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIA'S CAPITAL.

A GERMAN RADIO MILITARY COMMENTATOR DECLARED, "THE AUTUMN OFFENSIVE IS IN FULL SWING; IT MAY NOW BE SAID THAT THE GENERAL ATTACK ON EAST PRUSSIA HAS OPENED." HE PORTRAYED IT AS A PINCERS PLAN, WITH THE DRIVES FROM THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST AIMED AT TILSIT AND KONIGSBERG COUPLED WITH THE NEW ONE FROM POLAND TOWARDS ALLENSTEIN AND DANZIG.

THE GERMANS SAID THE DRIVE IN POLAND WAS IN THE SECTOR AROUND ROZAN, WHICH IS 47 MILES NORTHEAST OF WARSAW AND 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF EAST PRUSSIA. THEY CREDITED IT WITH GAINING SIX MILES IN A DAY UNDER A TITANIC ARTILLERY BARRAGE FOLLOWED UP BY STRONG TANK FORCES.

A GERMAN SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED THE ATTACK AS PROCEEDING ALONG A 35-MILE FRONT ROUGHLY BETWEEN ROZAN AND LOMZA.

WITH THE DRIVES FROM SAKIAI AND TAURAGE ALREADY ANNOUNCED BY THE RUSSIANS, THREE OF THE FIVE FRONTS BUILT UP AGAINST EAST PRUSSIA THUS WERE IN ACTION, WITH THE ONE NORTHWEST OF BIALYSTOCK AND THAT IN THE SUWALKI TRIANGLE REMAINING QUIET FOR THE MOMENT.

STEADILY WIDENING THE BARRIER THEY DROVE TO THE BALTIC SEA TUESDAY, GEN.IVAN C.BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY APPEARED POSITIVELY TO HAVE BLOCKED THE ESCAPE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN NORTHWESTERN LITHUANIA AND WESTERN LATVIA. ESTIMATED AT 100,000 TO 150,000, INCLUDING THE CLOSELY-BESIEGED GARRISON OF RIGA.

BESIDES THE GERMAN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PERIL IN THE NORTH, THEY AND THE HUNGARIANS ALSO DISCLOSED A DANGEROUS SITUATION FOR THEMSELVES IN THE SOUTH, STATING THAT THE RED ARMY MEN OF MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY HAD REACHED KECSKEMET, 47 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, AFTER CROSSING THE TISZA RIVER, LAST IMPORTANT WATER BARRIER BEFORE THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

THE ENEMY HAD NOT ADMITTED THE LOSS OF SZEGED OR CLUJ, BUT BOASTED OF A CLEVER WITHDRAWAL NEAR CLUJ.

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THE HUNGARIAN HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED THE RUSSIANS LATER WERE DRIVEN BACK FROM KECSKEMET, A CITY OF 54,000, AND THAT A BATTLE NOW WAS RAGING TO ELIMINATE THE SOVIET BRIDGEHEAD IN THE VICINITY OF CSONGRAD.

THE GERMANS AND ROMANIANS SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD REACHED THE TISZA ALONG THE 30-MILE STRETCH FROM SZEGED TO CSONGRAD AND HAD CROSSED IT AT SOME POINTS, BUT CONTENDED THEY HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK FROM SZEGED.

FARTHER NORTH, THE HUNGARIAN COMMAND SAID, THE GERMAN ARMORED FORCES HAD SURROUNDED A MAJOR FORCE OF RUSSIAN ARMOR AND CAVALRY ADVANCING TOWARD DEBRECEN. THIS STATEMENT IGNORED THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE OF TUESDAY WHICH ANNOUNCED STREET FIGHTING IN DEBRECEN'S SUBURBS. FALL OF DEBRECEN, A SYNTHETIC OIL PRODUCTION CENTER, APPEARED NEAR.

IN YUGOSLAVIA BOTH SIDES MAINTAINED A POSSIBLY SIGNIFICANT SILENCE CONCERNING THE BELGRADE AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS AND YUGOSLAV PARTISANS WERE CLOSE TO THECITY ON THE NORTHEAST AND HAD CUT THE BELGRADE-NIS RAILWAY TO THE SOUTHEAST.

ON THE ARCTIC FRONT IN FINLAND, THE GERMAN RADIO SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD STARTED A MAJOR ATTACK IN THE PETSAMO AREA BUT DETAILS WERE FEW.

A LATER BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF MARSHAL TO SAID GEN. LIST, GERMAN COMMANDER IN BELGRADE, FLED WITH HIS AFF BEFORE THE CITY WAS ENCIRCLED.

TA1010PEW

(VX) LONDON 1ST ADD LAW-COMMONS XXX OF CHANGE.

(AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES HELD BY THE JAPANESE CAN NOW SEND TEN WORD CABLES HOME COLLECT AND THE CHARGES ARE TO BE PAID BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THE RED CROSS ANNOUNCED LAST MONTH. WHILE NEGOTIATIONS ARE BEING COMPLETED FOR THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO PAY, THE RED CROSS IS DEFRAYING THE COST.

(THE FAMILIES CAN ALSO SEND TEN WORD MESSAGES TO JAPANESE-HELD AMERICANS AT A STANDARD RATE OF $6.)

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LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BULGARIAN X X X MOLOTOV.

BULGARIA HAS BEEN DICKERING FOR PEACE FOR TWO MONTHS. SHE STARTED OUT FIRST WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WHILE SHE STILL MAINTAINED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE RUSSIANS. HOWEVER, WHEN SHE DIDN'T ACT FAST ENOUGH THE RED ARMY DROVE ACROSS THE BULGARIAN BORDER SEPT. 8.

SINCE THEN THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN BUSY IN BULGARIA ROUNDING UP NAZI OFFICIALS AND PRO-GERMAN ELEMENTS WHO HAD LAUNCHED THE COUNTRY ON A ROAD OF TERRITORIAL AGGRANDISEMENT WITH HITLER'S HELP IN 1940.

WITH PRELIMINARY PEACE NEGOTIATIONS SET-UP FOR BULGARIA, THE RUSSIANS ARE NOW FREE TO CONCENTRATE THEIR ATTENTION ON FORCING THE CAPITULATION OF HUNGARY--LAST OF THE BALKAN SATELLITES.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE MOSCOW BROADCAST, ATTRIBUTED TO TASS, THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY:

"IN CONNECTION WITH THE FACT THAT THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT REQUESTED THE SOVIET, BRITISH AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS TO GRANT AN ARMISTICE, THE THREE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ON OCTOBER 11 INFORMED THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

"TH GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R., UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES, HAVING CONSIDERED THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE, HAVE DECIDED THAT AS AN ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITE FOR STARTING ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT MUST UNDERTAKE TO EVACUATE ALL BULGARIAN TROOPS AND OFFICIALS FROM GREEK AND YUGOSLAV TERRITORY. THIS EVACUATION MUST COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY AND BE COMPLETED WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM TODAY.

"FOR CHECKING AND CONTROLLING THIS EVACUATION THE THREE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS WILL SEND TO BULGARIA THEIR REPRESENTATIVES WHO WILL ACT AS A JOINT ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE.

"THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS."

JJC09PEW

LONDON, OCT. 11-(AP)-OCCUPIED HOLLAND, CAUGHT IN A FLOOD OF GESTAPO TERROR FOR DEFYING NAZI DEMANDS FOR THOUSANDS OF MEN TO DIG DEFENSES, ALSO IS FACED WITH WIDESPREAD FAMINE, ANETA, THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS INFORMATION BUREAU, SAID TODAY.

JS129AEW

WITH ULTIMATUM
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AACHEN, DEVELOPED BY THE ROMANS, BECAME THE SEAT OF CHARLEMAGNE'S EMPIRE IN THE NINTH CENTURY. AN ANCIENT CATHEDRAL, A TOWN HALL ON THE SITE OF CHARLEMAGNE'S PALACE AND THE RUINS OF ROMAN BATHS LONG WERE TOURISTS LANDMARKS.

IN THE YEARS OF PEACE ITS FAMOUS HOT AND COLD MINERAL SPRINGS DREW AS MANY AS 20,000 VISITORS ANNUALLY.

M418AEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT. 11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER P.S. GEBRANDY OF THE NETHERLANDS TONIGHT APPEALED TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE TO JOIN IN A PRAYER FOR THE PEOPLE OF HOLLAND. HIS APPEAL WAS ADDRESSED TO THE LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS FAITHS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

IMMINENT FAMINE THREATENS THE NETHERLANDS ON TOP OF THE MURDER AND DESTRUCTION THE COUNTRY HAS SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS, HE SAID AS HE ASKED FOR A SPECIAL PRAYER TO THE ALMIGHTY, EMPLORING HIS AID AND SUCCOR IN THEIR SPECIAL PLIGHT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EWT, TONIGHT, OCT. 11)

APW/3702147/MP-535PEW

LONDON, OCT. 11-(AP)-TRANSPORTATION EXPERTS OF 12 COUNTRIES ARE CONFERRING HERE ON THE TASK OF UNSCRAMBLING THE BIGGEST TRAFFIC JAM IN HISTORY--THE CHAOS OF EUROPE'S WARTORN ROAD AND RAILWAY NETWORK.

REPRESENTED ON THE COMMISSION, WHICH IS TO HOLD ITS FIRST WORKING SESSION TOMORROW, ARE BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GREECE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND YUGOSLAVIA.

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THE IMMEDIATE TASK OF THE EXPERTS IS TO SPEED THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES IN TERRITORIES ALREADY LIBERATED FROM THE NAZIS BY REHIBILITATING DAMAGES RAILWAYS. THEIR ULTIMATE AIM IS THE RESTROATION OF NORMAL COMMUNICATIONS THROUGHOUT EUROPE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE END OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH MEMBER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR ROMANIA HAVE ARRIVED IN BUCHAREST, THE FOREIGN AND WAR OFFICES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. WITH THEM WAS JOHN C. ROUGETEL, FORMERLY IN THE BRITISH LEGATION IN BUCHAREST, WHO HAS BEEN NAMED BRITISH POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE IN ROMANIA.

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BY ALEX SINGLETON

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LONDON, M OCT. 11-- (AP)---IN A MAJOR SHOWDOWN ON RUSSIA'S POST-WAR AIMS IN EUROPE AND PLANS FOR WIDENING HER SPHERE OF INFLUENCE MAY DEVELOP AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE IN THE WAKE OF A DECISION TO UNDERTAKE IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF POLAND'S FUTURE, IT APPEARED TONIGHT.

POLISH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, WITH THE BLESSING OF HIS EXILED GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, HASTILY ACCEPTED AN INVITATION --- TANTAMOUNT TO A SUMMONS--- TO JOIN THE TALKS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN, AND WILL HUSTLE OFF TO MOSCOW HOPEFUL OF AN EARLY END TO HIS LONG DISPUTE WITH MOSCOW.

THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE OF HIS SECOND MISSION TO MOSCOW WAS SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES WAS SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES INVOLVING THE SOVIET-POLISH BORDER AS WELL AS THE COMPLEXION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, BUT THE TASK RAISES QUESTIONS OF EVEN GREATER IMPORT CONCERNING INTER-ALLIED RELATIONS AND THE POST-VICTORY SHAPE OF EUROPE.

IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN HAVELONG BEEN CONVINCED THAT AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE POLISH-RUSSIAN RIFT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE PEACE OF EUROPE, AND THAT THEY HAVEPERSUADED STALIN THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO LAY THE CARDS ON THE TABLE.

THE PROBLEM IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE A CLUE TO HOW FAR STALIN IS WILLING TO GO IN DEMANDING ETRRITORIAL ACQUISITION AND IN DICTATING THE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OF NEIGHBORING GOVERNMENTS.

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CHURCHILL HAS SUPPORTED BOTH SOVIET CLAIMS IN SOME DEGREE. "AFTER ALL," HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SEPT. 29, "THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF GERMANY," HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SEPT. 29, "THEY ARE ENTITLED TO SAFE FRONTIERS AND TO HAVE FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR ON THEIR WESTERN FLANK."

BUT ON THE QUESTION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT CHURCHILL IS UNLIKELY TO GO FURTHER THAN MIKOLAJCZYK IN HIS MEMORANDA DRAFTED DURING A PERIOD OF CONSULTATIONS WITH THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND SUBMITTED--- AND SINCE IGNORED--- TO RUSSIA.

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IN THIS THE POLISH PREMIER PROPOSED FORMATION OF A COLATTION GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE BACKBONE OF THE POLISH LIBERATION COMMITTEE, WOULD BE INCLUDED ON A BASIS OF EQUAL REPRESENTATION WITH THE COUNTRY'S FOUR OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES.

ON THE MATTER OF TERRITORIAL CHANGES, IT IS

EXPECTED THAT CHURCHILL WILL SUPPORT THE CURZON LINE, WITH THE STIPULATION THAT BOTH RUSSIAAAND BRITAIN BACK A POLISH CLAIM AFTER VICTORY FOR A BIG PIECE OF GERMANY 'S EAST PRUSSIA AND A WIDER OUTLET TO THE SEA.

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1419..LAP..HTM..222P

DUBLIN, OCT 11-(AP)-THE EIRE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO MAKE THE SHANNON AIRPORT AT RINNEANNA THE FIRST FREE PORT FOR AIR TRANSPORT IN THE WORLD AS SOON AS WARTIME TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ARE RELAXED, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

INTRANSIT PASSENGERS, BAGGAGE AND MERCHANDISE WILL BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE LEAVE WITHOUT CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION INSPECTION.

DY158AEW

ADD OUTSIDE AACHEN XX RAMP

CAPTAIN JAMES HUTSON (4030 GROVE ST.), ST.LOUIS, MO., WORKED OUT THE CONTRAPTION-[redacted]

ADD WITH U-S-3RD ARMY XX OKAY

WEST, WHO ALSO WEARS THE SILVER STAR, WON THE DSC FOR LEADING AN ATTACK ON THE FRENCH CITY OF TROYES IN THE FACE OF FIERCE FIRE. HE KILLED THE CREW OF A GERMAN 88-MM GUN WITH HIS TOMMYGUN AFTER THE HALFTRACK IN WHICH HE WAS RIDING HAD BEEN HIT.

BY WILLIAM F.BON

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS BELOW WOENSDRECHT, HOLLAND, OCT. 11-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRYMEN WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS, NOW FIRMLY DUG IN ALONG THE CAUSEWAY OVER WHICH RUN THE RAILROAD AND MAIN HIGHWAY TO THE DUTCH ISLANDS OF WALCHEREN AND SOUTH BEVELAND, HOLD ADVANCE POSITIONS AT THE NARROWEST POINT OF THE PARTIALLY-SUBMERGED NECK OF LAND TWO MILES WEST OF HERE.

IN THIS PORTION OF THE BATTLE TO FREE THE PORT OF ANTWERP, A BATTLE WHICH THE GERMANS REPEATEDLY HAVE BEEN TOLD CAN BE ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE OF THE WESTERN FRONT CAMPAIGN, THE ENEMY IS NOT OFFERING THE SAME QUALITY OF RESISTANCE MET BY THE CANADIANS WHO HOLD A FOOTHOLD ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE LEOPOLD CANAL AFTER WIPING OUT NEARLY 2,000 NAZIS.

BUT THE ENEMY ON SOUTH BEVELAND HAS GIVEN NO SIGN AS YET THAT HE INTENDS TO EVACUATE THE ISLAND. INSTEAD, MEN HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE SPIT CONNECTING THE ISLAND WITH THE MAINLAND AT WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED THE LAST MOMENT TO DIG HASTY DEFENSES.

UP TO THIS MORNING THERE WAS BITTER FIGHTING IMMEDIATELY EAST OF WOENSDRECHT AROUND THE VILLAGES OF HOOGERHEIDE AND NEDERHEIDE. IT IS HERE THAT FANATIC YOUNG NAZIS ARE BELIEVED DISENGAGING WHERE POSSIBLE TO RETIRE AND FORM FOR A DEFENSIVE FIGHT OUTSIDE OF BERGEN OP ZOOM, A TOWN WHICH, ALONG WITH ROOSENDAAL, BREDA, TILBURG, AND 'S HERTOGENBOSCH, IS A POSSIBLE STRONGPOINT ON THE NEXT ENEMY DEFENSE LINE.

TA1154PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

CANADIAN FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT 11-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRY WIDENED THEIR SCHELDE RIVER BEACHHEAD TO FOUR MILES TODAY AND PUSHED THREE MILES INLAND IN THEIR BACKDOOR ATTACK ON 20,000 GERMANS BLOCKING THE APPROACHES TO THE BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP.

OTHER CANADIANS OPERATING NORTH OF ANTWERP, ONE OF THE KEYS TO THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN ON THE WHOLE WESTERN FRONT, ADVANCED A MILE AND A HALF WEST OF THE DUTCH TOWN OF WOENSDRECHT ONTO A SPIT WHICH CONNECTS DUTCH ISLANDS WITH THE MAINLAND.

ME908AEW

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BY WES GALLAGHER

ALSACE LORRAINE, OCT. 11-(AP)-A FORMER UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE WRESTLING COACH WHO TEACHES HIS TANK CREWS TO "SHOOT FROM THE HIP" WAS REVEALED TODAY AS ONE OF THE KEY SPARKPLUGS IN THE U.S. THIRD ARMY'S 1,000-MILE RIGHT HOOK THROUGH FRANCE TO ALSACE LORRAINE.

LIFTING SECURITY REGULATIONS ON HIGH OFFICERS, THE ARMY PERMITTED USE OF THE STORY OF COL. BRUCE C.CLARKE, SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND HIS COMBAT COMMAND OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION, WHICH HAS SPENT MORE TIME BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES THAN BEHIND THE ALLIED FRONT.

TANNED, HUSKY CLARKE, WITH SMOOTH FEATURES THAT BELIE THE COLD DETERMINATION OF HIS ACTIONS, IS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ARMORED COMBAT TEAM COMMANDERS IN FRANCE.

IN AN ARMORED DIVISION THAT IS NOTED FOR ITS DARING HIS COMMAND HAS PUT OUT ITS NECK FARTHEST. BUT THAT IS IN KEEPING WITH CLARKE'S IDEA OF ARMORED WARFARE. HE BELIEVES THE SAFEST PLACE HIS COMMAND COULD BE IS MOVING BEHIND GERMAN LINES, CHOPPING NAZI COMMUNICATIONS TO PIECES.

"WARFARE IS MENTAL, NOT PHYSICAL," CLARKE EXPLAINED, SITTING ON THE EDGE OF A COT IN A FIELD TENT WHILE RAIN POURED OUTSIDE. "TANKS ARE WEAPONS OF TERROR AND WHEN THEY GET BEHIND GERMAN LINES THEY CREATE CHAOS AND THE GERMANS TAKE TO THE WOODS."

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IF YOU UPSET THE OTHER FELLOW YOU HAVE WON."

A WEST POINTER WHO HOLDS DEGREES IN ENGINEERING AND LAW FROM CORNELL AND LA SALLE UNIVERSITIES, CLARKE BELIEVES THAT TANKS SHOULD GET IN CLOSE ENOUGH TO USE MACHINEGUNS AND ON THE OFFENSIVE SHOULD ALMOST NEVER HAVE TO FIRE A BIG GUN.

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THAT HIS THEORIES HAVE PAID DIVIDENDS IS SEEN IN THE CASUALTIES. HIS COMMAND HAD FEWER CASUALTIES IN SIX WEEKS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES THAN IN TWO WEEKS OF DEFENSIVE WARFARE ON A NOW STABILIZED WESTERN FRONT.

IN ONE RAMPAGE ALONE, BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES, AFTER CROSSING THE MOSELLE RIVER IN THE SIX DAYS FROM SEPT. 13 TO 19, CLARKE'S COMMAND DESTROYED 121 NAZI TANKS, 511 OTHER VEHICLES AND 33 LARGE CALIBER GUNS, AND CAPTURED 1,903 GERMANS.

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DURING THIS TIME HIS COMMAND WAS SURROUNDED BY SUPERIOR GERMAN FORCES WHICH COULD HAVE TURNED AND DESTROYED HIM IF THEY KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON OR WHERE TO ATTACK. AT TIMES CLARKE'S COMMAND WAS 30 MILES BEHIND THE MAIN GERMAN LINE.

CLARKE'S THEORY OF GETTING AT THE "SOFT SIDE" OF THE GERMANS HIT A PEAK WHEN HIS COMMAND'S LIGHTNING ADVANCE SENT TANKS INTO SENS AND CAUGHT GERMAN OFFICERS IN THE STREETS IN THEIR BEST CLOTHES, WITH PACKAGES UNDER THEIR ARMS, GOING ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS. THE GERMANS SEIZED BICYCLES FROM FRENCHMEN AND TRIED TO RIDE OUT OF TOWN, ONLY TO BE RUN DOWN BY AMERICAN TANKS.

THE ATTACK CAME SO FAST THAT GERMAN 88S WERE CAUGHT WITH RAIN-COATS OVER THE MUZZLES AND THEIR GUN CREWS NOWHERE NEAR.

CLARKE'S COMMAND FIGHTS UNORTHODOX BATTLES.

THE RULE BOOKS SAY TANKS SHOULD NOT FIGHT IN TOWNS. CLARKE TOOK HIS TANKS INTO ORLEANS AND FOUGHT THERE ALL NIGHT. THEY CAPTURED THE CITY AND NEVER LOST A TANK.

THE RULE BOOK SAYS TANKS SHOULD NOT ATTACK THE GERMAN 88S, BUT CLARKE'S SHERMANS HAVE CHARGED 88S AND KILLED THE CREWS BEFORE THEY COULD PULL THE LANYARDS.

RECENTLY A BATTLE EXPERIENCE NOTE TO COMMANDERS GAVE A DETAILED REPORT, THE GIST OF WHICH WAS THAT AMERICAN SHERMANS COULD NOT MATCH THE 45-TON, HEAVILY ARMORED PANTHERS OF THE GERMANS. THE REPORT ARRIVED AT CLARKE'S COMMAND JUST AFTER HIS SHERMANS HAD KNOCKED OUT MORE THAN 100 PANTHERS IN A SIX-DAY STRUGGLE, FOR LOSSES OF A FRACTION OF THIS NUMBER.

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"THAT REPORT SURE WOULD HAVE SCARED HELL OUT OF US IF WE HAD READ IT BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE," THE 43-YEAR-OLD CLARKE OPINED.

THE SHERMANS OUTMANEUVERED THE PANTHERS, HITTING THEM ON THE SIDE BEFORE THEY COULD MOVE THEIR SLUGGISH TARGETS.

CLARKE, WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, EITHER LEADS HIS TANKS INTO BATTLE PERSONALLY IN THE LEAD TANK OR FLIES OVER THE BATTLE AREA IN A CUB PLANE, YELLING ORDERS OVER THE RADIO.

GWAN12 17PEW

NANCY SECTOR, FRANCE, OCT 11-(AP)-"BAZOOKA CHARLIE", FORMER MOLINE, ILL., HISTORY TEACHER, BECAME A TANK "ACE" TODAY WHEN HE KNOCKED OUT HIS FIFTH GERMAN TANK WITH BAZOOKAS TIED TO THE WING OF HIS CUB PLANE.

MAJ. CHARLES CARPENTER HAS SIX BAZOOKAS ON HIS CUB OBSERVATION PLANE, AND WHEN HE IS NOT OUT ON A SPECIAL MISSION FOR THE ARMORED DIVISION TO WHICH HE IS ATTACHED, HE PROWLS THE BATTLEFIELD LOOKING FOR GERMANS TO SHOOT.

CARPENTER BAGGED TWO TANKS SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND IN RECENT ENGAGEMENTS ADDED THREE MORE.

SITTING IN HIS TENT DURING A TORRENT OF RAIN AND BREWING COFFEE OVER A GERMAN BLOWTORCH HE HAD CAPTURED FROM ONE OF THE TANKS HE HAD KNOCKED OUT, CARPENTER SAID:

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"WORD MUST BE GETTING AROUND AMONG THOSE KRAUTS TO WATCH OUT FOR CUBS WITH BAZOOKAS ON THEM. EVERY TIME I SHOW UP NOW THEY SHOOT WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAVE. THEY NEVER USED TO BOTHER CUBS. BAZOOKAS MUST BE BOTHERING THEM A BIT."

BY GEORGE TUCKER

FRENCH FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, OCT. 11--(AP)--THE

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GRAVEST AND MOST DELICATE TASK CONFRONTING FRANCE TODAY IS HOW TO SYNTHESIZE THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR WITH THE REGULAR FRENCH ARMY, MAJ. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY SAID TODAY IN AN EXHAUSTIVE DISCUSSION OF THE FFI AND MILITARY PROBLEMS AT X HIS HEADQUARTERS.

"THERE MUST BE THE GOOD SENSE TO GIVE AND TAKE ON BOTH SIDES, FOR EACH HAS MUCH TO CONTRIBUTE," SAID THE FIRST ARMY'S COMMANDER. "FOR THE REGULAR ARMY IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF 'ABSORBING' THE FFI, AS THE FFI HAS A TRADITION OF ITS OWN AND HAS THE RIGHT TO A VOICE IN THE MILITARY AFFAIRS OF FRANCE. GENERAL DE GAULLE FULLY RECOGNIZES AND AGREES TO THIS."

GEN. DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY SAID THAT, NOT WITHOUT SOME JUSTIFICATION, THE FFI REGARDED ITSELF AS THE REAL ARMY OF FRANCE, FOR IT WAS THE ONE THAT ROSE UP FROM ONE END OF FRANCE TO THE OTHER ON A PURELY VOLUNTARY BASIS, RISKING EVERYTHING, AND, WHEN THE ALLIED LANDINGS CAME, IT LOOKED AT THE REGULAR FRENCH ARMY XXX AND QUESTIONED ITS ABILITY.

"THE FFI SAID, 'AFTER ALL, YOU XXXXX ARE THE ARMY THAT WAS DEFEATED IN 1940,'" GEN. DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY EXPLAINED.

HE DECLARED ONE TASK WAS TO ACQUAINT THE PEOPLE AT HOME WITH THE NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS AT TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE GAINED BY THE REGULAR ARMY IN TUNISIA, ELBA AND ITALY AND AT THE SAME TIME TO MAKE EVERY INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OF ANY PRESTIGE AND INDIVIDUALITY BY THE FORCES OF THE INTERIOR.

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AS EVIDENCE THAT THE NECESSARY "GOOD SENSE" OF WHICH HE SPOKE WAS BEING EXERCISE, HE REMARKED THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE FFI WERE WAITING TO BE TAKEN INTO THE ARMY AT THIS MOMENT.

THE METHOD IS TO FEED BATTALIONS AND SMALL X DETACHMENTS INTO THE LINES TO GAIN EXPERIENCE UNDER FIRE, AND WHEREVER POSSIBLE TO RETAIN THE BATTALION NAMES AND ORIGINAL OFFICERS. [redacted]

PARIS, OCT 11-(AP)-MARSHAL PETAIN'S ESTATE AT VILLENUEVE-LOUBET NEAR NICE IN THE MARITIME ALPS HAS BEEN PLACED IN SEQUESTRATION BY THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT, THE PARIS NEWSPAPER POPULAIRE SAID TODAY.

MK814AEW

PARIS, OCT. 11-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED SPANISH REPUBLICANS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE LIBERATION OF PARIS AS PART OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR LEFT THE CAPITAL TODAY UNDER THEIR OWN OFFICERS FOR A REGION NEAR THE SPANISH FRONTIER.

THEIR DEPARTURE CAME AS REPORTS OF UNEASINESS IN SPAIN CONTINUED TO COME TO FRANCE AND AS ANTI-FRANCO SPANIARDS IN FRANCE INTENSIFIED THEIR CAMPAIGN THROUGH WHICH THEY HOPE TO BRING ABOUT THE FALL OF HIS REGIME AND THE RESTORATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

TA1146PEW

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL-STALIN

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, OCT.11-(AP)-PREMIER STALIN, ADDRESSING A DINNER PARTY GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT WITHOUT AMERICAN AID THE WHOLE TREND OF THE WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT.

EMPHASIZING THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL MIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES, STALIN SAID THAT WHILE BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAD PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES IN THE CONFLICT THE STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION AND ORGANIZING ABILITY OF AMERICA HAD TURNED THE SCALES.

IT WAS THE SECOND GREAT TRIBUTE PAID BY THE SOVIET PREMIER TO RUSSIA'S WESTERN ALLIES SINCE CHURCHILL'S ARRIVAL HERE EARLY THIS WEEK AND WAS UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST GENEROUS UTTERANCE BY ANY HIGH RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DURING THE WAR.

STALIN BROKE ALL PRECEDENT BY ATTENDING THE DINNER IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY--HIS FIRST SUCH VISIT TO ANY FOREIGN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.

DISCUSSIONS X X X FIRST GRAF.

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ADD MOSCOW - (CLUCE) XX MADE

HARRIMAN, WHO SPOKE TWICE IN RESPONSE TO STALIN'S REMARKS, SAID THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT PREPARED FOR WAR BUT THAT JAPAN HAD RENDERED A SERVICE BY "THROWING US INTO IT."

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THE BANQUET WAS ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY 50 STATESMEN, DIPLOMATS AND MILITARY MEN. THE GUESTS WERE WELCOMED BY G.I.FOMIN, ACTING PROTOCOL CHIEF OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT, WHO USHERED EACH IN TURN TO WHERE STALIN AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV WERE WAITING TO EXTEND GREETINGS.

STALIN WAS CLAD IN A LIGHT KHAKI UNIFORM AND WORE NO MEDALS OR DECORATIONS, BUT THE STAR OF A SOVIET MARSHAL GLEAMED FROM EACH SHOULDER. CHURCHILL WORE A RED-TABBED COLONEL'S UNIFORM AND A BOW OF RIBBONS ON HIS LEFT BREAST. #

STOCKHOLM, X OCT. 11-(AP)-TEN SWEDISH BUSINESS MEN SAILED FROM GOTEBORG ABOARD THE TRAVANORE TODAY X TO PARTICIPATE IN AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

EINAR FLYGT, DIRECTOR OF THE SWEDISH CELLULOSE CO., SAID, "WE ARE CHECKING ON REGAINING OUR OLD MARKETS IN THE UNITED STATES THE WAR. WE HAVE THE IMPRESSION THEY WANT BOTH SULFITE AND PULP FO KRAFT PAPERS."

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THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE ANNOUNCED IT HAD ORDERED A NEW 11,000-TON MOTOR SHIP FOR THE NEW YORK RUN CAPABLE OF CARRYING 360 PASSENGERS AND TO BE READY BY APRIL, 1947.

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ROME, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 362ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, A PART OF THE 91ST DIVISION, WAS THE UNIT WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE GERMANS' GOTHIC LINE SEPT. 22 AND TOOK FUTA PASS IN THE BLEAK ITALIAN MOUNTAINS BETWEEN FLORENCE AND BOLOGNA, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

ITS TROOPS ARE MOSTLY FROM THE MIDWEST AND PACIFIC COAST STATES. THE 362ND REGIMENT, LED BY COL.JOHN W.COTTON OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS., SPEARHEADED THE FIFTH ARMY'S ATTACK.

OPERATING ALONG ICY RIDGES, OFTEN HIDDEN BY CLOUDS, THE THIRD BATTALION UNDER COMMAND OF LT.COL.GEORGE WHITE OF MEDFORD, ORE., FOUGHT ALONE AND OUT OF COMMUNICATION WITH ITS REGIMENT AND DIVISION, UNTIL IT REACHED FUTA SUMMIT.

THE REGIMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD HAD ONLY 35 DAYS OF COMBAT LATE IN JULY AND AUGUST. IN ITS GOTHIC LINE DRIVE, THE UNIT CAPTURED 400 GERMANS IN 11 DAYS, AND KILLED AND WOUNDED MANY OTHERS. COL.COTTON RECENTLY WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT.

IN WORLD WAR 1, THE 362ND INFANTRY FOUGHT ON THE MEUSE, IN THE ARGONNE AND AT YPRES.

WD941AEW

ROME, OCT 11-(AP)-THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE TRYING THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ITALY, VINCENZO AZZOLINI, FOR HIS LIFE REJECTED TODAY HIS PLEA TO POSTPONE THE CASE ON THE GROUNDS THAT KEY WITNESSES ARE IN NORTH ITALY AND UNAVAILABLE.

THE SESSION WAS THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL SUMMATIONS ARE HEARD TOMORROW. AZZOLINI IS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS AND SPECIFICALLY OF TURNING OVER THE 120 TONS OF GOLD RESERVE TO THE NAZIS FOR TRANSFER TO BERLIN.

RQ1007AEW

VATICAN CITY, OCT. 11--(AP)--POPE PIUS XII TODAY RECEIVED ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

THE ARCHBISHOP LATER INTRODUCED THE PONTIFF TO FOUR AMERICAN PRIESTS WHO ARE STAYING AT VATICAN CITY FOR SOME TIME TO WORK IN THE STATE SECRETARIAT. THEY ARE JOHN BOLAND, BUFFALO, N. Y.; THOMAS P. MARKHAM, BOSTON, MASS.; CAESAR M. RINALDI, NEWARK, N. J., AND ANDREW P. LANDI, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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ADD CHUNGKING XXX JOURNALISTS

ALSO RECEIVED BY THE GENERALISSIMO WAS GEORGE GRIM, JERSEY CITY, N.J., OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, A RADIO EXPERT RETURNING TO AMERICA SHORTLY AFTER A YEAR AS ADVISER TO THE CHINESE RADIO ADMINISTRATION.

CHUNGKING, OCT 11-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND TONIGHT REPORTED A JAPANESE ADVANCE ON THE WEST RIVER FRONT TOWARD KWEIPING, KWANGSI PROVINCE HIGHWAY JUNCTION 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW.

NO MENTION WAS MADE OF THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILWAY FRONT OR THE FOOCHOW AREA.

THE BULLETIN SAID JAPANESE BASED AT PINGNAM DROVE SOUTHEASTWARD IN TWO COLUMNS TOWARD KWEIPING, REACHING POINTS SIX MILES NORTHEAST AND 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY

Q1102AEW

BY CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

LIUCHOW, KWANGSI PROVINCE, CHINA, OCT. 10-(AP)-(DELAYED)-THE CHINESE STRATEGY OF MEETING THE JAPANESE DRIVE TO ESTABLISH NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH CHINA APPEARS TO BE BASED, WITH QUESTIONABLE REALISM, ON THE HOPE THAT ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ' LANDING PLEDGE WILL BE FULFILLED WITHIN A FEW MONTHS.

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HERE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN CHINA WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ACHIEVING SOME OF THEIR GREATEST SUCCESSES OF THE CHINA WAR, THE CHINESE COMMAND'S FONDEST DREAM SEEMS TO BE TO HOLD FAST AS LONG AS POSSIBLE IN DEFENSE OF SUCH PIVOT POSITIONS AS KWEILIN AND LIUCHOW IN KWANGSI PROVINCE, ON THE CHANCE THE AMERICANS SOON WILL BE ABLE TO COME THROUGH WITH AN AMPHIBIOUS OFFENSIVE ON THE CHINA COAST.

THIS HOPE IS NOURISHED BY THE VERY EXTREMITY OF CHINA'S POSITION IN THE SOUTHEAST, AND IT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT IT HAD PERMEATED CHINESE DEFENSIVE PLANNING EVEN BEFORE THE JAPANESE DRIVE WAS IN FULL SWING.

IN RECENT DAYS, THIS CORRESPONDENT HAS HEARD THE THOUGHT VOICED BY BOTH MARSHAL CHANG FAK-KWEI, COMMANDER AT PRESENT ACTIVE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WAR ZONE, AND BY GENERAL WEI LUNG SUNG, WHOM CHANG HAS NAMED HEAD OF THE DEFENSE OF KWEILIN.

WHILE WORKMEN TOILED ON THE KWEILIN CITY DEFENSES, THE ELDERLY WEI DECLARED HIS FORCES WOULD HOLD KWEILIN IN THE GENERAL PLAN, DELAYING FULFILLMENT OF JAPAN'S DRIVE UNTIL THE EUROPEAN WAR IS FINISHED AND GREATER AMERICAN EFFORT IS BROUGHT TO BEAR IN THE ORIENT.

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR TIME IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT CLOSING THE COMMUNICATIONS LINE FROM NORTH CHINA TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA," HE SAID. "WE WILL HOLD AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. HOPING TO PREVENT SUCH ENEMY SUCCESS

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UNTIL THE WAR IN EUROPE IS FINISHED."

HE SAID THE DEFENDERS OF KWEILIN ARE PREPARED FOR A TWO OR THREE-MONTH DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND THAT SO LONG AS THE CITY CAN BE HELD THE JAPANESE CANNOT EXPLOIT THE KWANGSI-KUNAN RAILWAY. HE SAID THE SAME APPLIES TO LIUCHOW.

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AT CHANG'S HEADQUARTERS, THE WAR ZONE COMMANDER SAID IN A CANDID INTERVIEW THAT THE REASON JAPANESE MAINLAND FORCES HAD BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL WAS THAT THEY HAD NO CHINESE REGULARS TO STOP THEM.

"REGIONAL TROOPS WERE ALL WE HAD," THE MARSHAL SAID, REFERRING TO EARLY STAGES OF THE ENEMY DRIVE WESTWARD AND NORTHWESTWARD FROM THE CANTON REGION. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THE JAPS WOULD FIND IT DIFFICULT TO TAKE BOTH KWEILIN AND LIUCHOW.

JR1027PEW

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT 11-(AP)-HURLING A CHALLENGE AT THE JAPANESE GRAND FLEET, AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES HIT THE RYUKYU ISLANDS ONLY 200 MILES SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE MAINLAND, SEWING SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION ALONG THE 570-MILE-LONG CHAIN.

(FEARS THAT THE SHIPS AND PLANES OF THE THIRD FLEET WHICH MADE THE RAID ARE STILL NEAR THE ISLANDS WERE EXPRESSED BY THE TOKYO RADIO TONIGHT (JAPANESE TIME) WHICH BROADCAST "IT APPEARS THE ENEMY TASK FORCE IS STILL LURKING IN THE WATERS OFF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS. XXX WE MUST NOT BE CAUGHT OFF GUARD."

(EARLIER THE TOKYO RADIO SAID 400 PLANES MADE THE ATTACK ON THE ISLANDS MONDAY (U.S.TIME) STRIKING IN FOUR WAVES FROM AMAMI OSIMA, 200 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN, TO MIYAKO ISLAND, NEARLY 500 MILES FARTHER SOUTH NEAR FORMOSA.

("MORE THAN 26 AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN," AND "ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE" WAS DONE, THE JAPANESE CLAIMED.)

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ IN A COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY REPORTED THE AMERICAN RAIDERS SANK OR DAMAGED 58 JAPANESE SHIPS OF ALL SIZES AND DESTROYED 89 PLANES, 75 ON THE GROUND, 14 IN THE AIR. AMERICAN PLANE LOSSES WERE LIGHT AND NO SURFACE CRAFT WAS DAMAGED.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS LISTED 12 SHIPS, INCLUDING A DESTROYER, MINESWEEPER AND SUBMARINE TENDER, AS SSNK; 14 PROBABLY SUNK, 12 DAMAGED AND MORE THAN 20 LUGGERS AND OTHER SMALL CRAFT SUNK OR DAMAGED.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ, IN A SECOND COMMUNIQUE, DISCLOSED INFANTRYMEN OF THE ARMY'S 81ST DIVISION HAD SECURED GARAKAYO ISLAND IN THE PALAUS WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER INVADING IT SUNDAY. THE ISLAND WAS THE 10TH IN THE SOUTHERN PALAU GROUP TO BE SEIZED.

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GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT FIGHTER PLANES AND PATROL-TORPEDO BOATS BROKE UP AN ENEMY ATTEMPT EARLY THIS WEEK TO REINFORCE JAPANESE REMNANTS HOLDING OUT AGAINST AMERICAN FORCES ON MOROTAI, 300 MILES SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES. INVASION OF THAT POINT NORTH OF HALMAHERA WAS STARTED SEPT.15.

EIGHTEEN BAARGES WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED, THE MACARTHUR ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUT IT WAS POSSIBLE A FEW BARGES MAY HAVE PUT SOME TROOPS ASHORE. THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR ANY CONCERN ABOUT THE AMERICAN SITUATION, HOWEVER, A SPOKESMAN DECLARED.

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XB417PCW

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, THURSDAY, OCT.12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER SAID TODAY THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT WARMLY WELCOMED RESULTS OF THE DIMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND WOULD EXAMINE PROPOSALS WITH UTMOST CARE BEFORE FORMULATING FINAL VIEWS.

FRASER VIEWED THE CONFERENCE AS A GOOD BEGINNING TOWARD ESTABLISHING WORLD SECURITY.

HE SAID A WEAKNESS APPEARED TO BE IN LACK OF AN EXPRESS PROVISION, AS IN THE CONVENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ALL MEMBERS UNDERTAKING TO PREVENT AND REMOVE THREATS OF QEACE AND SUPPRESSION OF ACTS OF AGGRESSION.

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"THE BOCHES," IT CONTINUED, "ORGANIZED A SPECTACLE. OCT 12 1944 THEY CHOSE A LARGE ROCK AT A TREE IN THE MARKETPLACE AND BROUGHT THE ROPES THERE. THE GERMAN OFFICERS INSTALLED THEMSELVES ON THE TERRACE OF A CAFE AND BEGAN TO DRINK. THE CEREMONY LASTED A LONG TIME. THERE WERE 120 FRENCHMEN TO HANG."

TA111OPEW

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NEW YORK, OCT. 11-(AP)-FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES, ADVOCATING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION PROPOSED AT DUMBARTON OAKS, SUGGESTED TONIGHT THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED KEEP THE PUBLIC "MORE FULLY" INFORMED OF THE COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

WELLES SAID IN A MUTUAL NETWORK BROADCAST, THE PREPARED TEXT OF WHICH WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE SPONSOR OF THE BROADCASTS:

"THERE IS ALWAYS BOUND TO BE SOME LEAKAGE IN A CONFERENCE OF THIS KIND. THERE HAS ALREADY BEEN A GOOD DEAL. THE RESULT HAS BEEN THAT THE PEOPLE ARE GENUINELY CONFUSED AS TO THE REAL REASONS FOR THE POSITIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENTS TAKING PART IN THE CONFERENCES.

"THIS SITUATION HAS GIVEN RISE TO SUSPICION CONCERNING THE POLICIES OR AMBITIONS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES WHICH MAY BE WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIED.

"EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THAT," CONTINUED THE FORMER MEMBER OF THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION, "IS THE NEED FOR PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES TO KNOW THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF THE COURSE WHICH OUR OWN GOVERNMENT IS FOLLOWING."

NEW YORK, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION, WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS HERE OCT. 21, SAID IN A BULLETIN TONIGHT THAT THE WORLD ORGANIZATION PROPOSED BY THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE "COULD EASILY BE TRANSFORMED INTO A DICTATORSHIP OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS."

"RUSSIA'S RELUCTANCE," IT ADDED, "TO ACCEPT A PROPOSAL THAT A

GREAT POWER CHARGED WITH AGGRESSION SHOULD ABSTAIN FROM VOTING WHEN ITS CASE IS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL BE INTERPRETED BY SMALL NATIONS AS A PROTENT OF AGRESSIVE ACTION."

THE BULLETIN, PREPARED BY VERA M.DEAN, THE ASSOCIATION'S RESEARCH DIRECTOR, SAID THERE WERE TWO CHIEF "BLANK SPOTS" IN THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION:

"FIRST, WHETHER A PERMANENT MEMBER WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE WHEN CHARGED WITH AGGRESSION; AND SECOND, THE AGREEMENT BY WHICH MEMBERS WILL SPECIFY THE ARMED FORCES THEY WILL PLACE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

DECLARING BOTH QUESTIONS INVOLVED THE ISSUE OF SOVEREIGNTY AND THAT BOTH COULD BE EXPECTED TO CAUSE FAR-REACHING DISCUSSION, ESPECIALLY IN THE UNITED STATES, THE BULLETIN CONTINUED:

"THE FEATURE OF THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION WHICH WILL CONCERN THE GENERAL PUBLIC MOST IS THAT IT COULD EASILY BE TRANSFORMED INTO A DICTATORSHIP OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS -- ON THE PLEA OF PRESERVING PEACE -- COULD ENFORCE THEIR WILL ON WEAKER NATIONS."

THE BULLETIN SAID THIS POSSIBILITY WAS STRENGTHENED BY REGIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS WHICH COULD BE INTERPRETED BY GREAT POWERS IN SUCH A WAY THAT ADJOINING AREAS WOULD BECOME "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE UNDER ANOTHER NAME."

"BUT IT MAY BE JUST AS WELL," THE BULLETIN SAID, "THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER RAISES NO HIGH HOPES AND DOES NOT LEND ITSELF TO SENTIMENTAL ORATORY ABOUT ETERNAL PEACE.

"FOR WE MUST NEVER FORGET THAT THE ALTERNATIVE TO AT LEAST SOME KIND OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, NO MATTER HOW INADEQUATE, IS A POLICY OF EACH ONE FOR HIMSELF AND THE DEVIL TAKE THE HINDMOST -- WHOSE PREDICTABLE OUTCOME IS ANOTHER WORLD WAR."

TA1204AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 11-(AP)-ANETA, THE OFFICIAL NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE VILLAGE OF PUTTEN, 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF APELDOORN IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED HOLLAND, HAD BEEN BURNED BY THE GERMANS IN REPRISAL FOR THE REFUSAL OF DUTCHMEN TO DIG NAZI DEFENSE WORKS.

OCT 12 1944

THE ENTIRE MALE POPULATION OF APELDOORN, WHICH IN 1940 WAS A CITY OF 72,666, HAS GONE INTO HIDING AFTER THE GERMANS SHOT 30 MEN ON THE STREETS FOR SIMILAR REFUSAL TO BUILD DEFENSES, THE AGENCY SAID.

QUOTING REPORTS FROM THE DUTCH UNDERGROUND, ANETA SAID THE BODIES OF THE 30 VICTIMS IN APELDOORN WERE MARKED WITH GERMAN PLACARDS AS "TERRORISTS," AND THAT THE BODIES WERE ORDERED TO STAY WHERE THEY FELL UNTIL THE CITY FURNISHED ITS "QUOTA" OF 4,000 WORKERS. ONLY EIGHT MEN APPEARED IN ANSWER TO THE GERMAN DEMAND.

ANETA SAID THE GERMANS WERE TRYING EVERYWHERE TO PRESS DUTCHMEN INTO LABOR DRAFTS BUT THAT RESISTANCE WAS GENERAL AND HUNDREDS HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

PKL AMRTA 11-14 453P

OCT 12 1944

WASHINGTON, OCT. 11-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY RALPH A.BARD DECLARED TODAY THE JAPANESE ARE PLAYING FOR TIME IN THE HOPE THAT "A GREAT WAVE OF WAR WEARINESS" IN AMERICA WILL BRING THEM A COMPROMISE PEACE.

BARD, SPEAKING BEFORE A COMMUNITY WAR FUND LUNCHEON IN WASHINGTON, DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT "IF WE SETTLE FOR ANYTHING LESS THAN A TOTAL KNOCKOUT IT SIMPLY MEANS THAT WE WILL HAVE LET OUR MEN DOWN AND SET THE STAGE FOR ANOTHER WAR--A WAR THEIR CHILDREN WILL HAVE TO WAGE."

VX1206PEW MM

WASHINGTON, OCT 11-(AP)-REP.CELLER (D-NY) VOICED CRITICISM TODAY OF KING MICHAEL OF RUMANIA, HIS MOTHER, QUEEN HELEN, AND HIS FATHER, EX-KING CAROL, TERMING THEM "PROVEN FOES OF DEMOCRACY."

CELLER MADE HIS REMARKS IN A LETTER TO THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ANDREI A.GROMYKO, IN WHICH HE SAID THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS SUPPORTING THE THREE AND ASKED

30.24—19507

FOR AN EXPLANATION.

"OUR ADMIRATION FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, FOR THEIR AMAZING AND HEROIC BATTLE AGAINST THE COMMON FOE IS BOUNDLESS, BUT OUR UNSTINTED ADMIRATION SHOULD NOT LEAD US INTO BLIND ACCEPTANCE," CELLER WROTE.

"RUSSIA'S ESPOUSAL OF KING MICHAEL AND THUS, NECESSARILY OF QUEEN HELEN IS PASSING STRANGE. REPORTS EMANATING FROM MANY SOURCES LIKEWISE SEEM TO INDICATE THAT RUSSIA IS VEERING TOWARDS THAT NAZIPHILE, CAROL, PLAYBOY OF TWO CONTINENTS.

"THESE THREE ARE THE PROVEN FOES OF DEMOCRACY."

OCT 1

SNA20PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 11-(AP)-DAN H.KIZER OF SPOKANE, WASH., IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT TO HEAD THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION MISSION TO CHUNGKING, CHINA.

UNRRA OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED FINALLY BY EITHER THEMSELVES OR MR.KIZER BUT THAT ONE SHOULD BE MADE VERY SOON. KIZER HAS BEEN IN WASHINGTON BUT WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE RETURNING TO THE WEST COAST.

OCT 12 1944

SN421PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.11-(AP)-THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAS AGREED TO PAY $6,875,000 TO THE GRACE LINE,INC., IN SETTLEMENT FOR LOSS OF THE PRE-WAR LINERS SANTA ELENA AND SANTA CLARA.

THE SANTA ELENA, BUILT AT KEARNEY, N.J., IN 1933 AT A COST OF $4,471,310, WAS TORPEDOED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LATE IN 1943. FOUR LIVES WERE LOST. THE VESSEL HAD A DEAD WEIGHT OF 7,424 TONS.

LOSS OF THE SANTA CLARA, OPERATED AS THE TROOP TRANSPORT SUSAN B. ANTHONY, WAS ANNOUNCED LAST JULY IN A NAVY COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE SHIP WAS SUNK IN OPERATIONS FOR "EUROPE'S LIBERATION." THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED MERELY THAT NEXT OF KIN HAD BEEN NOTIFIED.

THE SANTA CLARA WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1930 AT CAMDEN, N.J. WSA GAVE THE SHIP'S COST AS $3,541,167, ITS DEAD WEIGHT AS 6,650 TONS.

AB1130AEW

30.24—19507

OMAHA, OCT 11-(AP)-THE WAR IN EUROPE MAY BE TAKING A TURN FOR THE ALLIES BUT "WE'RE STILL PAYING THE PRICE IN BOMBERS AND CREWS," COL. FRANK KURTZ, FORMER CROSS-COUNTRY FLIER WHO NOW HEADS A BOMBARDMENT GROUP WITH THE 15TH AIR FORCE IN ITALY, SAID TODAY.

"OUR TEAMS GO OUT DAY AFTER DAY, AND DEATH IS PRETTY MUCH AN INSIGNIFICANT FACT," THE FORMER OLYMPIC DIVING CHAMPION DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW.

"EVERY TIME WE HEAD OUT, SOMEBODY HAS TO PAY AN ADMISSION FEE," SAID COL. KURTZ, WHOSE DECORATIONS INCLUDE THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTERS AND FOUR FLYING CROSSES. "BUT I WISH YOU COULD SEE HOW THOSE LADS GO OUT AGAIN AND AGAIN."

COL. KURTZ, WHOSE FLYING FORTRESS "ALEXANDER THE SWOOSE" WAS THE ONLY PLANE TO GET AWAY FROM CLARK FIELD WHEN THE JAPANESE ATTACKED THE PHILIPPINES, SAID THE WAR IN EUROPE IS MUCH DIFFERENT FROM THE SLOW RETREAT FROM THE PHILIPPINES BECAUSE NOW WE HAVE A "CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM."

HK1128PCW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.11-(AP)-WHAT MAY PROVE THE BIGGEST IN A SERIES OF RAIDS AIMED AT KNOCKING OUT JAPAN'S RICH SOURCE OF AVIATION GASOLINE AND LUBRICATING OIL AT BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY TOKYO RADIO.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID 100 LIBERATORS ESCORTED BY 30 LIGHTNING FIGHTERS ATTACKED BALIKPAPAN TUESDAY.

IF THIS IS CONFIRMED, THIS WOULD BE THE FIRST HEAVY STRIKE AT BALIKPAPAN OF RAIDERS WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT. THE PREVIOUS HEAVIEST RAID ON BALIKPAPAN WAS MADE BY A FORCE OF 60 LIBERATORS THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER.

TOKYO RADIO MADE EXTRAVAGANT CLAIMS CONCERNING TUESDAY'S ATTACK SAYING 25 OF THE BOMBERS AND SEVEN OF THE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN, WITH 28 MORE BOMBERS AND FIVE FIGHTERS "SEVERELY DAMAGED." THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S LATEST COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF A NIGHT ATTACK SUNDAY BY LIBERATORS WHICH SPENT FOUR HOURS OVER BALIKPAPAN'S 3,000,000-BARREL CAPACITY REFINERIES WHICH SUPPLY JAPAN WITH 15 PER CENT OF HER AVIATION GASOLINE AND LUBRICATING OILS.

HW958PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.11-(AP)-PRINCE KUNIORI TOKUGAWA HAS BEEN APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF PEERS, SUCCEEDING THE LATE COUNT YORINAGA MATSUDAIRA, WHO DIED SEPT.3, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC. TOKUGAWA, 59, IS PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS.

FJ1141PCW

OCT 12 1944

1ST LEAD UNDATED JAP-RYUKYU (280)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEARS THAT THE AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCE THAT SMASHED THE RYUKYU ISLANDS LAST MONDAY "IS STILL LURKING" IN THE WATERS IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, WERE EXPRESSED BY RADIO TOKYO IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WARNED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE "WE MUST NOT BE CAUGHT OFF GUARD."

THE JAPANESE RADIO CLAIMED THE RYUKYU ATTACKS IN GREAT FORCE BY 400 AMERICAN CARRIER-BASED PLANES, WERE THE "RESULT OF CONFERENCES" ON NEW STRATEGY BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TOP PACIFIC ADMIRALS AT SAN FRANCISCO BEGINNING OCT.4.

(A NAVAL PRESS RELEASE OCT.3 AT SAN FRANCISCO SAID THE PACIFIC ADMIRALS HAD JUST CONCLUDED CONFERENCES "ON ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN." THE ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NO MENTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAVING ATTENDED.)

TODAY'S TOKYO BROADCAST SAID "IT IS CLEAR THAT THE ENEMY HAD PLANNED TO DIVERT THE WAR SITUATION FROM THE PALAU SECTOR TO THE RYUKYU SECTOR AND TO INTERFERE WITH THE STRENGTHENING OF OUR POWER TO COUNTERATTACK IN THE PALAU AND PHILIPPINES SECTORS BY THREATENING COMMUNICATIONS LINES JOINING OUR JAPANESE MAINLAND WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONS. X X X

"AGAINST THE ENEMY FORCES THAT ARE LURKING IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AREA OUR FORCES IN THAT REGION ARE FILLED WITH A BURNING FIGHTING SPIRIT TO INFLICT AN IRON BLOW ON THE ENEMY'S HEAD."

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THE 400 AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES ATTACKED IN THE RYUKYU AREA FROM 7 A.M., TO MIDAFTERNOON MONDAY IN FOUR WAVES. THE STRIKE WAS WITHIN 200 MILES OF THE JAPANESE MAINLAND.

IT SAID AMERICAN ETC SECOND GRAF ORIGINAL.

GG2PCW NH

OCT 12 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACKS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 12, 1918--THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW NORTH OF THE SUIPPE AS THE ALLIED ADVANCE REACHED A DEPTH OF AT LAST SIX MILES. FRANCO-ITALIAN TROOPS CONTINUED PROGRESS AGAINST CHEMIN-DES-DANES. AMERICAN UNITS THRUST THE GERMANS BACK EAST OF THE MEUSE TO A POSITION THE ENEMY HAD WHEN IT LAUNCHED THE 1916 VERDUN OFFENSIVE.

OCT. 12, 1940--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCED U.S. POLICY PROVIDED FOR TOTAL DEFENSE OF THIS HEMISPHERE AND ADJACENT OCEANS AND CONTINUED AID FOR BRITAIN.

TA922PEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD-TO-BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 560 MILES (FROM NEAR BOLOGNA).

OCT 12 1944

DY124AEW

Nazis Hurl Planes into Aachen Battle, Yanks Mass for Assault on City; Navy Planes Hit Luzon in Philippines

OCT 13 1944

ence on air bases nila area

U.S. FORCES SEIZE FACTORY SUBURB OF FLAMING CITY

OCT 12 1944

Furious Hand-to-Hand Fighting Rages in Historic Bastion.

12 NAZI PLANES DOWNED

Doughboys Repulse Enemy Troops Trying to Relieve Doomed Garrison.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13.—(AP) The German High command hurled 150 fighter planes into the defense of flaming Aachen last night as American infantry wrested a northeastern factory suburb from the stand-and-die garrison and massed for the final assault on this ancient invasion gateway to the Reich.

Eighty-five per cent of Aachen—subjected to a greater ordeal by fire than any part of the Reich had undergone before—lay in smoking ruins, pilots reported after 500 tons of bombs were rained during the day on this historic city of German kings.

Attack Siege Lines

The swarm of Messerchmitts and Focke-Wulfes droned over, apparently bent on attacking the siege lines, just as the last American bombs were crashing down, and some U. S. fighterbombers turned to attack with a ton of bombs still lashed to their wings.

In the aerial melee, 12 German planes were shot down, six were damaged and two other probable kills were registered, while four American fighters were shot from the sky.

Out of the smoking, rain-drenched ruin that was Aachen straggled a few soldiers and civilians, unwilling to stand longer with the 1,500 of the garrison who since 1 p. m. yesterday have been plastered with hundreds of tons of shells and bombs from artillery massed near the outskirts and clouds of warplanes roaring over in endless procession.

Fighting methodically from factory to factory, the Doughboys were routing the Germans in the outskirts with rifle and grenade, and a field dispatch said that among buildings cleared were two war plants, one making halftracks and the other artillery wagons.

It was not known how close the Americans were to the main part of Aachen after driving the enemy from the northeastern suburb, but Supreme Headquarters said it might be anywhere from 100 to 1,000 yards.

All day long a crack German division with 20 to 25 tanks beat without success against American lines north of Aachen, trying to relieve the doomed garrison through a mile-wide corridor between the siege positions.

Nazis Meet Terrific Barrage

The assault waves broke in a terrible barrage from American artillery, including 250-MM and eight-

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30. 24— 19509

inch guns, which girdle the corridor.

"Nothing has come through that corridor in any size in any direction," declared a high ranking U. S. First Army officer. "Certainly the Germans have not and are not evacuating Aachen. Try to tell that to the boys up there who are doing the fighting and give them a laugh."

The German radio, still pledging resistance to the death, described the Aachen action as "the greatest battle ever fought on the Western front."

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Associated Press Correspondent William S. White reported from outside Aachen that Doughboys with rifles and grenades cleared the Germans from the factory suburb of Schlachthof on the northeast and were harassed only by the sporadic fire of snipers.

But American commanders held their troops back from the big assault on the main section of this city at the frontier of Germany while for the second day the big guns ringing Aachen poured in cascades of steel and bombers struck in waves at 15-minute intervals.

The enemy garrison, under Hitler's orders to stand and die, covered with from 5,000 to 6,000 civilians in the ancient caves, basements and sewers of this city which Charlemagne made the seat of empire.

Few Germans Surrender

Through the smoke and rain a few enemy soldiers and civilians, ignoring the Nazi dictum, slipped through into the American lines, but the groups were small, the largest numbering about 50, White said.

Meanwhile, action flared in Holland, where the Germans were reported to have blown up more than 10 miles of quays and docks in that country's second largest city of Rotterdam.

Roads south and east out of Rotterdam were clogged with German transport, a front dispatch said, indicating the Germans were preparing to pull out of northwestern Holland or were shifting the bulk of their estimated 150,000 garrison southward to meet the Canadians and British.

In favor of the theory that they were being called home for the final battles inside the Reich was the discovery by the British Second army that the Germans had abandoned abruptly a bridgehead 12 miles on the south bank of the Neder Rhine between Arnhem and Rotterdam.

The Canadians, keeping up the pressure on this German force from the south, poured reinforcements into their widening beachhead on the Scheldе estuary west of Antwerp and to the east fought within two miles of the enemy base of Bergen Op Zoom, 19 miles north of Antwerp.

Allies Close On Breskens

From their beachhead they were closing on Breskens, five miles west of their landings near the village of Hoofdplaat. Breskens lies across the estuary from Vlissingen (Flushing), where German defenses blocking the use of the port of Antwerp are concentrated.

The U.S. Third army in northern France slugged it out with counter-attacking Germans north of Nancy and at Maizieres-les-Metz, six miles north of Metz, where the enemy had converted basements into anti-tank nests.

The U.S. Seventh army on the southern end of the 460-mile front repulsed counterblows around Le Thillot, 15 miles north of Belfort, and made limited advances through the foothills of the Vosges mountains north of that strategic doorway to the southern Rhineland.

Most significant was the capture of the Village of Sapois, only 13 miles west of Schlucht pass, one of four main ones through the Vosges. Schlucht pass is 28 miles north of the gap at Belfort.

But the heavies fighting anywhere on the front raged around Aachen.

Two enemy columns in division strength were turned back at dusk yesterday in the area of Haaren, the Allied communique said, indicating that the relief expedition actually had fought to within a mile and a half of the besieged city before being repulsed.

Today heavy fighting broke out six miles north of Aachen in the area of Bardenberg, which for days has been a bloody battlefield. This was the scene of the main effort to relieve the trapped garrison, but the day-long attacks got the Germans nowhere.

The Berlin radio, admitting heavy losses, said the Americans summoned flamethrowing tanks in the bitter struggle.

The German radio declared that "if American hordes should carry out their threat to destroy Aachen, this jewel of culture, German resistance will only grow even more fierce."

Fires Rage in City

As fires raged in the stricken city, refugees reported that water supplies which might have checked them had been cut by the bombardment. Food also was running low.

Eleven miles southeast of Aachen, however, the Americans were forced to fall back from the area of Germeter under furious counterblows, but this was regarded as a local engagement.

Counterbalancing this reverse, the Americans to the north, fighting through strongly-defended Hurtgen forest, cut one of two main highways leading south out of Duren, road junction 20 miles west of Cologne. The road was severed one mile southwest of the village of Hurtgen.

The German military commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, speculated tonight that the British Second army soon would join the American First in the eastward push into Germany, and that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower might uncork a new invasion "either from the air or sea."

Eisenhower renewed a warning two days ago that all North sea shipping would be subjected to air attack to prevent German reinforcements from leaving Norway.

Wait For Canadians

Sertorious declared that the British army was waiting only on the Canadians on the west flank to pull up into Holland along a line stretching from Breda eastward through Tilburg and 'S Hertogenbosch.

Certainly, the pressure was on from the Canadians. In addition to their Scheldе beachhead move westward, they struck southward beyond captured Biervliet, three miles southeast of their original landings.

To the south they widened their bridgehead across the Leopold canal and were advancing on the Dutch city of Aardenburg.

The Germans in the islands of Walcheren and South Beveland in the Scheldе estuary to the north were cut off by land by the Canadian army force driving on Bergen Op Zoom, and fresh bombings of the dikes left the island of Walcheren two-thirds flooded.

The British Second army attacked sharply on the southern flank of its front facing the German frontier along the Maas river in eastern Holland, driving the enemy back a mile on a front of a little over a mile near Overloon before the surprised foe brought up mortars and artillery.

YANKS CLEARING FACTORY AREA OF NAZI TROOPS

Guns and Planes Continue Destruction of Bastion With Constant Fire.

CHESTER

ENEMY RETREATS IN HOLLAND

Shows Signs of a Breakup in Netherlands — Demolishing Rotterdam Port.

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.). The American First Army closed in on burning Aachen today in an action which the Berlin radio called "the greatest battle ever fought on the western front" while to the north and west there appeared signs of a possible Nazi break-up in Holland.

DAY

It was disclosed that a crew of 6,000 German demolition experts had blown up more than ten miles of quays and docks during the last ten days in Rotterdam, Holland's second city and biggest port. Roads around Rotterdam were clogged with Nazi transport, moving generally to the south and east.

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American infantry fought into the factory district on the outskirts of Aachen late today, while to the north foot troops and armor beat off a day-long counter-attack by the Germans, who were supported by twenty to twenty-five tanks.

On the south bank of the Neder Rhine the Germans suddenly abandoned a stretch between Arnhem and Rotterdam.

Yanks Close In From North.

While the German radio admitted American gains around Aachen and mouthed threats of vengeance if "the American hordes should carry out the threat to destroy Aachen, this jewel of culture," Associated Press War gave a detailed account of what was happening to the city.

American infantry began to close in from the north and northeast, he said, after divebombers and more than 200 big guns, including the heaviest of American field pieces, had resumed yesterday's blasting of the burning city.

A front dispatch said the factory section on Aachen's northeastern outskirts had been cleared by infantrymen who met only slight sniper resistance. An American patrol had penetrated the city proper yesterday.

Gray smoke cast a pall over the sprawling German border city as the infantrymen moved against it. Mr. Whitehead said fires and smoke could be seen boiling up from the bombardment, but he added that Aachen, battered and beaten though it was, still was not destroyed.

Air Barrage Resumes.

American fighters and bombers returned to Aachen today and resumed bombing and strafing of the city. Sweeping over in waves at fifteen-minute intervals, the airmen blasted Aachen's outer defenses, including dug-in tanks.

One fighter formation attacked fifteen tanks which were protected by earthworks in the northeast sector of the city. Another ripped into eight tanks three miles northeast of the city limits.

The Germans have thrown one of their finest divisions into the battle in a desperate but so far abortive attempt to relieve or reinforce the Aachen garrison. Every counter-thrust has been beaten back under a barrage of heavy artillery.

No Sign of Evacuation.

The corridor in the American arc about the city still is about a mile wide, and it is under artillery and small arms fire.

"Nothing has come through that corridor in any size in any direction," a high ranking officer said. "Certainly the Germans have not, and are not, evacuating Aachen. Try to tell that to the boys up there who are doing the fighting for Aachen and give them a laugh."

The Americans are not yet in the main part of Aachen. They are methodically cleaning up the outlying factory district, building by building, and getting into position for an assault on the main part of the town.

The Germans' daylong counter-attack was in the Bardenburg area, six miles north of Aachen, which has been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting inside Germany. There the foe has thrown in attack after attack in a frantic effort to shatter the force oft he advance which broke through the Siegfried Line on the north. The Americans gave no ground under this assault and late in the afternoon had contained it.

Yanks In a Withdrawal.

In the Germeter area, eleven ciles southeast of Aachen, the Americans were forced to fall back in the Hurtgen Forest under a fierce counterattack by Nazi infantry. This was a localized action. The depthe of the withdrawal was not reported by Army headquarters, but an officer indicated it was not considered serious.

Meanwhile, Allied troops improved their positions both north and south of the Aachen breach in the Siegfried Line.

The Supreme Command said that west of Arnheim in Holland the Germans had withdrawn from one area on the south bank of the Neder Rhine. Fighters and fighter-bombers shot up and bombed enemy strongpoints and troops in that area.

Although it appeared that the Germans were preparing to abandon Rotterdam—otherwise they hardly would be destroying its essential installations—the Nazis' full intention in Holland was not yet clear.

The south and easterly movement of transport around Rotterdam might mean an attempt to establish a line running roughly from Bergen Op Zoom, near the East Schelde, to Arnhem, or it might mean an effort to pull out of northwestern Holland in order to provide more strength for the defense of the Reich.

Canadian troops were reported to be within two miles of Bergen Op Zoom today with their positions to the south and west in the Scheldе estuary area universally improved.

The American infantry began its move on the city at 8 A. M. today, driving toward the factory district on the northeast side, known as Schlachof, and toward Observatory Hill, which looks down on Aachen from the northern edge of the city.

"The enemy is hidden in ancient caves, sewers and basements which are almost impregnable to air and artillery attack—but we'll take it," a high-ranking officer told Mr. Whitehead.

The dive bombers came over at 10 A. M. They circled swiftly in the blue sky and then plummeted down. The first bombs fell east of Crucifix Hill on enemy troops who were beaten back in yesterday's counter-attack. Great columns of smoke rolled up, and there was one terrific explosior as though an ammunition trucl or dump had received a direct hit

Nazis in Aachen Wage Hopeless Struggle Without Water, Food

By DON WHITEHEAD AND WILLIAM S. WHITE

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AACHEN, Oct. 12.—(AP) The ruin that was Aachen—chosen by the conqueror Charlemagne as the seat of Frankish empire—was under obliterating assault tonight by shells and bombs.

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The attack on the main portion of the city has yet to begin, but the Germans have been driven from the factory suburb of Schlachthof (slaughterhouse) on the northeast and Doughboys are methodically moving into position for the final assault.

Fires can be seen blazing through the rain, which is falling as impersonally on the stricken city as the barrage from the massed American guns. Divebombers are screaming down, plastering the dug-in tanks and other positions on the edge of the city.

There is no water in Aachen, say the few civilians who have straggled out of the burning city, and little food.

NIGHT

Holed up in the ancient caves, sewers and basements, the estimated 5,000 to 10,000 civilians of the

165,000 who once lived there dig out by night to forage through the ruins for what stores they can find.

Even a few soldiers, ignoring Adolf Hitler's decree that they must stand and die, have slipped past watchful SS (Elite Guard) officers into our lines. One batch of about 50 gave up today.

Perhaps they realized by now that there was no help coming from the north, where all day long a crack division around Bardenberg tried to break through artillery fire to their relief.

There is no foundation for a story that the garrison, estimated at 1,000 or so, is evacuating the city, a high ranking officer declared.

"Try to tell that to the boys up there who are doing the fighting for Aachen and give them a laugh," he said grimly.

On the contrary, the German soldiers are holed up in the underground shelters which make Aachen a fortress, and they will have to be routed out when we move in.

Divebombers turned their attention today from the blazing heart of the city to the tanks and concrete outposts which the American infantry must hurdle when the drive against the city begins.

But smoke still billows from the center of the city, and fires gleam through the haze of smoke and rain. Silhouetted against the sky is the spire of ancient Aachen cathedral, still untouched.

Most of the remainder of Aachen, however, is a skeleton city, and many of the walls that still stand are only the stone framework of what once were Aachen's buildings and factories.

besieged Germans and divebombers blasted their hiding places.

Fires burned in the southeastern part of Aachen and gray smoke drifted over the sprawling city.

Under a bright sun, Aachen lay like a festering sore in the path of the 1st Army—battered and beaten by a terrible weight of explosives, but not destroyed. It is too big to be wiped out entirely except by weeks of steady pounding.

Fires Rise from Wrecked Buildings.

From a ridgetop overlooking the city, however, fires and smoke could be seen boiling up from exploding shells and bombs and from wrecked buildings in which the Germans who declined a surrender ultimatum were hiding.

In a move of utter folly late yesterday, the Germans brought their columns from the east toward Aachen in broad daylight, to attack the Americans' virtual ring of steel about the city. The two-pronged assault force, estimated at division strength, moved into the open under direct observation of the Yanks.

More than 100 big guns, including 240-millimeter rifles, turned on these columns, which moved into action at about dusk. A battle raged for two hours. Then the shattered enemy columns fell back. They had failed either to relieve or reinforce Aachen's defenses.

At 8 a.m. today the American infantry began its move on the ancient city of Charlemagne, driving toward the factory district on the northeast side, known as Schlachof, and toward Observatory Hill, which looks down on Aachen from the northern edge of the city.

Hide in Ancient Caves.

"The enemy is hidden in ancient caves, sewers and basements which are almost impregnable to air and artillery attack—but we'll take it," a high-ranking officer said.

Despite the fires and smoke, in the clear sunlight of noontime I could see the tall, blackened spire of the cathedral in which Charlemagne was buried.

The dive bombers came over at 10 a.m. They circled swiftly in the blue sky and then plummeted down. The first bombs fell east of Crucifix Hill on enemy troops who were beaten back in yesterday's counter-attack. Great columns of smoke rolled up and there was one terrific explosion as though an ammunition truck or dump had received a direct hit.

Pvt. Herbert McCabe of Neodesha, Kans., stared out of the window of our vantage point—an old barracks overlooking Aachen—and said:

More Heavy Attacks.

"Last night at 6 o'clock we couldn't even see across the town at any place, there was so much smoke from the artillery barrage. They really laid it on."

And they were laying it on again today. Another flight of Thunderbolts dived in and laid a pattern of explosives on Observatory Hill. There was a fury of sound in diving planes, exploding bombs and the crash of artillery.

Then suddenly it was so quiet in one of those strange lulls in battle that you could hear the birds singing and the wind sighing through the trees. There was not even the sound of a single rifle shot. At our feet a black cat with white stockings lay in the straw and purred.

This lull was broken by another flight of planes—this time Lightnings. They made long slanting runs. When the bombs were dropped they climbed back steeply, circled and then came down again and strafed the enemy. They were not even challenged, and I did not see a single burst of ack-ack thrown against them from inside or outside Aachen.

100 Tons of Bombs.

This was in addition to 5,000 rounds of shells poured into the city yesterday along with more than 100 tons of bombs. The principal targets were Lousberg and Observatory Hill north of Aachen, the Quelleinhof Hotel area and the factory area on the northeast side of the city which the enemy has been using as a command post and supply area.

During the day one patrol entered the city.

It is believed now there are five enemy battalions in Aachen and that from 5,000 to 25,000 civilians remained in their homes.

Nearly 300 prisoners surrendered yesterday just before and after the expiration of the time of the ultimatum which demanded surrender of the city. Most of them carried the leaflets dropped by the Allies, bearing the text of the ultimatum.

"But our artillery and mortar fire still are the deciding factors which make the German soldier at this stage of the campaign say 'kamerad,'" said Lt. Col. Robert Evans of Davenport, Iowa. "The leaflets had a good effect, for the prisoners said they did not want to die for the Fuehrer at this late hour."

Positions Improved.

Meanwhile, Allied troops improved their positions both north and south of the Aachen breach in the Siegfried Line.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans in the Haaren area north of Aachen as counterattacks were beaten off. Enemy infantry and tanks were engaged in Bardenberg on that sector.

Southeast of Aachen American troops cut through strong resistance and thrust across the Monschau-Duren road, a mile from Hurtgen.

Nazis Call Battle Greatest Fought On Western Front

(Map on Page A-4)

By DON WHITEHEAD,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

OUTSIDE AACHEN, Oct. 12.—Infantrymen of the American 1st Army moved against the burning and wrecked city of Aachen today after smashing a desperate enemy effort to reinforce and relieve the Nazi garrison.

(The German radio, admitting American gains around Aachen, today described the battle as "the greatest ever fought on the western front.")

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' doughboys attacked this morning, while heavy artillery pounded the

Water Supply Is Cut Off—Food Becoming Scarce —Smoke Hides City.

By WILLIAM WHITE.

With American Troops at the Edge of Aachen, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Its water supply wholly cut off, its food running low and its people cowering for the second successive day in basements and sewers, Aachen huddled miserably this afternoon under the First Army's unending air and artillery bombardment.

Slowly the city is being drained of all life. Little groups of civilians are creeping out and into our lines. Soldiers—those who can escape the watch placed over them by their officers—are coming out in similar small bodies, although just a while ago one group numbered about fifty.

Some of these prisoners have told interrogators today that many civilians still in Aachen are hoarding bottles of wine and fruit with which they hope to ingratiate themselves with American troops.

Bombs and Rain Fall.

The sun shone this morning, but now, late in the afternoon, it is raining again, slowly and coldly, but no more impersonally and inevitably than the rain of our bombs and shells on the city.

In the crown of hills that encircles this lost and tomblike city the trees are dark and glistening. They are trees turning beautifully brown and reminding G. I.s of every pleasant picnic spot they ever knew - just like Rock Creek Park in Washington, wooded slopes along the Skyline Drive in Virginia or any one of a dozen wooded areas along any parkway in Connecticut.

But just below in the center of Aachen is a scene like some imaginative painting of the Last Judgment. Smoke boils and shifts but never lifts from the center of the city, and fires gleam only fitfully and thinly through this almost impenetrable cover.

The spire of Aachen cathedral is still standing, unhit, but nothing of the rest can be seen below its roof.

The northeastern factory section on the outskirts has been cleared by our infantrymen, and they met only light sniper resistance. But this is all that has yet been attacked anywhere in Aachen by foot soldiers. It is still an artillery and air attack and the Yanks are taking their time at it, for certainly time is working for them here.

There is no competent evidence of how many civilians are left here, but the best available estimate puts them at from 5,000 to 10,000.

German prisoners say that these people are slipping out of their subterranean hideouts at night and looting such stores as are still standing.

If Aachen fell to the First Army at this moment, it would be a mere skeleton of a city, for most of the buildings still upright are no more than walls.

In the German phrase—"Aachen Kaput!"

LUFTWAFFE SHORT OF GAS

General Arnold Says Reich Also Lacks Pilots

Washington, Oct. 12 (AP)—The *Luftwaffe* now has more aircraft than when Hitler sent it against Poland in 1939, Gen. H. H. Arnold said today, but it is grounded for lack of gasoline and oil.

The commanding general of the United States Army Air Forces said that the non-flying status of the Nazi warplanes resulted from carefully planned and boldly executed Allied attacks on their sources of supply, their communications and their storage places.

Output Cut To 30%

Germany's present productive capacity for synthetic fuels, he told a meeting of the Wings Club, is down to 30 per cent of normal. Much of the petroleum it had hoped to use is in Norway and Greece—cut off by lack of communications—and in pipelines and storage places where it cannot be used.

He said the fuel shortage led the Germans first to reduce training, then to cut out miscellaneous missions, next to cut flying by "brass hats" and finally to end training altogether, so that in addition to a lack of fuel there is also now a shortage of pilots.

Raids On Japan Worth While

Later, in answer to a question General Arnold asserted that "of course" the Superfortress operations against Japan have been worth while.

"Some day they will be flying over Japan in the same numbers that the Flying Fortresses now are flying over Germany and then you won't ask me that question," he said.

In addition to his over all AAF command, Arnold heads the 20th Air Force which flies the Superfortresses on a world-wide assignment.

Reich Cities Face U. S. Blasting

Stimson Says Other German Towns to Share Blows Being Dealt Aachen.

Washington, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Other German cities may expect to suffer the fate now being dealt out to explosive-blasted Aachen if the Nazi High Command incorporates them into the battle line, War Secretary Stimson said today.

Discussing for a news conference the ultimatum which was ignored by the Aachen garrison, Mr. Stimson said:

"No German cities may expect to have immunity from destruction so long as they are maintained as a part of the enemy's battle line. As Gen. Hodges of the American First Army has stated, there is no middle course. Either surrender or destruction must be chosen by the Nazis. German civilians will necessarily have to bear the burden of any decision imposed upon them by their military leaders which makes their city a part of the defense line."

Mr. Stimson described the offensive in the Aachen sector as designed "to give us elbow room within the Siegfried Line after testing and overcoming some of its most formidable obstacles."

Enemy artillery fire has been strong and enemy troops willing to fight desperately, he said, adding:

"Again I should point out that the German line is cohesive and the discipline of the German troops good. The mobilization effort of the Nazis reaching into every last source of German man power is producing recruits, even if their training and quality are not all the German commanders would desire."

Referring to the stepped-up air offensive within recent days, the Secretary said: "Allied air power has given to enemy industry a taste of what is to come on a larger scale, now that the Germans are driven back to their own frontier and the German air force is losing the advantage of coastal bases and warning systems."

Mr. Stimson told reporters: "It is heartening to see the liberation of the Greek people who fought so heroically against Fascist and Nazi invaders and kept the torch of freedom burning even when the Germans occupied their land."

In the Pacific war, Japan has felt American blows "at close quarters," he said, with carrier plane attacks on the Ryukyu islands only 450 miles from the China mainland and from a surface unit attack on Marcus Island, 1,150 miles southeast of Tokyo.

U. S.-Run French Trains Move 10,000 Tons Daily

Army Expects to Triple Capacity of War-Torn Roads Soon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—French railways operated by the United States Army Transportation Service are carrying more than 10,000 tons of military freight daily, and War Department officials expect to triple that figure soon.

The French estimate that 60 per cent of their railroad rolling stock

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...cent of each railroad rolling stock was destroyed during the German occupation and the Allied invasion. To guarantee the prompt movement of supplies to the fighting front, locomotives, freight cars and other equipment—most of it from America—were brought from England immediately after the Normandy invasion.

EISENHOWER TO PRESS WAR

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Voices Confidence As Allies Meet Inner Defenses

KENNEDY

Supreme Allied Headquarters, France, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today that Allied armies now had struck powerful German inner defenses, but he is resolved to wage war unabated through the winter and beyond, if it takes that long to crush the enemy.

The supreme commander made it clear at a press conference that although he regards a sudden German collapse as a possibility, he sees no reason to rely on it, since the weapon of fear, which the Hitler regime uses to whip the home front into line, now is stronger than ever.

Threat Can Have No Effect

The threat of the Red army in the east and the Allied army on German soil in the west can have no effect on a leader who faces the loss of everything once he admits defeat.

The general reaffirmed his confidence in complete Allied victory although it was pointed out there may be pauses in the Allied advance because of the strength of German resistance, the advantage of prepared defenses and the Allied supply problems.

There will be no letup, he declared, in the aggressive action with which the Allies have routed the enemy from France.

Field Tactics, Not Policy

The present American destruction of Aachen following refusal of the German commander to surrender is a matter of field tactics rather than general American policy toward German cities, the general said.

The Allied armies are entering Germany as conquerors, he reiterated, explaining:

"In Germany there will be no fraternization. We go in as conquerors. We shall treat them justly in conformity with civilized standards as exemplified by our governments. We will have nothing else to do with them except in necessary official relationships."

His view of the situation could be summed up as one of full confidence in the outcome but fully appreciative of the difficulties ahead, with any reliance on a speedy German crackup sheer wishful thinking, and any despair over the strength of resistance unjustified.

Credits Airborne Army

Discussing recent operations, he declared:

"I felt myself that not enough cerdit had been given to the tremendous advantages that accrued to us through the operations of the First Allied Airborne Army.

"The First British Airborne Division not only gave all Allied forces one of the most gallant examples of bravery, fortitude and courage in all this war, but by drawing upon itself the fury of German counterattack enabled us to hold important bridges.

"It was a valiant maneuver and it does not detract in the slightest degree from the excellent work and courage of the 82d and 101st Airborne United States divisions, who came behind them. They did beautiful work, and I am proud of them all."

Puts Confidence In People

In a reaffirmation of his faith in ultimate victory over Germany, he said:

"I have complete confidence in the peoples of the United States, Great Britain, France and all United Nations to see this war through to final victory, and as long as they will see it through I know well that the soldiers, sailors and airmen possess the indomitable will to win. We have a hard job ahead, but victory is certain."

Eisenhower Predicts Hard Job, Bans Fraternizing in Reich

By EDWARD KENNEDY,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 12.—Gen. Eisenhower declared today that "we have a hard job ahead, but victory is certain."

The supreme commander said he would permit no fraternizing with the Germans as his invasion armies move deeper into the Reich.

He is resolved on one thing: That the fight will continue unabated through the winter, if necessary, and as much longer as it may take to crush the enemy. There may be pauses in the Allied advances due to the ferocity of German resistance and our own supply problems, but there will be no letup in aggressive action on the part of the Allies.

The present destruction of Aachen by the American 1st Army, after the refusal of the German commander to surrender to spare the town, is a matter of field tactics, rather than general American policy toward German cities, he said. Field commanders, it was made clear, can use their own methods as long as they observe the rules of war.

While the general regards a sudden German collapse as always a possibility, he sees no reason to rely on its coming at any given time. The threat of the Red Army in the East and the Allied army on German soil in the west can have no effect on the leaders who face the loss of everything, once they admit defeat, in Gen. Eisenhower's opion.

He told correspondents today:

"I have every confidence in the peoples of the United States, Great Britain, France and all the United Nations to see this war through to final victory, and as long as they will see it through. I know that the soldiers and sailors and airmen possess the indomitable will to win. We have a hard job ahead, but victory is certain."

The general appeared in excellent health.

Gen. Eisenhover said the Allied armies were entering Germany as conquerors and would treat the Germans justly.

"In Germany there will be no fraternization," the commander said; "we go in as conquerors. We shall treat them justly in conformity with civilized standards as exemplified by our governments. We will have nothing else to do with them except in necessary official relationships."

Discussing recent operations, the general praised the fight of the British 1st Air-borne Division at Arnhem in Holland.

"I feel myself that not enough credit has been given to the tremendous advantages that accrued to us through operations of the 1st Allied Air-borne Army," he said. "The 1st British Air-borne Division not only gave all the Allied forces one of the most gallant examples of bravery, fortitude and courage in all this war, but by drawing upon themselves the fury of the German counterattack, they enabled us to hold important bridges.

"It was a valiant maneuver and it does not detract in the slightest degree from the excellent work and courage of the 82d and 101st United States Air-borne Divisions, which came behind them. They did beautiful work and I am proud of them all."

He added:

"The Allied expeditionary force will continue to fight aggressively until the war is won."

Nazis Urge Resistance To Eisenhower's Decrees

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The German press appealed today to the people of Allied-occupied zones of Germany to resist the decrees of Gen. Eisenhower, which Nazi editors called "signs of enslavement."

A Berlin broadcast of a DNB report told of the appeal.

At the same time, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, writing in Das Reich, asserted: "We will fight without compromise and not ask how long the war will last. We will struggle until it is convenient to our enemy to make peace."

Acknowedging that "our country is gravely endangered," Goebbels asserted "they will never be able to dictate a peace to us."

Terming Gen. Eisenhower "Morgenthau's bailiff to carry out a plan to make Germany an agricultural nation," the Nazi newspapers called on the people in occupied areas to "act in the way the nation expects from them."

Aachen Commander Just Couldn't Yield 'City of Emperors'

By the Associated Press.

Berlin said today that a lieutenant colonel named Leier was in command of the garrison at Aachen.

A broadcast designed for overseas propaganda use said Col. Leier had given this reply to the American surrender ultimatum:

"Even as an American one cannot ask a city like Aachen, where 37 German emperors were crowned, to surrender."

Hogs, Shrapnel Hard On Colonel's Drawers

With An American Infantry Division in Germany, Oct. 6 (AP—Delayed) — What with hogs and German artillery fire, Lieut. Col. Raymond E. Bell, of Cornwall-on-Hudson N. Y., and Pensacola, Fla., had a tough time today with his underwear.

The colonel washed out his shorts and gave them to Pfc. Michael Callahan, of St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind., to hang up to dry.

A short time later Callahan was seen washing them all over again in a helmet.

"Unfortunately I hung them where the darned hogs get into 'em," said Callahan.

Tonight when Callahan went to get the shorts hanging on a hedge he found they had been hit by German shrapnel.

"Good thing I wasn't in them," chuckled Bell.

Third Armored Group's Commander Disclosed

With the United States First Army, Oct. 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose was disclosed today as the commander of the United States Third Armored Division, which drove across Belgium in ten days and made the first American penetration of Germany, taking Rotgen September 12.

Maj. Gen. Louis A. Craig is commanding the United States Ninth Infantry Division, it was announced. He is a brother of Gen. Malin Craig, former chief of staff.

A SALUTE FOR BABY

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With the First Army in Germany, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Sergt. Walter G. Burroughs of Louisville, Miss., had been to busy fighting to read his mail for several days—but when he did he learned that he had a son, born since he left home.

"That boy is going to get a twenty-one-round salute," Sergt. Burroughs said.

About that time a column of Germans came around the corner. The sergeant opened up with his machine gun and the salute to his new son brought down ten Nazis. The others fled.

CANADIAN TROOPS GAIN IN HOLLAND

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CANADIAN ARMY, Oct. 12.—(AP) Canadian veterans of the Normandy hedgerows fought from dike to dike tonight in the Schelde estuary's southern bank, steadily widening their "backdoor beachhead."

They have pushed the western edge of the beachhead beyond the village of Hoofdplaat, near where they landed, and the southern extremity is more than three miles below Hoofdplaat beyond the settlement of Biervliet.

Fighting has stiffened since the first dominion troops touched down on the beach from amphibious craft in the pre-dawn darkness of Monday.

Fledgling German parachute troopers have been thrown in alongside elements of the 64th division in an attempt to halt the Canadians in this vital sector of the battle for Antwerp's approaches.

At the same time the Canadians have been strengthened by shuttle service by amphibious craft, which is unbroken despite often intense fire from the big naval guns around Breskens, five miles west of Hoofdplaat, from near Cadzand, on the seacoast six miles west of Breskens, and on Holland's Walcheren and south Beveland islands in the estuary to the north.

Fighting over the flat, almost treeless farmland where dikes are the main objectives, the Canadians have piled up a sizeable toll of enemy dead and have taken more than 500 prisoners.

North of Antwerp Canadian units settled into positions controlling the causeway from south Beveland, while feeler thrusts in the direction of Bergen Op Zoom, 19 miles north of Antwerp, ran into stiff opposition.

Germans contained by a 29-mile ring around Dunkerque, meanwhile, were coming out in a series of strong night forays in which they make small local gains which the Canadians erase in daylight.

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German Farmers Called Phlegmatic As French

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Oct. 12 (AP)—German farmers tilling their fields near embattled Aachen are paying as little attention to the war breaking about their ears as did the phlegmatic French of Normandy.

Lieut. Col. Paul P. Douglas, of Paragould, Ark., who flew with a fighter-bomber formation which attacked Aachen's defenses, said today he saw German farmers going about their work while bombs fell a short distance away.

'Flying Stretchers' at Front

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Small American reconnaissance planes, which have proved invaluable as artillery spotters, are being converted into "flying stretchers" and soon will sweep down alongside front-line foxholes to pick up battle casualties, the Air Service Command said today.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 560 miles (from near Bologna).

GEN. DE GAULLE MEETS LE BRUN

Paris, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle conferred last night with Albert Le Brun, France's last President, who has been living in retirement in the south of France and who came to Paris at Gen. de Gaulle's invitation. It is likely that they discussed the new Consultative Assembly which is preparing for its first meeting. The Assembly is temporarily replacing the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The conference has great political implications, since M. Le Brun is held in affectionate memory by large numbers of the French people. Also, the Allies have indicated that to some degree recognition of Gen. de Gaulle's government hinges on the performance of the Assembly, and it is possible that M. le Brun, now 70 years old, may return to public office.

M. Le Brun, supplanted by Petain, is not, however, regarded too highly by the Resistance people now in control. Some express the belief that he was not aggressive enough in resisting capitulation.

3 Added To "40 Immortals"

Paris, Oct. 12 (AP)—The French Academy today elected to the ranks of its "40 immortals" the writers Prince de Broglie and Andre Siegfried, and the scientist, Dr. Pasteur Vallery-Radot.

JAPANESE REPORT BIG AERIAL BLOW AGAINST FORMOSA

U. S. Fleet Pounds Airbases, Military Installation in Luzon Raid.

NO DETAILS GIVEN

Enemy Claims 1,000 Warplanes Participated in Raid on Island.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 12—(AP) A large force of carrier-based planes struck Luzon, the main island in the Philippines, Tuesday afternoon, blasting airbases and military installations, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight in a communique.

The Admiral maintained silence concerning Japanese reports of a powerful air smash at Formosa.

It was the third fleet action announced in three days—the other two were attacks on Marcus and the Ryukus Sunday and Monday respectively — indicating the wide scope of American warships in the Pacific.

No Details Revealed

No details were given of damage caused at Luzon, on which Manila is located. The communique said the planes struck from "a task force of the Pacific fleet."

It was the fifth such carrier plane strike at Luzon. Two of these smashed the Manila area.

Tonight's communique also announced American 81st Infantry troops had landed on the 12th island in the Palaus to come under American domination since Sept. 15. The soldiers went ashore Wednesday on Arimaskuku, four miles northwest of Peleliu, and found it unoccupied.

This was the third new landing in the southern Palaus in four days.

Claim Formosa Raided

The Japanese have reported at length by radio an attack Wednesday (Thursday Japan time) on Formosa, saying it was made by 1,000 planes and lasted more than eight hours. Absence of word on this from Nimitz indicated radio silence pending further moves of the Fleet.

The fact Arimaskuku island in the Palaus was found devoid of Japanese was taken as a possible indication the Japanese are retiring north of their better protected islands.

On Angaur, southernmost island of the Palaus, Japanese remnants were pinned into an area 150 yards square.

A Japanese plane bombed Angaur Tuesday night but headquarters said it caused no damage.

The plane was shot down by an American night fighter.

Islands in the north Palaus where the Japanese may be concentrating include Koror and Babelthuap.

The communique reference on the Luzon raid to enemy air bases possibly meant the Manila area again was the principal target.

The almost continuous fleet actions suggest a stepped up offensive in the Pacific.

The actions serve to recall the assertion of Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., that he would hit close to Japan, in vital spots, hard and often.

Strikes Worry Japs

Without a doubt, the strikes have Japan worried as to where the next blows will fall and where the next amphibious operations will be aimed.

(Taking into consideration the unconfirmed raid on Formosa, the American Navy has struck swiftly in along, direct line from the very doorstep of Japan down the Ryukyus, Formosa to the Philippines.

(Last night the Japanese radio quoted an Imperial communique as claiming Nipponese fliers had "cornered" an American task force off Formosa, sinking one carrier and damaging another. The Federal Communications commission recorded the broadcast).

American planes, 1,000 of them, attacked Formosa, just north of the Philippines, concentrating on the island's three most important towns, the Tokyo radio announced today. The report was not confirmed by the Navy here.

This would be the greatest air armada ever sent against the Japanese in a single operation in the Pacific.

"It appears that some units of the China-based American Air Force also participated in this raid," the Japanese radio reported.

3 Towns Bombed

Takao, Tainan and Taichu, the three most important towns on Formosa, took the brunt of the American attack, the Tokyo broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said.

The three towns are on the railway which runs the length of the island. Tainan and Takao are also ports on the southwestern shore.

An Imperial communique reported "enemy aircraft" launched the attack at 7 a. m. today (Tokyo time) "in strength" and that the air "battle was continuing" eight hours later. The Japanese claimed 100 Yankee planes had been downed and that the "enemy continued to carry out his persistent attack with a total of 1,000 planes.

[Artemus L. Gates, assistant secretary of the Navy, said in an address at Washington last May that sixty-five carriers were serving with the United States Fleet and declared 1,000-plane raids by carrier-based planes against the Japanese would be "only the beginning."]

Formosa has been raided previously by the Allies. Small groups of land-based Fourteenth United States Air Force bombers hit Formosa several times before losing their forward bases in east China.

Earlier this week Admiral Nimitz warned "so long as Formosa is in the hands of the Japanese, it will be a very strong point, as they can continue to supply it with air power."

A Domei (Japanese news agency) broadcast reported that Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor General of Formosa, visiting in Tokyo, was received by Emperor Hirohito for twenty minutes while the raid was in progress.

"So they have come at last," the admiral was quoted as saying when informed of the raid. "The enemy is very audacious, but we too, have made every preparation to meet him."

Battle Going On After 8 Hours, Tokyo Asserts

Another Pounding of Balikpapan by 100 Aircraft Announced

By the Associated Press.

A 1,000-plane raid on Formosa today was reported by the Tokyo radio, which said Allied planes attacked the island off the China coast from early morning until midafternoon (Japanese time).

The broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said attacks were directed against the "entire area" of Takao, Tainan and Taichu, three of the most important towns on the island. All three are on the railway which runs the length of the island. Tainan and Takao are ports on the southwestern shore.

A broadcast beamed to Italy indicated that other towns along the railway were hit by "fighter and bomber planes."

An imperial communique reported that "enemy aircraft" came over at 7 a.m. (Tokyo time) "in strength" and the air "battle was continuing" eight hours later.

Tokyo Claims 100 Planes.

Tokyo claimed that in the first six hours of the mass assault "approximately 100 enemy planes" were shot down.

"The enemy continued to carry out his persistent attack," Tokyo said "raiding with a total of 1,000 planes."

The Japanese reported the Formosa assault shortly after the Tokyo radio told of another raid Tuesday on Balikpapan, important Borneo oil base. The Balikpapan raid, Tokyo said, was made by nearly 100 Liberators and 30 escorting fighters, and followed a Sunday attack on that area which Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Sunday's assault, Gen. MacArthur said, lasted four hours and was the fifth attack in recent weeks on the center, which produces 15 per cent of Japan's aviation gasoline.

Raided Several Times Before.

The reported mass attack on Formosa came on the heels of expressed Japanese fears that the powerful American aircraft carrier force which hurled its planes two days earlier at the nearby Ryukyu Islands was "still lurking" in the area.

Tokyo said some of the 400 planes making the Ryukyu assault had swept to within 200 miles of Formosa. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has announced that 80 planes and 58 surface craft were destroyed in the Ryukyu Islands, where the Japs were caught completely by surprise.

Formosa was raided a number of times by small groups of land-based Liberators of the 14th United States Air Force before they lost most of their forward bases in East China.

"So long as Formosa is in the hands of the Japanese," Admiral Nimitz said earlier this week, "it will be a very strong point, as they can continue to supply it with air power."

The Ryukyu Islands lie between Formosa and Japan proper.

Air bases on Formosa presumably would have to be neutralized before Admiral Nimitz carries out his announced plan to land amphibious forces on the China coast.

Says Iron Wall Protects Isle.

While the raid was in progress Domei, the Japanese official news agency, announced over the Tokyo radio that Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Formosa, was received by the Emperor Hirohito for twenty minutes to make a detailed report on wartime Formosa. Hasegawa had been in Tokyo for a week, Domei said, and quoted the admiral as declaring: "So they have come at last." The enemy is very audacious, but we, too, have made every preparation to meet him. For a long time Formosa's 6,700,000 people have not only been prepared for air raids but have also given serious thought to the possibility of enemy landings. Accordingly, they have established an iron wall of defense. There is not a single Japanese in Formosa who is thinking of evacuating the island."

Months ago the Tokyo radio had reported that non-essential civilians were directed to leave the island.

RUSSIAN FORCES APPROACH TILSIT

Hurl Nazis Back Across East Prussian Border on 110-Mile Front.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13—(AP) Russian troops battled their way to within nine miles of the big German rail center of Tilsit yesterday, hurling the enemy back across the East Prussian frontier on a 110-mile front in western Lithuania as they prepared for their first crossing in strength into pre-war Germany.

A Moscow communique announced that other Soviet forces had driven to within five miles of Riga, Latvian capital, and to within 15 miles of the west Latvian port of Liepaja, steadily hacking up the estimated 150,000 Axis troops cut off by the Red army's salient which three days ago reached the Baltic coast north of imperilled Memel.

Report Fighting in Memel

Although the Algiers radio reported that Russian troops had broken into Memel's streets, and Berlin said that a furious tank battle was underway just a few miles from the East Prussian port, the Moscow bulletin did not announce any further gains in the immediate Memel area.

In the south other Soviet forces captured the western Romanian rail hub of Oradea, main escape route for Nazi troops retreating in Transylvania and drove another spearhead to within 60 miles of imperilled Budapest as they widened their hold along the east bank of the Tisza river, last big water barrier before the Hungarian capital.

In Northern Yugoslavia the Russians toppled Subotica, an eight-way road and rail junction connecting the Axis' front in Yugoslavia and Hungary. Subotica is 23 miles southwest of Szeged, Hungary's second city which fell to the Russians Wednesday.

Below the Danube river Red army troops and Marshal Tito's partisans seized Smederovo, only 23 miles southeast of Belgrade, Yugoslav capital which appeared to be on the verge of early liberation.

Reach Baltic Sea

A midnight Soviet bulletin announced that the Russians had reached the Baltic at a second point above Memel during the day, capturing Skitsi, 15 miles south of the Latvian port of Liepaja.

Ozolmezi, point inland from the coast and 23 miles southeast of Liepaja, also was seized, along with several other points along the coast between Skitsi and captured Palanga, 15 miles north of Memel.

In filling out their positions along the East Prussian frontier southeast of Memel the Russians captured Javne and Rymzentsi, both only about six miles from Heydekrug, German communications center, and 14 miles from the Kurisches Haff, big Baltic lagoon below Memel.

Farther south the Russians wrested Sartininkai from the savagely-resisting Germans. This frontier village is only nine miles north of Tilsit.

In the sector below the Niemen river the Russians reached the Sesupe river frontier of East Prussia on a 10-mile front between Zury and Ponove. The latter point had been captured Wednesday.

Compressing the siege arc around Riga, the Russians announced that their troops had captured Jaunciems, less than five miles from the Daugava river which flows through the Latvian capital, Baltesers, five miles on the northeast, Saveli, the same distance on the east, and Salaspils rail station eight miles on the southeast.

Reds Capture Oradea

Oradea's capture in western Romania, in territory ceded under German pressure to Hungary in 1940, was announced in an order of the day by Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin addressed to Marshal Rodin Y. Malinovsky, Second Ukraine army commander.

The big road and rail junction is 35 miles southeast of Debrecen, another important communications hub where Russian troops were reported fighting in the streets, and is 113 miles east of Budapest.

Soviet troops which had by-passed Oradea in their invasion of Hungary captured several large populated places during the day, including Abadszalok, 65 miles east of Budapest, and Tiszafoldvar, on the east bank of the Tisza river 60 miles southeast of the capital.

Abadszalok fell to an assault force which advanced 18 miles beyond the severed Debrecen-Budapest railway.

The Tisza river stronghold of Kunszentmarton also was seized. It is 27 miles east of Kecskemet, where the Germans said Russian troops now were battling the hard-pressed Hungarians after crossing the Tisza river. Kecskemet lies only 45 miles southeast of Budapest.

The fall of Subotica in northern Yugoslavia cut the Belgrade-Budapest trunk railway, a backbone of Axis defenses in the Balkans, and the midnight bulletin said that 2,000 Germans and Hungarians were captured along with a vast amount of war material in Wednesday's seizure of nearby Szeged in Hungary.

Below the Danube River in Yugoslavia the Russians were closing steadily on Belgrade from the south and east after crossing the Morava River and severing the Belgrade-Athens rail route.

Besides taking Smederevo, on the south bank of the Danube twenty-three miles from the capital, one column captured Glibovac, thirty-seven miles below the capital, in an eight-mile advance along the Lug River, a western tributary of the Morava. Natalinci, eleven miles southwest of Glibovac and thirty-seven miles from Belgrade, was another of the sixty localities seized, the bulletin said.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE NAZI STRONGPOINT GUARDING HUNGARY

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The capture by the Russians of the west Transylvania strongpoint of Oradea was announced tonight in

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an order of the day by Premier Stalin. Oradea lies at the approaches to Hungary, eighty miles northwest of newly captured Cluj and 130 miles southeast of Budapest.

The Stalin order, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor there, said it fell to Russian and Romanian forces commanded by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky. A Moscow victory salute of twelve salvos from 124 guns was ordered.

[In a broadcast picked up by CBS at New York today, the British radio announced on the authority of its own Stockholm correspondent. "The Hungarians have got in touch with the Allies, asking for an armistice. If the results are satisfactory, it's likely that a Hungarian delegation will go to Moscow shortly."]

Reds Battle Inside Debrecen.

Earlier today the Moscow radio announced that the Russians have broken into Debrecen, third largest Hungarian city, on the Orient railroad 116 miles east of Budapest. This ancient city of 122,517 is an important rail center which Allied planes from Italy frequently have bombed.

The Germans said their tanks had thrown a twenty-mile-wide ring around strong Russian armored forces in this area and had beaten back relief columns moving up from Oradea, in Romania, and from Karcag in Hungary.

In its daily communique, broadcast by the Berlin radio, the German High Command acknowledged the loss of Cluj, the capital of Transylvania.

Memel Surrounded.

In the north, meanwhile, Russian forces smashed forward to within five miles of the Prussian port of Memel in a battle of growing ferocity after invading what Hitler considers German soil by occupying the town of Plikisi inside the Memel metropolitan area acquired by Germany in the spring of 1939.

A concentric attack was launched against Memel by more than 200 Russian tanks, Berlin said, emphasizing that Memel was encircled. Of these ninety-eight were reported destroyed, fifteen by the guns of German warships supporting the beleaguered garrison.

Tonight the Algiers radio reported that the Russians had broken into Memel and that there was fighting in its streets.

All along the frontiers of East Prussia, the Germans reported violent battle. "Near Tilsit, heavy fighting continues on the eastern border of East Prussia," the Berlin radio said. "The Soviets at the same time continued their flank attack with strong forces from the south out of the Narew sector against East Prussia."

Russian attacks north of Warsaw and south of Rozan on the historic Narew River were checked, Berlin asserted, as was another thrust from the Lithuanian frontier town of Cilkaviskis toward the eastern frontier of East Prussia.

Tonight Berlin said that Russian shock troops actually fought their way into Rozan but were thrown out again.

The Germans said the Red Army had renewed its assault on Riga, the capital of Latvia, with fresh divisions and material. The Russians have been at the edge of the port for weeks. The German garrison on the big Estonian island of Saare (Osel) at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga was compressed into the Sworbe Peninsula, Berlin said, but Russian attempts to liquidate the force with an amphibious operation were declared beaten off.

Returning to the battle of Hungary, Berlin said that the Russian forces that reached the fourth largest city of Hungary, Keckemet, fifty miles southeast of Budapest, had been pushed back by a German - Hungarian counter - attack. The Germans admitted, however, that their Tizla River line had been shattered, and said that "heavy fighting is raging west of the river."

Russians Push Into Hungary's Third City

LUCE

Complete Collapse Of Resistance May Be Near

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—Hungary appeared on the verge of a military knockout today as Russian forces overran Magyar defenses on a 120-mile front guarding Budapest.

(The Russians have broken into Debrecen, third largest Hungarian city, on the Orient railroad 116 miles east of Budapest, the Moscow radio said in a broadcast recorded in London today. The ancient city of 122,517 is an important rail center which Allied planes from Italy frequently have bombed.)

The developing debacle, with apparent imminent collapse of Hungarian resistance, emphasized final disintegration of Hitler's Balkan defenses, and indicated an early assault by the Red Army on Austria.

The Army newspaper, Red Star, said Soviet troops already were more than half-way from the Hungarian-Romanian border to Budapest, which would place them less than 60 miles from the capital.

Hungarian Army Confused.

The Hungarian Army was reported in the utmost state of confusion, with its elite divisions trapped in Northern Transylvania or scattered among the Carpathian passes of Ruthenia. Neither the army nor the people appeared willing to fight an hour longer on the side of Germany, Red Star said.

Moscow military sources expressed belief that the German high command already is reckoning on Hungary's complete elimination from the war.

Russian and Romanian forces yesterday captured Szeged, second largest city in Hungary, and Cluj, capital of Transylvania, with general advances elsewhere on the Balkan front. (Marshal Tito announced that Russians and Yugoslav Partisan forces had surrounded Belgrade.)

Meanwhile, to the north, the battle for East Prussia seemed under way, with the Germans being thrown back from their border defenses 15 miles northeast of the fortress city of Tilsit.

Nazi Infantry Pushed Back.

A Soviet column, following the Tilsit-Siauliai highway and railroad, pressed back German infantry while low-flying Red Air Force Stormoviks slashed at the Nazi ground forces and turned green-camouflaged tanks and self-propelled guns into blazing wrecks.

A second column pushed forward along both the north and south banks of the Niemen River, and at the closest point was less than 30 miles east of the city's fortifications.

Still a third sweep on the Nazi bastion came southward from besieged Memel, almost reaching the Baltic coastal highway which now has been severed along a wide stretch north of Memel.

As in previous attempts to hold defensive positions, the Germans fought furiously at all three major Baltic ports—Memel, Liepaja and Riga—which are under heavy Soviet attack.

The East Prussian frontier was reached when the Russians seized the town of Panowi. There was savage fighting southeast of Memel as the Germans threw in four divisions of reinforcements with 30 counterattacks. Russian reports said more than 2,000 Nazis were slain.

The advance on Liepaja steadily contracted the Latvian pocket in which from 100,000 to 150,000 German troops are trapped.

There was no Soviet confirmation on Berlin radio reports that the Red Army had opened a fresh offensive in Poland, in the area of Rozan.

UNREST SPREADS THROUGH AUSTRIA AS REDS ADVANCE

WERNER

LONDON, Oct. 12.—(AP) Signs of panic multiplied in Germany tonight as the Red army's advanced units neared Budapest and the prospect of Hungarian collapse opened visions of a grand assault on Austria, the backdoor of the Reich.

Turkish sources said Berlin had launched a "last appeal" to the Hungarians to hold fast and not abandon Germany, but the Nazis themselves appeared to have little faith that Hungary would or could hold. They were busy urging Austrians to dig for their lives in frontier defense spadework near Vienna.

People Dig Trenches

All able-bodied men and women in the Vienna region were at or on their way to the diggings after a mass callup of age groups between 16 and 65. Proclamations appealed to them to "follow the example of East Prussians and Rhinelanders."

The Ankara radio quoted Stockholm advices tonight reviewing reports that Hungary definitely had asked for armistice terms.

In London, Czechoslovakia's President Eduard Benes received Count Michael Karolyi, who was president of the short-lived Hungarian republic established after the last war, for a discussion of future Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations—a hint that Dr. Benes expects important developments.

The Nazis warned Austrians living away from the frontier against spreading rumors, one rumor specifically denounced and denied was to the effect that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian throne, had married Premier Stalin's daughter "and Austria would be spared."

In Budapest, the newspaper Pesti Hirlap said of the new front on the Hungarian plain that "there can be no question of a coherent front line in this wide, flat area where it is almost impossible to build the necessary defenses."

The Budapest Deutsche Zeitung, while urging continued resistance, admitted that "militarily speaking, it looks as though victory would go to our enemies."

"The Anglo Americans, in the west are attacking German territory," the paper said. "In Italy they are trying to push open the door into southern Germany. In the east and south the Bolsheviks are forcing their way into Hungarian territory. Many a fainthearted person already regards the war as lost."

The Hungarian News agency mentioned an appeal issued by the primate of Hungary to all clergy to "remain at their posts under all circumstances, whatever turn events may take."

Austrians Urged to Surrender

Austrians in the German army, meanwhile, were urged in a "free Austria radio" broadcast heard here to "desert if in the rear and surrender if at the front. War has been carried into Hungary. That is the signal for us to strike."

Notices appearing in the German press indicated that Hitler's Brownshirted party Stormtroop RS (pledged to keep civilians in line) were already deserting in considerable numbers. The notices called on stormtroopers who "have lately changed their addresses without registering their departure" to inform the party at once where they are and to report to the nearest unit for duty.

Nazi editorial writers increased their output of warnings against the "negligible minority" of Germans who have lost heart and want to quit.

Goering's National Zeitung said these doubters and fainthearted could be scorned and ignored "if it were not for the danger emanating from them in critical times when they may infect others."

Possibly the former Reichsbank president, Hjalmar Schacht, was found to be among the "negligible minority," for his arrest by the Gestapo was reported in Stockholm by a woman identified as his niece.

Connally Urges Hungary To Break With Germany

By the Associated Press.

Only by breaking with Germany now and coming over to the Allied side can Hungary hope for "a better existence in the postwar world," Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee warned the Hungarian people yesterday in a message broadcast by the Office of War Information.

"It is high time for the Hungarians to take a realistic stand and to shake off the German yoke and show the world that they are willing to act as an independent, self-respecting nation," Senator Connally said. "Only by breaking with Germany and contributing their strength to the final defeat of Germany can the Hungarians of today lay the basis of a better existence for the Hungarians of tomorrow."

BULGARIAN TROOPS EVACUATE GREECE

Moscow Says Forces Withdrawn in Compliance with Allied Demands.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 13—(AP) The Moscow radio carried a Bulgarian announcement early today that Bulgaria's troops and administrative officials have now been withdrawn from Greek territory in compliance with Allied demands established as a preliminary to armistice negotiations.

While there was no specific mention of evacuation of Yugoslav territory—another Allied stipulation—the broadcast said Premier Simon Georgiev of Bulgaria had agreed to all the conditions set forth by the Allies.

Georgiev, in note to the Russian commander in Sofia, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, said, "the evacuation of Bulgarian troops from Greek territory was undertaken Oct. 10 by decision of the Council of Ministers and the evacuation of the officials and transfer of administrative power to the local population was begun much earlier. It has already been completed."

MIKOLAJGZYK,

EDEN CONFER

Polish Premier Flies To Moscow For Unity Parleys

Polish-Americans wish both the retention of Poland's 1939 eastern boundary and addition of East Prussian land..... *Page 4*

Moscow, Oct. 12 (AP) — Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who flew here today from London with other leaders of the Polish Government in exile, conferred with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, late today on the initial phase of negotiations for unity between the London and Moscow sponsored Polish groups.

As Mikolajczyk and Eden conferred, there was general belief that the differences between the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation and the London Government in exile would be settled before Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin close their conferences.

To See Highest Leaders

It was understood that the Polish Premier would see the highest Anglo-Soviet leaders before he again met the chief members of the Lublin committee with whom he failed to agree here two months ago.

Mikolajczyk, it was learned, carried no "blank check" from his Cabinet for negotiations and even if a provisional agreement is reached at Moscow, he must return to London and submit it to his associates for approval. On the other hand, Churchill is reported to be vigorously determined to see some basis for Polish harmony established before terminating his own visit here.

Foreign attention is riveted on this phase of Anglo-Soviet coordination. Many feel Churchill has committed his personal prestige on getting a tentative compromise at least.

Position Little Changed

Mikolajczyk has plunged heartily into the parleys here but in effect he is faced with the same demands as put by the Lublin group in August. His London Government has shifted little from its position at that time. Although it wants to discuss the border question with the Soviet Union, the London body is not offering to renounce the 1935 constitution which it claims is the sole legal authority.

The Polish Premier never received an answer to his late August

proposal to the Lublin Poles to reconstruct his Government on the basis of five major political parties, including the Polish Workers, or Communist party.

Mikolajczyk, with a political and military staff, flew to Moscow in a four-engined plane placed at their disposal by Churchill. The Liberation group arrived earlier from Lublin.

No time or place was set immediately for the first meeting between the rival Polish factions. The London delegation was put up at the Hotel Metropole, a half mile from the former Polish Embassy where the liberation committee has its quarters.

Asked about the outlook for a reconciliation—admittedly important to the major Allies—a member of the London party said: "We are hopeful."

[Both the Algiers and Marseille radios reported that Marshal Tito, leader of the Yugoslav Partisans, also was on his way to Moscow to join in a review of Europe's diplomatic problems. London raised the possibility that formation of a Balkan-Polish federation might be under consideration.]

Churchill is known to have stressed since his arrival Monday the importance of straightening out the Polish problem in his long daily talks with Stalin and Foreign Commissor Molotov.

The Russian-sponsored Poles were said to be firm in demanding that the president of Poland be shorn of his powers, the 1935 constitution abandoned and that the Lublin commander-in-chief, Col. Gen. Rola Zymierski be made head of the Polish armed forces.

If unity between the factions is achieved, it is believed that Mikolajczyk, in order to become premier of the coalition, would have to agree to drop many members of his present government in London. Both the Lublin Poles and the Russian government like Mikolajczyk, but not some of his ministers.

Moscow broke relations with the London Poles in 1943 when the latter asked the international Red Cross to examine German charges that the Russians had executed 10,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest near Smolensk after the partition of Poland in 1939.

Among those accompanying Mikolajczyk from London were Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, Prof. Ladislas Grabsky and General Stanslaw Tabor, deputy chief of staff of the Polish army. General Tabor is the first high Polish officer to visit Moscow since the rupture in 1943.

In an address at the British embassy last night Premier Stalin praised the industrial might of the United States and said that without American war aid the course of the European war might have been different. British and Russian guests called it a "great tribute" to the U. S.

LONDON-POLES REACH MOSCOW FOR PARLEYS

LUCE-GIENORE

Problem Believed Up for Showdown Discussion —Exiles Hopeful.

STALIN HEAPS PRAISE ON U. S.

Russian Leader Says America Helped Turn the Tide— Toasts Roosevelt.

OCT 13 1944

Moscow, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Representatives of the Polish Government in Exile flew to Moscow today and the Polish question appeared to be the next item on the agenda of the Moscow Conference begun on Monday by Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, head of the exiled Polish government at London, arrived here with a political and military staff. They had come by way of Lublin, seat of the rival Polish Committee of National Liberation, to renew negotiations for a united government.

TODAY

Accompanying the Premier from London were Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, Prof. Ladislas Grabsky and Gen. Jabor, deputy chief of staff of the Polish Army.

OCT 13 1944

A few hours earlier Premier Stalin had praised the industrial might of the United States before a gathering at the British embassy, and had said that without American aid the course of the European war might have been different.

No time or place was set immediately for the first meeting between Premier Mikolajczyk and the Russians. It was learned that the United States may be represented at their preliminary discussions.

The Premier arrived at the Moscow military airport in a British plane at noon. Suites awaited the party at the Hotel Metropole.

After a brief luncheon Mr. Mikolajczyk had a round-table discussion with his aides and arranged to confer with British representatives in the afternoon.

Lublin Poles are staying at the former Polish Embassy, a half mile from the Hotel Metropole, which is situated within two blocks of the Kremlin.

The rival Polish regimes were invited to sit at the same conference table, with Mr. Churchill and Premier Stalin acting as intermediaries.

Accompanying the Premier from London were Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, Prof. Ladislas Grabsky and Gen. Jabor, deputy chief of staff of the Polish Army.

There was general belief that the Polish question would be settled one way or the other before Mr. Churchill leaves Moscow.

The importance of Polish reconciliation to the major Allies was admitted on all sides in Moscow.

Asked about the outlook one member of the Polish delegation said, "We are hopeful."

The London delegation was the same which went to Moscow last summer, except for the addition of Gen. Jabor. He was the first high Polish officer to visit the capital since the Russian-Polish rupture in 1943.

Considerable Spadework.

It is a matter of common diplomatic knowledge that Mr. Churchill has done considerable spadework on the Polish problem in his long daily talks with Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov.

The Soviet-sponsored Poles from Lublin were reported firm in demanding that the 1935 constitution be abandoned, that the President of Poland be shorn of his powers and that the Lublin commander in chief, Col. Gen. Rola Zymierski, be head of the Polish armed forces.

It is believed in Moscow that Mr. Mikolajczyk will assume the premiership of the merged Polish regimes if unity is achieved. Many members of the Polish government in London would have to be dropped by Mr. Mikolajczyk, it was understood. While the Premier is persona grata to both the Lublin regime and to Russia, many of his ministers are opposed.

Russia severed relations with Poland after the London Poles asked the International Red Cross to examine German charges that the Russians had killed 10,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk. Since then the Lublin committee of Poles, who were in Russia has gained ascendancy with the Kremlin and the breach has widened.

Frank Understanding Seen.

A frank understanding between Russia and Britain in dealing with the Balkans and Poland appeared to be emerging from the Churchill-Stalin conferences.

Indications of unity of purpose in dealing with the Balkan situation developed last night when Moscow announced that Bulgaria had accepted preliminary armistice conditions agreed on by the Allies and had promised to evacuate within two weeks territory seized from Greece and Yugoslavia.

Marshal Tito, commander of Yugoslavia's fighting forces, has left his country for Moscow to participate in the Churchill-Stalin talks, the Marseille radio reported today.

The announcement concerning Bulgaria's acceptance of preliminary armistice conditions said withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Greek and Yugoslav soil would be supervised by a tri-partite military commission under the chairmanship of a Russian representative.

Must Start at Once.

The evacuation must start immediately and final armistice conditions for Bulgaria will not be settled until it is completed, the announcement added.

The Allied governments, through the European Advisory Commission, have been considering these armistice conditions since September 9, when the Russians ended hostilities against the Bulgarians after a one-day war.

The withdrawal demand does not apply to Bulgarian troops fighting in Yugoslavia in co-operation with the Russians and Marshal Tito.

Speaking at the dinner given in his honor by Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin said both Russia and Britain had played big parts in the war, but the stupendous production and organizing ability of the United States had helped turn the tide.

Lauds American Aid.

It was the most generous public utterance of any Russian in this war and British and Russian guests called it a "great tribute."

Premier Stalin spoke long and earnestly of the part played by the United States—the longest talk of a formal dinner which lasted until almost midnight.

Mr. Churchill recalled to Mr. Stalin the bleak days of 1942, when German armies stood at Stalingrad and El Alamein. Since then, he said, there had been a succession of Allied victories.

Premier Stalin broke all precedent by attending the dinner in the British Embassy—the first time he ever had visited any Embassy in Moscow. The dinner was interrupted by the sound of Moscow's victory guns saluting the Red Army's capture of Cluj, the capital of Transylvania. Mr. Churchill exclaimed it was the first salute he had heard in Moscow, and led a group of 30 guests to the broad windows of the dining room, where they watched until the last rocket had arched over the Kremlin.

Toast to Roosevelt.

When the meal progressed for some time without toasts, Premier Stalin inquired if it was against the law to make a toast. Mr. Churchill responded with one to the leaders of both countries—King George VI of Britain and President Michael Kalinin of Russia.

President Stalin's first toast was to President Roosevelt and his second to the United States for her part in bringing victory to the United Nations. There were many subsequent toasts to the importance of co-operaton and friendship between the three great powers.

After the dinner Mr. Churchill, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, Mr. Molotov and United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman talked together with British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

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Anti-Russian Leader In Finland Keeps Post

By the Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Oct. 12.—Vaino A. Tanner, anti-Russian leader of Finland's dominant Social Democratic party, announced last night his determination to retain his post—a decision generally interpreted as ending the possibility of mending a growing split in the party.

Other political leaders aiming at closer collaboration with Russia have been attempting to oust him. The party split began last summer when Tanner, then finance minister, failed to support peace efforts.

HEAVIES BOMB BREMEN PLANT

EVNSON

Nearly 5,000 Allied Planes Hit Scattered Axis Targets

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—A fleet of 750 American heavy bombers, part of a force of nearly 5,000 Allied planes attacking widely scattered Axis targets, raided an aircraft plant and motor transport factory at Bremen today as hundreds of British and United States dive bombers pounded burning Aachen.

The 650 Mustangs and Lightnings escorting the Flying Fortresses and Liberators bagged 18 German fighters in the Bremen-Hannover area but none of the enemy fighters molested the big bombers, three of which failed to return. Six fighters are missing, a communique said.

Bombing visually, the Liberator and Fortress crewmen concentrated on the Karl Borgsward truck factory, believed to be a producer of armored fighting vehicles, and a Focke-Wulf airplane parts factory.

Osnabruck Yards Hit

Rail yards at Osnabruck, between Bremen and Munster, also were attacked along with other undisclosed targets in northwestern Germany. The fighters dropped down and strafed locomotives, radio location installations and other targets.

"We caught the Hun napping," said Lieut. Robert R. Bedell of Cleveland, Ohio, copilot of one of the bombers. "Some Fortresses hand-dumped their bombs on the target before the Huns sent up a single burst of flak."

Sergt. Melbin D. Dryson, of East Salt Lake City, Utah, said he saw one Liberator flip on its back and crash when hit by anti-aircraft fire. The communique itself described enemy ground fire as moderate.

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RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes pounded hastily repaired synthetic oil plants at Wanne-Eickel in the Ruhr northeast of Essen, and a smaller force of Lancasters bombed German gun installations at Breskens, Holland, dominating the sea approaches to Antwerp. A large number of Germans are trapped in this area.

NIGHT

Two British Shot Down

Two British bombers were shot down by ground fire in this daylight strike which followed the 173d raid on Berlin Wednesday night.

American and British pilots, flying nearly 1,000 sorties, swept in waves over Aachen at 15-minute intervals during the day, further gutting that German city whose German commandant has refused to surrender. One pilot who struck the city yesterday said he saw a ten-story building crumble under two direct hits. Great fires were reported in the heart of the city.

Some of the French-based medium bombers attacked Aachen's outer defenses, including dug-in tanks, and ranged farther inland, where they battered railway yards in the Dusseldorf area.

Heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force were reported to have attacked Bologna heavily, suffering some losses from ground fire although encountering no aerial opposition.

U. S. Bombers Blast

Bremen Plane Plant

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Approximately 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked an aircraft components factory at Bremen today while RAF heavies pounded synthetic oil plants at Wanne-Eickel in the Ruhr.

The American bombers, escorted by Thunderbolts and Mustangs, also bombed other unspecified targets in Northwestern Germany as the German radio reported still another raid on Central Austria by United States 15th Air Force bombers from Italy.

Wanne-Eickel is an industrial city northwest of Essen.

While these two big fleets were out, a smaller force of Lancasters shot across to Holland, ripping gun installations at Breskens, where a large number of German troops are trapped.

Mosquitos, which seldom miss a night, made the attacks with the loss of a single plane.

RAF heavies were sent out late yesterday to crack the sea wall around Walcheren Island, off the Dutch coast, for the third time. They breached the dike on the east side, making the escape of flood-trapped German troops virtually impossible.

BRITISH AIRWAY PLAN DRAWN UP

Railways Ask for Approval of Great Network.

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Plans for a huge air transportation network throughout Great Britain and Europe have been drawn up by the British railways and sent to the Government, it was announced in the House of Lords today, and in the course of debate on civil aviation it was brought out that the railways propose to operate nineteen routes within the British Isles.

They contemplate flying 20,000,000 miles a year at the outset, and progressively increasing that figure. The services would call for upward of 100 planes to carry twenty-five passengers each, probably of the DC3 type at first.

Lord Londonderry sharply criti-

cized, in the debate, what he called Great Britain's lack of air-mindedness, and said that the air activities of America were progressing on a prodigious scale. Urging that Britain play a leading part in the air, he said: "We shall find when this war cames to an end, the lines from America radiating throughout the universe. If we have to say we have no machines, we started late in the race, then we shall find the Dominions will speak to us in terms which we may not understand."

Lord Beaverbrook, who intervened to make a statement on Government policy, referred to the recent appointment of Lord Swinton as Minister of Civil Aviation, and said that the Government had created machinery likely to give satisfactory results. The future of civil aviation, Lord Beaverbrook said, will be determined not in Whitehall but in the factories and on the air routes of the world.

The railways propose to form a new company and to operate the air routes without subsidy on the assumption that by agreements between governments no subsidies will be granted to any one in the European field. They would offer partnership to other air operators and shipping interests which had regular surface routes before the war. The railways say that their aircraft would fly to Paris in 62 minutes, it was brought out; to Berlin in 3 hours; to Rome in 4 hours and 44 minutes, and to Athens in 9 hours and 5 minutes.

Britain Won't Delete Optimistic Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Information Minister Brendan Bracken told the House of Commons today he would not seek to prevent newspapers from publishing overly optimistic reports on the western front fighting.

"War correspondents," he said, "may be occasionally optimistic—so, for that matter, are the fighting men they work among—but I do not think their reports would be better, and they would certainly merit less confidence, if they were edited by the government."

12 Nations Study Chaos Of Europe's Roads, Rails

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Transportation experts of 12 countries set to work here today on the task of unscrambling the biggest traffic jam in history—the chaos of Europe's war-torn road and rail network.

Their immediate task was to speed movement of troops and supplies in freed territories by rehabilitating damaged railways. Their ultimate aim is restoration of normal communications throughout all Europe.

Represented were Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia and Yugoslavia. Ambassador John G. Winant heads the American delegation.

Curb Vengeance, Archbishop Urges

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Archbishop of York today appealed to Christians to "oppose wholesale and indiscriminate vengeance on the German people."

"But we have no right to forgive them light-heartedly," he added. "The murder factory near Lublin, the wholesale asphyxiation or machine-gunning of tens of thousands, the wiping out of villages like Lidice and Oradour—these are crimes which we have no right to pass over."

Addressing the convocation of York, the Archbishop said it was the Christian attitude that Germans proved guilty of atrocities be punished, that Germany be completely disarmed as a step toward preventing her from making another war and that a positive and constructive policy toward the country be adopted.

"The Christian churches should, as soon as the war is over, get into contact with the Christian churches of Germany," he said. "We must help the State in running new cultural and recreational centers and colleges for youth work."

Soldier Vote Increases

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—A United States Army spokesman reported today a step-up this week in soldier voting in Britain. The deadline for use of the Federal ballot is Sunday.

The spokesman said that it would be impossible to tell when the bulk had voted and added that there would be no announcement on how many cast ballots in this theater.

Use of the Federal ballot is restricted to those who applied for and failed to receive a state ballot by Oct. 1, and is further limited to men from states with laws permitting its acceptance.

ENGLISH WOMEN WANT CORSETS

London, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—England's women are demanding more and better corsets and the Corset Guild is seeking action from the Government.

"If Mr. Dalton [Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade] does not agree to see us and listen to reason," said the Guild's secretary, "the leaders in the corset industry are ready to stage a sit down strike on the steps of the Board of Trade."

Corsetiers report that in the black market women are paying as high as $80 for inferior corsets.

Britain's Post-War Coal Needs

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Reconstruction Minister Lord Woolton declared today that Great Britain's need for coal in the post-war period would be much greater than during the last generation. If Great Britain is to recover its world position the wheels of industry must not be taken when peace comes, he told the Institute of Fuel.

U. S. Soldier Hanged For Rape

London, Oct. 12 (AP)—Private Madison Thomas, of Krotz Springs, La., was hanged today after being convicted by a United States Army Court-Martial for rape. The sentence was reviewed and confirmed by General Eisenhower.

First Aerial Free Port Planned by Eire

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The Eire government is planning to make the Shannon airport at Rinneanna the first free port for air transport in the world as soon as wartime travel restrictions are relaxed, it was learned last night.

Intransit passengers, baggage and merchandise will be allowed to enter and leave without customs and immigration inspection.

Spain Denies Meddling In Western Hemisphere

Foreign Minister Professes Friendship for U. S.

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP).—Spain through her Foreign Minister, today made an open bid for the friendship of the Allies—especially the United States—and denied she acted as a "troublemaker" in Latin America.

Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica, stating that he was "thinking especially of the United States," said at a Columbus Day ceremony: "Spain maintains and must always maintain friendly relations with that illustrious European race whose labor and expansion on the other side of the Atlantic gave birth to a people of colossal physical and spiritual proportions that today marches at the head of civilization."

Lequerica denied that Spain was creating a "disturbance" in Latin America, adding that the "most foolish thing I ever heard in my life" was stories that Spain was the country from which were sent "troublemakers who must be kept under surveillance like the Mediterranean fly."

U. S. Planes Blast Pathway Into Po

Rome, Oct. 12 (AP)—American planes in their greatest blow yet in the Italian campaign delivered a "Cassino-type" assault on German bivouacs and stores in the Bologna area today, attempting to blast a pathway into the Po Valley for the United States Fifth Army which has been halted by a Nazi death stand in the Apennines mountains just south of Bologna.

The force of United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators was the largest 15th Air Force armada ever sent over a single target area—even greater than the one which left Cassino in ruins last spring—and was integrated closely with powerful attacks by tactical, medium and fighter-bombers.

Stores, Barracks Hit

The heavy bombers cast a tremendous load of fragmentation and demolition bombs on German barracks, bivouacs, stores and dumps in a rough circle around Bologna. The Libertors hit four stores and depots, two barracks, a group of workshops, an ammunition dump and an ammunition factory, early reports disclosed.

Seven separate waves of Mitchells also swooped through morning clouds on a similar mission, but concentrated mostly on enemy positions just a few miles north of where the United States ground troops were locked in fierce battle with the Nazis.

Eight waves of Thunderbolts then attacked occupied buildings in the area south of Bologna with what were officially termed "excellent results."

No Opposition In Air

A few heavy bombers were lost from ground fire, but there was no enemy fighter opposition. Three ME-109s were seen, but did not attack the United States sky fleet.

In other aerial operations rocket-firing RAF Beaufighters attacked two uncompleted ships at Portorose, near Trieste, one of their missiles bouncing off a concrete wall and punching through a large illuminating gas tank which burst into flames.

The RAF announced that Italy-based Mosquitos also set fire to six enemy planes during an attack yesterday on two Zagreb airfields in Yugoslavia.

Germans Fight Bitterly

Reinforced German ground troops were accepting heavy losses in a desperate effort to prevent the Allied flood from bursting into northern Italy.

An official report today of the fierce battle raging ten miles south of Bologna at Livergnano declared that "contrasted with their former tactics of withdrawing after a tough delaying action, the enemy now is making an all-out stand and is fighting strenuously until killed or captured."

The Nazis threw one counter-attack after another against Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's veterans, and the number of enemy prisoners being taken was increasing rapidly.

Be Outflanked On Adriatic

Headquarters said gains by the Eighth Army near the Adriatic coast in recent days had outflanked German positions north of the Fiumicino river and had compelled the enemy to withdraw to a new line running northeast and southwest through Gambettola. There, as well as along the Fifth Army front, blustery weather and frequent rainstorms seriously impeded the Allied attack.

Gambettola is two and a half miles beyond the newly captured towns of Gatteo and Sangiovanni and four and a half miles southeast of the important junction town of Cesena on the main highway between Rimini and Bologna.

British troops holding the Fifth Army's right flank smashed a German attempt to regain Monte Battaglia, which commands the road to Imola, and took 75 prisoners.

A Brazilian division advancing up both sides of the Serchio river near the west coast made continued progress, apparently against light German resistance. One column moving up the east side of the river reached Barga, 15½ miles north of Lucca and about 35 miles east of the naval base of La Spezia.

GREAT AIR FLEET BLASTS BOLOGNA

Rome, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A great force of American heavy bombers delivered a massive attack on German barracks, bivouacs, stores and dumps in a rough circle around besiged Bologna while Allied ground forces deployed ten miles from the city.

The force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators was larger than that which left Cassino below Rome in ruins last spring and was the largest the American Fifteenth Air Force ever dispatched over a single target.

Brazilian expeditionary forces smashed today to the vicinity of Gallicano, twenty-nine miles inland from the big Italian west coast naval base of La Spezia. Another column, advancing up the opposite side of the Serchio River Valley, reached Barga, four miles east of Gallicano. The apparent objective was to outflank La Spezia itself.

In central Italy, American and British forces of the Fifth Army met increasing enemy resistance in their attempt to break through the last of the Apennine Hills into the Po Valley, Allied Headquarters announced.

The only other significant gains in yesterday's fighting came on the 8th Army front, where British troops captured Longiano, 12 miles west of Rimini, and the neighboring village of Lacrocetta. The 8th Army also pushed additional forces across the Fiumicino River and occupied the towns of Gatteo and San Giovanni.

Headquarters said the 8th Army gains in the foothills west of Rimini in recent days had outflanked German positions behind the Fiumicino River sufficiently to compel the enemy to withdraw the Adriatic sector of the line to positions running northeast and southwest through Gambettola.

Bombers of the Mediterranean Air Force, flying 1,700 sorties yesterday, hammered industrial targets in the Vienna area, airfields in Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and supported ground operations in Italy.

ROOSEVELT SEES

FREEDOM AS GOAL FOR THE ITALIANS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(AP) President Roosevelt said tonight that when the Allies complete military operations in Italy the Italians "will be free to work out their own destiny, under a government of their own choosing."

In a radio address from the White House, Mr. Roosevelt said the American army entered Italy "not as conquerors, but as liberators. Their objective is military, not political."

The President's address was directed to the meeting of the Italian-American Labor Council in New York in acceptance of the council's Four Freedoms award granted to the Chief Executive.

"Of course, the people of Italy have suffered terribly and it will not be humanly possible to make wholly adequate measures to relieve all suffering until Germany has been finally and decisively defeated," Mr. Roosevelt said. "But the United Nations are determined that every possible measure be taken to aid the Italian people directly, and to give them an opportunity to help themselves."

In New York, Attorney General Francis M. Biddle presented the "Four Freedoms" award with the declaration that President Roosevelt maintained "his faith in the Italian soul" even when Italy under "captivity by the lackey Fascists" was brought into war against the United States.

Hails Roosevelt Aid

"Long, long after Mussolini is only a half-forgotten nightmare," Biddle declared, "American and Italian scholars will be discussing their two great common heritages—the principles of Columbus-navigator and of Roosevelt-liberator."

Biddle said it was the President's "settled determination to bring the provisions of the Atlantic Charter to bear upon Italy's problems."

"One day soon—sooner than most Italians dare hope—Italy will be restored to her proud place among nations," Biddle continued. "And among the statues of her great—Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini—there will be a statue of a man who loved Italian culture well enough to preserve Rome from destruction; who knew the tapestry of Italian history well enough to trust her

sons as brothers-in-arms; and who asks only that her people continue in the path of peace and of dignity for which they have always worked and fought."

Mr. Roosevelt's address was his second of the day in which he spoke in warm terms of Italy.

Address Diplomats

This afternoon, he received chiefs of diplomatic missions from the other American republics on the occasion of Columbus Day. Addressing them and an all-network radio audience, Mr. Roosevelt recalled the millions of Italians who have followed Columbus to the western world.

"This is one of the many reasons why the forces of liberation have been welcomed so cordially by the Italian people after 22 years of Fascism," he said.

The President emphasized that aviation has narrowed the margin between the old world and the new.

"This means," he said, "that if we do not now take effective measures to prevent another world war and if there were to be a third world war, the lands of the Western Hemisphere would be as vulnerable to attack from Europe and Asia as were the island of Crete and the Philippine islands five years ago."

Declaring there is "no time to lose," he said "our objective is to establish the solid foundations of the peace organization without further delay and without waiting for the end of hostilities."

Alone among the Western Hemisphere republics, Argentina was omitted from the diplomatic guest list for today's White House Columbus Day observance. The United States does not maintain relations with the present regime in Buenos Aires, which the President recently denounced for what he termed the growth of Nazi-Fascist influences in the Argentine.

HILLMAN STATES FDR PLANS TO HELP ITALY

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—(AP) Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C.I.O. Political Action committee, said tonight "Americans of Italian descent have the opportunity to strike a great blow for the future freedom of Italy on Nov. 7" by voting for President Roosevelt.

Election of a Republican government "would mean collaboration with those who would oppress and exploit the people of Italy, rather than cooperation with the Italian people themselves," he said in an address before the Free Italy American Labor Council.

The council, claiming to represent 350,000 Italian-American trade union members, earlier today telegraphed an appeal to President Roosevelt for the lifting of "the restrictions against direct mailing of packages to Italy."

The telegram was sent, the council said, after George Baldanzi, council secretary, returned from Italy with a report of "want and suffering" in that country.

Hillman addressed a Columbus Day dinner meeting held by the council in honor of Baldanzi.

600 GERMANS SEIZED WITH ARMS IN ALBANIA

ROME, Oct. 12 (AP)—More than 600 Germans and large stores of guns and material have been captured in the Allies' clean-up of the Sarande area of Albania the past two days, headquarters announced today.

With the Sarande area firmly in the Allies' hands, there appeared to be little hope of escape for a German garrison isolated on the nearby island of Corfu. British destroyers were ranging the coast, bombarding enemy batteries and making it impossible for the Germans to attempt a surface evacuation.

Among the stores captured were many artillery pieces and anti-aircraft guns, staff cars, small arms and oil. Albanian partisans turned one captured gun on the Germans yesterday with telling effect.

British warships and planes battered harbor installations and shipping in the Aegean Sea to hamper German withdrawals from the Athens area in Greece. A striking force from an aircraft carrier smashed at the island of Leros, near the Turkish coast.

There was no official announcement that the British force that cleaned up the Peloponnesus in whirlwind fashion and seized the city of Corinth had yet completed crossing of the Corinth Isthmus to the Greek mainland. Athens lies near the head of the isthmus, forty miles from Corinth.

Partisans in Albania Clear Germans From Town 2 Miles Inland

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Albanian Partisans have cleared German troops from Gjashdle, 2 miles inland from Sarande (Porto Edda), Albanian port opposite Corfu, which British invaders captured yesterday, an Allied communique announced today.

More than 600 prisoners were taken in the area by the forces of the Adriatic. Gi[illegible] which was mopped up before noon yesterday, fell to Partisans who turned a captured artillery piece on the Germans. Many Germans were killed.

Allied headquarters said a considerable quantity of guns and stores was captured in the Sarande area.

The bulletin gave no information on the situation in Greece.

The British destroyers Belvoir and Wilton and two armed landing crafts aided troop operations on the Albanian coast by bombarding enemy batteries Monday, naval headquarters announced. An enemy craft was captured.

Meanwhile, other British naval vessels have been battering harbor installations and shipping in the Aegean to hamper German withdrawals.

British carrier aircraft attacked installations at Porto Largo on Leros Tuesday.

Allied bombers sank a 1,000-ton merchantman in the Gulf of Petali Sunday, hit a siebel ferry and destroyed two locomotives and 20 trucks on the west shore of the Gulf of Salonika in Greece.

R.A.F. HITS MANDALAY

Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 12 A. P.).—British Beaufighters and Mosquito bombers yesterday attacked railway targets at Mandalay and Moulmein and slipping in the Gulf of Artaban, Allied headquarters announced today. The Beaufighters, swooping in on the Moulmein railway yards, shot up rolling stock and damaged three factories, while others ranging over the gulf sank a schooner and damaged three other vessels. One 400-ton craft was set afire.

The Allied command made no mention of developments in land fighting in southeastern India where yesterday the village of Mowdok on the Indo-Burman border was occupied.

JAPS HAMMER FOR KWEILIN

Brisk Fighting Reported 25 Miles From City

Chungking, Oct. 12 (AP)—Brisk fighting is continuing along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway front 25 miles north of Kweilin, vital defense center of Kwangsi province, where reinforced Japanese troops are hammering against Chinese positions, the Chinese high command announced today.

The Japanese attacks were pressed against defense points about 12 miles west of the Japanese-held town of Hingan. This battle is considered by observers as one of considerable importance. If the enemy succeeds in penetrating Chinese lines, he would be in a position to make a frontal attack on Kweilin itself or by-pass the city on the west.

9 Miles From Kweiping

On the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, Japanese troops moving from Pingnan are now about nine miles south of Kweiping, their objective. Kweiping is 70 miles southeast of Liuchow. Hard fighting is also in progress here, the communique reported.

On the Yunnan front, American fighters and bombers hit Mangshih, Japanese position on the Burma road, twice in the last three days, causing large fires and secondary explosions. A Japanese-held bridge was knocked out and the Burma road was also damaged at a point between Mangshih and Tingka.

Chinese troops occupied a hill five miles southeast of Mangshih and attacked two hills about four miles east of that Japanese-held city.

In the Lungling area, a Chinese patrol forced the enemy from positions just southeast of the city.

Japanese Launch Attack 25 Miles From Kweilin

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 12.—Japanese forces have launched an attack on Chinese positions 23 miles north of Kweilin, vital defense center of Kwangsi Province, the Chinese high command announced today.

Fighting along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway flared suddenly yesterday after the enemy was reinforced. The attacks were thrown against defense positions about 12 miles west of the Japanese-occupied rail town of Hingan and brisk fighting still was in progress this morning.

If the enemy should succeed in breaching this sector he would be in a position to hurl a frontal attack against Kweilin or to bypass the city.

Chinese General Killed in Action

Chungking, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Wang Cha Pen, 43-year-old Chinese officer, was killed in action September 9 in the battle of Lingling in Hunan province, it was disclosed officially today. Gen. Wang fought at Shanghai in 1937 and later participated in the Hunan battles of Changsha and Changteh.

CHIANG SAYS CHINA WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

Washington, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Genralissimo Chiang Kai-shek assured President Roosevelt today that China, as one of the Allies, will do her utmost to drive the enemy from her shores and help bring about his final collapse. He was replying to a congratulatory message from the White House on China's National Day, celebrated last Tuesday.

The Genralissimo in his message said: "In our present war of resistance, which has already lasted more than seven years, the unbounded sympathy of the American people has always been an unfailing source of encouragement to us. . . . The people of China are deeply indebted to the American nation for her friendship in lending hearty support to China's cause.

"We have the deepest admiration for the prodigious efforts you have made to lay a solid foundation for a better world order and will never cease to strive for the realization of the democratic ideals we have long cherished so as to usher in a new era of peace, freedom and justice for all mankind."

Kizer Is Named As U. N. R. R. A. Head in China

He Plans to Organize Staff in Chungking; Emphasis To Be on Clothing Needs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today announced appointment of Benjamin H. Kizer, of Spokane, Wash., to be head of its office for the China area with headquarters at Chungking.

Mr. Kizer, who is now at his home, will come to Washington before leaving for Chungking, probably in late November.

Mr. Kizer and U. N. R. R. A. officials here will organize the nucleus of a staff for the Chungking office and advance plans for the administration of the U. N. R. R. A.'s part in the relief of China. The Chinese, it was said at U. N. R. R. A. headquarters here, will need particular and immediate assistance in clothing.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek assured President Roosevelt today that China "as one of the Allies will do her utmost to drive the enemy from her shores and help bring about his final collapse." He was replying to a congratulatory message from the White House on China's national day, celebrated last Tuesday.

Lehman Praises Co-operatives

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP).—Herbert H. Lehman, director of the U. N. R. R. A., told the Co-operative Centennial Congress today the "application of the co-operative principles will facilitate the relief and rehabilitation and promote enduring peace." The message from the former New York governor was presented to the congress by Dr. Lincoln Clark, of the U. N. R. R. A. staff.

Dr. Vojta Benes, Senator in the Republic of Czechoslovakia and brother of President Eduard Benes, declared the co-operatives would be one of the first instruments of democracy to be restored in Czechoslovakia.

H. H. Kung, vice-president and finance minister of China, said in a telegram that the prineiples of the co-operative movement "are in harmony with the fundamental philosophy of world commonwealth taught by our great teacher, Confucius. They have proved to be the torchlight of our times and should become the cornerstone of enduring peace and prosperity among nations."

Chinese-Soviet Tie Urged

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12 (AP).—The disarming of Japan and a new mutual-aid relationship between China and the Soviet Union were proposed tonight by Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, as essential to an enduring peace in the Far East.

Prefacing his remarks with the disclosure that his "words were written long before publication of the Dumbarton Oaks plan for international organization," Dr. Hu said it "gladdened his heart to think that we can now look forward almost with certainty to the founding of an international order . . . dedicated to the new idea that the organized force of the world must be employed for maintenance of international peace."

Declaring that his statements were not a conjecture of what China might demand at the peace conference, he hinged Oriental peace on two phases—"negatively, to remove all possible sources of friction, and, positively, to support some effective scheme of collective security."

To achieve this dual purpose Dr. Hu proposed also a revision of the status of the colonial areas, the peaceful and democratic development of China and a world-wide system of international government and collective security.

He spoke before the Baltimore Young Men's Christian Association at a celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Y. M. C. A.

MacArthur Flyers Hit Hardest Blow On Borneo

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Friday*, Oct. 13 (AP)—Facilities supplying Japan's war [illegible] with gasoline and oil were wrecked Tuesday at Balikpapan by 135 tons of bombs dropped by fighter-escorted Liberators, and from 36 to 46 enemy planes were shot down trying to break up the heaviest blow of the war at the Borneo base.

A cracking plant was rendered totally, perhaps permanently, inoperable and a paraffin refinery was heavily damaged. Today's communique, announcing the raid, said heavy explosions and fires sent up smoke for 20,000 feet.

Pictures Verify Damage

Storage tanks were [illegible] ablaze. Photographs conclusively verified the destruction.

Thunderbolts preceded the heavies in a midmorning raid, engaging a stronge force of Japanese fighters. Then Lightnings formed close cover while the bombers pushed through intense flak to the target. Three bombers and a fighter of the attacking force were lost.

It was the sixth raid in the recent neutralization campaign against Balikpapan.

Fighters Fly 1,500 Miles

This raid also was the first escorted attack on the Borneo base. Fighter planes flew over 1,500 miles to protect the heavy bombers.

(The Tokyo radio, reporting the raid Wednesday night, said more than 100 Liberators and 30 fighter

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planes made the assault.]

Thirty-six Japanese fighters were destroyed, with 10 more probably, during Tuesday's raid. American losses were three bombers and one fighter.

BONG BACK IN LEAD

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Major Richard I. Bong is again America's leading fighter ace with thirty planes to his credit after giving a class under his instruction an unscheduled demonstration on how to shoot down Japanese planes.

The Poplar, Wis., Army flyer is a gunnery instructor who is not supposed to be fighting. But he went into action again when a class he was leading was jumped by more than twenty Zeros. He shot down two.

Sydney Newspaper Workers Ordered To Return To Jobs

Sydney, Australia, *Friday*, Oct. 13 (AP)—Sydney may have its regular daily newspapers back in circulation next week.

It has been nearly a week since this greatest city in Australia has seen one of its regular daily newspapers because of what was described as a "minor dispute" between the printers and publisher of the Sydney *Sun*.

But it developed into something serious.

Backed By Other Papers

Proprietors of other Sydney newspapers decided to support the *Sun* publishers by suspending publication in favor of a composite newspaper. Some mechanical staffs and writers were dismissed or suspended for refusing to work for the composite publication.

The non-working printers and newsmen then began publication of a 12-page tabloid through an arrangement with the Australian Labor party's weekly *Standard*.

Yesterday the printers were ordered back to work by the South Wales Industrial Commission, but there was no indication the men would comply before next week. Meanwhile the dispute between the publishers and those publishing the tabloid goes on.

Writers Claim Lockout

The journalists were called strikers by the publishers' association, while the newsmen claimed they were locked out.

Charges that the journalists' tabloid was operating without a license and that Australian Federal and local governments were encouraging the dismissed men in the dispute were hurled by the publishers. They also criticized the Government for banning reporters of the composite paper from entering the gallery in Parliament for two days.

Japs Admit East Indies Barred To Their Ships

Melbourne, Oct. 12—Japanese surface shipping has been driven out of the waters surrounding the Netherlands East Indies archipelago, the Tokyo radio bluntly told its listeners today in a broadcast recorded by the Ameta listening post here.

Japanese submarines have been diverted to sneaking supplies through to isolated outposts since the American invasion of Guadalcanal in August, 1942, the broadcast said.

Eggleston Succeeds Dixon as Envoy Here

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 12.—Sir Frederic Eggleston, former Minister to Chungking, was appointed today as Australian Minister to the United States. He will fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Owen Dixon, who has served since 1942.

Sir Frederic returned from China on leave beginning this year, after serving three years in China.

Uruguay Emphasizes Solidarity With Allies

Montevideo, Oct. 12 (AP)—More than 100,000 Uruguayans led by President Juan Jose Amezaga and his cabinet joined in a demonstration tonight of Uruguay's solidarity with the United Nations.

Huge columns formed in down town Montevideo and then marched to Congressional Palace where they were addressed by the President. One column was led by a group of Argentine political exiles, who were cheered by the crowd.

Minister Of Interior Becomes Chile Head

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 12 (AP)—Alfonso Quintana Burgos, 52, Minister of Interior, became acting President of Chile today, repl

President Juan Antonio Rios, who is entering a hospital for treatment of stomach ulcers.

A physicians' bulletin said the President's "general health is very good," despite the ulcers. Burgos assumed the title of Vice-President to become acting chief executive.

Canadian Dynamite Ship Sunk In Fog

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 12 (Canadian Press)—A dynamite-laden ship sank in a fog off Point Grey early today after being rammed by the Canadian Pacific steamships passenger boat Princess Joan. The freighter, the Squid, carrying 400 cases of dynamite, went down in ten minutes. Her five-man crew escaped to the Princess Joan. There was no explosion.

The Squid was operated by Frank Waterhouse & Co., of Vancouver, and was valued at between $12,000 and $15,000.

Berlin-Sweden Calls Resumed

New York, Oct. 12 (AP)—Direct telephone communication between Berlin and Stockholm was reopened tonight after a break of more than 100 hours, the British Broadcasting Company said.

Tokugawa Heads Jap Peers

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (AP).—Prince Kuniori Tokugawa has been appointed president of the Japanese House of Peers, succeeding the late Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, who died September 3, the Japanese news agency Domei announced yesterday in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. Tokugawa, 59, is president of the Japanese Red Cross.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 12, 1940. — President Roosevelt announces that United States policy provides for total defense of Western Hemisphere and adjacent oceans, continued war aid to Britain, insistence on right of peaceful commerce in Atlantic and Pacific and no appeasement of dictators.

PRESIDENT SAYS PEACE CHARTER MUST SPEED UP

Roosevelt Warns That It Is Necessary Foundations Be Laid Without Delay.

ELASTIC FRAMEWORK STRESSED

Provisions Must Be Adaptable to Changing World Conditions, Executive Asserts.

Washington, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today it is this nation's "objective to establish the solid foundations of the peace organization without further delay, and without waiting for the end of hostilities."

"Substantial progress has already been made "and it must be continued as rapidly as possible," Mr. Roosevelt said in a radio address prepared for delivery at the White House before the chiefs of the diplomatic missions of other American republics.

There must be time for thorough discussion of the peace organization by "all the peace-loving nations—large and small," Mr. Roosevelt said, adding that the charter of the United Nations, like the United States construction, must be adaptable to changing world conditions.

The President, speaking on the occasion of Columbus Day, asserted that "we shall do well to remember that we are the inheritors of the tradition of Christopher Columbus. . . .We shall require the same determination, the same devotion, as we steer our course through the great age of exploration and discovery which lies before us."

Nazi Deception Failed.

Mr. Roosevelt said the Fascists and Nazis tried to deceive and divide the American republics not only through propaganda but through fifth columnists operating in the western hemisphere.

"But they failed," he continued. "The people of the United States will never forget how the other American republics, acting in accord with their pledges of solidarity, rallied to our common defense when the continent was violated by Axis treachery in an attack on this country."

"We have maintained the solidarity of the governments of all the American republics—except one," he said in an obvious reference to Argentina, "and the people of all of the republics will have the opportunity to share in the achievement of the common victory."

Alone among the western hemisphere republics, Argentina was omitted from the diplomatic guest list for today's White House Columbus Day observance. The United States does not maintain relations with the present regime in Buenos Aires, which the President recently denounced for what he termed the growth of Nazi-Fascist influences in the Argentine.

Asserting that the bonds between the American republics must remain strong, Mr. Roosevelt cautioned against "any period of post-war indifference" which he said would weaken the New World system of security and co-operation.

The inter-American system, he went on, must play a strong role within the framework of the coming peace organization of the United Nations.

"I know that Secretary Hull, and Under-Secretary Stettinius who led the United States delegation at Dumbarton Oaks are looking forward to further exchanges of views with our good neighbors (the American republics) before the meeting of the general conference to establish the world organization," he said. "We must press forward to bring into existence this world organization to maintain peace and security.

"There is no time to lose."

Must Speed Measures.

Mr. Roosevelt said the margin between the old warld and the new is growing constantly narrower, making it necessary to speed measures to prevent another world war. Without them "the lands of the Western Hemisphere would be as vulnerable to attack from Europe and Asia as were the island of Crete and the Philippine Islands five years ago," he said.

"It is a significant fact that today in Italy, the homeland of Columbus, forces from many parts of this hemisphere and from many distant parts of the civilized world are fighting for freedom against the German threat of medieval tyranny."

Serving the Allied armies in Italy, he continued, are men from the United States, Great Britain and France as well as "strong, well-trained, well-equipped forces from Brazil."

NAZI REPARATIONS SOUGHT BY DUTCH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—(AP) Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Netherlands minister of overseas territories, put in a claim tonight for reparations in kind from Germany not only for spoiled lands and looted materials but also "for the abor they enslaved."

In an address prepared for broadcast over the Mutual network, Dr. Van Mook attributed to the Nazis a drive for "systematic destruction of the fabric of [the Netherlands'] economic existence." He asserted the Dutch right to "exact some reparation from Germany," and added:

"I know that the Nazi blight has been so terrible that none of us can expect anything like full restitution from that evil country. But there should be a possibility of acquiring some compensation in kind for the land they spoiled, for the materials they looted, and—maybe—for the labor they enslaved."

He did not expand the point or make it fully clear whether he meant forced German labor.

With reference to overseas territories, Dr. Van Mook said his country will continue, after the defeat of Germany, the fight against Japan. He said the "age of exploitation is gone" but the East Indies still need help, after the Japanese are expelled, to prepare themselves for self government.

a young man born in Oakland, Calif., and a young woman born in Sacramento.

The man, Fred T. Korematsu, asked the high tribunal to rule on validity of evacuation orders which resulted in his being placed in a war relocation authority center at Topaz, Utah. The woman, Miss Mitsue Endo, demands freedom from the same center and a court declaration that she has the right to go wherever she pleases.

The court was told that there is no question of the loyalty of either to the United States, and that there was no evidence involving any Japanese-American citizen in espionage or sabotage on the West coast.

The cases arose from a proclamation by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt excluding persons of Japanese ances-

try from certain West coast areas.

Attorneys for Korematsu argued that neither Congress nor the President intended such action and said that only in Nazi Germany could a similar "imprisonment program" be found.

Counsel for Miss Endo contended that the only legal ground for her detention was "implied authority" said to be conferred by Congress and the President. He said she had been told she may leave the camp if she does not return to California or several other West Coast states. But she refuses to leave unless she can go to her home.

"Does that imply," demanded Chief Justice Stone, "that she will be loyal in one place, and not loyal in another?"

Solicitor General Charles Fahy urged the court to consider circumstances involved in the cases in the light of sacrifices made by millions of other citizens so far in the war.

"Many persons have been re-

Legality of Evacuating Citizens Of Jap Ancestry Being Studied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) The Supreme court took to its conference room today for decision one of the most complicated legal problems faced by the government since Pearl Harbor—the constitutionality of evacuating and confining American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The justices listened through five hours of argument and fired pointed questions frequently at attorneys as they developed unique legal points involved in appeals of

quired to endure dislocations," Fahy said. "Hundreds of thousands already have been casualties. Those who have been injured, temporarily, in relocation efforts should be asked to view their cases along with the great hardships millions of our people have already endured in this war."

Navy Women To Serve in Hawaii

Washington, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—First women's reserve officers of

the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps to be assigned to overseas duty will depart soon, the Navy said today, for duty in Hawaii.

They include two representatives each of the Waves, Spars and women Marines, and are assigned to survey housing conditions in preparations for billeting of women's reserve personnel in the Hawaiian Islands.

Stimson Omits Weekly Army Casualty Report

By the Associated Press.

Secretary of War Stimson omitted his weekly report on Army casualties today, explaining that the system of compiling the figures is being revised.

He said the present method has not been sufficiently up to date to meet requirements and "We are now taking care of that."

Foreign Policy Group Says Security Council Could Be Dictatorship

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Foreign Policy Association, which President Roosevelt is scheduled to address here October 21, said in a bulletin last night that the world organization proposed by the Dumbarton Oaks conference "could easily be transformed into a dictatorship of the four great powers."

"Russia's reluctance," it added, "to accept a proposal that a great power charged with aggression should abstain from voting when its case is considered by the security council will be interpreted by small nations as a portent of aggressive action."

Two "Blank" Spots Cited.

The bulletin, prepared by Vera M. Dean, the association's research director, said there were two chief "blank spots" in the proposed organization:

"First, whether a permanent member will have the right to vote when charged with aggression, and second, the agreement by which members will specify the armed forces they will place at the disposal of the United Nations organization."

Declaring both questions involved the issue of sovereignty and that both could be expected to cause far-reaching discussion, especially in the United States, the bulletin continued:

Peace Could Be Excuse.

"The feature of the proposed organization which will concern the general public most is that it could easily be transformed into a dictatorship of the four great powers—on the plea of preserving peace—could enforce their will on weaker nations."

The bulletin said this possibility was strengthened by regional security arrangements which could be interpreted by great powers in such a way that adjoining areas would become "spheres of influence under another name."

"But it may be just as well," the bulletin said, "that the United Nations charter raises no high hopes and does not lend itself to sentimental oratory about eternal peace.

"For we must never forget that the alternative to at least some kind of international organization, no matter how inadequate, is a policy of each one for himself and the devil take the hindmost—whose predictable outcome is another world war."

Air Line Plans U. S.-Argentina 1-Day Service

New High-Speed Routes for South America Travel Are Submitted to C. A. B.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Post-war plans for high-speed air service to major cities of South America from both New York and Los Angeles were presented today to a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on future Latin-American routes.

Western Air Lines, Inc., proposed a "short-cut" flight from Los Angeles to Mexico City, the Panama Canal Zone, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, and Pan-American-Grace Airways requested a new route from Balboa to Buenos Aires, which it forecast would cut flying time between New York and the Argentine capital from three and one-half days to less than twenty-three hours.

Leo K. Dwergkotte, executive vice-president of Western, said the line's proposed route would make Los Angeles a major gateway to the traffic crossroads of the hemisphere at Balboa, Canal Zone and to the chief commercial triangle of South America, including Asuncion, Paraguay; Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires.

Proposed fares on the Western routes from Los Angeles: To Mexico City, $79.20; Balboa, $169.92; Buenos Aires, $485.01, and Rio, $511.56. Flying time to Balboa was estimated at seventeen hours and to Rio thirty-five hours and forty-six minutes.

Western opposed Los Angeles-Mexico City service, which has been proposed to the board by American Airlines and Pan American Airways. Western spokesmen said their company's route via La Paz, Lower California, is 190 miles shorter than the proposed American flight, and contended Pan American should not be allowed to parallel the present route of its subsidiary, Clo Mexicana de Aviacion.

Western's route: Los Angeles, La Paz, Mexico City, Central America, Panama Canal Zone, Bogota, Colombia; Quito, Ecuador; Cobija, Bolivia; Santa Cruz, Bolivia; Asuncion, Paraguay; Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo and Rio.

Passengers from New York, flying by Pan American Airways or another connecting carrier to Balboa, northern terminal of the Panagra system, could reach Guayaquil, Ecuador, in twelve hours; Lima, Peru, in fifteen hours, and Santiago, Chile, in twenty-two hours.

Harold J. Roig, Panagra president, told the board his company plans a 25 per cent cut in passenger fares and air express tariffs on the route.

Applications of four domestic air lines and a steamship company to extend air service to the West Coast of South America were opposed by Panagra. Competition of other American companies, Mr. Roig said, would result in losses of capital, government subsidies and national prestige.

AIR LINE ASKS U. S. AID

Washington, Oct. 12 (A P.).—Pan American-Grace Airways opposed today applications by five American companies to inaugurate air service to the west coast of South America and asked undivided support by the United States Government of its own post-war development program.

Panagra's president, Harold J. Roig, opening the concern's case before a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on future Latin American routes, urged that his company be considered "an instrumentality of national policy" in good neighbor relations.

Domestic applicants opposed by Panagra are Braniff Airways, Colonial Air Lines, Chicago & Southern Airlines, Western Airlines and Moore-McCormack lines.

Defends Moving Japanese

Fahy Asks Court to Weigh Legality Against Hardships of Millions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Solicitor General Charles Fahy asked the Supreme Court today to consider evacuation orders, under which thousands of persons of Japanese descent were removed from the west coast, in the light of sacrifices already made by millions of citizens in the war effort.

He argued the government's side of a case to test constitutionality of evacuation orders which resulted in Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu being removed from his home in San Leandro, Calif., to a relocation center in Utah. Korematsu was born in Oakland, Calif., of parents who were nationals of Japan. His attorney told the court yesterday that his loyalty to the United States is unquestioned.

Mr. Fahy reported about 112,000 persons had been affected by relocation orders, of whom about 60,000 are American citizens.

Ballot 'Censorship' Called 'Infinitesimal'

Washington, Oct. 12 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today there had been an "infinitesimal" number of reports of military censors inspecting servicemen's election ballots. He added that the number indicated the ballots were inspected "through accident or mistake" and "not by design."

Of more than 4,000,000 ballots sent overseas by the States, plus thousands of Federal election blanks, Stimson told a news conference, only 268 reports have been received by the War and Navy departments of even the outer envelope being stamped by army and navy censors. In just two instances, he said, was the inner envelope of an army ballot opened.

Reports have been heard in Congress and elsewhere recently that military censors were inspecting ballots along with all other mail. Stimson previously had said the ballots were not subject to censorship.

SECURITY PLAN SEEN HELPING AMERICAS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—(AP) Undersecretary of State Stettinius declared today that the plan drawn up at Dumbarton Oaks to enforce world peace will in effect "enhance the position" of the Inter-American system.

Stettinius told representatives of all the American Republics except Argentina that he and Secretary of State Hull are anxious to exchange views on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals with diplomats of the neighboring countries.

He spoke at a reception for the Latin American ambassadors and Charge d'Affairs at Blair House in celebration of Columbus Day.

ATTORNEY CHECKS STATLER BRAWL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) The Senate Campaign Expenditure committee sent its attorney, Robert T. Murphy, to New York city today to ask Daniel J. Tobin, president, and other officials of the AFL Teamsters' union about the "battle of the Statler."

Chairman Green (D-RI) announced that Murphy left for New York after failing in efforts to reach Tobin by telephone to learn if he was in Union Headquarters and available for questioning.

The committee is conducting a preliminary inquiry into the fistic encounter between two Navy officers and a group of unidentified men the night of September 23 following a political address by President Roosevelt to a Teamsters' meeting at the Statler hotel. The Navy men said the fight developed when they objected to questions as to whether they would vote for the commander-in-chief.

Asked if the committee had been given assurances of cooperation by the Union, Green replied: "That's about all we have got."

He said that the assurances had come earlier in the investigation "either from Mr. Tobin or someone on behalf of Mr. Tobin—I don't remember — but since no statement from the Union was forthcoming, it was decided to send Murphy in quest of the Union's version of the episode."

BOWLES DECLARES COUNTRY FACES BIG INFLATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—(AP) Price Administrator Chester Bowles said tonight that this country "has all the makings of an inflation and eventual collapse on a far greater scale" than occurred after the last war.

"The whole tempo of our economy is stepped up to a far higher and potentially more dangerous level," he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the Washington Board of Trade.

"The answer lies in a wholly new concept of America. It is a concept in which everyone has a part to play. It cannot be done alone by any one group. We will need the close cooperation of our farmers, workers, businessmen and government."

He said farmers must prosper if they are to provide huge markets for manufactured goods, and "our workers must be assured of high wage levels and high relative purchasing power to buy the products of mass production."

"Business must prosper," he continued. "Our national economy can not be run without profits. This means that we must encourage competitive free enterprise in every possible way. It means there must be a sufficiently high level of total capital investment to keep our whole economy in balance and provide full employment."

Such a program, Bowles stated, calls for a tax policy for reconversion and the post war period "which will encourage investment of risk capital and discourage the hoarding of savings by either corporations or individuals."

ROOSEVELT TO GET LABOR REQUEST TO BOOST WAGES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) Labor members of the War Labor Board laid plans today to take directly to President Roosevelt recommendations for an immediate revision of the "Little Steel" formula to permit upward boosts in wages.

They agreed on this procedure, but R. J. Thomas, president of the C.I.O. United Automobile workers, said they were trying to work out something on paper before seeking a White House conference.

Information came from a principal White House adviser, however, that the administration would not risk a change in basic wage policy until victory in Europe is clearly in sight and production cutbacks relieve some of the pressures and bidding for manpower.

Meantime, public members of the WLB went into a huddle to draft a proposed factual report to the President without recommendations. It was decided to recess discussions of the issue of wages vs. living costs until Tuesday when the public members expect to have a first report prepared for the consideration of the full board.

The decision to send the President only a factual report was reached by an 8 to 4 vote yesterday with public and industry members forming the majority and the labor members of the minority.

Although the WLB is now committed to a report without recommendations, a broad field still remains for controversy over the preparation of that report.

Debate will center on the yardsticks to be use in determining whether living costs have outrun wages and if so, how much. The principals in the controversy cannot agree on how much the cost of living has increased.

Even more controversial is the measurement of wages, that is, whether the yardstick should be base rates, straight time earnings which include incentive payments and merit increases, or gross earnings whic hinclude income from a long work week and overtime.

UMW ARTICLE ASSAILS ICKES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—(AP) Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who ran counter to War Labor Board policy to negotiate a contract with the United Mine Workers while the coal strike was in progress last November, got nearly

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a full page of criticism today in the union's official organ. Before and since the UMW case it has been WLB practice to refuse action on labor disputes while men are out.

An editorial in the UMW journal assailed Ickes' criticism of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and then recalled the coal wage dispute in which Ickes played the role of intermediary between the administration and John L. Lewis.

Ickes, the editorial said, "demonstrated over and over again that his fanaticism always played safety first when it came to any real controversy. This was demonstrated in the coal controversy when White House advisors condemned him for negotiating an agreement obviously necessary to keep the mines in operation.

"He whined and cried all over Washington about the injustice being done him. He tried to play in with the Mine Workers officials, but the officials knew 'the Ick' record and they stood him at arm's length at all times."

MAYER RETAINS TOP POSITION ON U.S. SALARY LIST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — (AP) The pay-check f L. B. Mayer, the movie magnate, stiH is tops.

Mayer moved back into his customary first place position today as the Treasury released a supplementary list of 140 persons who received from corporations compensation in excess of $75,000 for personal services in the calendar year 1942 or fiscal year ending in 1943.

Loew's incorporated paid Mayer $1,138,992.47. Of this $104,500 was for salary, the remaining $1,034,492.47 as commission.

The original list, released in July, placed Sidney R. Fleisher, New York attorney, in first place, much to his surprise and apparent chagrin.

Second place in today's list went to producer Walter F. Wanger who received $710,372.03 from Universal Pictures Company, Inc. Nicholas M. Schenck received $512,291.33 from Loew's Incorporated to rank third.

The movie industry figured largely in the supplementary list.

Columbia Pictures listed, among others, the following: Brian Aherne, $144,958; Fred Astaire, $75,635; Joel McCrea, $118,458; Edward G. Robinson, $129,166; Loretta Young, $85,000.

Among those receiving big paychecks from Loew's were: Edward Arnold, $99,583; Wallace Beery, $150,000; Joan Crawford, $194,615; Brian Donlevy, $141,250; Tommy Dorsey, $165,817; Irene Dunne, $200,000; Greer Garson, $159,083; Katherine Hepburn, $110,333; Harry James, $128,559; William Powell, $251,250; Robert Taylor, $176,983; Spencer Tracy, $219,871; Robert Young, $108,500.

Budd Abbott and Lou Costello jointly received $139,625 from Universal Pictures. Other compensation reported by that company included:

Charles Boyer, $80,000; Edna Mae (Deanne) Durbin, $282,250; Ole Oleson and Chic Johnson, $151,795; Randolph Scott, $132,187; Franchot Tone, $101,372.

The list shows the amount paid to officers and employes by reporting corporations in the form of salary, bonus, commission, or other compensation for personal services, but not income from investments, such as bonds or stock. The amounts reported are before payment of taxes.

The Internal Revenue act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make public the list.

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Half Of Naval Reserve Would Stay In Service

Washington, Oct. 12 (AP)—Approximately half of the navy's reserve officers want to remain in the service after the war.

Questionnaires have been sent to all of the 226,000 reserve officers and about 60 per cent. have replied. Of those, 80 per cent.—approximately 48 per cent. of the total—have said they want to remain in the regular navy, it was learned today.

Navy sources said the survey was undertaken in connection with postwar navy plans and that it does not indicate any immediate action on transfers or reservists to regular navy rolls.

JEWISH COMMONWEALTH IN PALESTINE ENDORSED

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 12—(AP) Sumner Welles, former under Secretary of State, Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), majority leader of the House of Representatives, and Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R.-Mass.), House minority leader, endorsed the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine in messages today to delegates assembling for the 47th annual convention of the Zionist organization, which opens here Saturday at the Breakers hotel.

"The record of the Jewish people during the past quarter-century has been outstanding," Welles said. "Their faith and persistence in the face of grave dangers and notwithstanding innumberable obstacles have been superb and a cause for inspiration to all who believe in Democracy and in the principles of human liberty. What they have achieved is in reality a modern miracle."

LEGION HEAD URGES DEWEY'S ELECTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 — (AP) Warren H. Atherton, chairman of the War Veterans division of the Republican National committee, tonight attributed what he termed "tragic neglect" of war veterans to the Roosevelt administration and said he believed the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey would insure "adequate assistance to the dependents of the war dead and to the war disabled."

Asserting that President Roosevelt had vetoed numerous bills providing aid to veterans, Atherton, a former national commander of the American legion, said in a speech prepared for broadcasting (Mutual) and released by the War Veterans division of the Republican national committee.

"Isn't it strange that President Roosevelt enthusiastically endorsed billions for leaf raking, leftist drama, art, ballet dancing and hay wire orchestras but not one cent for men who fought for their country?"

Atherton said the soldiers and sailors he had visited from Africa to the South Pacific "emphatically demanded a just and lasting peace to follow victory, an American government that exists to serve the people, adequate assistance to the dependents of the war dead and to their comrades disabled in service, and business opportunities and real jobs for the soldiers and sailors who return."

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"None of these typically G.I. wants will be obtained by voting for the man who seeks to command the American people for 16 years," he said, asserting that the Republican candidate's record "points the road to world peace, to a free America, to new business and more jobs."

DEWEY REVIEWS COLUMBUS PARADE

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, here to register for the November election, reviewed 50,000 marchers in New York's annual Columbus Day parade today and later, after a conference with a Zionist leader, declared himself in favor of "the reconstitution of Palestine as a free and democratic state."

Dewey said in a statement issued after his conference with Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, chairman of the executive committee of the National Zionist Emergency Council, that "in order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jews driven from their homes by tyranny" he favored "the opening of Palestine to their unlimited immigration and land ownership."

"As President," he said, "I would use my best offices to have our government working together with Great Britain to achieve this great objective for a people that have suffered so much and deserve so much at the hands of mankind."

Dewey was the 671st to register at a polling place in the Automobile Club of America's midtown office. His wife, who also registered, prompted him as he hesitated when the registrar asked the number of his room in the Hotel Roosevelt.

"What, no rush tonight?" he asked when he entered the polling place. "That's swell. It's a welcome relief not to have a hundred people out there."

Arriving in the reviewing stand 15 minutes before the first parade contingent passed, Dewey led the applause when Mayor F. H. LaGuardia appeared at the head of 10,000 city employes. LaGuardia saluted snappily in return. Later the Mayor returned to the reviewing stand and took his place with Dewey and other state and national officials.

Police estimated that 1,000,000 persons watched the parade, which halted at St. Patrick's cathedral for review by dignitaries of the Catholic church. Dewey's classmates, meeting with him at the Ambassador hotel, showed the candidate a bust of himself by Don Curran, New York sculptor. "It's much more attractive than I am," Dewey commented. J. Kingsley Gould, chairman of the University of Michigan alumni committee for Dewey, said the bust would be placed in an appropriate place at the university.

Veteran Correspondent Back In U. S. For Rest

New York, Oct. 12 (AP) — Gault Mac Gowan, the New York *Sun's* veteran war correspondent, who was captured by the Nazis in France and later escaped, has returned to New York for a brief rest, the *Sun* announced today.

Mac Gowan covered the London *Blitz*, the buzz-bomb *Blitz*, the Dieppe raid, and the North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Europe invasions for the *Sun*. After a rest, he will return to Europe to cover the Allied victory and reconstruction, the *Sun* said.

NORMAN THOMAS SEES FASCISM DEVELOPING

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—(AP) Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, predicted today that a strong Fascist movement would develop in the United States within 10 years.

The raw materials for such a movement, he told a press conference, will be unemployment, racial tensions, the question "what did we get out of the war," and the national debt.

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Declaring that "the choice of the future will be democratic socialism or totalitarianism," Thomas said he was firmly convinced that the policies of both President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey "are leading us along the road to a hell of chronic depression and new wars."

Both major party candidates, he added, are "staging a show instead of discussing the issues facing the nation."

"They are arguing," he said, "about the past, about who blundered worse prior to Pearl Harbor."

Thomas, who three times previously has been his party's presidential nominee, said he believed the Socialist would receive their highest vote since 1928 in the 26 states where they are on the ballot.

CANADIAN ENVOY EMPHASIZES NEED FOR ALLIED UNITY

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 — (AP) Canadian Ambassador Leighton McCarthy declared tonight that "unless Americans, Britishers and Russians can get along together, there can be no freedom from fear" and urged the great powers to agree on a system of post-war collaboration which he said must include "all peace-loving powers, great and small."

In an address prepared for delivery to the annual founder's day exercises at Carnegie Institute, the ambassador described the Dumbarton Oaks conference as "an encouraging first step" in the effort to create a new world order of security. He continued:

"International economic policies must be agreed to which will be in the general interest and tolerable to the separated and widely differing economic regions of the world.

"A Modus Vivendi must be found under which peoples of different cultures, languages, races and religions can live under the same roof, the dimensions of which are continually shrinking.

"The new world state must be not merely a police state — one which does no more than attempt to maintain order. It must embody a dynamic idea and ideal.

"We know that the task of creating a world order will be tough and endless, that it will involve drudgery as well as drama, that, if the new world order is to grow surely, it must grow slowly."

With reference to Dumbarton Oaks, McCarthy said:

"We know that if those powers can closely co-operate to ensure peace and promote prosperity, the rest of us can look forward to the future with confidence.

"We know also, that if they cannot so co-operate, it will make little difference if the other states swear eternal friendship and sign pacts of mutual defense.

"Let us not deceive ourselves. Unless Americans, Britishers and Russians can get along together, there can be no freedom from fear."

At the Carnegie Institute's exhibition of "painting in the United States, "Room 110," a sophisticated still life work by Yasuo Kuniyoshi of New York, won first prize of $1,000.

Hero Discharged

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Oct. 12 (AP).—Sergeant Forrest L. Vosler, of Livonia, N. Y., Congressional Medal of Honor winner who lost an eye in aerial combat, has received an honorable discharge and says he "feels like a heel." "I'm getting out but other guys are staying in," he said at Valley Forge General Hospital. Sergeant Vosler won his medal when, badly wounded, he urged bomber crew mates to throw him from a crippled plane to lighten the load. They refused and the plane crashed in the English Channel, where he kept a wounded comrade afloat until help arrived.

TAFT OUTLINES 6-POINT PLAN

GOP Senator Urges 'Progress Without Socialism'

Cincinnati, Oct. 12 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) today outlined a six-point program which he said would return 55,000,000 men and women to work in a country reorganized for peace.

Taft, seeking reelection in November, told the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants that his program would result in resumption of "progress without socialism."

"We have the job of putting 55,000,000 men and women to work," said Taft. "Certainly it cannot be done by any public work program. . . . Our program must be to stimulate and encourage countless individuals to go into new business, enlarge their old business, develop new products and put men to work."

Makes Six Proposals

He proposed that:

"1. The moment the Government cancels a contract, it should remove Government machinery from the plant or sell it to the manufacturer, remove all unnecessary inventory and pay the contractor all that the Government owes him. This should supply the capital necessary for reconversion and enable every business to start on peace manufacture at the earliest possible moment.

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"2. We should remove at once all wartime controls regarding prices, wages and priorities, except that in a few cases where the shortage is great these controls might be extended for not more than twelve months.

Would Reduce Regulation

"3. Post-war regulation should be reduced and confined practically to the laws governing labor regulations and requiring fair competition.

"4. Taxes should be reduced,

particularly on the lower income groups and on business activity.

"5. The Government must convince the people that it intends hereafter to pay its way as it goes, even though the tax burden will remain heavier than it was before the war.

"6. Eliminate from the Government any bureaucrats who regard every businessman as a crook, and put those in who propose to encourage small business and big business, new business and old business to move ahead with confidence."

Asks Fighting Support

In another departure from text at the close of his remarks, Truman said that with "the greatest age in history approaching," he believed that "Almighty God intends that we should assume the leadership which he intended us to assume in 1920 and which we refused to assume."

In a broadcast to Southern States, he asked for "fighting support" of Roosevelt's flood control policies, asserting "we must not leave the job half done."

"I want to see every farmer and city dweller safe from the ravages of flood, and I want to see them happy and prosperous in the enjoyment of conveniences and labor-saving devices made possible by cheap and abundant power," Truman said.

Must Act Boldly, Fast

These things can be accomplished "if we have the determination and vision to act boldly and fast," he continued, adding:

"This Administration has demonstrated that it has that kind of determination and vision. Its efforts are worthy of fighting support."

Taking the same theme at the association luncheon, he declared that the Roosevelt Administration, recognizing water as "the most valuable of natural resources," will not cease "to fight for the continuation of policies which for the first time in our country's history have been designed to bring the greatest good to the greatest many."

Differences in the Missouri Valley over water control, he said, are "now being reconciled" as they previously were reconciled in the Tennessee river area—"not by sacrifice of the American system of free enterprise—not by the creation of a Wall Street-dominated private monoply—but by the ability of Americans to intelligently determine their common needs and to carry out plans to fulfill them."

Truman Pledges Roosevelt To Back Mississippi Power

OCT 13 1944

New Orleans, Oct. 12 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, pledged President Roosevelt today to sponsor expanded hydroelectric power and river transportation development in asking "fighting support" for the Administration.

Truman told the Mississippi River Flood Control Association the President's program includes creation of a proposed Missouri Valley Authority which, he said, "will bring new wealth, new opportunity and new security to millions of our people."

"We are hearing much in the present political campaign about 'free enterprise'," he said. "We are being told by those with little experience and with little real knowledge that free enterprise is being stamped out by your Government in Washington."

Will Not Fool The People

He said this "campaign oratory will not fool the people of America" because "free enterprise" is "thriving and healthy" in the area served by the Tennessee Valley Authority, where he said "both big and little business are "booming."

The address, his second of the day, was the last of what he called "non-political" speeches prior to his scheduled departure for the first major political address at Los Angeles Monday on a 7,500-mile transcontinental campaign tour that will carry him to New York for a Madison Square Garden appearance October 31.

After saying that machinery to carry out flood control plans "must be ready when hostilities cease," and that "we no longer can afford to send a boy on a man's errand," Truman departed from his prepared speech to assert:

"And don't forget that on November 7, either."

New Deal Vs. U. S. Clare Luce Topic

St. Louis, Oct. 12 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) said here tonight that "our choice in this election is either a free people ordering their own destiny or a State bureaucracy pushing us toward a destiny that we do not desire, but are helpless to avert."

Her speech, titled "The New Deal State vs. the United States of America," was given at a mass meeting in Municipal Auditorium's Opera House under sponsorship of the Missouri chapter of Pro-America, Republican women's organization.

The Congresswoman said, "Today our Government is exactly the kind of Government the men who signed the Declaration of Independence and wrote the Constitution planned against."

Asserting that the Federal Government now has more than 3,000,000 civilian employes, one for every 45 citizens, Representative Luce said travel expenses alone last year amounted to "upward of $70,000,000—spent to pay the way of these bureaucrats back and forth, hither and yon through the country."

BRICKER ASSAILS U. S. BUREAUCRACY

EUGENE, Ore., Oct. 12 — (AP) Gov. John W. Bricker declared tonight that "we should not indict the so-called bureaucrats themselves," but rather "the bureaucratic system" in which they are involved.

The Republican candidate for Vice President, concluding a five-speech day in Oregon, took this position in renewing his recommendation for a reorganization and streamlining of Federal government functions.

"This," he said, "is another reason why this nation needs a change of leadership."

At Portland he issued a Columbus Day statement saying, "the people of America are hopeful that the people of Italy, who gave Christopher Columbus to the world will speedily find a cooperative and constructive role in the community of nations and return to the peaceful pursuits which heretofore have made them a great force in world progress."

At a press conference Bricker said if there was any religious issue in the campaign, it had "been injected by the opposition." His statement was prompted by a newspaperman's report that House Majority Leader McCormack last night accused Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of injecting a "vicious religious issue" into the campaign.

Any such accusation, Bricker declared, is "the cheapest kind of lowdown demagoguery."

Crew Of U. S. S. Nevada Given Chest Of Silver

San Francisco, Oct. 12 (AP)—A magnesium chest containing 2,368 silver dollars, was en route today to the crew of the U. S. S. Nevada, the gift of residents of the State for which the battleship was named.

The chest was made at Las Vegas from magnesium mined in Nevada, and the silver dollars were coined in the old mint at Carson City.

The gift, a tribute to the heroic exploits of the battleship crew, was brought here by plane by Lieut. J. F. Kievit, of Reno, who is returning to the U. S. S. Nevada after a 20-day leave. The chest was presented to him by Gov. E. P. Carville.

THIRD LEAD (DAY) WESTERN FRONT

BY JOHN CHESTER

OCT 13 1944

LONDON, OCT. 12, -(AP)-DESPARATE ATTEMPTS BY ONE OF HITLER'S FINEST DIVISIONS TO BREAK THE AMERICAN SIEGE OF AACHEN WERE BEATEN OFF TODAY AND U.S. FIRST ARMY INFANTRYMEN FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE FACTORY DISTRICT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE DOOMED AND BURNING CITY.

GERMAN ELEMENTS SUPPORTED BY FROM 20 TO 25 TANKS COUNTERATTACKED REPEATEDLY BUT VAINLY NORTH OF AACHEN, A FIELD DISPATCH SAID. AMERICAN DIVEBOMBERS AND HEAVY GUNS HELPED TO BLOCK THESE THRUSTS AT INTERVALS BETWEEN BARRAGES LAID DOWN UPON AACHEN ITSELF IN CONTINUATION OF THE DEMOLITION CAMPAIGN UNDERTAKEN AT NOON YESTERDAY AFTER THE GARRISON COMMANDER CHOSE TO FIGHT ON.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE AACHEN ACTION WAS "THE GREATEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

STRIKING AT GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRIES, 750 U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED AN AIRCRAFT PARTS FACTORY AT BREMEN AND RAF HEAVIES RAIDED SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS AT WANNE-EICKEL, IN THE RUHR NORTHWEST OF ESSEN.

AT HIS HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE "WE HAVE A HARD JOB AHEAD, BUT VICTORY IS CERTAIN."

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HE IS RESOLVED THAT THE FIGHT WILL CONTINUE UNABATED THROUGH THE WINTER, IF NECESSARY, AND AS MUCH LONGER AS IT MAY TAKE TO CRUSH THE ENEMY.

SIGNS DEVELOPED OF A POSSIBLE NAZI BREAKUP IN HOLLAND.

IT WAS DISCLOSE ETC XXX SECOND GRAF SECOND LEAD. DN306PEW

30. 24— 1952 1

ADD LONDON XX COMPLE

"THE BULGARIAN CIVIL AND MILIT..RY .THORITIES WILL COOPERATE TO THE FULL WITH THE MILITARY MISSION WHICH IS BEING SENT BY THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO CHECK UP AND INAUGURATE CONTROLS OVER THE FULFILLMENT OF THIS EVACUATION," SAID GEORGIEV.

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KK927PEW

ADD LONDON - (CHESTER) XXX HIT

A SMALL FORCE OF FLYING FORTRESSES STRUCK AT THE RHINE..D CITIES OF COBLENZ AND COLOGNE YESTERDAY AND RAF LANCASTERS HIT OBJECTIVES IN HOLLAND. A COMMUNIQUE SAID HEAVY CLOUDS NECESSITATED THE USE OF SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS TO GET THE BOMBS AWAY--A TECHNIQUE APPARENTLY NOT ADAPTED FOR HIGH ALTITUDE BOMBING OVER A COMPARATIVELY SMALL TARGET AREA LIKE AACHEN--ESPECIALLY WHEN IT IS VIRTUALLY RINGED BY U.S. TROOPS.

AS MANY AS 300 OF THE FASTER AMERICAN FIGHTERBOMBERS, HOWEVER, SLASHED AND CUT AT THE BURNING AND DOOMED GERMAN CITY LATE YESTERDAY, TURNING BOTH THEIR BOMBS AND GUNS ON ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS ATTEMPTING TO SLIP IN FROM THE NORTHEAST.

THE FIGHTERBOMBERS AND 200 OR MORE HEAVY ARTILLERY PIECES PUNISHED THE CITY WITH FIRE AND STEEL FOR FIVE HOURS JUST BEFORE DUSK.

FIELD DISPATCHES LAST NIGHT SAID ENORMOUS FIRES RAGED UNCONTROLLED IN THE HEART OF THE 1,100-YEAR-OLD CITY. NO WATER AND NO POWER WERE AVAILABLE TO FIGHT THE FLAMES.

AS THE FIRES LIGHTED UP THE SKIES SOME CIVILIANS AND NAZI TROOPS TRIED TO FLEE TO THE AMERICAN LINES, BUT SOME WERE SHOT IN THE BACK BY STORM TROOPERS.

MEANWHILE, CANADIAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND REPORTED PROGRESS IN THE DRIVES TO CLEAR UP THE COASTAL SECTIONS AND OPEN ANTWERP AS A MAJOR SUPPLY PORT FOR THE WESTERN FRONT. THE GERMANS THERE, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THEIR EFFORTS CAN BE AMONG THE MOST DECISIVE OF THE WESTERN FRONT WAR AND ARE FIGHTING WITH FANATICAL ZEAL.

ADVANCES ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT WERE VIRTUALLY FOOT BY FOOT. THERE WAS NO NEW REPORT ON THE SITUATION BEFORE THE BELFORT GAP WHERE THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY IS TRYING TO BREAK INTO GERMANY.

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ADD LONDON XXX IMPOSSIBLE

FIGHTERS RANGED INTO GERMANY AND BATTERED RAILROAD YARDS AND LINES IN THE DUSSELDORF AREA BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WHILE OTHER FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS KEPT BESIEGED AACHEN UNDER ATTACK, WAVE AFTER WAVE.

NO ENCOUNTERS WERE REPORTED BY THE FIGHTERS WITH GERMAN PLANES UP TO 1 P.M. AND NO U.S. FIGHTER WAS REPORTED LOST. NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS SIGHTED SEVERAL JET PROPELLED PLANES YESTERDAY, BUT NONE OFFERED COMBAT.

HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN BOMBER CREWS THAT HAD BEEN ALERTED FOR POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION IN THE ANNIHILATION OF AACHEN STILL WERE STANDING BY. THE HEAVY BOMBERS WILL NOT BE CALLED IN UNLESS THE WEATHER IS PERFECT FOR VISUAL BOMBING. AMERICAN TROOPS ARE DUG IN TOO CLOSE AROUND THE CITY RO RUN ANY RISKS.

MEANWHILE AACHEN WAS GRADUALLY BEING DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY AND U. S. NINTH AIRFORCE DIVEBOMBERS.

THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS DROPPED MORE THAN 100 TONS OF BOMBS ON THE CITY IN FIVE HOURS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE. ONE PILOT SAID HE SAW A 10-STORY BUILDING CRUMBLE UNDER TWO DIRECT HITS. OTHERS REPORTED GREAT FIRES BURNING IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

BRITISH TYPHOONS DESTROYED A NUMBER OF GERMAN BARGES IN THE CHELDE AREA, WHERE INCREASED WATERBORNE TRAFFIC HAS BEEN REPORTED HE PAST TWO DAYS.

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M&FW638AEW

ADD LONDON-(CHECHER) XX SAID

A COMMUNIQUE FROM MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE COMBINED UGOSLAV-RUSSIAN FORCES HAD SPLIT THE GERMANS IN SERBIA INTO TWO EGMENTS, PRESSING SEVEN AXIS DIVISIONS BACK AGAINST THE DANUBE AND UTTING OFF 16 DIVISIONS OF PERHAPS 160,000 MEN IN THE LOWER BALKANS.

THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED MORE THAN 80 LOCALITIES IN TRANSYLVANIA, ILLED 400 GERMANS AND CAPTURED 500, AS THEY POURED INTO THE TERRITORY ROM A NEW DIRECTION, OVER THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS IN THE EAST.

ATTACKING AT THE UPPER END OF A 90-MILE FRONT, MALINOVSKY'S ALPINE NITS PENETRATED 12 MILES THROUGH RODNA PASS, 37 MILES BELOW THE OUTHEASTERN TIP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND SEIZED THE VILLAGE OF RODNA.

FIFTEEN MILES TO THE SOUTH ANOTHER COLUMN NEGOTIATED BARGAU PASS, ENETRATING 17 MILES INTO TRANSYLVANIA AND SEIZING BISTRITA-BARGULUI.

OTHER TROOPS CAPTURED POINTS ON A LINE STRETCHING SOUTHWESTWARD TO LUJ, TRANSYLVANIAN CAPITAL WHICH FELL THE DAY BEFORE. GILAU, NINE ILES WEST OF CLUJ, WAS ENVELOPED DURING THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH THE RUSSIANS DID NOT ANNOUNCE ANY GAINS ALONG THE ZECHOSLOVAKIAN-POLISH BORDER NORTH OF HUNGARY, THE CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS BUREAU IN LONDON SAID THAT ITS TROOPS ATTACHED TO GEN.IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINE ARMY HAD LIBERATED ITS FIRST HOMELAND COMMUNITY, VYSSI KOMARNOK, A MILE INSIDE CZECHOSLOVAKIA THROUGH THE DUKLA PASS.

KK914PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO AIRED A FRESH DENUNCIATION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON EARLY TODAY AS PRIME MINISTER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, LEADER OF THE LONDON GROUP, BEGAN DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW IN THE DISPUTE WITH THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.

THE LATEST ATTACK CAME IN THE FORM OF A MOSCOW REPORT OF A MASS MEETING OF POLISH YOUTH IN LUBLIN A FEW DAYS AGO AT WHICH A CAPTAIN OF THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE'S SECURITY CORPS CHARGED THE CAPITULATION OF WARSAW BY LT. GEN. TADEUSZ (BOR) KOMOROWSKI'S HOME ARMY WAS "PREMEDITATED TREACHERY."

HJ1114AEW

OCT 13 1944

BY THOBURN WIANT

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-"BRITAIN'S EFFORT IN CIVIL AVIATION MUST PARALLEL THE IMMENSE EFFORT BEING MADE BY AMERICA," LORD BEAVERBROOK, MAKING ONE OF HIS LAST APPEARANCES AS MINISTER IN CHARGE OF CIVIL AVIATION, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY.

"DESIGNS MUST BE GOOD ENOUGH, PRODUCTION MUST BE BIG ENOUGH TO INSURE FOR BRITAIN A FAIR SHARE OF THE WORLD MARKET FOR CIVIL AVIATION," BEAVERBROOK SAID.

HE DISCLOSED THAT THE NEW AVIATION MINISTER, LORD SWINTON, WAS HAVE CABINET RANK AND WILL GO AHEAD ON PLANNING AT ONCE TO PROVIDE FOR GIVING THE GREATEST EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL AVIATION IN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES.

BEAVERBROOK SAID THAT THE POLICY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROPOSE AT THE COMING CHICAGO AVIATION CONFERENCE WILL BE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

BEAVERBROOK'S REMARKS WERE MADE DURING A HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE ON POSTWAR AVIATION DURING WHICH A BRITISH RAILWAYS PLAN FOR AN AIR TRANSPORTATION NETWORK OPERATING THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND BRITAIN WAS DISCLOSED AND THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY CALLED ATTENTION TO BRITAIN'S LACK OF AIRMINDEDNESS.

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THE PROPOSAL, ALREADY SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT, CALLS FOR THE OPERATION OF 19 LINES WITHIN THE BRITISH ISLES ALONE AND CONTEMPLATES FLYING 20,000,000 MILES ANNUALLY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROGRAM, WITH PROGRESSIVE INCREASES.

A NEW COMPANY WOULD BE FORMED TO OPERATE ALL THE AIR ROUTES WITHOUT SUBSIDY UNDER THE PLAN AND PARTNERSHIP WOULD BE OFFERED TO AIR OPERATORS AND SHIPPING INTERESTS WHICH HAD REGULAR SURFACE ROUTES BEFOR THE WAR. THE RAILROADS PROGRAM WOULD PROVIDE THE PUBLIC WITH LAND, SEA OR AIR TRAVEL.

LORD LONDONDERRY, ASSERTING THAT AIR ACTIVITIES OF AMERICA WERE PROGRESSING ON A PRODIGIOUS SCALE, EMPHASIZED THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF BRITAIN'S PLAYING A LEADING ROLE IN THE AIR.

"WE SHALL FIND WHEN THIS WAR COMES TO AN END," HE SAID, "THE LINES FROM AMERICA RADIATING THROUGHOUT THE UNIVERSE. IF WE HAVE TO SAY WE HAVE NO MACHINES, WE STARTED LATE IN THE RACE, THEN WE SHALL FIND THE DOMINIONS WILL SPEAK TO US IN TERMS WHICH WE MAY NOT UNDERSTAND."

LORD BEAVERBROOK BROKE INTO THE DEBATE, STATING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD RECENTLY APPOINTED LORD SWINTON MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CREATED MACHINERY LIKELY TO GIVE SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN THE FIELD.

"CIVIL AVIATION IN OUR VIEW," HE SAID, "HAS AN IMMENSE FUTURE--AS GREAT AS THAT OF THE MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY IN 1910."

LORD CHATFIELD ENTERED THE DEBATE BY ASSERTING THAT ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT HAD IGNORED A SHIPPING LINES' OFFER TO OPERATE A SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE, PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS HAD INAUGURATED A SERVICE BY WAY OF BRAZIL TO THE BELGIAN CONGO AND THAT A BELGIAN COMPANY WAS FLYING FROM THE CONGO TO BRITAIN.

"THUS IT WOULD APPEAR THAT AT A TIME WHEN ANY EXPANSION OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IS RIGIDLY RESTRICTED AND PROFITING BY OUR HOPELESS INDECISION, OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS HAVE ALREADY QUIETLY ESTABLISHED A CONNECTION BY AIR BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICA AND THIS COUNTRY."

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RQ456PEW

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON DECLINED IN COMMONS TODAY TO NAME MEMBERS OF "THE RIGHT CLUB," ORGANIZED IN 1939 BY CAPT. A.M.RAMSAY WITH ITS ANNOUNCED PURPOSE "TO SAVE BRITAIN FROM THE JEWS."

RAMSAY, UNIONIST MEMBER OF COMMONS, WAS RELEASED RECENTLY AFTER A FOUR-YEAR DETENTION AND SAID HIS ASSOCIATION WITH THE CLUB WAS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT DETENTION.

HE ADDED THAT CERTAIN MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES ALSO HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE SECRET SOCIETY.

MORRISON SAID IT WOULD NOT BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO PUBLISH THE LIST, BUT THAT ALL SUSPECTED INDIVIDUALS WERE BEING WATCHED.

THE HOME SECRETARY ALSO REFUSED TO ANSWER A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER "LORD HAW HAW" AND TYLER KENT, FORMER AMERICAN EMBASSY ATTACHE NOW IMPRISONED, WERE MEMBERS OF "THE RIGHT CLUB".

WILLIAM GALLACHER, COMMUNIST MEMBER, ASKED:

"IS IT NOT THE CASE THAT ALL OR SOME OF THOSE WHO WERE MEMBERS OF 'THE RIGHT CLUB' WERE ACCESSORIES TO THE THEFT OF DOCUMENTS AND ESPIONAGE CARRIED ON BY TYLER KENT AND ANNA WOLKOFF?"

MORRISON ALSO DECLINED TO ANSWER THAT QUESTION, SAYING GALLACHER "IS GETTING INTO RATHER DEEP WATER."

THE HOME SECRETARY DISCLOSED 114 BRITISH SUBJECTS STILL WERE BEING HELD UNDER REGULATION 18B --THE ONE UNDER WHICH RAMSAY WAS DETAINED.

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DA1034AEW

LONDON, OCT. 12-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES NEWSOME (D-ALA), HALE (R-MAINE) AND WICKERSHAM (D-OKLA) ARRIVED TODAY, HOPEFUL OF GETTING GEN. EISENHOWER'S PERMISSION TO VISIT THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE.

01835 rm 144p

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-SEVERAL FLYING BOMBS WERE SHOT DOWN LAST NIGHT AS THE GERMANS FIRED ONE OF THEIR HEAVIEST ROBOT BARRAGES IN MONTHS AT SOUTHERN ENGLAND, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FIGHTER PLANES AND ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES SCORED HITS THAT "DESTROYED A NUMBER" OF THE WINGED BOMBS, SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

M456AEW

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-FOUR LUFTWAFFE FIGHTER PLANES WENT DOWN OVER HANNOVER, GERMANY, TODAY BEFORE THE FLAMING GUNS OF LT.CHARLES E. YEAGER, HAMLIN, W.VA., WHO A FEW DAYS AGO WENT TO GENERAL EISENHOWER PERSONALLY ASKING PERMISSION TO RETURN TO COMBAT.

YEAGER, WHO WAS WOUNDED OVER BERLIN LAST MARCH, DIVED INTO TWO GERMANS SO FIERCELY HE MADE THEM BAIL OUT, CRASHED A THIRD INTO THE GROUND AND THE FOURTH PLANE CAME APART WHILE THE PILOT WAS SNAP ROLLING IN AN EFFORT TO ESCAPE THE WEST VIRGINIAN'S WRATH.

LT.ALMA RAY JONES, 999 CANYON ROAD, OGDEN, UTAH, MUSTANG PILOT, CLAIMED THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS.

"I CAME UP UNDER ONE AND FIRED SEVERAL BURSTS THAT REGISTERED HITS, HE SAID. "THE PILOT BAILED OUT. ANOTHER ONE CROSSED IN FRONT AND A FEW BURSTS SENT PIECES OF HIS PLANE FLYING BACK OVER MY HEAD. HE WENT INTO A SPIN. I GOT WITHIN TEN YARDS OF THE THIRD, A FOCKE WULF 190, AND A BURST EXPLODED IN HIS COCKPIT."

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THE THUNDERBOLT GROUP LED BY LT.COL.DAVID SCHILLING, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., SAW TEN ENEMY FIGHTERS IN THE DUMMERLAKE AREA BUT THE GERMANS REFUSED COMBAT. LT.JAMES E.LISTER, SAVANNA, ILL., CHASED A FOCKE WULFE THROUGH A CLOUD, GETTING CLOSE ENOUGH TO FIRE A SINGLE BURST. THE GERMAN WENT DOWN FLAMING.

THE GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.FREDERICK C.GRAY, ABILENE, TEX.,

SHOT DOWN TWO NAZI PLANES AND GOT TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND TWO RADAR TOWERS IN STRAFING.

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LT.ROMILDO VISSONTE, REDWOOD CITY, CALIF. SHOT DOWN AN FW190.

TWO NAZI PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY LT. RICHARD C.ROPER, 6225 WASHINGTON BLD., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PILOTS WHO BAGGED ONE APIECE WERE CAPT. ERNEST B.SHEPARD, 248 IDEAL ST., BUFFALO, N.Y; CAPT. WILLIAM CROMBIE, 907 CINCINNATI ST., EL PASO, TEX; MAJOR RICHARD E.CONNER, 1528 MONROE ST., VICKBURG, MISS; LT.GILBERT L.JAMISON, 210 CUSTER WAY, OLYMPIA, WASH; LT. RICHARD L.STIEFVATER, 2[illegible] EAST AVE., BATAVIA, N.Y; LT.FRANK L.GAILER, 88 VILLAGE ROAD, MANHASSET, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

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A[illegible] 117 SAYLES BLVD., ABILENE, TEX.

FAB06PEW

BY JAMES F. KING

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-A FRANK UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BRITAIN IN DEALING WITH THE BALKANS AND POLAND--TWO POTENTIAL THREATS TO ALLIED UNITY--APPEARED TODAY TO BE EMERGING FROM THE CONFERENCES OF PREMIER STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN MOSCOW.

INDICATIONS OF UNITY OF PURPOSE IN DEALING WITH THE BALKAN SITUATION DEVELOPED LAST NIGHT WHEN MOSCOW ANNOUNCED THAT BULGARIA HAD ACCEPTED PRELIMINARY ARMISTICE CONDITIONS AGREED UPON BY THE ALLIES AND HAD PROMISED TO EVACUATE WITHIN TWO WEEKS TERRITORY SEIZED FROM GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE TWO RIVAL POLISH POLITICAL FACTIONS WERE CALLED TO SIT AT THE SAME CONFERENCE TABLE WITH STALIN AND CHURCHILL SERVING AS INTERMEDIARIES. THE LAST OBSTACLES TO A MEETING APPARENTLY WERE REMOVED WITH THE DISCLOSURE THAT LEADERS OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAD ARRIVED IN MOSCOW AND THAT PREMIER STANISLAW MIKLOAJCZYK OF THE EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON WAS READY TO FLY THERE.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS WERE GREETED WITH APPLAUSE IN LONDON, WHERE IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT CHURCHILL'S HURRIED TRIP TO MOSCOW WAS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH PREVENTING ANY CLASH OF SOVIET AND BRITISH INTERESTS OVER THE BALKANS OR POLAND WHILE LEAVING THE QUESTION OF GERMANY TO THREE-WAY CONFERENCES LATER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE POLISH DISPUTE WERE ESPECIALLY WELCOME TO BRITONS, WHO HAVE ADMITTEDLY BEEN ALARMED AT THE IDEA OF A DIVIDED POLAND. SAID THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY ORGAN, THE DAILY HERALD:

"AN ANGLO-SOVIET-POLISH AGREEMENT WOULD PROVIDE THE CORNERSTONE FOR SOLID RELATIONS BETWEEN OURSELVES AND OUR GREAT ALLY IN THE EAST."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING BULGARIA'S ACCEPTANCE OF PRELIMINARY ARMISTICE CONDITIONS SAID WITHDRAWAL OF BULGARIAN TROOPS FROM GREEK AND YUGOSLAV SOIL WOULD BE SUPERVISED BY A TRI-PARTITE MILITARY COMMISSION UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF A RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

THE EVACUATION MUST START IMMEDIATELY, AND FINAL ARMISTICE CONDITIONS FOR BULGARIA WILL NOT BE SETTLED UNTIL IT IS COMPLETED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED.

THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS, THROUGH THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION, HAVE BEEN CONSIDERING THESE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS SINCE SEPT. 9, WHEN THE RUSSIANS ENDED HOSTILITIES AGAINST THE BULGARIANS AFTER A ONE-DAY WAR.

THE WITHDRAWAL DEMAND GOES NOT APPLY TO BULGARIAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN YUGOSLAVIA IN COOPERATION WITH THE RUSSIANS AND MARSHAL TITO, YUGOSLAV PARTISAN LEADER.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE, INCIDENTALLY, THAT TITO PROBABLY WILL GO TO MOSCOW SHORTLY, POSSIBLY BEFORE CHURCHILL LEAVES, FOR JOINT POLITICAL AND MILITARY DISCUSSIONS.

M424AEW

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-MARSHAL TITO, COMMANDER OF YUGOSLAVIA'S FIGHTING FORCES, HAS LEFT HIS COUNTRY FOR MOSCOW TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN Ppremier MARSHAL STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, THE MARSEILLE RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED IN MOSCOW POLISH)

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R79ACAEW

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES GRIFFITH (R-OHIO) AND THOMAS B.MILLER (R-PA), NEWEST CONGRESSIONAL ARRIVALS, CALLED ON AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT TODAY.

SJ122PEW

LONDON, OCT. 12-(AP)-MRS.MARGARET COBB AILSHIE, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE BOISE, IDAHO, STATESMAN, ARRIVED IN LONDON BY AIR TODAY, SHE WILL INSPECT THE WAR EFFORT UNDER AUSPICES OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

FA035PEW

London, Oct. 12-(AP)-Maj. Gen. Douglas H. Pratt, advisor to a B[illegible] TO THE UNITED STATES ank mission, was appointed aide to King George VI on Sept. 26.

apl 01829 singleton rm 153p

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NOTE TO EDITORS

INFORMATIVELY, LIAISON BETWEEN THE ALLIED FORWARD COMMAND AREAS ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, NOW LOCATED IN PARIS, HAS NOT AS YET BEEN ESTABLISHED TO THE EXTENT THAT FRONT REPORTS ARE PROMPTLY AVAILABLE AT SHAEF.

DUE TO THIS TIME LAG, CORRESPONDENTS AT SHAEF ARE NOT IN POSITION PRESENTLY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE ROUNDUPS COVERING COMBINED OPERATIONS. THEY WILL NOT BE SITUATED SO THEY MAY DO SO UNTIL FRONT CONTACTS AND COMMUNICATIONS, NOW IN PROCESS OF REORGANIZATION, ARE IMPROVED. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THEREFORE, IS CONTINUING TO TRANSMIT WESTERN FRONT ROUNDUPS FROM LONDON, WHERE BOTH HEADQUARTERS AND FRONT MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE.

THE AP OCT 12/44

DA324PEW

FIRST LEAD AACHEN

OCT 13 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

OUTSIDE AACHEN, OCT 12-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY FOUGHT INTO THE FACTORY DISTRICT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AACHEN LATE TODAY WHILE TO THE NORTH FOOT TROOPS AND ARMOR BEAT OFF A DAYLONG COUNTERATTACK BY THE GERMANS WHO WERE SUPPORTED BY 20 TO 25 TANKS.

THE GERMANS HAVE THROWN ONE OF THEIR FINEST DIVISIONS INTO THE BATTLE IN A DESPERATE, BUT SO FAR ABORTIVE, ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE OR REINFORCE THE AACHEN GARRISON. GERMAN TROOPS INSIDE THE WRECKED AND BURNING CITY WERE BEING BATTERED FROM THE LAND AND AIR.

EVERY COUNTERTHRUST HAS BEEN BEATEN BACK UNDER A BARRAGE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE CORRIDOR IN THE AMERICAN ARC ABOUT THE CITY STILL IS ABOUT A MILE WIDE AND IT IS UNDER ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS FIRMS.

"NOTHING HAS COME THROUGH THAT CORRIDOR IN ANY SIZE IN ANY DIRECTION," A HIGH RANKING OFFICER SAID. "CERTAINLY THE GERMANS HAVE NOT, AND ARE NOT EVACUATING AACHEN. TRY TO TELL THAT TO THE BOYS UP THERE WHO ARE DOING THE FIGHTING FOR AACHEN, AND GIVE THEM A LAUGH."

INSIDE THE BOMB-POCKED CITY, THE DEFENDERS STILL WERE FIGHTING TO HOLD ONTO THEIR POSITIONS. ORDERED BY HITLER TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH, THEY IGNORED AN ULTIMATUM WHICH GAVE THEM THE CHOICE OF SURRENDER OR DESTRUCTION. AND NOW THE ATTACK IS UNDERWAY TO DESTROY THEM.

THE AMERICANS ARE NOT IN THE MAIN PART OF AACHEN. THEY ARE METHODICALLY CLEANING UP THE OUTLYING FACTORY DISTRICT, BUILDING BY BUILDING, AND GETTING INTO POSITION FOR AN ASSAULT ON THE MAIN PART OF THE TOWN.

OCT 13 1944

THE GERMANS' DAYLONG COUNTERATTACK WAS IN THE BARDENBURG AREA, SIX MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, WHICH HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF SOME OF THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING INSIDE GERMANY. THERE THE FOE HAS THROWN IN ATTACK AFTER ATTACK IN A FRANTIC EFFORT TO SHATTER THE FORCE OF THE ADVANCE WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE ON THE NORTH. THE AMERICANS GAVE NO GROUND UNDER THIS ASSAULT AND LATE IN THE AFTERNOON HAD CONTAINED IT.

IN THE GERMETER AREA, 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, THE AMERICANS WERE FORCED TO FALL BACK IN THE HURTGEN FOREST UNDER A FIERCE COUNTERATTACK BY NAZI INFANTRY. THIS WAS A LOCALIZED ACTION. THE DEPTH OF THE WITHDRAWAL WAS NOT REPORTED BY ARMY HEADQUARTERS, BUT AN OFFICER INDICATED IT WAS NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUS.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS RETURNED TO AACHEN AND RESUMED BOMBING AND STRAFING OF THE CITY. SWEEPING OVER IN WAVES AT 15-MINUTE INTERVALS, THE AIRMEN BLASTED AACHEN'S OUTER DEFENSES, INCLUDING DUG-IN TANKS.

ONE FIGHTER FORMATION ATTACKED 15 TANKS WHICH WERE PROTECTED BY EARTHWORKS IN THE NORTHEAST SECTOR OF THE CITY. ANOTHER RIPPED INTO EIGHT TANKS THREE MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CITY LIMITS.

LT.GEN.COURTNEY X X X ETC AS BEFORE.

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, OCT 12-(AP)-THE WESTERN CHAPTER OF THE TEXAS A & M CLUB WAS HELD ITS SECOND MEETING ON REICH SOIL, AND CLAIMS TO HAVE HELD THE FIRST ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEETING INSIDE GERMANY OF ANY AMERICAN COLLEGE.

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AFTER DINNER, MEMBERS HAD THEIR PICTURE TAKEN AROUND A PORTRAIT OF HITLER, BUT THE FUEHRER CERTAINLY WOULD NOT APPRECIATE THE POSES.

THOSE PRESENT WERE CAPT.ALFRED MOFFITT OF CONROE, TEX.; MAJ.PHIL GREGORY, FORT WORTH; MAJ.HERBERT MILLS, EL PASO AND ALPINE; MAJ. JOE SLOVAK, BEAMONT; LT.COL.JACK BARNES, WACO; LT.COL.MARION WHITTER, DALLAS; MAJ.H.W.DUGAN, SHREVEPORT, LA., AND MAJ.JOHN STARK, CONROE.

SJ11 AEV

BY NEDVILLE NORDNESS

WITH BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT 12-(AP)-BRITISH INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY MASSED ARTILLERY AND STRONG AIR COVER SURGED INTO NAZI-HELD OVERLOON, DUTCH TOWN TEN MILES FROM THE GERMAN BORDER, TONIGHT ON THE HEELS OF A SHARP ATTACK LAUNCHED AGAINST GERMAN POSITIONS STILL WEST OF THE MEUSE RIVER.

THE ATTACK BEGAN AT NOON AFTER ALLIED MEDIUM BOMBERS POUNDED STRONG ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS POINT OF VENRAIJ, FOUR MILES EAST OF OVERLOON. THE INFANTRY ADVANCED ONE MILE ON A 2,000-YARD FRONT.

THE CITY WAS ENTERED IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY ATTACKS POURED OVER MINE-STUDDED FIELDS. SEVERAL GERMAN TANKS TRIED TO STEM THE ADVANCE BUT A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER REPORTED THAT SOME INFANTRY UNITS HAD FOUGHT THROUGH TO THE EASTERN OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING CONTINUED IN OVERLOON ITSELF.

THE BRITISH FRONT IS STATIC ELSEWHERE. THE GERMANS VOLUNTARILY WITHDREW THEIR TWO BRIDGEHEADS ON THE DUTCH RHINE WEST OF ARNHEM. THEY WERE UNABLE TO EXPLOIT THEM IN THE FACE OF DETERMINED BRITISH RESISTANCE.

SN531PEW

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN HOLLAND, OCT 12-(AP)-SIGNS APPEARED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT BE PREPARING TO WITHDRAW THE MAIN PART OF THEIR FORCES FROM HOLLAND AND FALL BACK BEHIND NEAR GUARDS INTO THE REICH.

OCT 13 1944

HAVING WRECKED ESSENTIAL INSTALLATIONS IN ROTT

PART OF THEIR FORCES FROM HOLLAND AND FALL BACK BEHIND REAR GUARDS INTO THE REICH.

HAVING WRECKED ESSENTIAL INSTALLATIONS IN ROTTERDAM FOR THE SECOND TIME IN FOUR AND A HALF YEARS, THE NAZIS NOW APPARENTLY ARE ABANDONING HOLLAND'S SECOND CITY OF 612,372. ROTTERDAM IS THE CHIEF PORT OF HOLLAND.

SIX THOUSAND DEMOLITION EXPERTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED WORKING IN ROTTERDAM FOR WEEKS.

A MASS MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TRANSPORT WAS REPORTED IN THE AREAS OF ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE, 14 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST. OFFICERS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE ENEMY MIGHT BE TRYING TO CUT HIS LOSSES IN HOLLAND BY PULLING OUT.

DA926AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

OCT 13 1944

WITH U.S. INFANTRY INSIDE THE SIEGFRIED LINE, OCT 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN RELATED TODAY WHAT IT FELT LIKE TO BE PINNED IN A SIEGFRIED LINE FOXHOLE FOR THREE DAYS WITH ARTILLERY SHELLS WHINING OVERHEAD AND AMERICAN DEAD LYING NEARBY BECAUSE THE NAZI FIRE WAS SO HEAVY THEY WERE UNABLE TO RETRIEVE THE BODIES.

LT.ALFRED ANTEY, FORWARD PLATOON LEADER, OF 3304 CAVE AVE., EVANSVILLE,IND., AND SGT.JOHN GARCIA OF NOBLE,LA., WHO WERE HELPING TO HOLD THE FRONT LINE SOUTH OF AACHEN TOLD THE STORY OVER A FIELD TELEPHONE FROM THE FOXHOLE WHERE THEY CROUCHED, LEGS STIFF FROM THEIR DAMP

OCT 13 1944

CONFINEMENT.

I LISTENED IN ON THE OTHER END OF THE LINE IN A COMPANY COMMAND POST--A FORMER GERMAN STEEL AND CONCRETE UNDERGROUND SHELTER WHICH A COMPANY RUNNER AND I REACHED AFTER DUCKING ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE. THE FOXHOLE IS ONLY 200 YARDS FROM THE COMMAND POST, YET IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THERE NOW IN DAYLIGHT. ANYONE WHO TRIED WOULD BE MOWED DOWN BY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE.

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THESE TOUGH DOUGHBOYS MUST STAY IN THEIR FOXHOLE UNTIL THEY ARE RELIEVED - IN TWO TO FOUR DAYS, OR EVEN A WEEK IN AN EMERGENCY -- LIVING ON COLD RATIONS AND CANTEENS OF WATER SNEAKED TO THEM AT NIGHT.

THE ONLY PROTECTION FROM INTERMITTENT RAIN IS A CANVAS SHELTER HALF STRETCHED OVER THE TOP OF THE FOXHOLE. IT HAS BECOME SO COLD THAT THE WATER FROZE A COUPLE OF NIGHTS THIS WEEK.

"OUR TWO-MAN FOXHOLE IS MORE OF A SLIT TRENCH SIX FEET LONG AND TWO AND ONE-HALF FEET DEEP," ANTEY SAID. "WE'VE BEEN HERE THREE DAYS. IT'S PRETTY WINDY AND A GOOD PLACE TO CATCH RHEUMATISM.

"WE ARE IN A COMPLETELY EXPOSED POSITION ON A KNOLL AND SOME HUNS ARE ON ANOTHER KNOLL 400 YARDS FROM US. MORE OF THEM ARE ON A RIDGE LOOKING RIGHT DOWN ON US.

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"IF YOU STICK YOUR HEAD TWO INCHES ABOVE THE GROUND YOU'LL GET SHOT AT, SO WE CAN'T MOVE ABOUT AT ALL IN THE DAYTIME. IN FACT, WE CAN HARDLY MOVE AT NIGHT ON ACCOUNT OF BECOMING SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE SKY."

GARCIA TOOK THE TELEPHONE.

"HELLO," HE SAID. "I'M TRYING TO MAKE SOME BOUILLON WITH A CAN OF TINNED MEAT.

"WE PUT CARDBOARD ON THE BOTTOM OF THE MB TO KEEP AS

"WE PUT CARDBOARD ON THE BOTTOM OF THE FOXHOLE TO KEEP AS DRY AS POSSIBLE. STRAW IS BEST, BUT IT'S ALL WET.

"WE TAKE TURNS ON THE ALERT, WATCHING FOR ANY HUN ATTACK.

"IT'S SO WET AND COLD THAT WE CAN'T SLEEP. WE WRAP OURSELVES UP IN A COUPLE OF BLANKETS WITH ALL OUR CLOTHES ON AND TRY TO REST. NO -- WE CAN'T TAKE OFF OUR SHOES BECAUSE WE MIGHT HAVE TO MAKE A QUICK MOVE.

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"YOU GET STIFF AND SORE LYING IN A HOLE SO MUCH.

"ALL IN ALL, IT'S PRETTY MISERABLE HERE, BUT WE'RE HOLDING THAT LINE."

BN533PEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

A U.S.NINTH AIRFORCE BASE, NORMANDY, AUG 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT. DENVER M.PORTER, 26-YEAR-OLD THUNDERBOLT PILOT FROM OKLAHOMA CITY, SWEATED IT OUT FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER BEHIND GERMAN LINES TO AVOID CAPTURE AFTER CRASHING IN A SWAMP SOUTH OF PRIERES LAST JULY 23.

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HE SURVIVED A MASS AMERICAN BOMBING JULY 25 AND A TERRIFIC ARTILLERY BATTLE PRECEDING THE AMERICAN PUSH SEAWARD.

WHEN RESCUED, HIS LIPS WERE SWOLLEN, HIS BODY SORE FROM MOSQUITO BITES AND HE WAS SO WEAK HE HARDLY COULD TALK ABOVE A WHISPER. BUT:

"I NEVER GAVE UP HOPE BECAUSE I KNEW OUR MEN WOULD BE COMING THROUGH SOON. I WAS DETERMINED TO STAY UNTIL THEY ARRIVED."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: PORTER HAS SINCE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.)

THE DAY BEFORE HE WAS SHOT DOWN, PORTER WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR DESTRUCTION OF TWO NAZI PLANES IN ONE ENGAGEMENT LASTING LESS THAN A MINUTE.

PORTER SUFFERED NO CRASH INJURIES, BUT LOST 15 POUNDS WHILE HIDING FROM GERMAN PATROLS WHO PROBED FOR HIM WITH BAYONETS IN A HEDGEROW WHERE HE HID. HE HAD ONE SIP OF WATER WHICH HE TOOK IN DESPERATION FROM A BUG-INFESTED SWAMP WHILE CRAWLING THROUGH A FIELD TO THE PROTECTION OF ANOTHER HEDGEROW.

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TEN YARDS FROM HIS WRECKED PLANE, TONY, AS PORTER IS KNOWN BY HIS COMRADES, FELL INTO A MUDHOLE AND WENT IN OVER HIS HEAD. HE WAS SPOTTED AS HE CRAWLED TO THE NEAREST HEDGE AND A FEW MINUTES LATER TWO GERMAN JEEPS WITH 15 SOLDIERS STOPPED "SO CLOSE I COULD SPIT ON ONE OF THEM."

"THEY PROBED THE HEDGEROW WITH BAYONETS AND JABBED EVERYWHERE EXCEPT THE EXACT SPOT WHERE I WAS--THAT WAS RIGHT UNDER THEIR NOSES," HE RELATED. "I COVERED MY FACE WITH BY GLOVES AND LAID IN THAT POSITION WITHOUT MOVING A MUSCLE FOR 36 HOURS. MOSQUITOS ABOUT ATE ME ALIVE AND I NEARLY FROZE TO DEATH AT NIGHT."

PORTER EVEN TRIED TO DIG A FOXHOLE WITH HIS FINGERNAIL FILE. THE GERMAN GUARDS WERE REMOVED AFTER THE THIRD NIGHT AND BY THE FOLLOWING DAY THE ROADS WERE JAMMED WITH RETREATING NAZIS, WHO WERE FOLLOWED BY HIS JEEP-BORNE RESCUERERS.

OCT 13 1944

SJ117PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

NINTH AIRFORCE PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE BASE, FRANCE, OCT. 12-(AP)-PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS IN GROUPS COMMANDED BY COL. RUSSELL A.BERG, 4624 NORTH WINCHESTER ST., CHICAGO, ILL., ARE PROUD OF THEIR PICTURE-TAKING ABILITY BUT EVEN PROUDER OF THE FACT THAT THE OUTFIT HAS DOWNED 25 GERMAN PLANES SINCE D-DAY.

"THAT'S A BIGGER CLAIM THAN SOME FIGHTER GROUPS HAVE TURNED IN," BEAMED LT.COL. R.B.HIBBERT, OF RONCEVERTE, W.VA., SENIOR GROUND OFFICER.

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IN ADDITION BERG'S PILOTS HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR FIVE "PROBABLES" AND DAMAGED FOUR OTHERS. THE GROUP HAS LOST 22 PLANES SINCE D-DAY BUT MOST OF THESE HAVE BEEN TO FLAK DURING PHOTO MISSIONS.

THEIR EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITY BROUGHT COMMENDATION FROM BRIG.GEN/ OTTO P.WEYLAND, 4334 WINDOM PLACE, NW, WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMANDER OF THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND OF WHICH THEY ARE A PART.

UNLIKE OTHER PHOTO PILOTS WHO FLY UNARMED PLANES AND GO OUT ONLY TO TAKE PICTURES "TACAR" PILOTS FLY ARMED MUSTANGS. UNTIL THE

NORMANDY INVASION THEY FLEW UNARMED PLANES -- MOSTLY LIGHTNINGS WITH CAMERAS IN THE NOSE INSTEAD OF GUNS. SOMETIMES THEY FLEW PHOTO MISSIONS UNDER FIGHTER ESCORT BUT MOSTLY THEY DEPENDED ON THEIR SPEED FOR PROTECTION.

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ONCE THE ALLIES GOT A FOOTHOLD ON THE CONTINENT, HOWEVER, THE GROUP WAS REORGANIZED, WITH MORE THAN HALF ITS PERSONNEL BECOMING TACAR FLIERS WITH WELL-ARMED MUSTANGS. THEY OPERATE IN CLOSE SUPPORT WITH AMERICAN GROUND FORCES, OFTEN LOCATING TARGETS CALLING FOR FIGHTER BOMBERS AND STANDING BY TO WATCH THE LATTER GO TO WORK.

"WE WERE THE EYES OF PATTON'S ARMY ALL THE WAY ACROSS FRANCE," DECLARED LT. LONNIE GRISHAM, 717 ST. CHARLES AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHO HAS 75 MISSIONS.

MOST OF THESE BOYS STARTED OUT TO BE FIGHTER PILOTS AND WERE ASSIGNED TO RECONNAISSANCE FLYING. NOW YOU COULD NOT PRY THEM LOOSE FROM THEIR JOBS.

FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN KIMLER, WILLIAMSFIELD, ILL., WHO LIVED FORMERLY IN CARNDUFF, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA, AND SPENT TWO YEARS IN THE RCAF BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE USAAF LAST DECEMBER SAID, "I GET MORE OF A BANG OUT OF THIS."

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LT. WARD KIEFER, 66 1-2 EAST MARKET, TIFFIN, O., WHO LIKE KIMLER HAS FLOWN 67 MISSIONS, SAID, "NOW THAT WE ARE INTO THIS AND SEE THAT THE GROUND FORCES HAVE TO PUT UP WITH WE LIKE IT MORE AND MORE. WE REALLY KNOW WHAT WAR IS LIKE BECAUSE WE SEE IT ALL."

FAAAA9PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

A SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS OCT 12-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS NORTH OF LE THILLOT IN THE BEND OF THE MOSELLE RIVER ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT HAVE BEATEN OFF HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AND HAVE OCCUPIED THE VILLAGES OF ORIMONT, GERBAMONT, PLANOIS AND TROUGEMONT.

THE ENEMY USED INFANTRY. ARTILLERY AND ARMOR IN AN EFFORT TO ARREST THE FRENCH ADVANCE BUT MAJ.GEN.DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FORCES, FIGHTING IN A DRIVING RAIN, RESISTED THE ASSAULT. THE FRENCH THEN MOVED FORWARD TO TIGHTEN THEIR RING AROUND THE HEAVILY DEFENDED AND IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION OF LE THILLOT, BEYOND WHICH IS THE CREST OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS AND PROBABLY THE MAIN NAZI DEFENSE LINE DEFENDING THE ALSATIAN PLAINS.

GERMAN PATROLS WERE EXTREMELY ACTIVE ALONG BOTH TANKS OF THE DOUBS RIVER BUT THESE WERE DISPERSED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

IN THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY SECTOR THE LINES REMAINED UNCHANGED BUT A SHARP INCREASE IN ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE EAST OF RAMBERVILLERS INDICATED THAT GERMAN RESISTANCE THERE HAD BEEN REINFORCED BY HEAVY MORTAR AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS. SOME NAZI ROCKET FIRE FELL INTO THE TOWN OF RAMBERVILLERS.

KK1049PEW

AN ADVANCED RCAF AIRFIELD, OCT 12-(AP)-F/L C.E.EDINGER OF FERNDALE, MICH., A NIGHT FIGHTER PILOT, SCORED HIS FOURTH KILL AGAINST A JUNKERS 88 AFTER BEING GUIDED FOR MILES THROUGH THE DARKNESS BY A GROUND CONTROLLER OPERATING ON THE CONTINENT.

A FORMER SOUND CAMERAMAN, EDINGER JOINED THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN MAY, 1941.

OCT 13 1944

SN545PEW

PARIS OCT 12-(AP)-ALBERT LE BRUN, FRANCE'S LAST PRESIDENT WHO NEVER FORMALLY BOWED OUT OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY, IS EXPECTED TO MAKE SOME PUBLIC GESTURE OF RETIREMENT BEFORE THE APPROACHING CONVOCATION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE LIKELIHOOD OF THIS MOVE TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE MEETING OF THE NEW ASSEMBLY, WHICH IS TEMPORARILY REPLACING THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE, AROSE AFTER A CONFERENCE BETWEEN LE BRUN AND GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE IS THAT THE THIRD REPUBLIC, BY ITS CESSION TO MARSHAL PETAIN'S REGIME, TERMINATED ITS TENURE OF OFFICE. HOWEVER, THE DE GAULLE-LE BRUN TALK MAY HAVE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS, SINCE LE BRUN IS HELD IN HIGH REGARD BY A LARGE NUMBER OF FRENCH PEOPLE.

THE ALLIES HAVE INDICATED THAT IN SOME DEGREE RECOGNITION OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT DEPENDS ON THE WORK OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY. LE BRUN CAME TO PARIS AT DE GAULLE'S INVITATION AND IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY FIND A PLACE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

KK1101PEW

PARIS OCT 12-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL NEWS SERVICE AGENCE FRANCAISE PRESSE REPORTED TODAY THAT LEON CAYLA, FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MADAGASCAR, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AFTER HE APPEARED BEFORE THE MINISTRY OF COLONIES COLLABORATION PURGE COMMITTEE.

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THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THE ARREST OF CONSTRUCTION MAGNATE JEAN-PIERRE MARC GOSSELIN, ACCUSED OF MAKING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN PROFITS OUT OF A CORPORATION ORGANIZED IN 1940 OSTENSIBLY TO REPAIR WAR DESTRUCTION BUT ALLEGEDLY AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE NAZI TODT ORGANIZATION, FOR WHICH IT BUILT PART OF THE ATLANTIC WALL.

PARIS OCT 12-(AP)-FRANCE IS GOING TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE ALLIES IN THE PACIFIC WAR NOT ONLY FOR THE LIBERATION OF INDOCHINA BUT UNTIL JAPAN IS VANQUISHED, MINISTER OF COLONIES RENE PLEVIN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

PLEVIN SAID FRANCE HAD NO IDEAS ABOUT MAINTENANCE OF POSTWAR SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC EXCEPT AS A PART OF THE WHOLE PICTURE OF GLOBAL SECURITY EMBRACING ALSO THE PACIFIC AND "TERRITORY BEYOND THE RHINE."

THE MINISTER ADDED THAT LIBERATION WOULD MARK A NEW ERA FOR FRENCH COLONIES, WITH A POLICY OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH IMPROVEMENT FOR THE MASSES, YOUNG ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS AND A PROGRAM OF PROGRESSION TOWARD AUTONOMY.

KK1112PEW

PARIS OCT 1[illegible] (AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY AS SUCH RECEIVES ONLY SIX SEATS OUT OF 129 ALLOTTED TO ORGANIZED RESISTANCE GROUPS IN FRANCE PROPER IN THE NEW CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY MEETING TO BE HELD DURING NOVEMBER, IT WAS DISCLOSED IN THE ASSEMBLY'S OFFICIAL JOURNAL TODAY.

THE ASSEMBLY WILL HAVE A TOTAL OF 248 SEATS, WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF SEATS, 12 EACH, GIVEN TO THE FRONT NATIONAL--A RESISTANCE GROUP LED BY SCIENTISTS AND OTHER INTELLECTUALS--AND THE C.G.T., LEFTIST LABOR GROUP.

AMONG OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO BE PREPRESENTED THE MORE CONSERVATIVE LABOR GROUP, THE FRENCH CONFEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS, RECEIVES FOUR SEATS; THE SOCIALIST PARTY, SIX; THE RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY, SIX; THE UNION OF FRENCH WOMEN, TWO, AND THE MOVEMENT FOR THE RETURN OF WAR PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES, FOUR.

FOUR SEATS WERE ALLOTTED TO THE POPULAR DEMOCRATS AND TWO EACH TO THE FARM AND COUNTRY WORKERS FEDERATIONS.

KK111APEW

PARIS, OCT 12-(AP)-BEFORE FRANCE'S LIBERATION PATRIOTS FORWARDED NEWS OF GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS OVER A FAR-REACHING CLANDESTINE TELEPHONE SYSTEM, A PARIS NEWSPAPER REPORTED TODAY.

IN A DISPATCH FROM MONCEAU LES MINES, THE LIBERATION SOIR QUOTED A FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER AS SAYING CREDIT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SYSTEM BELONGED TO A CANADIAN--A CAPTAIN MARCEL. HE WAS AN ALLIED LAISON OFFICER WHO ENTERED FRANCE BEFORE THE INVASION.

M500AEW

Paris, Oct. 12-(AP)-Col. David Sarnoff of New York was awarded the legion of merit today for his work as ~~assistant to the chief~~ signal officer of supreme headquarters allied expeditionary force in preparing news communications for the invasion and for Paris.

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Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America before joining the military, was cited for "ingenuity and resourcefulness in restoring cables severed by the enemy." The citation also praised his "devotion to duty, courage and great diplomacy in handling French citizens."

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OCT 13 1944

PARIS, OCT. 12-(AP)-CALM SETTLED OVER THE BOURSE TODAY AFTER TWO SESSIONS OF FLURRY BROUGHT ON BY APPREHENSION CONCERNING POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT STEPS AGAINT EXCESSIVE OCCUPATION PROFITS AND THE EXPROPRIATION OF FOREIGN SECURITIES.

THERE WAS A PRONOUNCED FIRMING IN THE MARKET WITH FRENCH GOVERNMENT BONDS LEADING IN THIS TENDENCY.

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SEVERAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF SUEZ SECURITIES REMAINED UNCHANGED ALTHOUGH FOUNDING SHARES DROPPED 1,500 FRANCS WHILE PARTS CIVILES GAINED 450, CANADIAN ~~PACIFIC~~ PACIFIC REGISTERED ANOTHER DAY'S GAIN OF 100 FRANCS TO REACH 1,000.

PS & G235PEW

ADD MOSCOW - (CLUCE - GILMORE) XXX KERR

DURING THE MEAL, AT WHICH TURKEY WAS THE MAIN DISH, STALIN AND CHURCHILL TALKED LONG AND EARNESTLY. THE PRIME MINISTER WAS OVERHEARD TO COMPARE THE SITUATION AS REGARDS RUSSIA AND ENGLAND TODAY WITH THE OUTLOOK WHEN HE CAME TO MOSCOW IN 1942. THEN, HE SAID, BOTH NATIONS WERE IN GREAT DIFFICULTY, WITH THE GERMANS NEAR MOSCOW AND NEAR SUEZ. AT THAT TIME, HE CONTINUED, THE BRITISH COULD GIVE RUSSIA LITTLE HELP. XX

OCT 13 1944

BY EDWIN SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, OCT 12-(AP)-A SWEDISH COMMISSION IS STUDYING WAYS TO PUT TEETH INTO THE GOVERNMENT'S RECENTLY-DECLARED POLICY OF CLOSING THIS NATION'S DOORS TO WAR CRIMINALS.

THE SWEDES ARE FULLY AWARE OF ATTEMPTS BY NAZIS AND QUISLINGS TO SEEK HAVEN HERE DESPITE NOTICE THAT THEY ARE UNWELCOME, AND THEY ARE PLANNING MEASURES TO MEET THE PROBLEM AND RETURN SUCH INDIVIDUALS TO JUSTICE. PRELIMINARY MOVES ARE BEING MADE ALTHOUGH THE ALLIES HAVE NOT YET ANNOUNCED A LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS.

IN THE CASE OF FORMER FINNISH STATE POLICE CHIEF ANTHONI, WHO ENTERED SWEDEN ILLEGALLY AFTER THE RUSSIAN ARMISTICE, SWEDISH POLICE HAVE DETAINED HIM ON A TECHNICALITY AND PUBLICITY GIVEN THE CASE HAS MADE IT PLAIN THAT HIS PRESENCE IS REGARDED AS UNDESIRABLE. HE WAS ACCUSED OF USING NAZI GESTAPO METHODS.

COMMENTING ON QUISLINGS FLEEING FROM NORWAY, THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET OBSERVED THEY COULD NOT BE GIVEN ASYLUM AS POLITICAL REFUGEES "BECAUSE THEY HARDLY ARE ANYTHING MORE THAN CRIMINALS." THE PAPER ADDED: "HIGH TREASON IS A CRIMINAL ACT. TO STEAL PROPERTY OF JEWS, TO MISTREAT NORWEGIANS ON THE STREETS, TO DENOUNCE COUNTRYMEN TO THE GERMANS, TO EXPROPRIATE MILLIONS OF CROWNS IN PROPERTY FROM OTHERS--THESE MAY BE REGARDED AS CRIMINAL ACTS. AND THEIR PROBLEM IS EASY TO SOLVE. THERE ARE NO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ABOUT TURNING OVER CRIMINALS."

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THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY FLOW OF REFUGEES AND EVACUEES INTO SWEDEN FROM NORWAY, FINLAND, DENMARK AND THE BALTIC STATES INCLUDING MANY QUISLINGS WHO HAVE BEEN SORTED OUT AND INTERNED IN SPECIAL CAMPS. THAT WILL HAPPEN TO THEM WILL BE SETTLED AFTER THE WAR, BUT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO TURN THEM OVER TO THEIR LEGAL GOVERNMENTS FOR JUSTICE.

FLY ADD MADRID - (CNEVIN) XX FLY

IN HIS TALK TO REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL AMERICAN NATIONS EXCEPT MEXICO, WITH WHOM SPAIN HAS NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AT PRESENT, LEQUERICA ASSERTED THAT THE "HISPANIC WORLD" MUST REMAIN UNITED WITH THE UNITED STATES "IN THE GREAT TASKS OF THE ELEVATION OF MANKIND AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF HIS LOT."

KK1046PEW

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FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN KIMLER, WILLIAMSFIELD, ILL., WHO LIVED FORMERLY IN CARNDUFF, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA, AND SPENT TWO YEARS IN THE RCAF BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE USAAF LAST DECEMBER SAID, "I GET MORE OF A BANG OUT OF THIS."

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LT. WARD KIEFER, 66 1-2 EAST MARKET, TIFFIN, O., WHO LIKE KIMLER HAS FLOWN 67 MISSIONS, SAID, "NOW THAT WE ARE INTO THIS AND SEE WHAT THE GROUND FORCES HAVE TO PUT UP WITH WE LIKE IT MORE AND MORE. WE REALLY KNOW WHAT WAR IS LIKE BECAUSE WE SEE IT ALL."

FAAAA9PEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

A SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS OCT 12-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS NORTH OF LE THILLOT IN THE BEND OF THE MOSELLE RIVER ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT HAVE BEATEN OFF HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AND HAVE OCCUPIED THE VILLAGES OF ORIMONT, GERBAMONT, PLANOIS AND TROUGEMONT.

THE ENEMY USED INFANTRY. ARTILLERY AND ARMOR IN AN EFFORT TO ARREST THE FRENCH ADVANCE BUT MAJ.GEN.DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FORCES, FIGHTING IN A DRIVING RAIN, RESISTED THE ASSAULT. THE FRENCH THEN MOVED FORWARD TO TIGHTEN THEIR RING AROUND THE HEAVILY DEFENDED AND IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION OF LE THILLOT, BEYOND WHICH IS THE CREST OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS AND PROBABLY THE MAIN NAZI DEFENSE LINE DEFENDING THE ALSATIAN PLAINS.

GERMAN PATROLS WERE EXTREMELY ACTIVE ALONG BOTH TANKS OF THE DOUBS RIVER BUT THESE WERE DISPERSED BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

IN THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY SECTOR THE LINES REMAINED UNCHANGED BUT A SHARP INCREASE IN ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE EAST OF RAMBERVILLERS INDICATED THAT GERMAN RESISTANCE THERE HAD BEEN REINFORCED BY HEAVY MORTAR AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS. SOME NAZI ROCKET FIRE FELL INTO THE TOWN OF RAMBERVILLERS.

KK1049PEW

AN ADVANCED RCAF AIRFIELD, OCT 12-(AP)-F/L C.E.EDINGER OF FERNDALE, MICH., A NIGHT FIGHTER PILOT, SCORED HIS FOURTH KILL AGAINST A JUNKERS 88 AFTER BEING GUIDED FOR MILES THROUGH THE DARKNESS BY A GROUND CONTROLLER OPERATING ON THE CONTINENT.

A FORMER SOUND CAMERAMAN, EDINGER JOINED THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN MAY, 1941.

OCT 13 1944

SN545PEW

PARIS OCT 12-(AP)-ALBERT LE BRUN, FRANCE'S LAST PRESIDENT WHO NEVER FORMALLY BOWED OUT OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY, IS EXPECTED TO MAKE SOME PUBLIC GESTURE OF RETIREMENT BEFORE THE APPROACHING CONVOCATION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE LIKELIHOOD OF THIS MOVE TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THE MEETING OF THE NEW ASSEMBLY, WHICH IS TEMPORARILY REPLACING THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE, AROSE AFTER A CONFERENCE BETWEEN LE BRUN AND GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE IS THAT THE THIRD REPUBLIC, BY ITS CESSION TO MARSHAL PETAIN'S REGIME, TERMINATED ITS TENURE OF OFFICE. HOWEVER, THE DE GAULLE-LE BRUN TALK MAY HAVE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS, SINCE LE BRUN IS HELD IN HIGH REGARD BY A LARGE NUMBER OF FRENCH PEOPLE.

THE ALLIES HAVE INDICATED THAT IN SOME DEGREE RECOGNITION OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT DEPENDS ON THE WORK OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY. LE BRUN CAME TO PARIS AT DE GAULLE'S INVITATION AND IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY FIND A PLACE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

KK1101PEW

PARIS OCT 12-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL NEWS SERVICE AGENCE FRANCAISE PRESSE REPORTED TODAY THAT LEON CAYLA, FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MADAGASCAR, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AFTER HE APPEARED BEFORE THE MINISTRY OF COLONIES COLLABORATION PURGE COMMITTEE.

OCT 13 1944

THE AGENCY ALSO REPORTED THE ARREST OF CONSTRUCTION MAGNATE JEAN-PIERRE MARC GOSSELIN, ACCUSED OF MAKING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN PROFITS OUT OF A CORPORATION ORGANIZED IN 1940 OSTENSIBLY TO REPAIR WAR DESTRUCTION BUT ALLEGEDLY AS AN INSTRUMENT OF THE NAZI TODT ORGANIZATION, FOR WHICH IT BUILT PART OF THE ATLANTIC WALL.

PARIS OCT 12-(AP)-FRANCE IS GOING TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE ALLIES IN THE PACIFIC WAR NOT ONLY FOR THE LIBERATION OF INDOCHINA BUT UNTIL JAPAN IS VANQUISHED, MINISTER OF COLONIES RENE PLEVIN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

PLEVIN SAID FRANCE HAD NO IDEAS ABOUT MAINTENANCE OF POSTWAR SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC EXCEPT AS A PART OF THE WHOLE PICTURE OF GLOBAL SECURITY EMBRACING ALSO THE PACIFIC AND "TERRITORY BEYOND THE RHINE."

THE MINISTER ADDED THAT LIBERATION WOULD MARK A NEW ERA FOR FRENCH COLONIES, WITH A POLICY OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH IMPROVEMENT FOR THE MASSES, YOUNG ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS AND A PROGRAM OF PROGRESSION TOWARD AUTONOMY.

KK1112PEW

ADD ROME - (NING) XX CORINTH

30-24 —— 19529

ALBANIAN PARTISANS, COOPERATING WITH BRITISH INVASION TROOPS, CLEARED THE NAZIS OUT OF GJASHDLE, TWO MILES INLAND FROM SARANDE, AFTER INFLICTING SEVERE CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY.

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A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM SID FEDER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE BRITISH INTO CORINTH SAID THE LAST NAZIS PULLED OUT OF THE CITY MORE THAN A WEEK AGO AFTER SEIZING ALL TRANSPORT AND RUNNING LOADED RAILWAY CARS INTO THE CORINTH CANAL TO BLOCK THE WATERWAY. CORINTH, HE SAID, SHOWED FEW MARKS OF THE WAR EXCEPT FOR PARTING DEMOLITIONS BY THE GERMANS.

AS IN OTHER LIBERATED CITIES, FEDER REPORTED, THE WOMEN OF CORINTH WHO HAD CONSORTED WITH THE NAZIS WERE LED THROUGH THE STREETS BETWEEN LINES OF YELLING TOWNSPEOPLE.

BY SID FEDER

CORINTH, OCT 10-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GROUP OF GREEKS, MANY OF WHOM WALKED 15 HOURS FROM MOUNTAINS AND VILLAGES FOR A MONSTER CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERATION OF CORINTH, MARCHED TODAY DOWN KING CONSTANTINUS STREET, SINGING THE GREEK COMMUNIST SONG.

THEY THREADED THEIR WAY ALONG THE BOULEVARD THROUGH SMILING, ARMED MEMBERS OF THE ELAS (POPULAR GREEK LIBERATION ARMY), WHICH IS THE MILITARY BRANCH OF THE COMMUNIST GREEK LIBERATION FRONT, EVEN AS REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE NAZI-CONTROLLED GREEK SECURITY BATTALIONS WHO FAILED TO SURRENDER WHEN THIS ANCIENT STRONGHOLD WAS CAPTURED WERE BEING ROUNDED UP AND PUT IN JAIL.

MOST GREEKS BELIEVE THERE WILL BE A PLEMISCITE WHEN THE EXILED GOVERNMENT--WHICH NOW CONSISTS OF SIX COMMUNISTS AND SIXTEEN NATIONALISTS OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS--TAKES POWER.

THERE WERE FEW OPEN CLASHES AMONG POLITICAL ELEMENTS DURING THE PUSH ACROSS THE PELOPONNESUS TO CORINTH, BUT THERE ARE REPORTS OF PITCHED BATTLES IN ATHENS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE ELAS AND EDES (THE GREEK DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL ARMY).

SN551PEW

A, BURM OCT 12-(AP)-AIR FORCE RECORDS WERE REVEAL THAT TWO AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS BASED AT THE MYITKYINA AIRFIELD WERE DOING THEIR JOBS IN A HURRY DURING THE LAND AND AIR ASSAULT LAST MAY ON JAPANESE WITHIN MYITKYINA, ONLY 1,000 YARDS AWAY.

OCT 13 1944

LT.ROBERT GALE OF WINTERS, CALIF., TOOK OFF IN HIS P40, DROPPED A BOMB ON A TARGET IN MYITKYINA, RETURNED AND LANDED WITHIN SIX MINUTES.

CAPT.L.R.ALLRED OF CEDAR CITY, UTAH, AND P.O.BOX 95, REDONDO BEACH, CALIF., MADE TWO P-40 BOMBING MISSIONS FROM MYITKYINA AIRSTRIP AND COMPLETED BOTH WITHIN 20 MINUTES.

IN BOTH INSTANCES, THE PILOTS WERE UNDER CONSTANT RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

SJ1145AEW

ADD CHUNGKING XX CITY

BELOW KWEILIN THE JAPANESE MADE FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE DRIVE ON KWEIPING, 70 MILES SOUTH SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW. AN ENEMY COLUMN WHICH BEGAN A DRIVE FROM PINGNAM REACHED A POINT 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KWEIPING YESTERDAY AND THEN SUNG TO AN AREA ABOUT NINE MILES SOUTH OF THE OBJECTIVE. HARD FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

ON THE SALWEEN RIVER FRONT, AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS DURING THE PAST THREE DAYS STRUCK TWICE AT MANGSHIH, JAPANESE POSITION ASTRIDE THE BURMA ROAD IN YUNNAN PROVINCE. THEY STARTED LARGE FIRES AND ALSO DAMAGED THE BURMA ROAD BETWEEN MANGSHIH AND TINGKA, KNOCKING OUT A JAPANESE-HELD ROAD BRIDGE. CHINESE TROOPS OCCUPIED A HILL FIVE MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANGSHIH AND ATTACKED TWO OTHER HILLS ABOUT FOOL MILES EAST OF THE JAPANESE-HELD CITY.

OCT 13 1944

DA1015AEW

ALLIED H-Q - N.G. - CDA XX FIGHTER

GEN. DOUGLASSMACARTHUR'S COMMONIQUE SAID THE CRACKING PLANT AT BALIKPAPAN HAD BEEN RENDERED TOTALLY AND PROBABLY PERMANENTLY INOPERABLE, AND THE PARAFFIN REFINERY WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED DURING THE LATEST ASSAULT.

HEAVY EXPLOSIONS AND GREAT FIRES ENGULFED THE TARGET AREA. SMOKE ROSE TO 20,000 FEET.

GEN. MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THE FIRST IN THE CURRENT SERIES OF RAIDS AGAINST BALIKPAPAN OCT. 4, WHEN 74 TONS OF BOMBS WERE UNLOADED. HE TERMED THIS AREA "THE MOST LUCRATIVE STRATEGIC TARGET IN THE PACIFIC," WHICH UNTIL RECENTLY HAD BEEN BEYOND THE RANGE OF SUSTAINED BOMBING.

(CO PICKUP)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, FRIDAY, OCT.13-(AP)-MAJ.RICHARD BONG'S 29TH AND 30TH ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN, MAKING HIM AMERICA'S ACE OF ACES, WERE BAGGED IN TUESDAY'S BIG RAID ON JAPAN'S OIL REFINERY BASE OF BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEW RECORD OF THE POPLAR, WIU., FLIER WAS MADE YESTERDAY.

OCT 13 1944

DV912PCW

BY FRED HAMPSON

(BX) ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BOMBER BASE, OCT. 12-(AP)-HOW DOES A LIBERATOR BOMBER CREW MAN REACT TO THE BOMB RUN OVER A HEAVILY DEFENDED TARGET, STAFF SGT. SMITH W. MCARTHUR, OF LYNN, MASS., SUPPLIESAN ANSWER.

OCT 13 1944

"HOW DID THE TARGET LOOK?"

"GOLLY, I DON'T KNOW," HE REPLIED. "I WAS TOO BUSY WATCHING THE ACKACK."

"WELL HOW DID THE ACKACK LOOK?"

"GOLLY COME TO THINK OF IT I DON'T KNOW. I WAS TOO BUSY WATCHING THE JAP FIGHTERS".

THIS WAS ON THE THIRTEENTH AIRFORCES' HISTORIC LONG DISTANCE FIRST RAID ON JAPANESE - HELD OIL INSTALLATIONS AT BALIKPAPAN ON BORNEO, OCT. 1.

MCARTHUR, WHO WHO HAS FLOWN ALMOST 40 MISSIONS, IS KNOWN IN HIS SQUADRON AS THE "MAN WHOM SICKNESS SAVED."

HE CAME DOWN WITH A FEVER ~~MX~~ A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE THIRTEENTH'S FIRST RAID ON TRUK AND WAS HOSPITALIZED. HIS SHIP WAS SHOT DOWN, AND ALL CREW MEMBERS LOST.

FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE THIRTEENTH'S FIRST RAID ON YAP HE DEVELOPED A BOIL UNDER ONE ARM AND WAS HOSPITALIZED. HIS SHIP WAS SHOT DOWN AND ALL HANDS LOST.

HE DEVELOPED NO MALADIES BEFORE THE BALIKPAPAN "FIRST".

"THEY SHOT THE DEVIL OUT OF US", HE SAID, "BUT WE GOT BACK".

OCT 13 1944

S22AET

BY STAFF SERGEANT WARD WALKER, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)..PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS (DELAYED)--THIS IS ABOUT SOMETHING THAT MARINE CORPORAL LEWIS KENNETH BAUSELL, 20, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., DID ATOP A SMALL CORAL RIDGE ON THIS ISLAND.

HIS WAS A DEED WHICH COST HIM HIS LIFE BUT SAVED THOSE OF HIS COMRADES.

IN THE FIRST HOUR OF ACTION HERE, BAUSELL WAS IN A SQUAD ASSIGNED TO CLEAN OUT ONE OF MANY JAP-INFESTED CAVES.

ON ONE SIDE OF THE CAVE, SECOND LIEUTENANT JACK KIMBLE, 23, OF (502 SOUTH BROADWAY) GREENVILLE, MISS., AND SEVERAL MEN WERE USING A FLAME THROWER TO FORCE THE JAPS OUT THROUGH THE OTHER SIDE, WHERE BAUSELL AND SEVERAL OTHERS WAITED.

A JAP CHARGED OUT, HOLDING A GRENADE AGAINST HIS BODY. THE GRENADE EXPLODED. SEVERAL LEATHERNECKS WERE INJURED. THE JAP WAS BLOWN TO PIECES.

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ANOTHER JAP CAME TO THE ENTRANCE. HE WAS SHOT. THEN, A THIRD JAP APPEARED AND THREW A GRENADE.

"THERE WASN'T ANY COVER AND NO PLACE TO RUN," RELATED LIEUTENANT KIMBLE. "BAUSELL RAN TOWARD THE GRENADE AND FELL UPON IT."

ALTHOUGH BADLY INJURED, BAUSELL YELLED, "GET THAT JAP."

LIEUTENANT KIMBLE'S MEN DID, WITH A SPURT FROM THE FLAME THROWER.

BAUSELL WAS EVACUATED TO A HOSPITAL SHIP, WHERE HE DIED LATER.

HE HAD BEEN IN THE MARINE CORPS SINCE A WEEK AFTER THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT APPROXIMATELY 1,000 ALLIED PLANES ATTACKED JAPANESE-OCCUPIED FORMOSA OFF THE EAST CHINA COAST THIS MORNING.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE BROADCAST, WHICH GAVE NO DETAILS EXCEPT TO CLAIM THE DESTRUCTION OF AT LEAST 100 OF THE RAIDERS.

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FORMOSA PRESUMABLY IS THE BASE FROM WHICH JAPANESE FORCES ARE OPERATING IN THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHINESE IN THE FOOCHOW AREA, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE ON THE CHINA COAST.

M439AEW

30.24 — 19531

UNDATED FORMOSA (WITH BUDGET)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
FORMOSA, JAPAN'S "GREAT PLANE CARRIER IN THE SOUTH," HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY EXPLOITED BY THE JAPANESE SINCE 1895 WHEN THE NIPPONESE FORCED THE CHINESE TO CEDE THE STRATEGICALLY LOCATED ISLAND
GETTING THE ISLAND WAS ONE THING, BUT CONTROLLING IT WAS FAR MORE DIFFICULT. A FULL SCALE INVASION THAT REQUIRED SIX MONTHS BECAUSE OF STIFF FORMOSAN RESISTANCE FOLLOWED THE CESSION.
FOR ALMOST FIVE DECADES RICE, SUGAR, TEA, SWEET POTATOES, FRUIT AND CAMPHOR MOVED NORTHWARD ACROSS THE EAST CHINA SEA TO THE JAPANESE MAIN ISLANDS. SHORTLY BEFORE PEARL HARBOR OTHER ITEMS APPEARED ON THE SHIPPING MANIFESTS FROM FORMOSA.
GREAT QUANTITIES OF ALUMINUM, ALCOHOL, MANGANESE, CAUSTIC SODA, FERRO MAGNESIUM, FERRO-SILICON AND SULFURIC ACID WERE SENT TO JAPANESE WAR PLANTS.
AFTER "TAKING OVER" IN FORMOSA THE JAPANESE INTENSIFIED INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE ISLAND BUILDING SHIPYARDS, ANCHORAGES AND REPAIR DOCK FACILITIES.
TAKAO, ONE OF THE CITIES THE JAPANESE SAID WERE HIT BY AMERICAN BOMBS, HAS A SIZEABLE HARBOR AND ALUMINUM, ELECTRO-CHEMICAL, ALCOHOL AND CEMENT WORKS.
THE POPULATION OF THE ISLAND STILL REMAINS PREDOMINANTLY CHINESE DESPITE AN OFFICIAL JAPANESE CAMPAIGN STARTED IN 1909 TO TRANSPLANT COLONIES OF JAPANESE NATIONALS TO FORMOSA.
LAST APRIL THE CHUNGKING RADIO QUOTED AN ESTIMATE BY HSIEH NAN-KWANG, FORMOSAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, ON THE 1944 POPULATION AS 5,970,000 CHINESE, 370,000 JAPANESE AND 160,000 ABORIGINES FOR AN OVER ALL TOTAL OF 6,500,000. ADMIRAL KIYOSHI HASEGAWA, JAPANESE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF FORMOSA, WAS QUOTED BY THE JAPANESE RADIO TODAY (U.S. TIME) AS SAYING THE PRESENT POPULATION WAS 6,700,000.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE ISLAND BY THE JAPANESE HAS BEEN VIGILANT AND RIGOROUS. THE FORMOSAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, HOWEVER, WAS ORGANIZED THREE YEARS AGO IN FREE CHINA AND HAS SINCE CLAIMED A SERIES OF OUTBREAKS IN THE ISLAND.
AT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE RETURN OF FORMOSA TO CHINA WAS PROMISED.

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BY VERN HAUGLAND
U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.12 (AP)-AMERICAN FORCES CONTROLLED 11 ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS TODAY, AFTER THE SECOND NEW LANDING IN THREE DAYS, AS TOKYO REPORTED CONTINUING AERIAL BLOWS AGAINST THE KEY PETROLEUM CENTER OF BORNEO.
SOLDIERS OF THE 81ST INFANTRY LANDED UNOPPOSED TUESDAY ON BAIRAKASERU ISLET, 9 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST OF PELELIU, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT. OTHER INFANTRYMEN SUNDAY INVADED GARAKAYO, 2 1/2 MILES NORTH OF PELELIU, AND SECURED CONTROL WITHIN 24 HOURS.
TOKYO RADIO, HEARD LAST NIGHT BY FCC MONITORS, REPORTED THAT NEARLY 100 LIBERATORS AND 30 ESCORTING FIGHTERS HAD SMASHED THE IMPORTANCE BORNEO OIL REFINERY AT BALIKPAPAN TUESDAY MORNING. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION. BUT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED A FOUR-HOUR ATTACK ON BALIKPAPAN SUNDAY BY NIGHT PATROL BOMBERS. THIS WAS THE FIFTH TIME IN RECENT WEEKS ALLIED PLANES HAVE HIT THIS OIL CENTER, WHICH PRODUCES 15 PER CENT OF JAPAN'S AVIATION GASOLINE.
TOKYO ALSO REPORTED THAT THE U.S. THIRD FLEET WAS "STILL LURKING" NEAR JAPAN, AFTER ITS SUNDAY ASSAULT ON THE RYUKYU ISLANDS, 200 MILES FROM THE NIPPONESE HOMELAND. THE POWERFUL NAVAL FORCE SANK OR DAMAGED 58 SHIPS OF ALL CATEGORIES AND DESTROYED 89 AIRCRAFT IN ITS LATEST STRIKE.
AMERICAN MARINES, FIGHTING ON PELELIU, MADE "SLOW BUT STEADY PROGRESS" AGAINST JAPANESE REMNANTS, NIMITZ REPORTED. A SIZEABLE AMMUNITION DUMP WAS EXPLODED IN A CAVE HELD BY LAST-DITCH DEFENDERS.
NIMITZ ANNOUNCED JAPANESE DEAD IN THE PALAU CAMPAIGN TOTALLED 12,470 THROUGH TUESDAY, 10,305 OF WHICH WERE COUNTED ON PELELIU. SUNDAY'S COMMUNIQUE, REPORTING 11,083 DEAD ON THAT MAIN ISLAND, WAS 1,000 TOO HIGH AT THAT TIME, THE ADMIRAL SAID. HE DISCLOSED THAT 184 JAPANESE CIVILIANS HAD BEEN INTERNED ON ANGAUR ISLAND, SIX MILES SOUTHWARD OF PELELIU.

A19FX

OCT 13 1944

CENTRAL PACIFIC PLANES BOMBED BABELTHUAP, LARGEST OF THE PALAU ISLANDS, AND HIT SHIPPING AT IWO JIMA, IN THE VOLCANO GROUP. TWO OF EIGHT NIPPONESE INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT DOWN THERE.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FIGHTERS SANK SIX BARGES WHICH THE JAPANESE WERE ATTEMPTING TO SNEAK INTO MOROTAI, ADVANCE AMERICAN BASE 300 MILES SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.
(EDITORS: IN THIRD GRAF ABOVE, BEGINNING "TOKYO RADIO" MAKE READ "HEARD LAST NIGHT BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS" INSTEAD OF FCC).
HW-JP101APW

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WERE ACCUSED BY THE NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS ASSOCIATION TODAY OF ENCOURAGING DISMISSED NEWSPAPERMEN IN THE DISPUTE WHICH HAS LEFT SYDNEY WITHOUT ANY OF ITS REGULAR DAILY PAPERS THIS WEEK.
THE FOUR DAILIES ARE PUBLISHING A COMPOSITE FOUR-PAGE PAPER AND THEIR FORMER EMPLOYES ARE PUTTING OUT A 12-PAGE TABLOID.
THE PRIETORS ASSOCIATION SAID THE JOURNALISTS' TABLOID WAS OPERATING WITHOUT A LICENSE, WAS TAKING NEWS OFF THE AIR CONTRARY TO GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, AND WAS BEING ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY.
THE GOVERNMENT WAS CRITICIZED FOR PREVENTING REPORTERS FROM THE PROPRIETORS' COMPOSITE PAPER FROM ENTERING THE GALLERY IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY AND TODAY.
FEDERAL INFORMATION MINISTER ARTHUR CALDWELL, AT MELBOURNE, SAID HE WOULD MOVE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THE PROPRIETORS' LICENSES WHICH WERE ISSUED UNDER NATIONAL SECURITY REGULATIONS. THIS MOVE IF SUCCESSFUL WOULD FORCE THE NEWSPAPER OWNERS OUT OF BUSINESS.
HOWEVER, CAPITAL SOURCES SAID IT WAS UNLIKELY THAT OTHER CABINET MINISTERS WOULD SUPPORT CALDWELL'S MOTION.
THE TABLOID WAS RECEIVING EXCLUSIVE INTERSTATE SERVICES ON POLICE NEWS AND STATE AND FEDERAL POLITICAL COVERAGE. PROPRIETORS IN OTHER STATES, FEARFUL OF BECOMING INVOLVED IN THE SYDNEY DISPUTE, WITHHELD WIRE SERVICES, WHILE POLICE AND MINISTERS OF STATE OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO SEE NEWSMEN FROM THE PUBLISHERS PAPER.
THE TABLOID WAS SELLING MORE THAN 100,000 COPIES A DAY WHILE THE PROPRIETORS' PAPER WAS SELLING 350,000 AND PREDICTING A CIRCULATION OF 750,000.
THE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION CALLED THE JOURNALISTS STRIKERS. NEWSMEN SAID THEY WERE LOCKED OUT.
THE DISPUTE STARTED WITH THE PRINTERS, WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BACK TO WORK BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THEY WOULD RETURN TO WORK BEFORE SATURDAY, WHICH WOULD LEAVE SYDNEY WITHOUT ANY OF ITS REGULAR PAPERS FOR A WEEK.
WW5APW

OCT 13 1944

MEXICO CITY,OCT.12-(AP)-FORMER KING CAROL IS ON HIS WAY BACK TO ROMANIA ALTHOUGH HE SAYS HE DOESN'T KNOW WHEN HE WILL GET THERE.

CAROL, MADAME LUPESCU, MR.AND MRS.ERNEST URDAREANU, MADAME LUPESCU'S SPANISH MAID AND CAROL'S SPANISH VALET, ARE ABOARD THE ARGENTINE SS TUYUNAN BOUND FOR RIO DE JANEIRO. THERE THEY WILL WAIT UNTIL THE TIME SEEMS PROPITIOUS FOR CAROL TO CONTINUE HIS TRIP HOME.

GH410ACW

VERA CRUZ,MEXICO,OCT 12 (AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO RECEIVED A MESSAGE TODAY FROM FORMER KING CAROL OF ROMANIA, EXPRESSING THANKS FOR HOSPITALITY ACCORDED HIM DURING HIS THREE-YEAR STAY IN MEXICO.

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THE MESSAGE, SENT BY CAROL BEFORE DEPARTING FOR BRAZIL ON AN ARGENTINE SHIP, SAID: "AT THE MOMENT OF LEAVING MEXICAN LAND, MR. PRESIDENT, I WANT TO EXPRESS TO YOU ONCE MORE MY THANKS FOR THE GREAT HOSPITALITY THAT WAS GIVEN ME, ASSURING YOU THAT I SHALL RETAIN THE MOST FERVENT MEMORY OF THIS BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY."

GG1117ACW NM

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 12-(AP)-BRITISH AND MEXICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE STUDYING A PLAN FOR BRITISH AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS PLANES TO USE MEXICAN BASES AND PORTS ON A PROPOSED AIR ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC FOR EVENTUAL USE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

AIR COMMODORE GRIFITH POWELL OF THE RAF, NOW STATIONED IN CANADA, HAS BEEN HERE SEVERAL TIMES TO CONFER WITH MEXICAN AUTHORITIES. NEGOTIATIONS WERE OPENED LAST SPRING AND THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL VISITS HERE BY BRITISH AND CANADIAN AIR OFFICIALS AND EXPERTS TO LAY OUT A POSSIBLE ROUTE.

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ONE OF THE POINTS BEING CONSIDERED IS CLIPPERTON ISLAND, ABOUT 600 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE MEXICAN COAST. IT IS PRACTICALLY A DESERT CORAL ISLAND BUT MIGHT MAKE ONE GOOD STEPPING STONE WESTWARD.

SO FAR, BRITISH MILITARY MEN SAID, THERE HAVE BEEN NO DECISIONS EITHER AS TO THE EXACT BASES THAT MIGHT BE USED OR EVEN WHETHER THE ROUTE ACROSS MEXICO IS THE MOST DESIRABLE ONE.

FA1023PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT.12-(AP)-DR.EDUARDO SANTOS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF UNRRA, AND HIS MISSION, LEFT MEXICO AT 1:53PCWT TODAY BY PLANE FOR GUATEMALA ON THEIR TRIP TO ALL LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS EXCEPT ARGENTINA TO ARRANGE EACH COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR RELIEF.

OCT 13 1944

DR.SANTOS MISSION SPENT EXACTLY SEVEN DAYS HERE COMPLETING ITS WORK IN A MOST CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE AND WITH RESULTS WHICH DR.SANTOS SAID WERE "VERY SATISFACTORY."

CONSULTATIONS WITH MEXICO OFFICIALS BROUGHT AN AGREEMENT FOR MEXICO TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS OF APPROXIMATELY 17,500,000 PESOS (ABOUT $3,608,000 AT CURRENT EXCHANGE RATES) DURING THREE YEARS BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1945, WITH THE PROVISION THAT NINE-TENTHS OF THE VALUE MIGHT BE IN GOODS OR SERVICES.

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TENTATIVE ASSURANCES BY THE SECRETARY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY THAT MEXICO WOULD INCREASE HER PART IN WORLD RELIEF LATER WERE ACCEPTED BY DR.SANTOS AS MORE CERTAIN TO BE FULFILLED THAN THE SECRETARY'S WORDS INDICATED. DR.SANTOS SAID THE DISASTROUS FLOODS HERE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WERE ADEQUATE EXPLANATION OF MEXICO'S TEMPORARY CAUTION IN PLEDGING HER AID TO UNRRA IN WHICH, HE SAID, MEXICO BELIEVED FIRMLY.

THE SANTOS PARTY CONSISTS OF:

DR.SANTOS AND MRS.SANTOS, JOSUE SAENZ OF MEXICO, ALEXANDER ARGYROPOULOS OF GREECEN, CARLOS GARCIA PALACIOS OF CHILE, LOUIS SWENSON OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE MISSION'S SECRETARY, MISS

MARGARET THOMPSON OF THE UNITED STATES WHO LIVED HERE WITH HER FAMILY FOR YEARS.

THE OTHER MEMBER OF THE MISSION, LAURENCE DUGGAN, ITS DIPLOMATIC COUNSELLOR, LEFT LAST WEEK TO VISIT THE CARIBBEAN AREA.

AFTER AN OVERNIGHT REST IN GUATEMALA, THE MISSION WILL GO TO PANAMA AND THEN TO COLOMBIA, WHERE THE MEMBERS WILL SEPARATE TO VISIT DIFFERENT LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THUS HASTEN THE MISSION'S TASK OF CONSULTING ALL OF THEM EXCEPT ARGENTINA. OCT 13 1944

DURING HIS VISIT HERE DR.SANTOS GAVE HIS VIEWS ON SPAIN AT A MEETING OF SPANISH REFUGEES TUESDAY NIGHT.

THE "PREBELLIGERENCE" OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT INTERNATIONAL PEACE TALKS, SAID DR.SANTOS, IN ADDRESSING THE MEETING.

"BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS BEGAN TO FIGHT, SPAIN WAS SACRIFICING HERSELF FOR THEM," DR.SANTOS SAID. "SPAIN WAS FIGHTING, ALONE, AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS."

DR.SANTOS ADDED: "A REPUBLICAN SPAIN, FREE AND PROGRESSIVE, IS A NECESSITY FOR LATIN AMERICA. THE SPAIN THAT I DESIRED WILL BE THE VANGUARD OF OUR CONTINENT BEFORE THE CIVILIZED WORLD, THE BEST OF OUR DEFENSES. BUT IF THAT BELOVED NATION REMAINS IN TOTALITARIAN HANDS IT WILL SIGNIFY THE GRAVEST MENACE FOR US ALL."

OCT 13 1944

HG221PCW

MEXICO CITY,OCT 12 (AP)-MEXICO CELEBRATED COLUMBUS DAY TODAY WITH SPORTS EVENTS AND CEREMONIES, INCLUDING A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION ATTENDED BY MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

THE PARTY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, DOMINANT POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, SENT GREETINGS TO THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS "AND TO THOSE OF ANGLO-SAXON ORIGIN FORMED IN THE NORTH OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE A CENTURY AFTER DISCOVERY OF AMERICA."

THE PARTY'S STATEMENT EXPRESSED HOPE "FOR THE CONSOLIDATION AND UNITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, WHERE ALL RACES FRATERNIZE WITHOUT ANY DISCRIMINATION."

OCT 13 1944

CG123PCW

NEW YORK OCT 12-(AP)-GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE TODAY RECEIVED JAMES F.BYRNES, HEAD OF THE U.S.OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

KK1047PEW

OCT 13 1944

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 12--THE LONDON RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS TODAY THAT ITS STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT REPORTED "THE HUNGARIANS HAVE GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE ALLIES, ASKING FOR AN ARMISTICE."

"IF THE RESULTS ARE SATISFACTORY, IT'S LIKELY THAT A HUNGARIAN DELEGATION WILL GO TO MOSCOW SHORTLY," THE STOCKHOLM CORRESPONDENT WAS QUOTED.

UNDATED SPANISH (110)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOULOUSE, RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT THE "SUPREME JUNTA OF THE SPANISH NATIONAL UNION", IN A MEETING AT TOULOUSE, HAD CALLED UPON PATRIOTIC SPANIARDS TO JOIN IN A STRUGGLE TO LIBERATE SPAIN "FROM ALL TRAITORS WHO SOLD HER TO FOREIGNERS."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, FOLLOWED RECEIPT OF DISPATCHES FROM MADRID SAYING THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAD OFFERED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT "ALL POSSIBLE FACILITIES" TO BRING UNDER CONTROL SPANISH REPUBLICAN MAQUIS WHO HAVE BEEN RAIDING SPANISH TERRITORY FROM FRANCE FOR THE PAST 10 DAYS.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT AS MANY AS 40,000 OF THESE REPUBLICANS -- ALL AVOWED OPPONENTS OF THE FRANCO REGIME -- ARE SCATTERED THROUGH SOUTHERN FRANCE.

DA1002AEW

A118 NYC OUT 140

OCT 13 1944

NEW YORK OCT 12-(AP)-YEHUDI MENUHIN, JUST BACK FROM A SIX-WEEKS CONCERT TOUR IN ENGLAND AND THE EUROPEAN BATTLEFRONTS AT THE REQUEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY THAT LIFE IN PARIS "IS JUST AS FRENCH AS EVER."

THE TOUR, HIS FIFTH OVERSEAS TRIP THIS YEAR, WAS LENGTHENED AT THE REQUEST OF GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND THE BELGIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION FOR CONCERTS IN ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS.

HIS FIVE CONCERTS IN EUROPE, MENUHIN SAID, WERE THE MOST "THRILLING." THE FIRST TWO WERE PERFORMED IN BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP, BEFORE BELGIAN CIVILIANS, WHO, HE SAID, "WERE WAR WEARY, AND FOR THEM, MUSIC WAS THE ONLY LINK WITH THE PAST." IN ANTWERP, HE SAID, GERMAN TROOPS WERE THREE MILES FROM THE CONCERT HALL.

HIS PERFORMANCE IN PARIS ON OCT.7, HE SAID, MARKED THE OPENING OF THE OPERA HOUSE AFTER FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

KK1106PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 12-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, TONIGHT DECLARED THAT THE POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD MADE POSSIBLE "POPULAR SUPPORT" OF "THE ACTIVITIES OF A FEW MILITARISTIC ELEMENTS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT."

SPEAKING AT A "BIRTHDAYS OF THE AMERICAS" DINNER SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAS FOUNDATION, WELLES DECRIED WHAT HE CALLED THE "RAPID DETERIORATION OF INTERAMERICAN RELATIONSHIPS" AND ASKED FOR A GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY WHICH WOULD "REGAIN LATIN AMERICAN CONFIDENCE."

HE DECLARED "I THINK THE ACTIVITIES OF A FEW MILITARISTIC ELEMENTS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT ARE SINISTER AND POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS. BUT I BELIEVE THE STEPS WHICH THIS GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO FIND POPULAR SUPPORT WHICH THEY OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE LACKED. I BELIEVE THEY WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACHIEVE THE IMPORTANCE THEY HAVE NOW ASSUMED HAD WE ADOPTED A WISER AND MORE UNDERSTANDING COURSE TEN MONTHS AGO."

WELLES SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO DEALING WITH ARGENTINA WITHOUT CONSULTING OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, OUR GOVERNMENT ALSO HAD FAILED TO ASSURE A PRACTICAL FORM OF COOPERATION AMONG AMERICAN NEIGHBORS IN POSTWAR YEARS AND HAD FAILED TO ASCERTAIN THEIR DESIRES IN THE FORMATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION."

AT THE DINNER, JAMES A.FARLEY, FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL, PRESENTED AN "AMERICAS AWARD" TO JUAN T.TRIPPE, PRESIDENT OF PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, FOR HAVING "MADE THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO INTER-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD WILL OF ANY CITIZEN OF THE AMERICAS DURING THE YEAR 1944."

BZ154AEW

OCT 13 1944

NEW YOR, OCT 12-(AP)-BOB HOPE, BING CROSBY SAID RUEFULLY TODAY, IS THE FAVORITE ENTERTAINER OF THE GI IN FRANCE, BUT THE SINGER CLAIMED HIS SHARE OF GLORY FOR ENTERING--FOR TWO MINUTES--A GERMAN OCCUPIED TOWN STILL IN NAZI HANDS.

TEN POUNDS SLIMMER AFTER AN ENTERTAINMENT TOUR OF THE FRENCH FRONT, CROSBY SAID HE AND AN ARMY LIEUTENANT BECAME LOST AND DROVE INTO THE TOWN, LOOKED AROUND AND "GOT OUT FAST."

SPEAKING OF ONE STOP IN FRANCE, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE: "I HAVE A BIT OF HAM IN ME AND I WANTED TO BE RECOGNIZED BY THE FRENCH PEASANTS. BUT THEY DIDN'T RECOGNIZE ME UNTIL I HAD SUNG SEVERAL SONGS, AND THEY WOULD HAVE TO REMEMBER 'LOVE IN BLOOM.'"

NEW YORK, OCT. 13-(AP)-OVERNIGHT BUSIN... TRIPS TO LONDON AND TWO-WEEK FAMILY VACATIONS ABROAD WOULD BE MADE POSSIBLE BY POSTWAR EFFICIENT AND LOW-COST AIR TRANSPORTATION, WILLIAM A.M.BURDEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE SAYS.

OCT 13 1944

WHILE FREIGHT RATES WOULD BE TOO HIGH FOR ANYTHING BUT PERISHABLES, BURDEN TOLD DELEGATES TO THE 33RD CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PORT AUTHORITIES THAT PLANES WOULD CARRY PASSENGERS TO LONDON FOR $250 "OR ROUGHLY THE SAME AS THE MINIMUM FIRST CLASS FARE ON THE LUXURY STEAMSHIPS BEFORE THE WAR."

HE ADDED THAT RATES TO SOUTH AMERICA WOULD BE EVEN LOWER.

JS52SAEW NM

SCHENECTADY,N.Y., OCT.12-(AP)-THE GE...AL ELECTRIC COMPANY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT WOULD MANUFACTURE NINE HYDRO-ELECTRIC TURBINE GENERATORS FOR THE DNEPROSTROI PLANT IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD YESTERDAY APPROVED CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNITS, WHICH WILL REPLACE INSTALLATIONS DESTROYED BY THE RUSSIANS WHEN THEY RETREATED BEFORE THE GERMANS IN 1941.

X1007PEW NM

ORANGE, N.J., OCT. 12-(AP)-LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE WAR IS NOT YET WON AND THAT "THE PROBLEM OF PEACE IS AS DIFFICULT AS THAT OF WAR."

ADDRESSING MORE THAN 2,000 VOLUNTEER WORKERS IN THE NATIONAL WAR FUND-WELFARE FEDERATION DRIVE IN THE ORANGE ARMORY, HALIFAX SAID:

OCT 13 1944

"WHEN THE COMMON DANGER IS OVER, THE LARGE QUESTION FOR THE WORLD WILL BE WHETHER WE CAN FIND ANOTHER MOTIVE AS POWERFUL TO MAKE US WORK TOGETHER AS THE COMMUNITY SPIRIT WHICH HAS EMPHASIZED OUR RELATIONSHIP DURING THE CONFLICT.

"THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE UNDER PRESSUE, BUT THE PROBLEM OF PEACE IS AS DIFFICULT AS THAT OF WAR. OUR FIRST DUTY IS TO THINK AND ACT TOGETHER FOR THE WORLD'S SALVATION, OR THE DANGER OF CONFLICT WILL LIFT ITS HEAD IF WE DRIFT APART."

HALIFAX, WHO WAS INTRODUCED BY U.S. SENATOR ALBERT W. HAWKES (R-NJ), CONTINUED, "THE TRAIL OF DEVASTATION LEFT IN TTE WAKE OF THE NAZIS MUST BE REPAIRED. MILLIONS OF PEOPLES SWEPT FROM THEIR HOMES BY NAZI TERROR AND ENSLAVED IN FOREIGN LANDS IN LABOR BATTALIONS MUST BE RETURNED TO THEIR NATIVE LANDS."

OCT 13 19...

IN OUTLINING THE THREE-FOLD PURPOSE OF THE DRIVE, HALIFAX SAID, "FIRST, IT WILL BE FOR THE HELP OF YOUR OWN MILITARY FORCES; SECOND, TO HELP YOUR ALLIES; AND THIRD, FOR THE NUMEROUS HOME FRONT AGENCIES IN THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT."

REVERTING TO THE CONFLICT, HALIFAX SAID THE DICTATORS MIGHT

HAVE BEEN HESITANT IN AROUSING A WORLD CONFLICT IF THEY COULD HAVE FORESEEN WHAT IT MEANT TO AROUSE "A GREAT WORLD DEMOCRACY LIKE YOURS."

"NEVER BEFORE HAS AMERICA FOUGHT ON SO MANY BATTLE FRONTS," HE SAID, "OR UNDER SUCH TRYING CONDITIONS. THE BRITISH EMPIRE KNOWS WHAT THEY OWE TO YOUNG AMERICA. IT IS A DEBT THAT IS GROWING EVERY HOUR AND REACHES BACK TO THOSE BLACK DAYS FOR ENGLAND IN 1940 WHEN AMERICA CAME TO HER AID."

OCT 13 1944

CK1240AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER BONOMI SENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY A COLUMBUS DAY GREETING AND "THE VIVID" AND WARM GOOD WISHES OF THE NEW ITALY."

THE WHITE HOUSE MADE PUBLIC A CABLED GREETING FROM THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER WHICH SAID IN PART:

"ON THE OCCASION OF THE RECURRENCE OF COLUMBUS DAY, I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY, MR.PRESIDENT, TO SEND TO YOU THE VIVID AND WARM GOOD WISHES OF THE NEW ITALY. THE NAME OF COLUMBUS IS THE CONCRETE SYMBOL OF THE CENTURIES OLD TIES UNITING ITALY TO THE UNITED STATES, AND IS TODAY CEMENTED AND REINFORCED BY THE BLOOD SHED TOGETHER AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY.

"THESE TIES FIND SHINING CONFIRMATION IN THE GREAT AND SPONTANEOUS SUPPORT SHOWN TO US IN OUR PRESENT TRAGIC STRUGGLE BY THE NOBLE NORTH AMERICAN NATION."

LT519PEW

OCT 13 1944

WASHINGTON,OCT.12-(AP)-SENATOR BALL (R-MINN) DECLARED TODAY THE VOTERS SHOULD DEMAND "CLEAR, UNEQUIVOCAL ANSWERS" FROM THE RIVAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES ON THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE ORGANIZATION.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE HE SAID "IT HAS BECOME CLEAR IN THIS CAMPAIGN THAT GENERAL STATEMENTS BY CANDIDATES FAVORING AN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION OFFER NO MORE ASSURANCE TO THE PEOPLE THAN THEY DID IN 1918 AND 1920."

BOTH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND GOVERNOR THOMAS E.DEWEY, HE SAID, SHOULD ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS:

"1. WILL YOU SUPPORT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE FORMATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY ORGANIZATION AND THE UNITED STATES ENTRY THEREIN BEFORE ANY FINAL PEACE SETTLEMENTS ARE MADE EITHER IN EUROPE OR ASIA?

"2. WILL YOU OPPOSE ANY RESERVATIONS TO UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO SUCH UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WHICH WOULD WEAKEN THE POWER OF THE ORGANIZATION TO ACT TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND TO STOP AGGRESSION?

"3. SHOULD THE VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL COMMIT AN AGREED-UPON QUOTA OF OUR MILITARY FORCES TO ACTION ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL TO MAINTAIN PEACE WITHOUT REQUIRING FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL?"

BALL TOLD REPORTERS HE WOULD BASE HIS OWN DECISION AS TO WHICH CANDIDATE TO SUPPORT UPON THE STATEMENTS THEY MAKE BEFORE NOVEMBER 7 ON THE SECURITY ISSUE.

BALL RECENTLY SAID HE WAS WITHHOLDING HIS SUPPORT FROM GOVERNOR DEWEY UNTIL THE GOP NOMINEE HAD FURTHER CLARIFIED HIS FOREIGN POLICY VIEWS.

JAMES WECHSLER OF PM ASKED:

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"DO YOU BELIEVE MR.DEWEY COULD ANSWER THE QUESTIONS TO YOUR SATISFACTION WITHOUT AN OPEN BREAK WITH THE ISOLATIONISTS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WHO ARE SUPPORTING HIM?"

"I DOUBT IT," BALL RESPONDED. HE THEN WAS ASKED IF HE MIGHT DECLARE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SHOULD THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENTS ON SECURITY MACHINERY BE MORE TO HIS LIKING, AND HE REPLIED:

"I'LL LET YOU KNOW WHEN I MAKE MY STATEMENT."

WASHINGTON, OCT.12-(AP) SHOCKED AND SEVERELY WOUNDED BY AN ENEMY SHELL, COL.DAVID M.SHOUP OF THE MARINES LED HIS TROOPS ON TO ANNIHILATE A JAPANESE GARRISON ON TARAWA IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS LAST NOVEMBER. TODAY, HE WAS AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, THE NATION'S HIGHEST DECORATION FOR BRAVERY. SHOUP, OF COVINGTON, IND., WAS BORN AT BATTLE GROUND, IN THE SAME STATE.

HIS CITATION, ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY, READ:

"ALTHOUGH SEVERELY SHOCKED BY AN EXPLODING ENEMY SHELL SOON AFTER LANDING AT THE PIER, AND SUFFERING FROM A SERIOUS PAINFUL LEG WOUND WHICH HAD BECOME INFECTED, COL.SHOUP FEARLESSLY EXPOSED HIMSELF TO THE TERRIFIC RELENTLESS ARTILLERY, MACHINE GUN AND RIFLE FIRE FROM HOSTILE SHORE EMPLACEMENTS AND, RALLYING HIS HESITANT TROOPS BY HIS OWN INSPIRING HEROISM, GALLANTLY LED THEM ACROSS THE FRINGING REEFS TO CHARGE THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED ISLAND AND REENFORCE OUR HARD-PRESSED, THINLY-HELD LINES."

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THE 25TH MARINE TO WIN THE HIGHEST AWARD IN THIS WAR, SHOUP IS THE THIRD TO WIN THE DECORATION FOR ACTION ON TARAWA.

HIS WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN, NOW LIVE AT 411 NORTH SECOND STREET, ALHAMBRA, CALIF.

AB448PEW

NFIDENTIAL NOTE TO EDITORS
O T FOR PUBLICATION
WASHINGTON--THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE OF A
W PROCEDURE IN HANDLING CASUALTY LISTS TONIGHT, FOR THE INFORMATION
EDITORS AND NOT FOR PUBLICATION:
"THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS RELEASES LISTING
R PRESS USE ARMY PERSONNEL REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION WILL BE
ESENTED UNDER A REVISED SYSTEM. INSTEAD OF ATTEMPTING TO ISSUE
RRENT LISTS WHICH, BY THE TIME OF PUBLICATION, OFTEN CONTAIN
RORS DUE TO CHANGES OF STATUS, THE BUREAU WILL PERMIT SUFFICIENT
DITIONAL TIME TO ELAPSE TO PLACE THE NAMES ON APPROPRIATE LISTS OF
DIFFERENT CATEGORY.
"THUS, THOSE WHO ARE AT FIRST REPORTED MISSING BUT THEN TURN
AS PRISONERS OF WAR WILL BE LISTED ONLY AS PRISONERS OF WAR.
OSE OF THE MISSING WHO MAY LATER BE FOUND TO HAVE BEEN KILLED WILL
LISTED IN THE PROPER CATEGORY. MANY OF THE MISSING ARE SIMPLY
ST IN THE BATTLE AREA AND RETURN TO DUTY; THESE WILL NOT BE
ACED ON ANY LIST. AFTER AN INTERVAL, THE NAMES OF THE MISSING
OSE STATUS HAS NOT BEEN DISPOSED OF OTHERWISE WILL BE ISSUED TO
E PRESS.
"THIS SYSTEM IS ADOPTED SIMPLY TO BE OF SERVICE TO THE PRESS BY
VIATING A HOST OF LAST-MINUTE CHANGES IN MIMEOGRAPHED AND DISTRI-
TED LISTS AND TO PREVENT THE OCCASIONAL ERRORS WHICH REMAIN, DUE
CHANGES TOO LATE TO REACH THE PRESS. THIS ALSO WILL PREVENT NEED-
SS CONFUSION FOR THE NEXT OF KIN.
"THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE AT ALL, OF COURSE, IN THE INDI-
IDUAL WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE NEXT OF KIN REGARDING
ASUALTIES AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES OF STATUS IN THOSE CASUALTIES.
CH NOTIFICATIONS HAVE ALWAYS PRECEDED ANY RELEASE OF LISTS FOR
BLICATION. THE ISSUANCE OF LISTS FOR PUBLICATION IN NO WAY
FFECTS THE INDIVIDUAL TELEGRAMS TO NEXT OF KIN, WHICH ARE THE BASIC
UTHORITIATIVE INFORMATION ON CASUALTIES."

THE AP

ADVANCE...SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,OCT.12-(AP)-MARINES AND BLUEJACKETS WHO OBTAINED THEIR INFORMATION FIRST HAND IN THE PACIFIC, GREED TODAY THE A E E NATICAL T GEOUS.

ELATI G THE E L TT M IEW OF THE W , HE VETERANS, NOW PATIENTS AT THE U. . NAVAL HOSPITAL, SAID THE JAPANESE WERE MASTERS OF CAMOMFLAGE, BUT WERE STUPID AND EXCITEABLE WHEN THINGS GO RONG. T E WOUNDED MEN EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT THE JAPANESE WERE TENACIOUS AND STUBBORN AND VENERALLY UNTRUSTWORTHY CHARACTERS.

WALTER J. ENDOR, COXSWAIN FROM (9054 DOBSON AVE.) CHICAGO, OFFERED AN UNUSUAL THEORY TO COOL OFF THE FIERY WARRIORS FROM JAPAN. HE SUGGESTED SOAKING THEM IN SALT WATER FOR A FEW DAYS, EXPLAINING:

"A JAPANESE WE PICKED UP WAS VERY DOCILE AFTER HIS PROLONGED BATH IN THE OCEAN, AND BOWED AND SMILED POLITELY AFTER COMING ABOARD OUR DESTROYER OFF SAIPAN. HE WAS GLAD TO GET OUT OF THE SEA."

SENDOR WAS WOUNDED BY SHELL FRAGMENTS FROM A SHORE BATTERY.

CORP.JAMES R.OWENS, (48 JEFFERSON AVE.) EVANSVILLE, IND., WOUNDED ON GUAM, SAID THE JAPANESE WERE "MASTERS OF DIRTY TRICKS" AND THAT THEIR SNIPERS WERE EXCELLENT SHOTS, AS MANY IN THE HOSPITAL COULD TESTIFY.

OCT 13 1944

PFC.DONALD MASON LIBBY, (11 SIXTH STREET) BANGOR, ME., A TARAWA VETERAN, SAID THE JA AAAA AAAA AA AAAA IN HAND FIGHTING, BUT THE FACT MOST OF THEM COULD SPEAK A LITTLE ENGLISH WAS A HELP TO THEM.

E FACT THE JAPANESE SOLDIER RELIES SO HEAVILY ON HIS OFFICERS WAS LISTED AS THE ENEMY'S CHIEF WEAKNESS BY PFC.WALDO ZIMMERMAN, (3.. W. PRINCETON AVE.) YOUNGSTOWN, O., WHO SAID OTHERWISE THE PACIFIC FOE WAS A CUNNING, CAPABLE FIGHTING MAN. HE LEARNED ABOUT THE JAPANESE ON TARAWA AND SAIPAN.

CORP.OREN B.KRELLING, FORREST CITY, ILL., SAID THE JAPANESE SEEM TO TAK EEE EEA NN NN NNNN NNN ND FOR THAT REASON WILL DO THINGS NO AMERICAN WOULD DO.

"BUT THE JAPANESE IS WEAK IF HE ISN'T TOLD WHAT TO DO, HE NEEDS A LEADER," KRELLING SAID.

OCT 13 1944

THE MARINE SAID THE ENEMY WAS TOUGHER ON TARAWA THAN SAIPAN BECAUSE THE ISLAND WAS SO SMALL HE COULDN'T RETREAT.

THE JAPANESE HAS A ONE-WAY MIND -ALL MILITARY " SAID CORP. RICHARD D SCHLEIVERT, DAKOTA CITY, IA., A VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL AND TARAWA. "HIS TACTICS ARE A L REHEARSED--REHEARSED SO OFTEN YOU CAN BE SURE HE WILL PULL THE SAME THING OVER AND OVER AGAIN."

OCT 13 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS FRIDAY, OCT. 13).

EW 10PCW

NDATED PACIFIC INTERPRETIVE (390)
Y HAROLD STREETER
SSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

MIAMI, FLA., RESIDENTS -- PLUS THE REST OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NITED STATES -- CAN SURMISE WHAT THEIR FEELINGS WOULD BE IF WARMS OF ENEMY PLANES, WINGING FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OF A HUGE LEET, SUDDENLY WERE TO OVERPOWER THE DEFENSES OF HAVANA, CUBA, ND BLAST IT FOR EIGHT HOURS.

NOR WOULD THEIR CONSTERNATION BE HELPED ANY BY LEARNING OF IT ECOND HAND WHILE THEIR GOVERNMENT TOLD THEM THE ATTACK OCCURRED URTHER SOUTH.

IF YOU LET THAT SUPPOSITION -- AND IT'S ONLY A SUPPOSITION -- OAK IN, YOU WILL BEGIN TO APPRECIATE THAT BLISTERING CARRIER AID MONDAY ON THE RYUKYU ISLANDS, 200 MILES SOUTH OF JAPAN.

THE ISLAND OF AMAMI OSHIMA IN THAT CHAIN IS VIRTUALLY THE SAME ISTANCE FROM JAPAN PROPER THAT HAVANA IS FROM MIAMI. JAPANESE EOPLE WERE TOLD OF THE RAID, WERE INFORMED IT LASTED FROM A.M. TO MID-AFTERNOON AND THAT 400 AMERICAN PLANES TOOK ART -- BUT THEY WERE NOT TOLD IT REACHED UP TO AMAMI OSHIMA.

AMAMI OSHIMA WAS OMITTED BY DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, N TRANSMITTING THE IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE, BUT TOKYO RADIO INSERTED T IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST.

IT WAS A LITTLE TOO CLOSE FOR JAPANESE COMFORT.

ALTHOUGH THE RYUKYUS ARE AT JAPAN'S DOORSTEP, A DESTROYER WAS HE BIGGEST ENEMY WARSHIP SUNK. AND ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ MPHASIZED "ALL NAVAL AND MERCHANT SHIPS THAT COULD BE FOUND WERE TTACKED."

THIS BOLDEST CHALLENGE TO JAPAN'S HOME FLEET EMPLOYED THE LEMENT OF SURPRISE WHICH, FORSOOTH, MAY NOT HAVE ALLOWED ENEMY ARSHIPS TIME TO ARRIVE FOR BATTLE BUT EIGHT HOURS CERTAINLY WERE NOUGH FOR JAPAN'S LAND-BASED BOMBERS.

YET THE RYUKYUS, BY ALL AVAILABLE REPORTS, WERE DEFENDED ONLY Y THEIR OWN AIRFORCE, WHICH WAS OVERWHELMED.

THE THIRD FLEET OF ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY JR. HAS IN TWO ONTHS SHARPLY WHITTLED DOWN THE PLACES WHERE THE ENEMY FLEET IGHT BE -- BUT ISN'T.

HE DIDN'T FIND IT AT PALAU WHEN HE ATTACKED PRIOR TO THE NVASION. PALAU HAS A BIG NAVAL BASE.

HE DIDN'T FIND IT AT MANILA ALTHOUGH HIS PLANES WERE AROUND OR TWO DAYS. MANILA HAS CAVITE. HE DIDN'T FIND IT IN THE ONINS, SOME 600 MILES FROM TOKYO.

NOW HE HASN'T FOUND IT WITHIN 200 MILES OF JAPAN. PERHAPS OME GOOD GUESSES WOULD BE KAGOSHIMA, YOKOSUKA, SASEBO AND KURE. HAT'S HOME PLATE FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

JP108APW NM

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2--RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 560 MILES (FROM LIVERGNANO)

EUROPEAN WAR FL[illegible]K
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 13, 1918--GERMANS FOUGHT DESPERATELY IN EFFORT TO SLOW UP THE ALLIED ADVANCE, AND BLOW UP ALL THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER SELLE FROM LE CATEAU SOUTHWARD. GERMAN GOVERNMENT SAID IT WAS READY TO ACCEPT WILSON'S PEACE TERMS.

OCT. 13, 1940--RAF BOMBED KIEL, AND WILHELMSHAVEN AND KRUPP WORKS AND OIL PLANTS IN THE RUHR. RAF SUCCESSFULLY RAIDED ITALIAN BASE AT BENGASI, LIBYA.

SN544PEW

30.24 — 19537

Americans Fight Street by Street in Aachen; Formosa Foe Lost 396 Planes and 27 Ships

84 GERMAN TANKS ARE DESTROYED IN ASSAULT ON CITY

U. S. Forces Force Enemy Back After Fierce Bombing Attacks.

30 NAZI PLANES DOWNED

German Reinforcements Crushed by Artillery, Fall of Bastion Near.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 14.—(AP) American Doughboys with flame-throwers grenades and tommyguns carried the battle of Aachen into the debris littered streets of the dead city itself today after 48 hours of bitter air and armored combat which cost the Germans 84 tanks and 30 fighter planes.

Infantrymen broke into the bomb-ravaged city from the east and south behind another terrifying dive-bombing attack of American Thunderbolts and Lightnings, which have dropped 1,600 loads of explosives in two days onto the ruins of the first German city ringed by an invader since the days of Napoleon.

64 Tanks Knocked Out

Sixty-four tanks were blown apart by the withering curtain of bomb and shell fire draped about a German Panzer column which attempted to force through a half-mile wide gap northeast of Aachen, but was smashed to pieces three miles away.

Twenty other tanks were destroyed Thursday night south of Eischweiler, eight miles southeast of Aachen.

The Berlin radio claimed that 5,000 Americans had been slain and 14,000 wounded or taken prisoner in the mighty battle for the fortress which refused a surrender ultimatum, but front line reports from Allied sources said Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First army had suffered only light casualties and that resistance was collapsing under the assault.

One German tank division was being rushed down from the northern end of the 460-mile Western front at Arnhem to join the battle for Aachen, which the German radio said had been all but flattened "by an unprecedented steamroller of fire."

Yanks Penetrate Aachen

Doughboys crossed the railway tracks on the southeast and entered Aachen proper at 9:30 a. m., routing dirty, bearded Germans from the rubble, while self-propelled artillery prowled the ruins knocking out cores of resistance described as spotty.

Even as the ancient city of Charlemagne entered its dying hours,

the whole British Second army and American First army front at the western gates of Germany showed signs of imminent eruption.

Mid-way between Aachen and Arnhem, the British Second army, paced by American tanks, hammered out a gain of more than a mile beyond the captured Dutch town of Overloon on a front of nearly four miles, neared Venray, three miles southeast of Overloon, and were operating six miles from the Maas river, which faces the German frontier.

The Allied communique announced limited gains had been made 11 miles east of Aachen from positions four miles beyond Stolberg, indicating that the drive on the Rhine may be about ready to resume. Slow and steady progress was made in Hurtgen forest southeast of Aachen.

Both Allied and Axis sources referred to activity in the Geilen-Kirchen area 12 miles north of Aachen. A German military commentator said the American troops had been concentrated there "possibly for a grand-scale assault" on the flat lands to the Rhine.

The Canadians along the sea clearing out the Schelde estuary approaches to the port of Antwerp gouged out gains in bitter fighting on the estuary's south banks.

The Germans were reported hurrying up reinforcements in an effort to rescue an estimated 11,000 of their comrades who have been cut off by the Canadians from escape by land from their imperiled positions on two Dutch islands in the Schelde.

In northern France, the U. S. Third army was locked in hand-to-hand combat with the Germans in Meizieres-Les-Metz, six miles north of Metz, but there were no developments elsewhere on this front.

Seventh Seizes 4 Villages

The U. S. Seventh army to the south seized four villages in driving to within 12 miles of Schlucht pass, 28 miles north of Belfort, and had the city of Le Thillot, 15 miles north of Belfort, hemmed in from three sides.

There was yet no word that the Americans who yesterday cleared a northeastern suburb of Aachen had joined in the attack on the main section of the city.

The attack rolled up from the southeast under cover of the same sort of artillery barrage which had ruined at least 85 per cent of the city. Divebombers wheeled over the center of the city, blasting the garrison trying to maneuver in the rubble, a front dispatch said.

A great smoke pall hung over the city, but observers on the edges still could see the spire of Aachen cathedral, where Charlemagne lies.

The first American units found the Germans willing enough to surrender. In their first batch was a lieutenant who received the American ultimatum to surrender earlier this week.

Some civilians who came out of the ruins said German officers forbade them to leave the city. It was estimated that no more than 10,000 of the 165,000 population remained behind.

Beat Back Reinforcements

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' artillery, with close support, administered a merciless beating to strong reinforcements who moved in from the northeast in an attempt to obey Adolf Hitler's orders to "chase the terrorist bandits off German soil."

"They have moved against us in broad daylight," a high-ranking officer said, "and no man in his right mind would attempt such a thing unless some idiot ordered him to attack."

The enemy rushed immediately into battle on arriving at the front, but artillery, fighter bombs and rockets drove them back before they could reach the American infantry outposts.

Dive bombers caught one force of tanks hiding in some woods and plastered the area, while artillery pin-pointed a heavy movement of armor on a secondary road near Rohe, six miles northeast of Aachen.

Nazis Shift Troops

The shift of German troops from Holland to this front apparently meant that the German High command figured the situation around Arnhem had eased.

The bridge across the Neder Rhine at Arnhem has been destroyed by Allied bombers, front dispatches said. The British discovered yesterday that the Germans had abandoned a bridgehead on the south bank of the Neder Rhine west of Arnhem.

The Germans continued to send patrols across in boats, but these were intercepted and dispersed, or contained after landing.

In addition to the drive from Overloon, the British have strong forces poised 25 miles southwest at Weert, only nine miles from the Reich frontier.

The Germans were shifting considerable troops to western Holland, either to strengthen their south Dutch strongholds of Bergen Op Zoom, Breda and Tilburg or to try to break through to the relief of other enemy forces in the Schelde islands.

One column was caught by Allied air patrols moving west from Tilburg toward Breda and 31 vehicles were destroyed.

On the south bank of the Schelde, rockets and bombs blasted pillboxes and machinegun posts which had been holding up Canadians driving from their beachhead west of Hoofdplaat.

Allies Maintain Pressure

While landing reinforcements on the beachhead, the Canadians kept up strong pressure on the German force from the south by deepening their bridgehead across the Leopold canal west of Antwerp.

Half of a flotilla of 100 barges, assembled in the Schelde apparently to evacuate these menaced German troops, were struck by RAF fighter-bombers who flew 800 sorties yesterday.

It was a slow, slugging match on the southern end of the front, where the Germans are holding back the Seventh army threatening to burst into the southern Rhineland through the Vosges mountains.

While the French struck dug-in defenses and heavy artillery fire, they drew up their lines 12 miles west of Schlucht pass by capturing the villages of Grimont, Gerbamont, Planois and Trougemont, from seven to eight miles east of Remiremont.

They also held positions five miles west of the Bussang pass through the Vosges 16 miles north of Belfort.

Strategic Le Thillot north of Belfort was closely invested on three sides, but the Germans were holding out in an effort to deny the Allies the use of its network of roads leading into the mountains.

U. S. Infantry Drives Into Aachen, Digs Out Germans

OCT 14 1944

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—American infantry gained slowly tonight inside the smoking ruins of Aachen proper, narrowed the Nazi escape gap to a half mile and, with shells and bombs, smashed strong German columns forming up for counterattacks to relieve the battered city's garrison.

The suburban Schlachtof factory district on the northeast outskirts of Aachen was taken. The enemy had counterattacked earlier in the Bardenberg area after wheeling up one of Hitler's finest tank divisions. The Nazis lost 60 tanks in two days, fighting around Aachen, including those knocked out in today's attempted counterattacks.

Opposition was surprisingly weak as the doughboys entered the city, which had been bombed and blasted for two days by hundreds of divebombers and an almost ring of heavy artillery pieces which shells by the thousands into its ancient structures.

Over 16 Rows Of Tracks

The Americans entered the city itself at 9.30 A. M. along a path blasted by artillery and mortars. The Yanks gingerly crossed 16 rows of tracks and started routing out dirty and bearded Germans holed up in the narrow streets which were cluttered with debris.

The fighting was at close quarters, sometimes with bayonets, sometimes with small arms and it went from house to house, from street to street. Self-propelled artillery moved into the city with the infantry.

The Americans fought near fires in many parts of the old city.

Big Tank Battle Seen

The appearance of a fresh German armored division, shifted from the Arnhem sector in Holland, stirred expectation that a major tank battle would soon be joined.

A terse dispatch from Don Whitehead of the Associated Press said artillery and air power had been used to smash German counterattacks near the city and that the Americans were gaining slowly in Aachen against spotty opposition. At no place had German counterattacks budged the staunch men of the United States First Army.

Berlin asserted that the Americans already had suffered 19,000 casualties in the battle of Aachen, including 5,000 dead, but nothing from Allied quarters supported such a claim.

Aachen was dissolving under the weight of American shells and bombs, but there was no sign of a major break in the 1,500 to 2,000 Nazi SS troops who fought from the rubble and sewers.

Conflicting Accounts

Fighting intensified, too, at Wurselen and Haaren, the tips of the Allied spearheads crowding the thin escape hatch toward Cologne. A German pocket was destroyed at Wurselen, three miles north of Aachen.

The end for Aachen seemed inevitable—but there was no telling how long the battle would last.

Whitehead reported surprisingly little resistance in the outskirts of Aachen.

The Berlin radio gave conflicting accounts. One broadcast said the American assault had slackened and that the Aachen corridor had been widened to four miles. Another said huge United States reinforcements had arrived, indicating major operations were contemplated well beyond the city.

Meanwhile, the Allies impoved their positions in Holland in fighting described as desperate. Signs appeared that Field Marshal General von Rundstedt was preparing a stiff defense in southwestern Holland, despite reports of the destruction of the Rotterdam docks.

Front correspondents said the Germans were strengthening their forces near the Schelde Estuary, possibly for a major attack gainst the Canadian First Army to retain approaches to the Belgian port of Antwerp. Planes spotted heavy German traffic moving west from Tilburg toward Breda. Thirty-one vehicles were destroyed.

Ten Miles From Border

Considerable movement was noted on the western waterways, where planes damaged 50 or more barges.

British forces lunged a mile forward from the right flank of their Dutch salient pointed toward Arnhem and moved within 10 miles of the German border. The advance was south of newly-captured Overloon.

Supreme headquarters disclosed that Canadians on the south bank of the Schelde estuary had been reinforced and gained new ground beyond their Leopold Canal bridgehead.

A British staff officer said the Germans had shifted one tank division south from the Arnhem sector to Aachen and that there were signs of more Germans being moved from the Dutch salient into the Aachen battle zone.

Battle In Meizieres

North of the fortress city of Metz, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third Army was fighting the Germans hand-to-hand in the streets of Meizieres les Metz. The situation on the remainder of the Third Army front, including the strange underground battle for Fort Driant, was unchanged, a field dispatch said.

East of Luneville, the Third Army captured the French town of Parroy and pushed patrols to the eastern edge of the Parroy forest.

At the southern end of the western front, the communique said, the American Seventh and French First Armies "have made substantial gains over rugged country" in the Epinal-Belfort sector leading to the Belfort Gap between the Vosges and the Alps. Several villages were captured and heavy counterattacks were repulsed. Positions near Le Thillot were improved.'

The overwhelming Allied air superiority was used in the heightening battle of the north. The Allied communique said:

"Aachen was divebombed and strafed yesterday by hundreds of fighter bombers."

Nazi Thrusts Repelled

Earlier, German counterthrusts from the east in the vicinity of Verlautenheide and Haaren were repulsed by American artillery.

One front dispatch said German armor in strength was seen plunging down "Hell's Highway," the narrow gap between the American forces northeast of the city. Earlier, American fighter bombers had spotted Nazi tanks moving toward Aachen and attacked them in a wood where they went into hiding.

The Canadians captured the village of Biezen near the Leopold Canal and repelled a German counterattack north of the great Belgian port of Antwerp. Until the Schelde Estuary has been cleared, Antwerp—second largest port in all Europe—cannot be used by the Allies to supply and power their attack into Germany.

Air Support In Holland

Fighters and fighter bombers were used to support the Canadian drive against a division or so of trapped Germans south of the river and on the Dutch islands, flooded by bomb-broken dikes. Fortified positions were bombed at Oostburg, Sluis and Schoondijke. Heavy bombers pounded gun emplacements at Fort Frederick-Henrik. Mediums attacked batteries north of Knockeiere. Other planes supported ground troops in the Dutch salient, around Arnhem and Nijmegen. Transport targets were bombed near Amersfoot and Appeldoorn and elsewhere in Holland.

On the northern end of the front, the British Second Army was exploiting a surprising German withdrawal from a bridgehead 12 miles wide on the south bank of the Neder Rhine between Arnhem and Rotterdam. The Dutch town of Overloon, ten miles from the German border, was captured after a sharp attack launched at noon yesterday against German positions west of the Meuse river.

Jolting Off Balance

A field dispatch said that the British tactics were the same as those which finally led to the annihilation of the bulk of Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge's German Seventh Army in the Falaise gap in Normandy—a series of jabs which jolted the enemy off balance from Caen to Caumont, until at length the befuddled Nazis broke and ran.

Pacing the British thrust from Overloon, American armored forces operating under Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's command probed German defenses farther south. The extent of their thrusts was not disclosed.

Supreme headquarters noted increased German artillery fire southeast of Geilenkirchen, north of Aachen, and said the enemy had bombed Allied troops near Schaufenberg and Siersdorf, east of Alsdorf.

At the deepest point of penetration inside Germany, the Allied communique said, there was a slight advance four miles east of Stolberg, a captured German town six miles due east of Aachen.

Through Hurtgen Forest

A little further south, Americans drove clear through the Hurtgen forest and captured Vossenack, but the communique said they were "pushed back slightly by a counter-attack."

Fighter planes estimated at 150 were hurled by the Germans against American siege lines around Aachen last night. Twelve of the Nazis were shot from the sky, six were damaged and two other probable kills were registered by American airmen. Four American fighters were lost.

The Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs made up one of the largest forces of aircraft committed by the Germans to a single action in recent weeks.

85 Per Cent. Destroyed

American pilots said possibly 85 per cent. of Aachen already is in smoking ruins. Five hundred tons of bombs were dropped on the historic city yesterday while American artillery hurled a new avalanche of shells.

An American First Army officer declared emphatically that the Germans had not tried to evacuate the city and that no reinforcements had gotten in.

30. 24— 1939

Germans Suffer Heavy Losses In Fanatic Stand at Aachen

OUTSIDE AACHEN, Oct. 13 (AP)—American Doughboys are fighting slowly this afternoon into Aachen—ruined city of German Kings—and the opposition they have struck wes described by one officer as "soft, spotty and not very well organized."

On the north, heavy artillery bombardments and air attacks smashed strong German columns forming for counterattacks to relieve Aachen's battered garrison, and the lane out of the city between the American siege lines has been narrowed another mile and now is only half a mile wide.

Thus the defenders of Aachen have been virtually sealed off either from escape or reinforcement.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' heavy artillery, plus magnificent air support, gave a sound beating to the strong reinforcements who rushed up toward Aachen in an attempt to carry out Adolf Hitler's orders to throw the invaders off Reich soil.

"For two days the Nazis have been given a whipping by our artillery and air," a high-ranking officer said, "and he spent today licking his wounds. Heavy fire and bombardment broke up threatened heavy attacks."

The Germans have lost more than 60 tanks in two days of battle around Aachen.

This officer continued:

"They have been ordered to chase 'terrorist bandits' off German soil, and that is what they are trying to do. This is a major effort. They have moved against us in broad daylight, and no man in his right mind would attempt such a thing unless some idiot ordered him to attack with all speed."

The enemy is expected to press the counterattacks despite reverses which have cost him heavily. The Germans rushed large and powerful formations into this sector and they were thrown into combat immediately.

"We got darned fine artillery and air cooperation," the staff officer said, "and we didn't lose a foot of ground. The enemy was smashed in assembly as well as in the approaches to our ground troops."

This support was so effective that the enemy in most cases was not even able to get to grips with the infantry.

One enemy combat team with T[illegible] tanks started with 43 tanks and had only eight left at the end of two days, according to prisoners' reports. Another started with 35 and had only six left. The casualties within one group were such that it can be written off the books as destroyed.

Today artillery, fighter bombers and rocket bombers kept the enemy on the recoil while the assault was made against Aachen.

"There's no question but that the enemy has been beaten soundly for two days," the officer said, "but there is not much doubt that he will still try to save Aachen and we can expect further counterattacks to try to break the circle around the city."

Street-By-Street Battle In Aachen Described

By Don Whitehead

Before Aachen, Oct. 13 (AP)—Doughboys of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' United States First Army, supported by heavy air and artillery bombardments, fought their way into Aachen street by street today against surprisingly light opposition.

But the Germans were rushing up crack reinforcements from the east in a desperate effort to save the city.

At 9.30 A. M., Capt. Ozell Smoot, of Oklahoma City, Okla., led his troops across the railway tracks on the southeastern edge of Aachen and began working through the streets, house by house.

Burning, Smoking City

Then another unit under Capt. Roland Weeks, of Long Island, moved into the attack while the thunder of battle rolled over the burning, smoking city being punished by screaming dive-bombers and crashing artillery.

By darkness last night American troops had seized all the suburban Schlachthof factory district on the northeastern outskirts.

From the vantage point of an old shell-wrecked building near the railway tracks we watched artillery and dive-bombers battering Aachen which at close range looks like a hulk of old ruins. Many buildings are intact, but the city has taken a terrible beating. Fires burned in many parts, cloaking its sprawling length with spirals of gray and black smoke.

Sound Of Guns

Out of the broken clouds roared dive-bombers with machine guns and cannon clattering. Then bombs fell and great columns of smoke mushroomed upward.

Self-propelled guns thundered near-by and made the old buildings shudder and the windows rattle.

Lieut. Col. Derill M. Daniel, of Geneva, N. Y., pointed out the line of attack.

To Keep Nazi Heads Down

"It's very slow going," he said, "because the boys have to search every room, cellar, outhouse and well where the enemy might be hiding."

Asked what the guns were shooting at, Daniel said: "They are shooting up everything they can to make the Germans keep their heads down. If there is a housetop which looks like a good observation point they take a crack at it."

While Smoot and Weeks led their units into the edge of Aachen proper, Lieut. Beasor Walker, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., waited for the signal to cross the railway tracks.

"When you stop those krauts from shooting from the west," Daniel told Smoot, "I'll send Walker in."

Docile Prisoners

Smoot reported back that the Germans were not resisting as stubbornly as had been anticipated and were surrendering at every chance they got.

"We have taken 13 prisoners who were pretty docile and we are doing all right," he said.

"Well, Walker is champing at the bit, waiting to go so let me know when you have things under control," the colonel said.

Capt. James Libby, of Burlington, Vt., said resistance inside Aachen appeared to be disorganized and was by small groups hidden in cellars and strongpoints covering street approaches.

Troops, Armor Bombed

Others watching the battle from a window were Capt. Gilbert Gilly Fuller, of Ludlow, Va.; Capt. Bernard Kotin, of Chicago, and Lieut. Allan Orrenman, of Conneaut, Ohio.

While the fighting carried into Aachen, shells and bombs poured on enemy troops and armor moving along secondary roads in the vicinity of Rohe, five miles northeast of Aachen.

The enemy kept his columns off the main roads and no traffic moved on the broad Adolf Hitler Highway from the direction of Cologne. But on the side roads there was a heavy movement of troops toward Aachen.

With the Germans pouring in reserves of their best troops, a major battle appeared to be developing in an enemy effort to break the Allied pincers closed around the city.

"Those roads near Rohe are alive with people," said Major Wilson McNamara, of Northfield, Vt.

Artillery Batteries Smashed

Planes smashed two German artillery batteries in that area.

Over Aachen an observer reported the telephone and telegraph building still intact.

"Do you want it bombed or shelled?" asked Capt. Phil Dunley, of Manlius, N. Y.

"Shelled," was the answer.

"Okey doke," McNamara said, and immediately gave directions to the artillery.

There was an occasional rattle of small-arms fire from across the railroad as the infantry moved forward.

Behind the infantry came self-propelled guns which had found a way to get across the tracks. They were commanded by Lieut. (Smoky) Sanders, of Texas.

Making Hot Coffee

While guns shook the building we were in, Pfc. Marion Krusienski, of Cannonsburg, Pa., calmly brewed hot coffee at the entrance, where a little knot of soldiers watched the drama unfolding before them.

Smoke boiling up from the center of the city enveloped the dome and spire of the Aachen Cathedral, burial place of Charlemagne. We could not tell from where we stood whether the historic monument had been hit, but it will be a wonder if it escapes all the destruction being hurled into the town.

Among the prisoners taken in the factory district was the lieutenant to whom the surrender ultimatum was presented last Tuesday. He had remarked when he received the ultimatum, to be handed to his commander, that he did not think it would be accepted and that the garrison would fight on. But when his troops met the Americans, he surrendered.

Veteran Leader Taken

One lieutenant colonel, a veteran soldier of 18 years who had received a decoration for breaking through with his regiment in Russia, was captured. He broke down in tears because his military career was ended in such an unheroic manner. Before his capture, he told his men:

"I have led regiments and I have led battalions and I will be damned if I cannot lead a squad out of this mess."

During the night, German raiders bombed the village of Brand, two miles southeast of Aachen, with the net result of killing two German civilians and wounding six.

Aachen—Dirty Derelict Of What Was A City

By William Smith White

Aachen, Germany, Oct. 13 (AP)—American infantrymen of a famous American division are digging and shooting dirty and bearded German soldiers today out of Aachen, street by street, house by house and block by block.

Ahead of us American dive bombers still are screaming down against the Germans holed up and in some cases trying to maneuver in the narrow and debris-filled streets.

This outfit entered the city of Aachen proper at 9.30 A. M., our artillery and mortars having cut out a lane ahead of us.

Nazis Holding Out Bitterly

The Americans had to cross 16 rows of railroad tracks to reach the main part of the town.

We are encountering no artillery fire as yet, but a few German machine-gun and rifle nests are holding out bitterly.

We are in the eastern section of the city and just now are working our way in. Buildings are aflame ahead of us and to our right and left and the sharp crackle of machine-gun and rifle fire resounds in these desolate streets.

First To Enter City

This outfit was the first actually to enter Aachen proper, although troops have been in the suburbs for days. What we found here is not really a city at all any more but only a dirty derelict of what had once been a city. Ruins are everywhere. Many of them go back to past months of heavy bombing. Even the trees are stripped. Pools of water stand in the streets. There is the smell of ashes, old and new. Occasionally we stumble across German dead.

Aside from the two little groups of evacuees who moved through our lines a while ago, I have not seen a single German civilian. Every ostensible civilian man from 15 to 60 is being carefully guarded, for the Americans do not know yet how many of these "civilians" may have been wearing Jerry uniforms earlier.

Object Lesson

When it is all over it will be surprising if it is found that as many as 10,000 of Aachen's normal population of 165,000 remained behind.

This city which refused an ultimatum is going to provide an object lesson to all Germany.

Much of what had appeared from the perimeter of the city to be still standing is in fact standing only like the bare bones of some flayed animal.

German prisoners are coming in rapidly. One company alone had taken 60 Germans by 1 P. M. Our tankbusters as yet have no German tank targets but are working as needed under the command of Lieut. August L. McColgan, of Catonsville, Md.

Food Situation "Bad"

Just how acute Aachen's food situation has been we have not yet been able to determine, although the prisoners all say it was "very bad."

Some of the civilians who have been escorted out of here have declared that they could not flee before this because SS troops had been shooting those who attempted it.

These people said this was the new SS attitude since the ultimatum: "If we have got to die, you have to die too."

"Another Day's Work"

In all this our troops—the finest I have ever seen in action—are going forward with a precise efficiency that is beautiful to see. Nearly all of them are old timers and this isn't exciting to them at all.

I just inquired "How's it going?" of Staff Sergeant Richard Mooney, of Greensburg, Pa., who has been overseas for 28 months and a veteran of the African, Italian, Sicilian, French and Belgian campaigns.

He spread out his hands, shrugged his shoulders, and grinned and said:

"*Comme-ci comme-ca.* It's just another day's work."

'Steamroller Of Fire'

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—The German radio said today that Aachen had been virtually flattened by "an unprecedented steamroller of fire."

Against the "mighty technical apparatus" the American forces were throwing against the city and a narrow Nazi-held corridor out of the city the Germans have moved in Tiger tanks and artillery, the broadcast said.

"At many points of the Aachen front, the opposing lines are so interlaced that the Americans had to call off their air support for fear of hitting their own ground troops," the radio said.

175 MORE ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED; 45 AIRCRAFT LOST BY U. S. TASK FORCE

OCT 14 1944

396 Of Foe's Airplanes Have Been Blown Up, 63 Of His Vessels Have Been Sunk Or Damaged In Two Days Of Bombing

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 13 (AP)—Spreading destruction over the strategic island of Formosa for the second day, powerful American air forces destroyed 175 Japanese planes, sank or damaged 28 surface ships and seriously damaged shore defenses and installations.

Nine hours after Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had given preliminary figures on Wednesday's (United States time) strike against Formosa, he released figures on the second strike which occurred yesterday (United States time).

At least 45 American planes were lost.

"Small groups of enemy aircraft made repeated attempts to torpedo or bomb carriers or supporting ships, but no damage was done to our surface ships," the admiral said.

Yesterday's action cost the Japanese 11 more ships sunk, 14 probably sunk and three others damaged. Thirty-seven small craft were sunk or damaged. Some 221 planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground the first day. Yesterday the Japanese lost 175 more.

Two-Day Score

The score for the two days was:

396 planes destroyed.
27 ships sunk.
14 ships probably sunk.
22 ships damaged.
37 small craft sunk or damaged.

The reports from the task force, under direct command of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher and a part of the Third Fleet, tabulated the losses as follows:

Ships Sunk — Two large cargo ships, four medium cargo ships, nine small cargo ships, twelve coastal cargo ships.

Ships Probably Sunk—One large cargo ship, three medium cargo ships, three small cargo ships, one oil tanker, five coastal cargo ships and one mine sweeper.

Ships Damaged—Six medium cargo ships, 15 small cargo ships and one large troop transport.

From the reports it was indicated the Halsey-Mitscher task force achieved complete surprise in its Wednesday attack, which began before dawn.

Futile Defense

The Japanese were forced to concentrate on futile attempts to defend bases and shipping rather than attack American warships in force.

What attacks they were able to mount against the American ships cost them at least 11 planes, three to carrier night fighters and the remainder to ship ack-ack.

Nimitz said it was obvious the Japanese had few planes based on either Formosa or the Pescadores, a small island group west of Formosa off the China coast.

Heavy damage was inflicted on Formosa air base, port facilities and shore instlltions.

1,497 Planes Destroyed

Since August 30 the Halsey-Mitscher combination has destroyed 1,497 Japanese airplanes and damaged 89. In the same period 428 Japanese ships were sunk or damaged.

(First reports on both strikes against Formosa came from the Japanese radio. The Nipponese said 1,000 American planes attacked and that at least 110 had been shot down. They also claimed destruction of one United States carrier and one unidentified vessel and damaging of two ships. A DNB (German news agency) broadcast quoting Japanese sources said two American aircraft carriers and two battleships were sunk or damaged by the Japanese.)

Americans Destroy 396 Jap Planes In Two-day-long Attack on Formosa

OCT 14 1944

27 Ships Are Sunk, 14 Probably Sunk, and 22 Damaged in Powerful Assault—U. S. Losses Are but 45 Aircraft.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—American carrier planes returned to Formosa on Thursday and destroyed 175 additional Japanese planes and sank eleven more ships. In the two-day-long attack, thus, a total of 396 Japanese aircraft were destroyed, twenty-seven ships were sunk, fourteen ships were probably sunk, twenty-two ships were damaged and thirty-seven small craft sunk or damaged.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, reporting the second day's action in a communique nine hours after he had given preliminary figures on Wednesday's assault, said that small groups of enemy aircraft made repeated attempts to torpedo or bomb the American carriers or supporting ships, but that "no damage was done to our surface ships."

He said that the American losses were forty-five planes in the two-day attack. Reports on the number of flight personnel rescued have not been received.

The concentrated Wednesday-Thursday bombing also took in the Pescadores Islands, immediately to the west of Formosa, an island fortress of the Japs which lies north of the Philippines blocking the approach to the China coast.

Complete Surprise Hinted.

Admiral Nimitz gave this preliminary resume of the damage done to Japanese shipping for the two days:

Ships Sunk: Two large cargo ships, four medium cargo ships, nine small cargo ships, twelve coastal cargo ships.

Ships Probably Sunk: One large cargo ship, three medium cargo ships, three small cargo ships, one small oil tanker, five coastal cargo ships, one minesweeper.

Ships damaged: Six medium cargo ships, fifteen small cargo ships, one large troop transport.

The wording of the communique suggested to some observers that the American task force achieved a complete surprise in its Wednesday attack which began before dawn; and that the Japanese were forced to concentrate on futile attempts to defend their Formosa bases and shipping rather than attack American warships.

The only mention of a Japanese counter-attack on the mighty Third Fleet was this: "During the late evening of October 11 and night of October 11-12, following the first day of the attack on Formosa, small groups of enemy aircraft attacked one of our fast carrier task forces operating in the approaches to the Japanese position in Formosa and the Ryukyus, and repeatedly attempted to torpedo or bomb the carriers or supporting ships in the force." Carrier-based night fighters shot down three enemy fighters in the early evening and the ships' anti-aircraft batteries brought down eight more later, Admiral Nimitz added.

The Japanese, it seemed obvious, had comparatively few aircraft based on either Formosa or in the Pescadores for the defense of those very important bases only 875 statute miles south of their homeland.

Admiral Nimitz said that heavy damage was done to air bases, port facilities and shore installations as well as to shipping and the Japanese air force.

The Formosa-Pescadores strike raised to 1,497 the number of Japanese planes destroyed by the same task force in its widespread attacks throughout the Western Pacific since August 30. In addition, eighty-nine planes were damaged. American planes and ships' guns have sunk or damaged 428 Japanese ships in the same period, and have sunk or damaged 247 small craft.

—Powerful American carrier forces destroyed 221 Japanese planes, sank 16 ships and damaged 19 at Formosa in the fourth successive powerhouse blow at Japan's inner defense line, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

This was the first confirmation of Tokyo radio reports that a thousand planes had raided the island blockading the approach to the China coast. The strike Wednesday (United States time) only 575 miles south of Japan proper climaxed a series of attacks on the Philippines, Formosa, the Ryukyus and Marcus within four days.

Ship Toll Listed

(Tokyo radio reported the punishing blows were carried into the fifth day when carrier planes returned to Formosa Thursday (United States time).

Without identifying the harbors where Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes discovered Japanese shipping, Admiral Nimitz reported this score:

SHIPS SUNK—Two large cargo, two medium cargo, 12 small cargo.

SHIPS DAMAGED—Two large cargo, seven medium cargo, ten small cargo.

Once again Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.'s mighty Third Fleet failed to find any Japanese warships willing to resist his bold thrust inside the enemy's long-planned, inner-defense perimeter.

124 Bagged In Air

Of the Japanese airplanes destroyed, 124 were shot out of the air and 97 finished off on the ground.

American losses were 22 airplanes and "there was no damage to our surface ships," Nimitz said.

Loss of 221 airplanes was a severe blow to Japanese defenses, but comparative smallness of the number once again emphasizes how pinched the enemy apparently is for air power.

Air Defense Weak

Formosa is one of the largest islands in the Pacific, 239 miles from north to south and ranging to 93 miles wide. Strong defense would dictate that thousands of airplanes be based there. However, the fact that only 22 United States aircraft were downed is the strongest possible evidence that the enemy could have sent comparatively few more interceptors than Mitscher's pilots destroyed.

American airmen bombed and strafed Formosa from end to end.

Nimitz reported they did "extensive damage to hangars, buildings, oil dumps, warehouses, docks and industrial establishments at Einansho, Okayama, Tamsui, Heito, Reigaryo and Taichu."

Work Down West Side

The ships may have been found in Tamsui harbor on the north or at Heito near the southern tip. The raiders apparently worked down the western side of the island only about 100 miles from the China coast. They struck the most important rail centers on western Formosa, concentrating on the southwestern section where Einansho, Okayama, Heito and Reigaryo lie within a semi-circle 25 miles in diameter.

Never before has so much power been unleashed in such a brief period, as the last four days, against Nippon.

Expanding this offensive picture, a bomber armada completely knocked out plants supplying the enemy war machine with aviation gasoline and oil at Balikpapan on Borneo and American invaders of the Palaus swept on to their twelfth island in the south end of those stepping stones to the Philippines.

Luzon Targets Hit

Nimitz also announced last night that "a large force of carrier aircraft" pounced on Luzon in the Philippines Tuesday. He did not identify the targets but his reference to attacks on "enemy air bases" might be taken to mean the Manila area, twice hit in September, again was the target.

That made the four-day offensive read like this:

Sunday, October 8—Marcus Island, 1,135 miles southeast of Tokyo, methodically shelled day by warship guns, including the 16-inch guns of battleships. The defenses of this vital outpost were pulverized.

Monday, October 9—The Ryukyus, swept from end to end, including Amami Oshima, 200 miles south of Japan, by hundreds of carrier-based planes in an eight-hour assault, during which fifty-eight enemy surface craft were sunk or damaged and eighty-nine planes were destroyed.

Bong Takes Lead Again.

Tuesday, October 10—Luzon attacked. Last night's communique said that detailed reports of the damage inflicted here were not yet available.

Wednesday, October 11—Heavily fortified Formosa raided.

Gen. MacArthur announced today that five flights of Liberators took 135 tons of bombs on Tuesday to Balikpapan, source of 15 per cent of Japan's aviation gasoline and lubricating oil. Escorted for the first time by long-range Lightnings and preceded by Thunderbolts, they wrecked a cracking plant beyond repair, heavily damaged a refinery and started fires among storage tanks which sent up smoke for 20,000 feet.

At least thirty-six, and possibly forty-six enemy planes were shot down, two by Major Richard Bong of Poplar, Wis., who ran his string to thirty, making him America's leading combat ace. Headquarters listed three bombers and one fighter as lost.

The new landing in the southern Palaus was made on Wednesday on Arimaskuku Island more than six miles northwest of Peleliu. The Eighty-first Division troops found it deserted, possibly indicating that the Japanese are retreating northward for concentrated stands on the greater islands of Koror and Babelthuap, already under air attack from American planes based at Peleliu. The Japanese holding out on Angaur, southernmost of the Palaus, were squeezed into an area 150 yards square. On Peleliu, First Division Marines seized a height which overlooks the Bloody Nose Ridge area where the survivors of a Japanese garrison which has lost more than 10,000 men are making a last stand.

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What the Enemy Says.

In a communique broadcast by the Tokyo radio and picked up today by the Associated Press, Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared that Japanese planes sank an Allied aircraft carrier from an Allied task force east of Formosa on the night of October 12 (Japanese time), and also sank an unidentified vessel and heavily damaged a second aircraft carrier. This enemy claim was wholly unconfirmed.

Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said in an English language broadcast intercepted by the FCC, that China-based planes of the Fourteenth United States Air Force participated on the Formosa raid. Domei noted that this was of particular significance, for it indicated that future attacks would be joint operations of land-based and sea-borne planes.

SUPERFORTRESSES HIT JAPS ON FORMOSA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—(AP) A large force of B-29 Superfortresses attacked Japanese military targets on the island of Formosa today, the War department announced.

General H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the 20th Air Force, issued the announcement, through the War department, saying a detailed communique covering this operation would be issued as soon as sufficient details are available.

Photos Of Japan Sought By Navy

San Francisco, Oct. 13 (AP)—An urgent call for photographs of the Japanese mainland and of islands of Japan's war empire, to be used in invasion plans, was issued today by the navy.

Analysis of ground-level photographs, a statement from 12th Naval District headquarters said, "adds immeasurably to data gleaned from aerial photographs made under operational or combat conditions.

"In particular, shoreline photographs aid planners of landings on hostile areas in determining exactly the best zones for invasion and in estimating the requirements for operations preliminary to the invasion itself. Photographs may save lives."

Pictures are needed of the Japanese mainland, Japanese mandated and other islands, including Korea, Formosa and the Kuriles; Manchuria, the Philippines, occupied China, the Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and Burma.

In addition, the navy wants to interview persons with first-hand knowledge of those areas.

Attacks Continuing, Japanese Declare

New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—American warplanes renewed their attack on Formosa today, a Japanese imperial communique reported.

The broadcast said the "enemy planes" which made a 1,000-plane raid on the big island guarding the central China coast Thursday, struck again Friday morning (Japanese time).

"Fighting still continued on both sides up to about noon," the communique said.

Hits On Carriers Claimed

A previous Tokyo broadcast asserted one American carrier was sunk and another damaged off Formosa in night-long attacks Thursday. Another unidentified vessel also was reported sunk.

The broadcast followed a Japanese announcement yesterday that 1,000 American planes attacked Formosa's three most important towns.

A Domei news agency dispatch reported the attacking planes outnumbered the Japanese force. It said the interceptors teamed with a "fierce anti-aircraft barrage" so that the United States planes were able only "to bomb blindly and to strafe with machine guns before being forced to flee."

Says China Planes Aided

Domei also said in an English-language broadcast that China-based planes of the 14th United States Air Force participated in the Formosa raid. Domei said this was "of particular significance," and indicated future strikes would be joint operations of land-based and sea-borne planes.

The broadcast saw a three-fold purpose in the raids—(1) to hit the Japanese air force in Formosa, (2) to cut communications between Japan and the Philippines, (3) and as part of the general plan to conquer the Philippines "and ultimately to launch landing operations on the China continent."

Jap Communication Lines Disrupted in Philippines

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor Oct. 13 — (AP) Japan's communication lines probably were so badly disrupted by carrier strikes—strikes which still may be in progress—that Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz now can halt Japanese freedom of movement between the various Philippine islands whenever they choose to combine forces for this purpose.

The Japanese said more than 1,000 American planes took part in the raids on Formosa. Judging from the huge forces available, this seems a reasonably accurate estimate.

This suggests that an American naval-air armada, one of the largest ever assembled, inflicted blows which shattered Japan's inter-island security in the Philippines.

The Formosan blows are believed to have deprived the Philippines of support from Japan.

The Japanese probably have replaced most of the pilots and part of the planes lost in the Philippines during September attacks. Most of the planes were destroyed on the ground, with comparatively small loss of pilots.

There is a strong likelihood, however, that shipping destroyed this week carried personnel replacements as well as vital machinery spare parts and other supplies needed for an estimated 150,000 Japanese combat troops in the Philippines.

(A Tokyo radio broadcast today referred to the "difficulties" of the Philippines obtaining imports from "other countries.")

In four days since Monday morning, carrier planes ranging from the Philippines almost to Japan have destroyed 485 planes and sunk or damaged 101 ships and 57 small craft.

The steady subtraction of the enemy's usable ships, confronting the Japanese with a difficult repair problem, is greatly interfering with Nippon's shipbuilding program.

Jubilation over the American successes was tempered by realization that the Japanese fleet almost has had time to reequip and restaff its carrier forces so badly smashed by the Fifth fleet of Adm. Raymond A. Spruance and Task Force 58 of Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher in the Philippines sea last June.

Japanese carrier strength is believed to be much less than that of the United States. Enemy carriers have not operated against the Allies since the Philippines sea defeat.

A minimum of three months would be required for the Japanese to reequip and restaff their carriers but they might have the strength now for another try. If the Japanese can maneuver into a favorable tactical position to meet the American fleet without facing overwhelming odds, it is likely to seek battle somewhere soon in defense of its shaky possessions.

Typhoon Aided U.S. Fleet In Attacks on Formosa

Battered Foe's Territory Just Ahead of Carrier Force

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 12 (AP).—A typhoon aided the Pacific Fleet this week in its raids on Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands, bringing the Japanese the worst storm of the year in that area just ahead of the big American carrier task force.

Weather charts show that the typhoon started near the equator in the Carolines area and was midway between Guam and Formosa Saturday. It was moving westward at the rate of about ten knots an hour.

Accelerating to twenty-five knots, it curved northward across the Gyukyus Monday and dissipate ditself along the Japanese coast Tuesday.

The American task force, taking advantage of the situation, moved in about two days behind the storm. While the violence of the storm undoubtedly hindered launching of planes, it must have brought far greater problems to the Japanese than to the Americans.

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 13 (AP)—Revising figures upward, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported tonight 77 Japanese ships, including four small submarines and more than 50 small craft, were sunk or damaged off the Ryukyu Islands Monday and 119 planes were destroyed or damaged.

Nimitz' first report on the strike listed 38 ships sunk or damaged, as well as more than 20 luggers. The total for planes was given as 89.

Riga Is Captured By Russian Troops

Fall of Latvian Capital Releases Veterans for Assault on Reich.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 14 — (AP) Russian shock troops captured the Latvian capital and big Nazi naval base of Riga yesterday, smashing seven miles through a strong maze of Axis defenses in a conquest which released hundreds of thousands of Soviet veterans for the battle of Germany itself.

At the same time Marshal Tito's headquarters in a special communique announced that partisan forces had "penetrated to the walls of Belgrade," Yugoslav capital, capturing en route the village of Beli Potok, six miles southeast of the Balkans cross-roads city on the Danube.

Battle for Reich Started

Berlin's high command indicated that the battle for pre-war Germany already had begun with massed Soviet tank attacks on the East Prussian garrison at the port of Memel, and a large-scale Red army attack across the Narew river in northern Poland on the lower side of East Prussia.

Moscow's communique was silent on the East Prussian drive, which is not unusual on the eve of major events, but there were unofficial reports that the Russians already had crossed from Lithuania into Memelland, annexed by Germany in March, 1939, at three points, and had also fought their way into the streets of Memel city.

The Russians apparently have been fighting on the outskirts of Memel since Wednesday at least, because Berlin's communique declared the Memel garrison on that day had shot up 44 Red army tanks.

Moscow likewise was silent on the operations across the rain-sodden Hungarian plains, but Berlin broadcasts told of a swirling battle by hundreds of tanks near Kecskemet, a rich provincial city famed for its apricot brandy 45 miles southeast of Budapest.

Moscow dispatches said the Russians to the northeast were within 15 miles of cutting the Budapest-Miskolc-Ungvar railway, the supply backbone for Hungarian and Nazi troops fighting to hold their Carpathian mountain positions along the Czechoslovakian border on the northern side of Hungary.

Nazi Troops Imperiled

These troops were increasingly imperiled in the rear by the Soviet surge toward Budapest, and may have to abandon their positions hurriedly in an Axis retreat similar to that under way now in Transylvania to the south.

An Algiers radio broadcast said that Russian and attached Czechoslovak troops threatening Hungary on the north already had cleared all the mountain passes between Poland and Slovakia, and the Czechoslovak press bureau announced in London last night that Czechoslovak officials already had entered the country in the wake of troops fighting their way through the Dukla pass into their homeland.

Frantisek Nemes, minister of reconstruction in the London exile regime, and Gen. Rudolf Viest, his deputy and commander of free Czechoslovak forces, had entered the country, the bureau said.

Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the fall of long-besieged Riga.

Riga Falls to Reds

A midnight Soviet bulletin said Riga, last big Nazi core of resistance in Latvia, fell after "street fighting of an extremely fierce character in which the Hitlerites were driven out street by street," and suffered heavy losses. Many cannon, machineguns, mortars, trucks, military stores and railway cars were captured.

The supplementary communique also said tha Russian planes and artillerymen had killed hundreds and perhaps thousands of Germans who attempted an amphibious strike behind their lines at Palanga, on the Baltic coast in western Lithuania 14 miles above embattled Memel. The Germans approached in 24 barges, and the Russians sank four of them, spilling the occupants of others into the sea where they perished, and capturing 300.

Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Second Baltic army troops and those of Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic army crashed into Riga, a city of 385,000 which the Germans occupied from 1917 to 1919 in the First World War and which they captured July 1, 1941, in the attack on Russia.

Yeremenko's men struck from the east and southeast, and Maslennikov's forces descending from freed Estonia hit from the northeast. The Russians had to reduce a savagely resisting enemy entrenched in some of the strongest fortifications on the eastern front, rows of concrete and steel pillboxes, tank traps and barbed wire.

Stalin ordered a salute of 24 salvos from 324 of Moscow's guns for the conquest, a development which promises early liquidation of from 10 to 15 Nazi divisions cut off in Western Latvia. Tuesday when Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic army drove a wedge to the sea just north of the East Prussian port of Memel.

Releases Soviet Veterans

Besides giving the Russians another valuable port for easing the supply problem, the fall of Riga released perhaps 1,000,000 men for the big battle for the soil of Germany itself.

A few hours before Stalin's announcement, Berlin acknowledged that the Russians had captured the eastern half of Riga, which is bisected by the mile-wide Daugava river. Under a violent Soviet shelling the Germans retreated across to the western side of the river, Berlin said.

"Several Russian attempts to capture river crossings were smashed," said the Nazi military commentator, Col. Ernst Von Hammer.

The Germans also announced the fall of Rozan, west bank town on

the Narew river in northern Poland, 45 miles northeast of Warsaw and only 33 miles from the lower East Prussian frontier.

Berlin said a "large-scale Soviet offensive" had begun beyond the Narew river by Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian army, intended to slice northwestward toward Danzig and lop off East Prussia in cooperation with other Soviet forces attacking from Lithuania on the north and east.

RIGA IS CAPTURED BY SOVIET TROOPS IN LATVIAN DRIVE

Tito Announces Russians and Yugoslavs Have Entered Belgrade.

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Marshal Joseph Stalin tonight announced the capture of Riga, Latvian port and capital.

An order of the day broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor said the Baltic stronghold fell to the combined assault of the second and third Baltic front armies and a salute of twenty-four salvos from 324 guns was ordered.

DNB in a Berlin broadcast said Rozan, forty-four miles north of Warsaw and thirty-three miles southeast of the East Prussian border had been evacuated by the Germans.

At the same time a special communique from Marshal Tito's Partisan Army in Yugoslavia said that Russian and Yugoslav forces had penetrated the walls of Belgrade, Serb capital.

In a broadcast Col. Ernst von Hammer, German military commentator, stated "the last remaining German positions east of the Daugava, even those inside Riga, were taken back to the western bank of the river."

Running north and south through Riga to the Gulf of Riga, the Daugava splits the city in two.

"Several Russian attempts to capture the river crossings here were smashed," Von Hammer reported.

Reds Gain on Wide Front.

Moscow, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Russian tanks and infantry stormed the centuries-old Junkers lands of East Prussia, barely nine miles northeast of the important city of Tilsit today, while in doomed Hungary the victorious Red Army raced for the 160-mile distant Austrian frontier.

The East Prussian frontier was cracked in the Memelland sector. Hitler annexed this region from Lithuania in 1939 thus recovering territory which was held by Germany for hundreds of years before the first world war.

[A Paris broadcast heard by Reuters said today that the Russians are reported to have crossed the east Prussian border at three different points.]

Hungary Close to Quitting.

Great offensives against the northern and southern extremity of the Reich rolled back maimed German divisions like driftwood in a flood.

Hungary's admission of defeat was expected hourly as Russian columns were converging on Budapest along the main rail lines, approximately sixty miles east of the capital and reportedly less than that on the south. All major communications between Hungary and Serbia were reported in Russian hands.

Reds Face No Big Barrier.

No natural barriers stood in the way of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's four-pronged attack on Budapest across the Hungarian plains.

Russian forces were less than fifteen miles from the only Hungarian rail lines connecting Budapest with Magyar troops at the Carpathian passes in Ruthenia. The routed German-Hungarian forces in northern Transylvania were virtually cut off.

Southern Hungary was a race-track for Russian armor. The Hungarians were reported resigned to the immediate loss of Kecskemet, rich provincial city famed for its peach brandy, situated forty-nine miles southeast of Budapest.

Wilting Hungarian resistance all along the invasion front seemed to substantiate diplomatic hints that the exhausted satellite nation was about to quit Hitler.

Russians Look To Austria

The mop-up of Hungary was counted on to prepare the springboard for the invasion of Austria, as well as to assure early liberation of the Croatian and Slovenian areas of Yugoslavia, and to pinch off the Germans in Slovakia.

While the campaign in Hungary took on the appearance of a push-over offensive, East Prussia and the remainder of the German front of the Baltic coast was a heavy slugging match all the way.

Nazis Bolster Forces

The Germans, again scraping reserves from the rear bases in East Prussia, were determined to wage along the Szeszuppe the same fanatical defense that held up Marshal Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army two months. Nevertheless, attacks toward Tilsit brought the Russians within 42 miles of Insterburg and 65 miles of Konigsberg, East Prussian capital.

(The Czechoslovak Government has officially announced that all Carpathian passes leading into Czechoslovakia have been cleared of German troops, BBC said today in a broadcast recorded by NBC in New York.)

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34 Nazi Vessels Sunk By Russian Bombers

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 14—(AP) Russian planes and torpedo boats sank 34 German vessels, including eight transports, in two-day attacks on the Norwegian port of Kirkenes and shipping in the Barnets and other northern seas, said a Russian communique broadcast early today by the Moscow radio.

Kirkenes is the port which German troops would most likely attempt to reach in their flight from northern Finland.

The communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said on Wednesday and Thursday planes of the Russian northern fleet sank the following 31 vessels in attacks on Kirkenes and Barents sea shipping: six transports, one gunboat, four patrol ships, one mine sweeper, five barges, five patrol launches and nine motorboats.

Big Red Force Seizes Port in North Finland

Finns Attack Germans Near Swedish Border; Nazis Fear Invasion of Norway

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Soviet troops have occupied the port of Liinahamaraio in the Petsamo area of northern Finland, the German International Information Bureau said today.

Across from this northern terminus of the Arctic highway and near the Swedish border, a Helsinki communique reported, Finnish troops were attacking German lines.

In the Kemi River area the Finns reached the Koivy River.

D. N. B., German official news agency, reported that large-scale fighting by German Alpine troops west of Murmansk continued against strong Soviet formations.

The importance attached by the Soviets to these engagements, D. N. B. said, may be gauged from their having concentrated about seventeen to eighteen divisions west of Murmansk and at the Arctic coast, including several tank formations with a total of about 300 tanks.

The German agency said that such a concentration in a comparatively small area showed a Soviet intention not only to destroy German groups in northern Finland but also to advance into Norway.

DNB said that at the focal point of Soviet attacks yesterday near Luostari, Alpine troops were able to maintain their positions and inflict heavy losses on the enemy. Fresh Soviet landings at Petsamo bay were reported. DNB said all Soviet attacks on the Arctic front were foiled by strong German defenses.

The German transocean news agency said only a minor German garrison protected Liinahamara when it was occupied by Russian troops. Before withdrawing, transocean said, the Germans destroyed all port establishments, fortifications and batteries.

Reds Occupy Petsamo Area Port

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Soviet troops have occupied the port of Liinahamari, in the Petsamo area of northern Finland, a Berlin broadcast said today.

The Petsamo area was turned over to Russia under terms of Finland's armistice with the Soviet Union and Britain.

Petsamo itself still is in German hands, the Transocean agency reported later.

Reds 12 Miles From Norway

Liinahamari is the northern terminus of the Arctic highway, at the top end of the Bothnian Gulf, and the landing puts the Russians only 12 air miles from Norway.

Light German naval forces and Russian speedboats were reported to have clashed off Petsamo, which has been attacked constantly by the Russians from the air during the last few days.

Mastery of the area would menace the escape route of German armies trying to get into Norway.

Finns Report Advances

Stockholm, Oct. 13 (AP)—Finnish troops advancing behind the retiring Germans near the Arctic Circle in the direction of Rannu and Rovaniemi have captured defense lines in the Tainale area, a Helsinki communique said today. The Finns said they passed Korpikylae and reached the Koivy river.

Allied Bombers Strike Hard on Western Front

Austria, Hungary, Holland and German Frontier Towns Are Pounded

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Between 750 and 1,000 long-range 15th Air Force heavy bombers and escorts from Italy today attacked Nazi war plants in Vienna and western Hungary, while hundreds of fighter bombers on the western front paced the ground fighting with raids on Aachen and German garrisons in western Holland.

Aachen is reported about 85 per cent destroyed.

Dismal weather grounded British-based heavies, but the American 9th and Royal Air Force 2d Tactical Air Forces shuttled from French airfields to the front lines.

The score still remained to be tallied tonight, but a recapitulation of recent activity on the air front demonstrated the ever-increasing imporance of the air arm for tactical operations.

The R. A. F. Bomber Command reported complete destruction of Kleve and Emmerich, German frontier towns in the Nijmegen area, attacked Oct. 8 by Lancasters and Halifaxes.

"The towns which served as advanced bases for defense of the German frontier now are so completely devastated as to be useless to the enemy," the Air Ministry said.

American heavy bombers "severely damaged" six war plants in attacks on Bremen and Osnabruck yesterday.

Half of a flotilla of about 100 barges in the Scheldt estuary were hit by R. A. F. fighter-bombers which flew about 800 sorties yesterday.

The powerful formations of Italy-based heavies went as far as Silesia, pounding industrial targets and railroads over which the Germans are supplying their troops opposing the Russian drive toward Budapest.

It was the second successive day that the 15th Air Force had dispatched unusually large forces to batter the Germans, yesterday's attack on the outskirts of Bologna having been of unusual intensity.

Liberators bombed the Floridsdorf rail yards and near-by Austrian motor works in the western quarter of Vienna, where trucks, tools and transport components are manufactured.

Rail yards thirty-five miles west of Budapest on the main line to Vienna were struck by Liberators. Rail yards at Szekesfehrver, forty-five miles southwest of Budapest, also were attacked.

BIG YANK BOMBERS BLAST VIENNA AREA

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.). — Powerful forces of American heavy bombers from Italy attacked the Vienna area, German Silesia and western Hungary today while fleets from Britain and France pounded heavily at Nazi front line positions on the western front.

The heavy bombers from Italy attacked industrial objectives and railroads over which the Germans were supplying their troops in the swaying lines in Hungary before the Red Army march against Budapest.

Overnight, British Mosquitoes from Britain bombed the German port of Hamburg and unspecified targets in western Germany.

Up to 1,000 planes from Italy participated in attacks in the south.

Liberators bombed the Floridsdorf railyards and the nearby Austrian motor works in western Vienna. The Banhida north and east railyards, thirty-five miles west of Budapest on the trunk line to Vienna, and the yards at Szekesfehrver, forty-five miles southwest of Budapest, also were attacked.

One night plane was lost. A German minesweeper was set afire off the Dutch coast last night.

United States medium and light bombers based in France added their weight to the siege of Aachen by attacking bridges and road junctions outside the Prussian frontier city.

The United States Ninth Air Force yesterday flew more than 1,300 sorties, 1,000 of them by fighter-bombers, in attacks on Aachen and German communications in the Ruhr, where sixty-two locomotives were destroyed and thirty-one damaged. Railways were cut at twenty-six places and 207 railway cars knocked out.

Long-range British Mosquitoes flew all the way to Czecho-Slovakia and Yugoslavia and destroyed fourteen aircraft and damaged a number of others on the ground. A Canadian wing racked up eight on two airfields sixty miles south of Prague and another group got six on two fields near Zagreb, in Yugoslavia. For the latter outfit it was a round trip of more than 2,000 miles.

W. Va. Pilot Downs Five Nazi Planes In Day

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Charles E. Yeager, Mustang pilot from Hamlin, W. Va., was credited today with shooting down five Nazi planes over Hanover yesterday instead of four.

Fellow-pilots reported seeing Yeager's fifth Messerschmitt crash to earth in the dogfight over the German city. The 21-year-old pilot now has seven Nazi planes to his credit officially and an eighth that he cannot claim. A Junkers 88 went down under his fire while he was flying a "non-operational" mission before receiving orders to return to combat after being wounded.

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UNREST SPREADS THROUGH HUNGARY

Wenner

LONDON, Oct. 13—(AP) Early capitulation of Hungary was awaited tonight as Russian tanks battered their way toward Budapest and reports from neutral sources told of mounting panic and confusion in that capital.

In Moscow, the official newspaper Izvestia surmised that "the whole country is going to blow up at any moment."

Ankara and Stockholm dispatches said the Hungarian cabinet was meeting tonight to decide finally on capitulation or a suicide stand. The Paris radio reported the cabinet already had decided to begin evacuating Budapest tomorrow.

Other reports told of thousands now fleeing the city, and of looting and rioting in some quarters. Censored news from Budapest itself screened, but did not hide, the seriousness of the situation. The government-controlled press and radio poured out admonishments against panic and frantic arguments against thoughts of surrender.

A "national committee of Hungarian members of parliament," representing a fusion of former right wing political groups, held its first meeting last night in Budapest with the avowed aim of "consolidating all national forces for the defense of the Hungarian people."

Meanwhile, another member of the government, minister of interior Nikolaus Bonczos, quit his post "for reasons of health," and DNB, official German News agency, said Baron Peter Schell had been appointed to succeed him.

German news agencies and radio commentators admitted the great tank battle raging in southern Hungary was "increasing in ferocity," but declared that German and Hungarian forces were stemming the Russian advance. The Nazi-controlled Oslo radio reported that "Soviets have been formed by the Russians" in Hungarian areas already occupied.

Bulgarian Withdrawal Advances

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that withdrawal of Bulgarian troops and administrative officials from Greek territory, begun October 10, has been completed in compliance with Allied demands preliminary to armistice negotiations.

There was no specific mention of evacuation of Yugoslav territory—another Allied stipulation.

ROMANIA ARRESTS GROUP OF TRAITORS

Bucharest, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The arrest of Romanians accused of war crimes began today. A decree authorized the Government to use whatever measures to establish the political and criminal responsibilities of "the authors of the country's disaster."

Immediately arrested were Ion Gigurtu, Premier under former King Carol and director of Romania's gold mining company, Mika; Orwaler Pop, former Minister of Justice, and Mihail Manoilescu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. Orwaler Pop and Manoilescu signed the Vienna dictate which ceded Transylvania to Hungary.

A number of higher administrative officers of Transnistria also were taken into custody. Gen. George Potopenanu, Minister of Economy and Finance, who held a similar post under Marshal Antonescu and for two weeks was governor of Transnistria, resigned today.

100,000 Men Repairing Bombed London Homes

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, said today that 100,000 workers had been assigned to repairing robot-damaged homes in the London area, but he warned the public against expecting a quick solution of the housing problem.

Since Prime Minister Churchill reported to Commons in August that it was estimated 800,000 homes in the London area had been damaged by robots, the number has been raised to well over 1,000,000.

Referring to homes made uninhabitable, Lord Woolton said that "as a result of the bombing we have lost 130,000 houses in the London area" and that "even with all the facilities we can bring to bear" reconstruction will take many months.

ROBOT KILLS TWINS

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Flying bombs were launched over the North Sea against southern England and the London area last night.

Again the familiar "damage and casualties have been reported" appeared in the official announcement.

One robot burst in the air, another struck a tavern causing damage but no casualties, and another crashed in open ground, but its spreading blast wrecked a number of houses and caused casualties.

Three British fighter pilots pounced on one robot after it passed over an east Anglian town and, in a simultaneous attack, brought it down in open country.

Mrs. J. Disbrey heard one bomb coming and threw herself across her 16-year-old twin sons, asleep in bed. The bomb wrecked her home and two adjoining houses. Rescuers found the twins dead and Mrs. Disbrey severely injured.

Bombings of Hull Killed 1,200

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The mercantile city of Hull has been hit by high explosive and incendiary bombs in eighty-two air raids since the war began, suffering 3,000 casualties including 1,200 deaths, the Hull emergency committee reported tonight. Only 5,938 of 92,660 houses in the city of 315,000 population remained intact.

Eric M. Knight Honored

Legion of Merit Awarded Posthumously to Author

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Eric M. Knight, noted author who was killed Jan. 14, 1943, in a transport plane crash while en route to Africa from the United States, has received a posthumous award of the Legion of Merit, it was disclosed today by a statement that the medal had been given to his widow, Captain Jere Knight, W. A. C., of Pleasant Valley, Pa., now stationed here.

Mr. Knight, who was born in England and became an American citizen, was the author of "This Above All," "Lassie Come Home" and "The Flying Yorkshireman."

Japs Cite Plan To Carry Goods To U. S. Prisoners

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Japanese news agency, Domei, said today the Japanese Government soon would send a ship to Nakhodka, a Soviet port near Vladivostok, to pick up accumulated relief goods intended for United States war prisoners and civilian internees being held in Japan.

The State Department announced in Washington, on September 1, that arrangements had been completed for a Japanese ship to enter the Soviet port to take on 1,500 tons of accumulated relief supplies.

The American Red Cross announced September 27 that the Japanese now were holding 29,250 Americans, 19,934 of them prisoners of war and the remainder civilians.

Lyttelton Quick To Offer Apology

New York, Oct. 13 (AP) — Capt. Oliver Lyttelton made a personal apology in the House of Commons last June 21, the day after he made his remarks about America which Representative Clare Booth Luce quoted tonight in her Chicago speech.

The British Minister of Production did not deny he had remarked at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London that the United States had provoked Japan to attack but disclaimed any intention of giving this as his belief.

Asserting that he only was trying to express gratitude for lend-lease aid prior to the Japanese assault, Lyttelton said:

"I ask the House to believe that the fault was one of expression and not of intention, and I hope that this apology will undo any harm which the original words may have caused here or in the United States."

Paratroop Chaplain Missing

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Father Bernard Egan, thirty-seven years old, first Roman Catholic chaplain in England to win parachute wings was reported today among parachute troops missing in northwestern Europe. He was awarded the Military Cross in March for conspicuous service with parachute troops in Sicily.

German Novelist Killed in Air Raid

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Jakob Schaffner, 69 years old, Swiss-born German novelist, and his wife were killed in the bombing of Strasbourg on September 23, the German radio said today.

British Paper Hopes AFL Will Join World Talks

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—The British Labor party's organ, the *Daily Herald*, expressed hope today that the American Federation of Labor would join in the January World Trade Union conference in Britain.

The Federation has refused to sit with Russian delegates, contending Soviet trade unions are not free and independent organizations, the newspaper said. The CIO has agreed to participate.

Asserting that the conference must play a part in shaping the peace, the *Daily Herald* said:

"The issues which will face us at this great gathering are so vital to organized workers that the AFL should surely feel justified in putting aside its objections."

Yorkshire Miners Give Strike Notice

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Miners in the Yorkshire coal-field district, largest in Britain, will strike three weeks hence unless an agreement is reached with employers on minimum pay, their leaders have advised the Government.

Spokesmen said last night the miners had agreed to work Saturday afternoons to increase production, but, they said, this brought complications involving the guaranteed minimum pay of $20 weekly.

The owners have refused to make up the difference in subminimum earnings in an ordinary work-week when the extra afternoon brings the miners's pay above $20.

Hollywood Returns To Screen In Paris

Paris, Oct. 13 (AP)—Paris moviegoers saw their favorite Hollywood stars tonight for the first time since 1940 as the resumption of electric service permitted film houses to reopen.

Parisians had their choice of seeing Ginger Rogers, Deanna Durbin, Robert Young and Charles Laughton.

During the Nazi occupation, Paris theaters were allowed to present only German-supervised pictures.

Dempsey and Carpentier Meet Again in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Jack Dempsey met his old ring antagonist, Georges Carpentier, for the first time in more than a decade last night in the Champs Elysees Night Club, where the retired French boxer, now fifty, is manager.

Dempsey, former heavyweight champion and now a Coast Guard physical instructor, was on an overnight trip from England.

Caffery Arrives in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Jefferson Caffery, American representative to the French provisional government, arrived at Paris late today by plane from New York via England.

[Caffery holds the personal rank of Ambassador, but Washington has not recognized General Charles de Gaulle's organization as a government.]

FRANCO MEN SEIZED BY SPANISH MAQUIS

Captives, Taken in Frontier Skirmishes, Are Moved to Hideouts in France

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP) — Several small clashes between Spanish frontier guards and Spanish Republicans of the French Maquis have been reported from the frontier region.

Republicans have crossed the border in isolated places and in some cases have taken prisoner Franco guards, bringing them back to mountain hideaways on the French side, it was said.

The Spanish Republican newspaper in Paris, Reconquista de España, which was part of the underground press during the German occupation and now is published openly, said today that the French army had issued instructions to the French Forces of the Interior that Spaniards serving in the FFI either be enrolled in the Foreign Legion or in labor battalions.

The newspaper quoted a captain of a Spanish unit fighting in FFI ranks against the German pocket remaining in the Lorient area as replying:

"We don't want to go into the Foreign Legion or labor battalions. We want to remain in the FFI for the duration under the same conditions as the French, but conserving our autonomy in view of the problem of the armed struggle toward the Pyrenees. We hope that when the war is finised here democratic France will help us re-establish a republic in Spain."

Reports that Generalissimo Francisco Franco had sent a note to Gen. Charles de Gaulle offering aid against "rebel" French Maquis caused a stir among Spanish Republicans in Paris, who asserted that until recently the Franco Government of Spain had been bitterly anti-de Gaulle and strongly pro-Vichy.

Banshee-Yelling Yank Takes Pillbox

By Franklin Banker

With a United States Infantry Division Inside the Siegfried Line, Oct. 9 (AP—Delayed)—A fearless 25-year-old farm boy from Pores Knob, N. C., who kept a German garrison awake half the night by yelling like a maniac and firing a captured machine gun, laconically informed his company commander today he had captured a Siegfried Line pillbox after killing 4 of the enemy and capturing 18.

In almost the same breath Staff Sergeant Roy C. Russell, with an embryo arsenal strapped to his waist, announced his next objective would be another pillbox a short distance away.

A Terror With A Gun

"If I could get that I'd command the whole valley," said this genial Southerner, whose squirrel hunting at home made him a terror with a gun.

"He's crazy enough to get down into that, despite all kinds of German guns around there," said the company commander, Capt. Daniel J. Manning, of Northampton, Mass., chuckling over the way Russell unnerved the Germans by yelling at the top of his voice.

"Not A Bit Of Trouble"

First Sergeant Clarence Umberger, Tennessee, Ill., said:

"I'll bet they thought a wild man was after them."

Although the whole regiment praised his prowess in taking the pillbox, Russell said that it hadn't been a bit of trouble.

The dramatic scene occurred 40 miles south of Aachen.

Manning told how the sergeant started the job last Saturday by machine-gunning three Germans who were running toward the pillbox. The entrance to the fortification had been covered with dirt by a bulldozer at least a week before, trapping the garrison.

Puts Nazi Out Of Business

Russell saw shovelfuls of dirt being thrown up by a German who was trying to uncover the entrance. The sergeant put him out of business with three grenades.

On Sunday afternoon after American mortar fire knocked out

an enemy machine gun and mortar batteries protecting the pillbox, Russell worked his way up to it through sniper fire and coaxed out its nine occupants with a couple of grenades and plenty of yells.

By the time he conducted his prisoners to the company command post, nine more Germans sneaked into the pillbox under cover of dusk and drove him off with automatic pistols and machine guns. When he returned today after a night of his best banshee yells, Russell frightened out this second shift with a half-dozen rifle grenades.

Lost Track Of Kills

From foxholes Pfc. Dennie Richardson, Shelbyville, Ind.; Private Cortland Dennison, Cane Valley, Ky., and Private William Ahlvorn, Arlington, Cal., had covered Russell during his hazardous forays on the pillbox. They and Sergt. Robert Lamphere, Chicago; Pfc. Paul J. Champagne, Reserve, La., and Private Clement E. Mejia, El Paso, Texas, are in the pillbox tonight.

The sergeant has killed so many Germans he's lost track of the total. Sergt. Joseph Anton, of Fairfax, Minn., estimated the total at 50, and remarked that "he's killed more than I've seen on the front."

Russell has a couple of bullet scars he received in Normandy, but he is prouder of two holes in his helmet, where a bullet went in and out. He escaped with only a slight burn.

Disturbances in Belgium During Franc Trade-Ins

Some Profiteers Try to Collect New Government Notes

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Scores of disturbances broke out in Brussels and other Belgian cities today as Belgians lined up before public buildings in an effort to exchange their old franc notes for new government-issued notes.

From tonight the old notes of 100 francs or more are invalid. Thousands had waited until the last day of the five-day period given to exchange the old for the new.

Every Belgian was able to exchange 2,000 francs immediately. Remaining francs had to be turned in to allow the government to determine how many notes were put into circulation during the German occupation and to prepare war-profit taxation.

War profiteers sought to make partial declarations an dto have others turn in their francs. Many were arrested, including sixty in Brussels, and millions of francs were confiscated by police.

Former French Official Dies

Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 13 (AP)—Yves Chatel, former Governor of Algeria, died unexpectedly today near Estoril. He gained refuge in Portugal after the Americans landed in the French African possession.

GERMANS SURVIVE WORST AIR ATTACK

Still Give Only Inches Before Bologna In Italy

Rome, Oct. 13 (AP)—German troops before Bologna, like their predecessors at Cassino, came up out of their foxholes today after enduring what the 15th Air Force described as the "greatest aerial assault of the war on a single target area" and rejoined the furious struggle for the final hills before the Po valley metropolis.

There was little doubt that yesterday's tremendous strike by hundreds of American heavy and medium bombers inflicted serious damage on Nazi installations, yet today's Allied communique reported heavy fighting in progress with "no material advances" around the embattled highway center of Livergnano ten miles south of Bologna.

"Minor Local Dents"

(A German broadcast said Yank troops, attacking in the wake of the bombers, made "minor local dents" in the Nazi line, but declared they were eliminated by counterattacks. It said "grim fighting" continued.)

East and west of the Florence-Bologna highway the Americans captured several more hills, while the British Eighth Army near the Adriatic moved up Highway 9 to a point about three miles northwest of Savignano.

Livergnano, to which the Germans have clung with grim tenacity for several days, is partly outflanked by American infantry moving through the hills on either side.

Mountain Taken

Mount Delle Formiche, two and a half miles east of Livergnano, was captured yesterday. Other troops, moving forward west of the highway, seized Monteramici, overlooking a subsidiary road to Bologna. American troops have taken over 300 prisoners in recent fighting.

In their advance beyond Savignano near the Adriatic, British troops captured Balignano, Massa, Badia and Montiano.

On the west coast American troops clung to Mount Canala, about four miles southeast of Massa, western terminus of the Gothic Line.

Drive On Bologna Is Resumed

Rome, Oct. 13 (AP)—Heavy fighting flared up in the hills along the Florence-Bologna road today following yesterday's massive air assault on German positions and installations south of Bologna, key communications center of the Po Valley.

Allied headquarters announced that Fifth Army troops took more than 300 prisoners in the new assault in the central Italian sector.

Aided by warm weather American forces pushed ahead in the wake of yesterday's tremendous aerial attacks and partly flanked Livergnano, ten miles south of Bologna on Highway 65, the communique said.

Little Gain Made

The doughboys again encountered stiff enemy resistance. In describing the heavy fighting astride Highway 65 the communique said "no material advances have been made."

Foot troops reached the summit of one hill only nine miles southwest of Castel san Pietro on the Bologna-Rimini road, while other forces captured Mount Delle Formiche, two and a half miles east of Livergnano where the fiercest fighting seems to have centered.

Yesterday's pulverizing raids by American planes in their greatest blow yet in the north Italian campaign were made in an attempt to blast a pathway into the Po Valley for Fifth Army forces, which have been virtually stalled south of Bologna.

Cling To Peak

West of Highway 65, Fifth Army units pushed a mile beyond Monteramici, overlooking a subsidiary road to Bologna. On the west coast troops of the 92nd American infantry Division clung to Mount Canala, about four miles southeast of Massa, western terminus of the Cothic Line.

Meanwhile, the Eighth Army found itself on firmer ground and appeared to be moving steadily forward everywhere, except in the immediate Adriatic coastal sector, where a succession of streams at short intervals gave the Germans a wide choice of defensive positions.

Headquarters disclosed the three heavy bombers and seventeen other planes were missing from yesterday's aerial operations in the Mediterranean sector, which included strafing of airfields and other targets in Austria and Hungary.

GERMAN TROOPS EVACUATE ATHENS

Gen. Wilson Tells Greeks Day of Liberation is at Hand.

ROME, Oct. 13—(AP) Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, told the Greek people in a broadcast tonight that "your day of liberation is at hand," and the Allied-controlled Rome radio declared German troops had evacuated the capital city of Athens.

Unofficial reports said the Greek flag was flying over the acropolis in Athens after three and a half years of Nazi domination of the ancient city. (The French-controlled Algiers radio declared that both Athens and its nearby port of Piraeus had been liberated.)

Final Victory Assured

"We come now to sweep away all traces of the invader, and, by use of your ports and airfields, to harass his retreat," General Wilson said in his broadcast. "Final victory is now assured."

A simultaneous proclamation by the Greek government-in-exile called on all Greeks to obey the government, promised "just punishment" of everyone who had collaborated with the Germans and urged avoidance of political disputes.

Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces which this week swept into Corinth, 40 miles from Athens, after a swift clean-up of the Peloponnesus peninsula, asked the Greeks to stay off the roads and to conserve such supplies as they had as relief could not be immediate.

"For the second time in this war a force under my command is about to land in Greece, but, I am thankful to say, under very different conditions," General Wilson said, referring to the ineffectual British effort to defend Greece in the spring of 1941.

(Allied authorities in London said they could not interpret General Wilson's announcement that his troops were "about to land" in Greece, inasmuch as they landed in the Peloponnesus late in September. They suggested the proclamation might have been written before the invasion, or that he was referring to reinforcements.)

[London newspapers unanimously interpreted the statement to mean new week-end landings, and one dispatch said Wilson had "taken the unprecedented step of announcing a British landing before it has been made." Stories from Cairo and Allied Mediterranean headquarters said new landings would be made in the Athens area.

[The Brazzaville radio, commenting on the prisoner's, said that in North Africa the "assumption is there will soon be more British landings in Greece."]

[The London radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that the proclamation, although broadcast yesterday, was recorded " a few days ago" by General Wilson.]

"At that time (1941)," Wilson said, "the armies of the German aggressor were building up in the north in preparation for their treacherous attack. Now the picture is very different. The aggressors have been defeated, but not before they have inflicted three and a half years of untold suffering and privation on a brave nation.

"When we were forced to leave Greece in April, 1941, you called to us 'come back again,' and we are now responding to that call."

The Allied commander said administrative services would be restored as quickly as possible in order to speed relief to the Greek people.

Calls for Cooperation

"To achieve this object I call on you all to work together, both amongst yourselves and with us and devote to that end the qualities of determination and self-sacrifice you have shown during these last bitter years."

The Greek government-in-exile called upon all guerrillas, police officers and patriotic organizations to obey every Allied order.

"People of Greece," the proclamation said. "The great hour of freedom has come. Allied troops, victorious on all fronts, already are on Greek soil. Their intention is to dispose of the enemy that still exists in Greece, to reestablish our national sovereignty and to cooperate with us towards the complete and speedy defeat of the enemy."

British naval planes carried out heavy attacks against Nazi shipping off the eastern coast of Greece yesterday and swept inland to destroy two locomotives and an ammunition train on the Athens-Salonika line. A communique said five Nazi landing craft were heavily damaged and severe losses inflicted on enemy troops.

Rome, Oct. 13 (AP) — Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, said in a broadcast tonight that "a force under my command is about to land in Greece" and that the kingdom's liberation was at hand.

Unofficial reports said that the Greek flag was flying over the Acropolis in Athens and that the Athens radio was in Allied hands.

Allied proclamations were broadcast promising immediate aid to the Greeks.

"Liberation At Hand"

General Wilson told the Greeks: "Your day of liberation is at hand. For the second time in this war, a force under my command is about to land in Greece but I am thankful to say, under very different conditions."

The Allied commander declared: "We come now to sweep away all traces of the invader and, by use of your forts and airfields, to harass his retreat." He said the Allies were also returning to restore Greece's administrative services.

Britons In Peloponnesus

Late in September, small British forces landed in the Peloponnesus, the large southern peninsula of the Greek mainland, and with Greek patriots cleared the Germans from most of that area, capturing Patrai, Pyrgos and Corinth. Ancient Corinth is but 40 miles southwest of Athens, the Greek capital.

General Wilson's broadcast tonight indicated an Allied landing in force was imminent, as contrasted to the rather small forces employed in the Peloponesus.

A proclamation by the Greek Government called upon all Greeks to obey the regime of King George II and promised "just punishment" of everyone who collaborated with the Nazis.

The Government warned that "any punitive action attempted against such persons (collaborators) by isolated individuals or organizations "not guaranteeing dispensation of real justice would constitute arbitrary usurpation of the functions of the state."

The Greek Government declared Allied foodstuffs would be immediately available and pleaded "at this critical hour avoid political disputes and everything that could disturb the spiritual unity of Greeks."

Given Seven Orders

A proclamation from Lieut. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, commander of British forces in Greece, laid down seven points for the conduct of Greeks. They were:

1. Comply fully with the instructions of the Government and himself.
2. Make certain they do not unwittingly obey false instructions.
3. Assist the British by maintaining order and keeping the roads clear.

Officals Stay At Posts

4. Public officials remain at their posts.
5. The people are to stay where they are even though far from home.
6. Conserve supplies and avoid black-market speculations.
7. Cooperation of all Greeks regardless of political differences until the enemy is gone and relief arrives.

The three proclamations by Wilson, Scobie and the Government were broadcast to Greeks and also distributed by leaflets over the entire country.

The leaders of various Greek guerrilla forces already have agreed to place themselves under Scobie's command.

Nazi Craft Bombed

Allied planes operating over the Greek coast in close cooperation with land forces of the Adriatic heavily bombed large concentrations of small enemy craft, and British naval aircraft sank a heavily loaded enemy landing craft, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Allied communique today made no mention of land forces in Greece, last reported holding Corinth on the road to Athens.

Greeks Take Over Athens

Patriots in Control as German Forces Flee—Bulgars Reported Out of Country.

London, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Rome radio today broadcast an official announcement that Athens has been evacuated by the Germans and that its administration is in the hands of the Greek Patriots.

The Allied-controlled radio said its report came from Allied headquarters.

In a Cairo dispatch Reuters announced that the Germans had quit Athens and declared it an open city.

The French radio at Algiers said that Piraeus, the port of Athens, also had been liberated.

SPELLMAN RETURNING

Rome, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman left by air for the United States today expecting to make a later tour of Army camps in the Far East.

The archbishop, who is mentioned prominently for a cardinal's hat when the next papal consistory meets, had his tour of world battlefields commemorated by a medal struck by a Vatican designer.

BORN MADE DEPUTY OF 15TH AIR FORCE

Rome, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Appointment of Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Born, former West Point football star, as deputy commander of the United States Fifteenth Air Force, was announced today by Major-Gen. Nathan F. Twining, its commanding general.

Gen. Born, whose home is in Deadwood, S. D., is succeeded as operations officer of the Fifteenth Air Force by Col. Elmer J. Rogers of Quincy, Mass., who has been deputy operations chief.

Gen. Born was graduated from West Point in 1928, after playing for three seasons as an end on Army's football teams. He later was a member of the academy's coaching staff for several years.

As air operations officer at a naval operational base in Trinidad, British West Indies, in the summer of 1943, he earned the Legion of Merit from the Navy for development of anti-submarine technics. The Army later gave him an Oak Leaf Cluster to the award.

Col. Rogers brought a Liberator group overseas early this year. He was shot down and wounded over Anzio March 2, 1944, spending eight hours in a dinghy before being rescued.

Archbishop Spellman Returning

New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, who has been conferring with Pope Pius at the Vatican, left Rome today to return to New York, the Vatican radio said tonight in an Italian language broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Polish Premier And Stalin Meet With Churchill

Compromise Hopes Rise; Mikolajczyk Also Has Talk With Lublin Group

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (Saturday) (AP).—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish government in exile at London conferred with Premier Josef V. Stalin and Premier Churchill for two hours here last night, following talks with leaders of the Lublin Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Present at the discussions of the Polish Premier with Stalin and Churchill were British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissar Viacheshlav M. Molotov, American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Tadeusz Rober, Foreign Minister of the London Polish group.

Observers predicted that the next step in the attempt to resolve the differences between the two Polish groups would be a conference, probably tomorrow, with all principals, including Edward B. Osubka Morawski, head of the Lublin faction, and his aids attending.

As the Anglo-American, Russian and Polish talks took shape, some sort of settlement was seen likely. The belief grew that a tentative compromise was near. Mikolajczyk also had conferred earlier in the day with Harriman and Molotov.

The talk with Harriman was described as a "friendly conversation" on "the general situation."

Mikolajczyk said: "Naturally, I am most hopeful" of an accord with the Lublin group, which has the backing of the Soviet government. He did not comment on his talk with the Lublin leaders.

Mikolajczyk said he believed that his invitation to Moscow at this time was part of a sincere effort to settle the Polish problem. Although belief grew that a tentative compromise might be reached before the end of the Stalin-Churchill talks, no quick public announcement was expected, because Mikolajczyk probably would have to return to London first and confer with his Cabinet.

Responsible diplomats here emphasized the difficulties to be surmounted. Mikolajczyk was not given a "blank check" by his exile government in London. His group is willing to discuss the border question with Russia, but has not offered to renounce the 1935 constitution, which it claims as sole legal authority.

Seek Reorganization

Mikolajczyk suggested to the Lublin committee two months ago that his government be reorganized on the basis of five major political parties, including Communists, but has not received a reply to this idea.

The Lublin group, headed by Edward Osubka-Morawski, wants the Polish president, Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, shorn of his powers, the 1935 constitution abandoned, and the appointment of the Lublin commander in chief, Col. Gen. Rola Zymierski, as head of all Polish armed forces. The Lublin committee has suggested that Mikolajczyk join its group, perhaps as premier, but has said it would not join the London regime.

(A Moscow broadcast relayed fresh criticism of the London group today, saying that a captain in the national committee forces recently told a Polish youth meeting at Lublin that the capitulation in Warsaw of Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski's (Bor's) home army was "premeditated treachery." Komorowski previously had been called a "criminal" by the Lublin group for ordering the Warsaw uprising).

Meanwhile the newspaper Izvestia declared that the arrival in Moscow of Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had heavily impressed the Germans.

"The Germans understand that the Moscow negotiations precede the last stage of Germany's defeat," Izvestia said.

London Pole Hopes For Accord

Moscow, Oct. 13 (AP)—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the London Polish regime said today "I am most hopeful" of accord with the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Committee of National Liberation after a conference with the American Ambassador, W. Averell Harriman.

The belief prevailed that a compromise would be reached before Prime Minister Churchill concludes his talks with Premier Marshal Stalin.

Mikolajcyzk, who flew here from London yesterday by invitation, conferred with British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden. He was to talk with other high British and Russian leaders before meeting the Lublin Committee.

His Power Restricted

Mikolajczyk was granted no "blank check" by his London exile Government. "Even in event of a provisional agreement, he would have to return to London and submit it for approval.

His Government is willing to discuss the border question with Russia but has not offered to renounce the 1935 constitution which it claims as sole legal authority.

The Lublin Committee has stood fast on its contention that it speaks for liberated Poland; that Mikolajczyk can join the group, perhaps even as Premier, but that the Lublin Committee will not join the London government.

The Lublin group wants the Polish President shorn of his powers, the 1935 constitution abanboned, and appointment of the Lublin commander in chief, Col. Gen. Rola Zymierski, as head of Polish armed forces.

Fresh Denunciation

(Indication that Moscow has not warmed toward the London Polish Government developed today when the Moscow radio broadcast fresh denunciation of the exiled group.

(The criticism was contained in a Moscow report of a mass meeting of Polish youths at Lublin "a few days ago" at which a captain of the National Liberation Committee's Security Corps charged capitulation in Warsaw of Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski's (Bor) home army was "premeditated treachery.")

PRESIDENT IN TOUCH WITH MOSCOW TALK

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt explained his tardiness in arriving for his news conference today as being due to his keeping in touch with developments of the Churchill-Stalin talks in Moscow. He told a questioner that he did not know—and that is literally true—if he would meet with the British Prime Minister and Marshal Stalin before the end of this year.

He added, however, that he was being kept abreast of what was going on there and that was why he was more than half an hour late for his news conference.

Lights Go On In Leningrad

Moscow, Oct. 13 (AP)—Lights went on last night along Leningrad's main street after three years of blackout.

Some 3,000 electric lamps illuminated the districts of Nevsky, Liteiny, Kirovsky and Suvorosky, and 7,000 more will be turned on again before the end of the year.

JAPS HELD OFF NEAR KWEILIN

But Enemy Breaks Into Kweiping, Chinese Admit

Chungking, Oct. 13 (AP)—Advancing Japanese columns have been repulsed by Chinese troops 25 miles north of Kweilin, key point in South China's defense system, after fierce fighting, but other enemy units have broken into Kweiping, an important communciations center about 70 miles southeast of Liuchow, the Chinese high command announced today.

Maj. Gen. Chang Tung-Chuen, Chinese spokesman, acknowledged at a press conference today that the Japanese had reduced the area of free China between Manchuria and Hongkong to a 60-mile-wide strip with their pincerslike gains on Kweilin from the north and Liuchow from the east. General Chang reported that street fighting is continuing in Kweiping. He admitted that Foochow fell to the Japanese on October 5.

Could Still Aid Landings

General Chang insisted that even if the Japanese succeed in splitting China in half, the Chinese still will be able to give active support to any American forces landing on the China coast.

He said that the Chinese recapture of Loting, south of the West river, and Kwangtung and Szewui, north of the West river—which have already been announced—would have the effect of threatening the communications of Japanese forces which pushed westward from the Canton area toward Liuchow. Fighting is progressing about 12 miles from Pingnan, 80 miles southeast of Liuchow.

Air Blows Reduced

On the aerial front, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell disclosed that adverse weather had reduced 14th Air Force operations Wednesday and Thursday. However, he said that on both days medium bombers got through to the Salween front for attacks in support of Chinese ground operations.

B-25's, P-38's and P-40's hit enemy objectives in the Mangshih and Burma road areas and raked Japanese positions and boats on the West river from Kweiping to Tengyum. The B-25's destroyed a bridge in the Mangshih sector.

FREE CHINA COAST IS CUT TO 60 MILES

Chungking, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Pincer-like Japanese columns, advancing on Kweilin from the north and on Liuchow from the east, have reduced the strip of free China between Hongkong and Manchuria to an area sixty miles wide, Major-Gen. Chang Fung-chuen, Chinese military spokesman, acknowledged today. The high command reported that Japanese forces had broken into the communications center of Kweiping, seventy miles south-southeast of Liuchow, and street fighting was in progress.

Another column was reported driving upon Pingham, eighty miles southeast of Liuchow, engaging Chinese defenders seventy-two miles from the town. Gen. Chang also acknowledged the loss of Foochow, which he said fell on October 5

Meanwhile, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell disclosed that bad weather in the south China sector had hampered operations of the Fourteenth Air Force, but on both October 11 and October 12 fighters and medium bombers got through to the Salween front to support Chinese ground operations. B-25s knocked out a bridge at Mangshih and also bombed Japanese-held sections of the Burma Road, while P-40s attacked Japanese supply dumps and positions in the Mangshih area, starting large fires.

Bishop Returns To China

Chungking, Saturday, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bishop Paul Yupin, Roman Catholic prelate, returned to Chungking last night after 17 months abroad. He visited the United States and had an audience with Pope Pius XII at the Vatican on his way back to Ch

ALLIES IN BURMA RAID FOE IN TIDDIM AREA

KANDY, Ceylon, Oct. 13 (AP)—Allied forces have raided a Japanese post twenty-two miles south of the enemy's base at Tiddim in northwestern Burma and have beaten off an artillery-supported Japanese attack east of Tiddim, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

The raid below Tiddim was conducted "successfully" and casualties were inflicted on the enemy, the daily communiqué said, while east of Tiddim the Japanese suffered "heavy" casualties. In addition two enemy strongpoints were cleared out north of Tiddim by ground forces who advanced with air support, and the air forces blasted Japanese positions at Tiddim itself.

West African troops pushed beyond Mowdok in the Sangu valley region of southeastern India near the Burmese border, but contact was lost with Japanese troops who had penetrated India near the Goppe Pass.

JAP COUNTER-BLOW NEAR TIDDIM FAILS

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Japanese forces, counter-attacking with artillery support east of Tiddim, were beaten off with heavy casualties yesterday by British troops, Allied headquarters announced today.

A raiding force operating in Burma twenty-two miles south of

Tiddim attacked successfully a Japanese post.

Patrols of the Fourteenth Army have been operating for some time in the area of the Tiddim-Kalmyo Road, the enemy's main outlet from the Chin Hills.

On the Arakan front, British West African forces pushed beyond the captured village of Mowdok in the Sangu Valley, but lost contact with Japanese units which had attacked them near Gopper Pass.

Two Liberators Get Jap Ship Apiece At Leyte

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Saturday*, Oct. 14 (AP)—Bomber and fighter patrols maintained "milk run" harassing attacks Tuesday over the Philippines and Dutch East Indies, headquarters announced in today's communique.

Other patrols ranged over New Guinea and in the Bismarcks and Solomons.

The Southwest Pacific planes even ranged into the central Philippines. Two Liberators, on separate patrols, each sank or damaged a small freighter at Leyte. Two small freighters were hit at Zamboanga on the southwest coast of the Philippines. Davao and Tacloban airdromes on Mindanao were attacked.

Balikpapan Hard Hit

Allied airmen have taken much of the profit out of Japan's East Indies petroleum conquests with repeated attacks on the Balikpapan refinery and storage center on Borneo.

Heaviest and most damaging of six recent assaults on Balikpapan was the Tuesday smash by fighter-escorted Liberators which plastered plants, tanks and facilities with 135 tons of explosives. It was the first time fighters participated in the raids.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the attack put the cracking plant out of operation, perhaps permanently, and heavily damaged a paraffin refinery. Flaming storage tanks sent up smoke pillars 20,000 feet.

Defended With Engergy

The Japanese have defended Balikpapan with energy, using fighters and anti-aircraft guns in efforts to keep intact plants which produce 15 per cent. of the gasoline and oil for their war machine.

Six Allied attacks since October 4 cost 13 bombers and one fighter, three of the bombers and the fighter being lost in the Tuesday foray. But the attackers dropped at least 249 tons of bombs and shot down 62 enemy intercepti for sure and perhaps 15 more the six attacks.

The fighters flew more than 1,500 miles to protect the bombers. The flight of the Thunderbolts and Lightnings was thought here to be the longest operational flight ever made by battle planes of this type. They helped shoot down 36 enemy planes for sure and probably ten more.

SETTLEMENT SOUGHT OF AUSTRALIAN STRIKE

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 13—(AP) As the latest development in Sydney's newspaper strike, employes decided at a mass meeting today to ask the State Industrial commission to order restoration of normal work at the Herald, Telegraph and Mirror, leaving settlement of the Sun dispute for separate consideration.

It was a dispute at the Sun last Saturday which grew to such proportions that this city and the state of New South Wales were left virtually without a newspaper.

Printers at the Sun sought to have their hours cut from 44 to 40 a week plus four weeks annual leave. Employers refused, saying the matter already was before the compulsory conference.

The printers quit. Other newspaper employers, supporting the Sun, suspended publication in favor of a combined newspaper. Many printers and writers then refused to work on the combine. Dismissals and suspensions resulted.

Argentina Passes Labor Law

Buenos Aires, Oct. 13 (AP)—Terming labor conditions in rural districts "almost medieval," the Government tonight announced a statute fixing a six-day work week, minimum wages and improved working conditions for rural laborers. The law requires proper housing, food, sanitation and vacations with pay for farm and forestry workers.

Mexico Scans Price Violations

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13 (AP).—Attorney General Francisco Castellanos, of the Federal District, instructed agents of his office today to campaign vigorously against ceiling-price violations. He said there apparently is widespread violation, and asked the arrest of every store owner where ceilings are not adhered to.

HONORS AIR HERO

Ottawa, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Government announced today the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Royal Canadian Air Force Flying Officer R. G. Holden of New York city.

Holden received the decoration for unswerving devotion to duty when his plane became temporarily uncontrollable during a raid on Hamburg last July. The citation said that he brought his plane home safely through a most heavily defended area of Germany.

His wife, Mrs. C. E. Holden, lives at 245 East 37th street, New York.

Statue Of Faithful Dog Off To War, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, Oct. 13 (AP)—Even Hachiko, the statue erected at Tokyo in memory of a dog's faithfulness, is off to the wars.

The Tokyo radio said tonight the metal dog had to be taken to a munitions plant to be converted into a "vital war weapon."

Hachiko belonged to a professor whom he saw off to work every morning and awaited each evening. One day the professor died in his classroom but the dog kept coming to meet him every day until he, too, died. The statue stood at the Shibuya station.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 500 miles (from Livergnano).

GI Paper Says Entertainers Shirk China-Burma-India Job

New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—An army newspaper's assertion that some of the nation's top-ranking entertainers remain in the China-India-Burma theater "just long enough to send out their laundry" and then "sneak home" with a lot of publicity" met prompt denials today from stars involved.

Ann Sheridan, Joe E. Brown, Joel McCrea, Paulette Goddard and Al Jolson were named by the *C. B. I. Roundup*, the theater's official newspaper published weekly at New Delhi, India, as some who developed "an overpowering desire to go home" after discovering that C. B. I. is "hot, wet and full of mosquitos."

The paper said in an editorial it had remained silent rather than "scare away the next outfit that thought of coming out to the rice-paddy league" or "kiss off the efforts of those who came out here and really did a job."

"Hammy Routines"

"But when the soldiers in this or any other theater are promised big-time entertainment and the entertainers show up with hammy routines that would get yawns at a free-dish matinee in Springfield, Ohio, and then dog it after a month or six weeks, something ought to be done," the newspaper said.

In sending a copy of the issue of *C. B. I. Roundup* containing this editorial comment on the Hollywood entertainers, Maj. John E. Nixon, special service officer of the theater, wrote:

"We have one hell of a time with the Hollywood pets, to put it mildly, and we are very sick of their returning home and getting very favorable publicity nation-wide for the things they didn't do and for a job only partly done."

Miss Sheridan, quoted as saying she did not wish to return to the theater because "it is too rough," immediately offered to "fight boy fashion, no holds barred, with anybody who thinks I, or any of the gang I accompanied, dogged it in the overseas theater."

As for publicity: "Any girl who flexes her curves in a bathing suit in a studio shot can get ten times as much lineage as one who plays the C. B. I.," the red-haired Texan declared in New York.

"We traveled 60,000 miles in a few days less than 60," she continued, "and we tried to play two shows a day of one and one half hours long. . . . We traveled under army auspices, and that goes for routine jokes, songs and the way you brush your teeth.

"I'm wondering if your wife, sweetheart or sister has bucket-feeded her way 60,000 miles, some of them even possibly dangerous for men, at better than 1,000 miles a day, playing even two bad shows, eating C or K rations more often than hot groceries, much of it standing up—and then, when it's little-girl's-room time, go down to the men's toilet and wait till it's cleared so that the girl troupers may use it."

Brown, 53, whose army flyer son was killed in a crash early in the war, said in Hollywood he "thought I'd covered all the places I could go, and one of their officers told me there weren't 200 men in the whole theater I had missed."

"I Love Those Kids"

He said in Hollywood that he wouldn't "enter into a controversy over the charges" because "I love those kids too much to criticize 'em—even the ones who did the criticizing."

Friends said Brown, who has spent 10 months overseas, had copies of a previous issue of the newspaper in which his four-month C. B. I. tour was praised.

Miss Goddard, also in Hollywood, said one of her very close friends had gone to the theater because "I preached the need of the men there for entertainment."

Stimson Alters Stand Against Palestine Entry

Declares Military Factors Barring Congress Action Now Have Lost Strength

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who objected on military grounds last spring to legislation calling for the United States to use its influence to open the doors of Palestine for free entry of Jews, said today that the military factors have lost strength and political considerations now should govern.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, who with Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, of New York, sponsored the resolution, wrote Mr. Stimson Sept. 12 asking whether his reasons for opposing the measure still existed. The Secretary, in a reply released today, said he had reviewed the situation and added:

"I find that there is still strong feeling on the part of many officers in my department that the passage of such a resolution would interfere with our military effort. However, I do feel that the military considerations which led to my previous action in opposing the passage of this resolution are not as strong a factor now as they were then.

"In my judgment, political considerations now outweigh the military, and the issue should be determined upon the political rather than the military basis."

ROOSEVELT HINTS AT POSSIBILITY OF BIG-THREE PARLEY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—(AP) President Roosevelt left wide open today the possibility that he may meet with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill in the next two months to seek new big-three agreements on the future of Europe and the preservation of United Nations unity when peace comes.

The President touched briefly on the subject at his news conference, where he responded to several questions on foreign affairs. One answer indicated he may be thinking of the French administration of General Charles de Gaulle now as a regular "de facto government" rather than merely an "authority."

Discusses French Recognition

He said you could call it either an authority or a de facto government. Some of his most-trusted advisers are urging him to recognize the de Gaulle regime as a provisional or de facto government and stop dealing with it on a limited military basis. A new American ambassador, Jefferson Caffery, left recently for Paris but pending some further act of recognition he goes only as a representative to the de facto French "authority." Heretofore Mr. Roosevelt has been careful to avoid the word government in talking of the de Gaulle set-up.

The President came to his news conference fresh from a study of the latest reports on the conference of Churchill and Stalin at Moscow. There has been some speculation that if the Moscow meeting makes good progress, Churchill, who only recently met Mr. Roosevelt at Quebec, might arrange a conference of all three leaders and possibly also Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek of China.

About the first question put by newsmen was whether the President saw any prospect for a big-three parley. He said he did not know. While there was no further discussion of the question the reply was interpreted as meaning that nothing which has happened at Moscow would close the possibility.

Studies Moscow Reports

It was in response to a question whether he was being kept abreast of Moscow developments that the President made it known he had just been studying reports.

One questioner wanted to know whether Churchill was speaking to Stalin on behalf of both Britain and the United States since he had so recently met with Mr. Roosevelt at Quebec, but the President said it would be silly to assume that.

On other foreign affairs questions, the Chief Executive said:

There's no decision yet on exactly how to close the gap in the Dumbarton Oaks security plan over voting rights of big powers.

He's not concerned with who is paying for his foreign policy speech on October 21, or whether it should be called political.

It would be what Mr. Roosevelt called a little bit ahead of time now for him to answer the question raised by Senator Ball (R-Minn.) in a statement yesterday about United States participation in a world security organization. Ball asked whether presidential and Congressional candidates favor a flat commitment by Congress guaranteeing American forces would be used at the order of the proposed world council.

It will be about a week more before he will have anything on the rumored appointment of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia to a top position in Italian affairs and while the President has read in the papers that Leon Henderson might be named to some sort of position in military government of Germany he would make no comment.

Roosevelt Bypasses Ball Query

Says Final Phases of Peace Organization Are Still to Be Worked Out

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Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) is a little bit ahead of time in asking whether United States representatives on a world security council could commit military forces to action without further congressional approval.

The President said that he wasn't going to talk about it when a reporter asked him if his ideas followed those of the Senator.

Mr. Ball, who recently said that he was withholding his support from Gov. Dewey until the Republican nominee clarified further his views on foreign policy, yesterday proposed the following question to both candidates:

"Should the vote of the United States representatives on the United Nations Security Council commit an agreed upon quota of our military forces to action ordered by the council to maintain peace without requiring further congressional approval?"

Mr. Roosevelt said that there had been no decision yet on the higher-level conferences left over by the Dumbarton Oaks world security talks to work out final phases of the international peace organization.

A reporter asked whether the higher level meant that the final questions would be discussed by the top officials of the governments or by some one else inside the administration. The President replied that was a detail, and added that we are going ahead as fast as we can on completion of the world security organization.

Senator Ball meanwhile promised an announcement before the November 7 election on whether he will support Gov. Dewey for the presidency.

In any case, the Senator told a reporter, he would not decide between the Republican nominee and President Roosevelt until both speak next week on foreign policy.

In a statement at St. Paul on September 29, Senator Ball said: "I would violate my own defense convictions (on foreign policy) if I were at this time to campaign for Gov. Dewey."

Senate Treaty Power Upheld In Brief

Washington, Oct. 13 (AP)—A lawyer's brief strongly upholding the Senate's advice-and-consent powers with respect to treaties was published as a Senate document today at the request of Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Connally (D., Texas).

Unanimous consent to print the brief as a public document was obtained just before the current Congressional recess by the Texan, whose committee normally would be expected to pass on the peace treaty and other international commitments which may arise with the end of the war.

Fraser's Explanation

The argument was prepared by Harry S. Frazer, assistant counsel to the special committee investigating petroleum resources, of which Connally is the ranking Democratic member. In obtaining consent for its publication September 21, the day Congress began its eight-week recess, the Texan explained:

"This is a brief treating with the difference between executive agreements and treaties, and in view of the many treaties which will probably come before the Senate, I think it would be useful to have this document in the hands of Senators."

Attitude Unknown

Connally left the capital this week and it could not be ascertained immediately what is his attitude toward Fraser's statement that "the increasing employment of the 'executive agreement' in the conduct of the foreign relations of the Government indicates the desirability of a careful analysis of the validity of this technique in view of the treaty-making power under the Constitution."

Fraser's argument, buttressed by 54 footnotes and legal references, took this stand:

"If the subject matter of the executive agreement corresponds with or is analogous to that which was ordinarily cast in treaty form by the nations of the world when the Constitution was adopted, it must still be cast in treaty form."

Opposition Seen

It seems evident that his conclusion would be disputed within the Foreign Relations Committee, if not on the floor of the Senate, by those lawmakers who contend that the peace can be concluded most efficiently through executive agreements, sanctioned by a simple majority of both houses of the Congress.

Fraser's argument is based on the constitutional provision that the President, "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur."

It was that two thirds rule which League of Nations opponents used to keep the United States out of the league following the first World War.

Wilmington-to-Paris Line Opens

New Castle, Del., Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Second Ferrying Group at the New Castle Army air base has opened a Wilmington-to-Paris line as part of its present caravan run, the air base announced. Wilmington is now less than 21 hours from the French capital.

BERLIN (N.H.) RESIDENTS WILL NOT CHANGE NAME

BERLIN, N. H., Oct. 13 — (AP) Officials of Berlin dismissed as "impractical" a suggestion by Playwright Maxwell Anderson that it change its name to "Distomo."

Anderson's proposal that Berlin take the name of the Greek town came in a telegram which also was sent to other Berlins throughout the country.

New Hampshire residents pronounce Berlin with the accent on the first syllable.

Lehman Felicitates Premier

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today sent the following message to Premier George Papandreou of Greece at Cairo:

"Ambassador Diamantopoulous has just informed me of glorious news of the liberation of Athens and Piraeus. All U. N. R. R. A. rejoices with your government and the Greek people over triumphs of your gallant forces and liberation of your nation's capital. We are ready and eager to bring aid and succor to your heroic people at the earliest possible moment."

Tells of Last Philippines Days

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Incidents that preceded the fall of the Philippines are told in a book just completed by Lieutenant Commander Malcolm M. Champlin, of Newport, R. I. Commander Champlin, a former Annapolis man now assistant chief of staff of the amphibious training command in Norfolk, Va., depicts the bloody days which came before the "end" in April, 1942. The naval officer, as aide to the commandant of the 16th Naval District at Cavite, received high Navy and Army awards for outstanding action in the Philippines.

Protests UNRRA Aid Through Tito Agency

Washington, Oct. 13 (AP)—Constantine Fotitch, former Yugoslav Ambassador and a member of the Central National Committee of Yugoslavia which is opposed to the leadership of Marshal Tito, protested today against any move to allow distribution of UNRRA supplies in Yugoslavia through Tito-controlled machinery.

Fotitch, in a public statement, asked that the United Nation's Relief and Rehabilitation Administration reject any request from Tito's committee for the liberation of Yugoslavia that it be allowed to control the distribution of supplies there.

NO LAGUARDIA NEWS

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today it will be a few days more before he has any news about anything that might be in store for Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, who has repeatedly been rumored as a likely selection for a government job in Italy.

Asked at his news conference about reports that Leon Henderson is being considered as an economic aid to Gen. Eisenhower, the President simply said that he had heard a great many things, including that one which he read in the papers.

"Don't you think I'm too busy running the city to comment?" Mayor LaGuardia retorted to reporters at City Hall who questioned him about President Roosevelt's statement.

"Get in out of the rain," the Mayor added as reporters pressed the question. The brief press conference took place on the City Hall steps.

W. P. B. Drops 2 Units and 5 $1-a-Year Men

Its Internal 'Reconversion' GoesOn;TextileDivision Frees Group of Experts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Pushing ahead its internal "reconversion," the War Production Board today announced the abolishment of a division and a bureau, the departure of five $1-a-year men from operating jobs and the resignation of another official.

The Controlled Materials Plan division, which handled the W. P. B.'s machinery for allotting war materials, is being abolished along with the Production Controls Bureau. Their work is being taken over by the W P. B.'s program office. Liquidation of two other major W. P. B. units, the conservation division and the redistribution division has already begun.

Walter C. Skuce, who was director of the C. M. P. division and deputy director of the abolished bureau, was named executive officer to Hiland G. Batcheller, chief of operations. John Gregg, who was chief of staff in that office, has resigned.

The five departing $1-a-year men, all in the textiles division, are to be used hereafter only as consultants to the W. P. B. They are Harry L. Dalton, of Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. A. L. Lippert, of Wilmington, Del.; Alex Barth, of New York; Walter E. Greer, of Greenville, S. C., and H. G. Woodbury, of New Bedford, Mass.

The textile division director, George H. Lanier jr., said the W. P. B. was "happy to be able to relieve these men who have served so long and faithfully" from day-to-day duties but would call on them for adavice in the future.

"The fact that we are streamlining our organization should in no way be interpreted as the end of the emergency," Mr. Lanier added. "Over-all production of cotton and synthetic textiles this year will be an estimated 25 per cent short of meeting stated requirements."

New assignments resulting from the five departures are: M. V. Macfarlan, of Hawthorne, N. J., deputy director of the cotton and synthetic textiles division; Walter P. McGowan, of New York, chief of the synthetic textiles branch; Roger C. Walcott, of Rye, N. Y., assistant director of the cotton and synthetic textiles division; K. C. Sparnon, of New York, assistant branch chief of the cotton branch; M. H. Goldman, of Boston, chief of the dye and finishing branch; T. E. Heatley, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., chief of the combed goods section; L. S. Trundle, of Washington, deputy chief of the cotton yarn branch.

200,000,000 Simplified Forms To Aid in Contract Terminations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—A contract termination questionnaire drafted with the aid of business and described as so simple it will result in a "vast saving in time and expense" is being mailed this week to companies winding up their war work for the government.

Two hundred million copies of the form are being printed.

The simplification description came from F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, chairman of the advisory committee on government questionnaires, a business group which helped the Budget Bureau and other government agencies develop the questionnaire.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, an official of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said the joint efforts resulted in five important improvements:

(1) Standard forms to be used by all government agencies as well as by contractors and sub-contractors; (2) reduction of forms to standard typewriter size; (3) elimination of Office of Price Administration price ceiling data and similar information formerly required; (4) full descriptive information not required except for items having commercial value other than for scrap, and (5) inventory classification detail not required except for items possessing commercial or scrap-plus value.

Explaining the reason for the large printing order, a representative of the advisory committee commented that one corporation alone holds about 300,000 contracts of all types, including subcontracts. He added that in most cases a company will file seven or eight copies for each contract.

FARMERS TO GET MORE MACHINERY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — (AP) President Roosevelt directed the War Production board today to provide in its reconversion program for increased supplies of farm machinery, saying plans for a "fully-employed" postwar America mean high food consumption. He said he also expects substantial postwar exports of food.

"American agriculture must be prepared for these demands upon its productive capacity," the President said in a letter to WPB Chairman J. A. Krug.

The latter issued a one-sentence statement to reporters, saying:

"Of course we are going to do everything possible to give the farmers all the farm machinery they want."

Other WPB officials said tentative steps toward the reconversion of the farm machinery industry are under consideration, including the lifting of production quotas from more than 400 items. Details of the proposed changes have not been made public.

Mr. Roosevelt read his letter to his news conference, halting from time to time to interpolate comments.

After reading that "there has been a substantial increase in the production of most types of farm machinery during the past year," he remarked that a year ago the farm machinery situation was pretty critical but that now the problem was in hand.

He read another statement that farmers are operating with "equipment much of which is obsolete or depreciated beyond the point where it can be used with maximum efficiency," lifted his head and explained:

"It's just plain worn out."

His letter said that "farm machinery has been scarce because of the fact that the materials and facilities which would otherwise have gone into the production of farm machinery have been needed for military trucks, tanks, planes, landing craft, guns and other urgent war purposes."

U. S. Pays 4 Billions Interest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—It now costs more than $4,000,000,000 annually to pay the interest on the national debt. The Treasury's monthly bulletin, out today, placed the public debt at the end of August at $209,764,000,000 and the annual interest charge at $4,033,000,000. This is at an annual rate of interest of 1.923 per cent.

W.L.B. Vote Unanimous In Nearly Half of Cases

Board Issues Survey of Rulings for 3 Months

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The tripartite membership of the National War Labor Board has been unanimous in nearly half of its decisions, the board said today on the basis of its survey of a three-month period ending Sept. 15.

The survey also showed, the announcement said, that in the split decisions the public and the industry members outvoted the labor members slightly more often than the public-labor combination outvoted the industry side.

Chairman William H. Davis interpreted the results as buttressing the tripartite method of settling labor disputes and as evidence that there is no combination on the board consistently prevailing over the will of a minority.

The Honor Roll

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 300 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 67,301 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total, 26,434 are reported dead, 26,666 wounded, 9,721 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war.

Mayer's Pay Check Still Tops

Movie Magnate's Intake Put at $1,138,992 —Treasury Reveals More High-wage Names.

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Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The pay check of L. B. Mayer, the movie magnate, still is tops. Mr. Mayer moved back into his customary first-place position today as the Treasury released a supplementary list of 140 persons who received from corporations compensation in excess of $75,000 for personal services in the calendar year 1943 or fiscal year ending in 1943.

Loew's Incorporated paid Mr. Mayer $1,138,992.47. Of this $104,500 was for salary, the remaining $1,034,492.47 as commission.

The original list, released in July, placed Sidney R. Fleisher, New York attorney, in first place much to his surprise and apparent chagrin.

Mr. Fleisher was listed as receiving $645,000 from 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation. He acknowledged he received that amount, but said all but $15,000 went to playwrights and producers he represented in the sale of picture rights on Broadway plays.

Wanger in Second Place.

Second place in today's list went to Producer Walter F. Wanger, who received $710,372.03 from Universal Pictures Company, Inc. Nicholas M. Schenck received $512,291.33 from Loew's Incorporated to rank third.

The movie industry figured largely in the supplementary list.

Columbia Pictures listed, among others, the following: Brian Aherne, $144,958; Fred Astaire, $75,635; Joel McCrea, $118,458; Edward G. Robinson, $129,166; Loretta Young, $85,000.

Among those receiving big pay checks from Loew's were: Edward Arnold, $99,583; Wallace Beery, $150,000; Joan Crawford, $194,615; Brian Donlevy, $141,250; Tommy Dorsey, $165,817; Irene Dunne, $200,000; Greer Garson, $159,083; Katharine Hepburn, $110,333; Harry James, $128,559; William Powell, $251,250; Robert Taylor, $176,983; Spencer Tracy, $219,871; Robert Young, $108,500.

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello jointly received $789,628 from Universal Pitcures. Other compensation reported by that company included:

Charles Boyer, $80,000; Edna Mae (Deanna) Durbin, $282,250; Ole Olesen and Chic Johnson, $151,795; Randolph Scott, $132,187; Franchot Tone, $101,372.

The list shows the amount paid to officers and employees by reporting corporations in the form of salary, bonus, commission, or other compensation for personal services, but not income from investments, such as bonds or stock. The amounts reported are before payment of taxes.

The internal revenue act directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make public the list.

Gap In Labor's Ranks Called Widening

Washington, Oct. 13 (AP) — The AFL and the CIO, losers together in the War Labor Board's decision to give President Roosevelt no recommendation on easing wage controls, may start swinging at each other again before the year is over.

Despite the ostensible unanimity of the AFL and CIO members on the board, there are some important differences in their positions.

Their association is more formal than intimate. Feelings run deep into the stratum of politics. There have been no personal recriminations so far, but they may come after the election. The gap in the labor movement is widening.

Murray On Spot

On the surface, two groups of labor leaders clamored for a liberalization of the Little Steel wage policy and both suffered equally by the WLB action. But there is more to it. CIO President Philip Murray is in the position of having assured his members more than three weeks ago that the Little Steel formula would be revised soon.

He is in the position of publicly advocating the candidacy of President Roosevelt and hence has risked some personal prestige in a labor movement that is already divided. He has specific contract disputes before the WLB involving large amounts of retroactive pay, which might be lost to his members if the wage formula went unchanged until the reconversion period. Murray antagonists wisecrack that the CIO members have already spent the retroactive pay.

No Personal Chagrin

None of the circumstances fit the AFL as an organization or the AFL individuals on the WLB. There is no evidence of personal chagrin among them. They feel that Murray overplayed his hand and has placed more dependence upon the Government than AFL doctrine tolerates. They feel no sympathy for him and less for the people whose advice he has taken. The AFL is merely in the position of having been turned down by a New Deal agency.

The AFL members who actually participated in the board deliberations are George Meany and Robert J. Watt, with Watt substituting for Matthew Woll, whose name was signed to the labor dissent.

Called Pro-Dewey

The CIO regards Woll as a Republican and privately speaks of Meany as pro-Dewey in the current campaign. Meany would not commit himself.

It was Meany who forced an immediate vote on the AFL petition to request Presidential modification of the Little Steel formula, although he knew a rejection by the board was certain. The public members brought in their resolution proposing no recommendation "one way or the other" to avoid an interpretation that they were necessarily opposed to any change in wage policy.

FDR HINTS ACTION AGAINST PETRILLO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today that if he could find a legal way he intended to do something about the AFL Musicians union's defiance of the War Labor board.

The President was asked at his news conference whether he planned any action now that James C. Petrillo, the Musicians' head, had rejected his personal request for compliance with the WLB's order that the union lift its ban on making records for two companies.

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With a wry smile, the President replied that people wrote that he was a dictator one day and wrote the next day that he should do something about Petrillo.

He would like to do something, Mr. Roosevelt added, but it was a great question whether he could legally. He said he expected to go into that question in the next few days.

"Which law might apply?" a reporter asked.

Oh, there were about 20 that might have a bearing, the President replied, repeating that he had not had a chance to go into that matter.

Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson ruled last week that the union's defiance was not "unduly impeding the war effort" and since the government could not act under the Connally-Smith war labor statutory authority to "seize" WMU Mr. Roosevelt then made his request for compliance with the WLB directive in the interest of "orderly government."

Petrillo rejected the request last Tuesday. He pointed out that the ban now is applied to only two companies, RCA-Victor and Columbia, and said that to lift the ban would take business away from other record-making companies which have made agreements with the union.

The ban originally was issued Aug. 1, 1942. The WLB directed last June 15 that it be lifted.

President Plans More Speeches

Says Nothing Definite Has Been Decided—Hannegan Unaware of Talks.

Washington, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told reporters today that he and his campaign advisers are talking about future speech-making plans for him but that nothing definite has been decided yet.

He added that if any decisions are reached they probably will be announced locally in the place where the speech is to be made or by the Democratic National Committee in New York.

Mr. Roosevelt would not say whether he considers in the political classification the speech he will make before the Foreign Policy Association October 21.

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When the question was put to him at his news conference he wanted to know if the questioner wished to turn the room into a debating society. All he would say was the speech would be on Foreign Policy and that he was not interested in who was going to pay for the radio time.

Hannegan Not Informed.

Although the President placed the burden of the announcement of his campaign plans on the Democratic National Committee and local political leaders, the chairman of that committee appeared loath to take any such responsibility.

"All that I can say is that any announcementt of the President's plans for speeches must come him," Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, asserted at a press conference at committee headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore.

Mr. Hannegan expressed complete ignorance of any trips to be made by his chief and declared that the President had probably not made up his mind.

"Invitations from many of the larger cities of the country have been extended to the President and he is probably giving them consideration," he said.

Democratic leaders here are of the opinion that the President is plainly worried by the strides made by his Republican opponent in the past fortnight and are almost certain that the President will make a half dozen or more major speeches before election day, less than four weeks hence.

The state of the President's health was injected into the press conference by Mr. Hannegan himself. After calling attention to a newspaper story quoting Vice-Admiral Ross McIntire, the President's personal physician, as saying that Mr. Roosevelt's health was good, Mr. Hanegan continued:

"It is apparent that a whispering campaign is on about the President's health and it is being intensified," he asserted. When asked who was conducting it, he replied:

"The opposition — the people who don't want Roosevelt." Asked if he meant the Republicans, the national chairman said, "They are the people who don't want Roosevelt." Mr. Hannegan said that on his last visit to Washington he had found the President "the picture of health —very vigorous."

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HANNEGAN ALLEGES WHISPER CAMPAIGN

Says Opposition Is Talking About President's Health

New York, Oct. 13 (AP)—Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan said today that "the opposition" was conducting "a whispering campaign" about President Roosevelt's health—a statement that the Republican national chairman, Herbert Brownell, Jr., immediately labeled "some more of Hannegan's shenanigans."

"Apparently," Hannegan told a press conference, "there is a whispering campaign going on and being intensified about the President's health."

Brownell Calls It Unfounded

Brownell, meeting the press a short time later, said the assertion was completely "unfounded."

Hannegan brought up the subject of the President's physical condition while being questioned at a press conference concerning a published report that Democratic leaders felt President Roosevelt would do intensive campaigning in the final weeks before election.

"Any statement about that (campaign plans) must come from the White House," Hannegan said. "Many invitations from the larger cities have been extended to the President. He is probably giving them consideration and will make up his own mind about what to do."

Lays It To Opposition

Hannegan then called attention to a newspaper article which quoted Vice-Admiral Ross McIntyre, the President's personal physician, as saying "The President's health is perfectly okay."

"Apparently there is a whispering campaign going on and being intensified about the President's health," Hannegan said.

Asked who was conducting the campaign, Hannegan replied:

"The people who don't want Roosevelt—the opposition."

Hannegan was asked whether he had the Republicans in mind.

"They are the people who don't want Roosevelt," he answered, but said his statement about "the opposition" should stand.

Says F. D. R. Is In Good Health

Hannegan, who visited President Roosevelt recently, said he found him "very vigorous, the picture of health."

In Washington, McIntyre said today that the President is in good shape, no colds or anything.

30.24 — 1954

DEWEY SEEN 'CONFUSED'

Wallace Says Nominee Tries To Be Liberal, Conservative

Cleveland, Oct. 13 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared tonight the Republican party's "real power consists of big capitalists, monopolists and cartel builders."

In an address at a political rally in Cleveland's public hall Wallace said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, "is likely to become even more confused if he continues half the time to talk liberalism and half the time to express the thoughts of the real power in the national Republican party.

"Party Of Pews And Grundys"

"This real power consists of big capitalists, monopolists and cartel builders," Wallace continued. "The national Republican party is the party of the Pews and Grundys of Pennsylvania, the Gannetts and Ham Fishes of New York, the Hearst-Patterson-McCormick newspaper axis, the Tafts, Girdlers and Hannas of Ohio. . . .

"These are the people whom the Republican candidate would ultimately have to reckon with if he tried to make good on any genuinely liberal promises. He cannot go back on them, as Hitler handled Theissen. They pay the piper—they call the tune.

"Brain Trust Unhappy"

"That is why the Republican candidate's brain trust is so unhappy and confused. They know the world has moved since 1896 and 1920, and that any candidate who talks only the Union League Club language is certain to be defeated."

The Vice-President added that "here we have the explanation of why it is that 'the young man on the flying trapeze' spends part of his time talking like a liberal, part of the time like an old-fashioned reactionary, and part of the time pretending that he really believes Roosevelt is a Communist."

The Vice-President said millions of voters "are neither Republicans nor Democrats."

"In the North," he added, "most of them are Republicans when it comes to voting on local issues. On national issues, most of them are Democrats."

Vice-Presidential Nominees Speak From Campaign Trains

Bricker

En Route With Bricker, Oct. 13 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker's special train loafed through southern Oregon today while the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee stacked oratorical ammunition for the greatest venture of his Western campaign—the invasion of California.

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Only three brief platform speeches—at Roseburg, Grants Pass and Medford—were on the day's program. The rest of the time the Ohio Governor spent on the draft of another major address, to be given tomorrow night at San Francisco.

Nine Engagements Noted

The San Francisco speech, to be broadcast at 8.30 P. M. (P. W. T.), will open a six-day drive for California's block of 25 electoral votes.

Nine more speaking engagements were added today to the Western itinerary of Governor Bricker, increasing to 94 the total for the four-week tour.

Five In California

Five of the new engagements are in California. Tomorrow he will speak from the rear platform of his special train at Martinez, Richmond and Berkeley. He will deliver an off-the-train speech at Oakland. A rear-platform appearance has been added for Ventura on Monday.

October 20 Bricker will make an off-the-train speech at Sparks, Nev., and a rear-platform talk at Lovelock, Nev. A breakfast speech will be given at Ogden, Utah, October 21. A rear-platform speech at Trinidad, Col., has been added for October 24.

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Warrens To Join Them

Governor and Mrs. Earl Warren, of California, close friends of the Ohio Governor and Mrs. Bricker, will join them at Sacramento and accompany them through part of the State.

Nearing the end of the second week of his four-week, 9,250-mile tour, Bricker indicated he was just beginning to hit his stride, and that his heaviest attacks on the Democratic Administration were yet to come.

Truman

En Route With Truman, Oct. 13 (AP)—A prediction that President Roosevelt will poll a minimum of 750,000 Texas votes November 7 if the State casts as many as 1,000,000 was made today by three outspoken supporters who boarded Senator Harry S. Truman's special car at Houston.

James V. Allred, former Governor; Harry L. Seay, Dallas, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee, and Harry I. Tyson Corsicana, chairman of the Roosevelt speakers bureau, also told reporters with the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate that the anti Roosevelt Texas "regulars" will not poll in excess of 50,000 votes for their Presidential electors.

Sees Danger Only In Apathy

Truman's car is attached to the Southern Pacific's Argonaut carrying him to Los Angeles for a major political address Monday night.

In platform appearances and press conferences at Beaumont and Houston, the candidate asserted "the only thing that could cause difficulty for the ticket in the South would be public apathy."

He said the Senate Finance Committee would work out "a sensible approach" to post-war tax problems. "The bills for the war will have to be paid," he said. "We will need a tax structure that will meet the situation."

Working For Million Votes

Germany, he told another group, "must be completely whipped so that she can't start another war in 25 years."

Asserting three fourths of Texas' vote would go to Roosevelt, Allred said his supporters "are working to build up 1,000,000 votes for the President."

"Texas is organized as never before in her history," Seay said. "By November 1, we will have a working organization in every precinct."

LAYS BLUNDERS TO ROOSEVELT

Pennsylvania Governor Says New Deal Has Failed.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Edward Martin, Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, said today that "we are winning this war not because of Mr. Roosevelt, but regardless of Mr. Roosevelt." In an address prepared for delivery before the Springfield Women's Republican Club, he quoted Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-presidential candidate, to support his assertion.

"When Truman was a United States Senator, anxious to win the war and not a member of the fourth term ticket begging for your votes," Gov. Martin declared, "Truman said: 'We are in danger of losing this war in Washington' because of 'the lack of courageous, unified leadership and centralized direction at the top.'"

Gov. Martin said "that could refer to no one in America other than Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"What becomes then," he asked, "of the doctrine of the 'indispensable man' and of the Commander in chief who sees all, knows all and does all? The plain truth is that we are winning the war not because of Mr. Roosevelt, but regardless of Mr Roosevelt."

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New Deal Blundering.

Gov. Martin told the Springfield women: "As a responsible American citizen, I indict Franklin D. Roosevelt for his failure to prepare for world war II; for his domestic policies that left us 10,000,000 unemployed, years after the world-wide depression had ended in other nations; for his attempted packing of the Supreme Court and his political debauchery of that tribunal; for the buying of elections by long lists of Federal employees trained to snoop into the private affairs of the people for New Deal blunders, quarrels, crackdowns, mistakes and indecisions, and for lifting into high places of this nation men and women of doubtful loyalties; for the steady swing of the Federal Government toward the left and toward the dangerous totalitarianism that has made a bloody shambles of the Old World and has turned back the clock of civilization."

The Governor said that the people of America "are tired of defeatism at home," and that "in their twelve blundering years the New Dealers have shown themselves unwilling and unable to do the job."

Clare Luce Calls Roosevelt 'Untrustworthy, Incompetent'

Chicago, Oct. 13 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) asserted tonight President Roosevelt is "not only untrustworthy but also incompetent" in the field of statecraft.

The Congresswoman, in an address prepared for delivery at a Republican-sponsored meeting in Orchestra Hall and distributed in advance to the press by Western Republican headquarters, set forth:

"Shall we trust the making of a new peace to the tired and shaking hands of a man who could not keep the one he inherited when he was young and strong?

Calls "Pearl Harbor Shame" His

". . . Although a majority of the American people may forgive him, history never will, in the end. For he is the only American President who ever lied us into a war because he did not have the political courage to lead us into it. Thus, in the end, the shame of Pearl Harbor was Mr. Roosevelt's shame."

Mrs. Luce contended "Mr. Roosevelt, far from being a great statesman, is in the field of statecraft not only untrustworthy but also incompetent." She added:

"In the precise words of President Roosevelt, in 1937, I quote: 'To keep the peace is the fundamental policy of the United States. . . .' Did Mr. Roosevelt prevent war? In other words, did Mr. Roosevelt's fundamental policy succeed or fail?"

Quotes Oliver Lyttelton

She said "New Dealers" often presented "extenuating circumstances," among them that the United States was the victim of an unprovoked attack by Japan. She continued:

"In June of this year, Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, declared in London, I quote: 'Japan was provoked into attacking America at Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history to say that America was forced into the war. It is incorrect to say that America was ever truly neutral. . . .'

Says Theory "Will Not Wash"

"No, the theory of the unprovoked attack will not wash. . . . Why did he (President Roosevelt) never tell us that if Japan conquered China, and Germany overwhelmed Great Britain, they would then completely dominate our oceans, and that this one fact alone made the war our war?

"He did not tell us. First, because he did not have the courage to admit that his seven-year policy of isolation and appeasement had been a failure, which had contributed to bringing the war about, and that the only way left to redeem this failure of his statesmanship was for the nation to go to war. Secondly, he did not tell us the truth because he wanted a third term."

Asserts "He Did Not Ask"

The Representative said that during his seven peacetime years, the President did not seek to achieve greater collective security in the world, and "not a single hint . . . did he give to the people . . . of the many secret and specific warnings he was receiving from his ambassadors and his military observers abroad of the growing danger to America" from Japan.

"Arms for the nation were the President's for the asking," she asserted, "he did not ask."

LUTHERANS ASK FOR TOLERANCE

'Rising Tide of Anti-Semitism' in U. S. Denounced.

Minneapolis, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—The biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America adopted a resolution today pledging the aid of the church in the preservation of Jewish liberties throughout the nation. The resolution was proposed by Dr. Arnold F. Keller of Utica in connection with the report of the Board of American Missions.

It followed a protest by the Rev. William G. Arbaugh of New York, superintendent of missions of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, against the denial by the United States Government of passports for missionaries to Latin America. The resolution concerning Jews said that the church viewed "with concern the manifestations of a rising tide of anti-Semitism in American life."

"Recognizing that the Jewish problem has been made one of the central elements in the present assault on civilization," it read, "the United Lutheran Church in America, viewing with concern the manifestations of a rising tide of anti-Semitism in American life, begs its members to consider their Jewish brethren in the spirit of Luther, who spoke kindly things of them as 'blood brothers of our Lord,' to use every available means to assure the Jewish people of their communities of the efforts of our church for the preservation of their rights; and to offer prayers on their behalf."

Mission Report Discussed.

The Rev. Mr. Arbaugh, discussing the mission report said: "Latin America is not truly Roman Catholic, only nominally so. We are not there to make poor Lutherans out of good Catholics, but to gather the unchurched.

"Protestant missionaries are denied passports because of our Government's good neighbor policy. Thus, it practically denies evangelical spiritual heritage to Latin Americans in spite of the loudly proclaimed four freedoms.

"The Government sends advisers in economics, education, sanitation and the like, but, as it were, none on religion."

Delegates last night heard Dr. Charles M. Stine of Wilmington, Del., vice-president of the du Pont Company, sound a challenge to Lutheran laymen and pastors to make it possible for American service men and women to return to a Christian America, and to an America better than the one they left.

Roosevelt's 'Millstones'

Washington, Oct. 13 (AP)—Senator Johnson (D., Col.) said today that President Roosevelt's campaign managers "ought to put Earl Browder, Sidney Hillman and Henry Wallace in cold storage, along with Eleanor" (Mrs. Roosevelt), for the remainder of the campaign.

"They are proving to be a millstone around the President's neck," Johnson told a news conference. "Browder just antagonizes people; Hillman has been so far out in front in the campaign that he has made himself an issue, and, as for Wallace—well, that angle speaks for itself."

He said Mrs. Roosevelt acted

wisely in staying out of the campaign, but that "Bob Hannegan (chairman of the Democratic National Committee) didn't go far enough in that respect."

Johnson, frequent critic of the New Deal, opposed the third term and also the fourth-term nomination, but has publicly taken no part in the current campaign since Democratic convention.

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD WESTERN FRONT AFTER ~~2ND~~ GRAF

ENDING X X X SOUTH BANKS.

THEIR COMRADES TO THE SOUTH, WIDENING THE PERILOUSLY SLIM

BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE LEOPOLD CANAL. FOUGHT INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF

THE VILLAGE OF EDE NEARLY A MILE FROM THE CANAL, AND CUT THE MA

ROAD TO THE DUTCH CITY OF AARDENBURG, TWO MILES FARTHER NORTH.

THE GERMANS, ETC., 10TH GRAF.

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FOURTEEN GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN AIR COMBATS ACCOMPANYING THESE ACTIONS.

Add London Russian Nov xxx nine motorboats.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED TORPEDOBOATS OF THE SOVIET NORTHERN FLEET SANK TWO GERMAN TRANSPORTS TOTALING PNPPP TONS AND ONE PATROLSHIP.

ON THE BALTIC THE RUSSIANS SANK TWO MORE TRANSPORTS, ONE BY SEA ACTION AND THE OTHER BY BOMBING, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED.

OCT 14 1944

DY912PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD (CORRECT) RUSSIAN X X X

(Weather)

AND EAST.

IN YUGOSLAVIA MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY TROOPS WERE ALMOST A THIRD OF THE WAY ACROSS THAT COUNTRY IN THEIR DRIVE BELOW BELGRADE TOWARDTHE ADRIATIC COAST. THEY CUT THE HIGHWAY BETWEEN THE CAPITAL AND KRAGUJEVAC,55 MILES TO THE SOUTH, WITH THE SEIZURE OF MEDULUZJE, 25 MILES BELOW BELGRADE, AND TOPOLA, 10 MILES FARTHER SOUTH.

PUSHING FOUR MILES WEST OF THE HIGHWAY THEY CAPTURED DOLNA-SATORNJA, FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOPOLA.

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MARSHAL TITO'S COMMUNIQUE, TELLING OF THE APPROACHING BATTLE FOR BELGRADE, SAID HIS FIRST AND 12TH PARTISAN CORPS UNITS, BESIDES CAPTURING POINTS JUST SIX MILES FROM THE CITY LIMITS, ALSO HAD TAKEN RIPANJ, 11 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL, AND MLADENOVAC, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE.

IN TRANSYLVANIA RUSSIAN TROOPS CAPTURED 50 LOCALITIES, AMONG THEM BISTRITA, WHICH WAS SEIZED BY UNITS THAT HAVE NOW PENETRATED MORE

THAN 36 MILES INTO TRANSYLVANIA AFTER CROSSING THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

FROM ROMANIAN MOLDAVIA.

DY910PEW

RECONSTRUCTION WILL TAKE MANY MONTHS. ALL [illegible] XXX
NORTH COUNTRYMEN HAVE FLOCKED INTO LONDON AS VOLUNTEERS TO HELP
RESTORE THE SMASHED HOMES. ONE AMERICAN, MASTER SGT.PAUL DOUCET
OF IOTA, LA., A BUILDER BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY, CAME TO LONDON
ON LEAVE AND PITCHED IN TO HELP ON THE RECONSTRUCTION JOB.
"THE LONDONERS HAVE SURE BEEN THROUGH HELL, AND I AM VERY PLEASED
AT THE OPPORTUNITY OF HELPING IN ANY WAY I CAN," DOUCET SAID.
AREAS HARDEST HIT BY THE ROBOTS WERE IN THE SUBURBS. CROYDON,
FOR EXAMPLE, FACES THE TASK OF MAKING 55,000 DWELLINGS WEATHERTIGHT
BEFORE WINTER. TWO OUT OF EVERY THREE HOMES IN THE BOROUGH HAVE
BEEN DAMAGED.
DY1147PEW

OCT 14 1944

LONDON--INSERT IN NIGHT LEAD BALKANS AFTER 2ND GRAF ENDING X X X

ANY MOMENT."

IN TENSE BUDAPEST, THE DEFENSE CHAMBER OF HUNGARY'S LEGISLATURE HEARD TONIGHT A "REPORT ON THE COUNTRY'S MILITARY SITUATION" FROM COL.GEN.LUDWIG VON CSATAY, THE ARMY MINISTER, A BUDAPEST BROADCAST SAID.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER HOUSE HAD BEEN CALLED TO MEET NEXT TUESDAY MORNING "TO HEAR A REPORT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER ON HUNGARY'S EXTERNAL SITUATION."
ANKARA AND STOCKHOLM, ETC., 3RD GRAF. DY702PEW

30.24 — 19551

All Louder I might say Highly Commended

THE CITATION FOR THE LEGION OF MERIT SAID IT WAS AWARDED FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE FROM JUNE 1942 ~~59 to 7-46-1943.~~ to January 1944.

"BELIEVING IN THE VALUE OF THE WRITTEN WORD AND THE POWER OF IDEAS," IT SAID, "MAJOR KNIGHT THREW HIMSELF WITH THE WHOLE HEART AND INSPIRING ENERGY INTO THE MISSION OF DISCOVERING FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES THAT CONVICTION OF PURPOSE BY WHICH CITIZENS BECOME SOLDIERS, AND ARMIES BECOME GREAT.

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"MOST OF THE WAR INFORMATION FILMS, INCLUDING 'PRELUDE TO WAR', WHICH HAVE HELPED SO WELL TO CONDITION TROOPS MENTALLY FOR THE FIGHT, BEAR THE FRUIT OF MAJOR KNIGHT'S CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS. MANY OF THE MOST USEFUL OF THE POCKET GUIDES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES PRODUCED BY THE ARMY INFORMATION BRANCH ARE SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE THEY REFLECT THE HUMANITY, THE SOLDIERLY GOOD SENSE, AND DIPLOMATIC UNDERSTANDING OF MAJOR KNIGHT AS AUTHOR AND EDITOR. HE CONTRIBUTED VERY LARGELY TO THE MORALE ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMY BY THIS ACT OF COORDINATION BETWEEN THE IDEAS OF MORALE, THE PLANS OF HOW TO CARRY THEM INTO PRACTICE THROUGHOUT THE ARMED FORCES."

CAPT. JERE KNIGHT, WHO WORKED AS A CIVILIAN CONSULTANT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT UP TO THE TIME OF HER HUSBAND'S DEATH, JOINED THE WAC SIX MONTHS LATER.

OCT 14 1944

LONDON OCT 13-(AP)-AMERICAN ELECTION TACTICS WERE CRITICIZED SHARPLY TODAY BY THE SPECTATOR, CONSERVATIVE BRITISH WEEKLY. IT SAID THAT THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST "PROBABLY DEPENDS IN LARGE MEASURE ON THE WAR SITUATION."

DR. ALBERT PEEL, WRITING FROM THE UNITED STATES, MAINTAINED IN THE ARTICLE THAT "MILLIONS OF VOTERS HAVE NOT MADE UP THEIR MINDS AND THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION DEPENDS UPON THEM," BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "SHOULD BE SAFE" IF HE WON PENNSYLVANIA, CALIFORNIA AND MICHIGAM.

"THE SHADOW OF NOVEMBER," HE SAID, "THROWS ITSELF OVER ALL THAT IS SAID AND DONE BY POLITICIANS OF BOTH PARTIES FOR MANY PRECEDING MONTHS--NEVER A RESOLUTION OR APPOINTMENT, NEVER A SPEECH OR VOTE BUT IT MUST FIRST BE SCRUTINIZED FOR ITS EFFECT ON THE ELECTORATE."

AS A "NOTABLE EXAMPLE," HE CITED "THE PARAGRAPH REFERRING TO PALESTINE IN THE PARTY PLATFORMS" AND COMMENTED: "WHAT AN OUTCRY THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN HAD A BRITISH POLITICIAN SUGGESTED THAT THE AMERICANS SHOULD DO THIS OR THAT IN THE PHILIPPINES. HOW SUCH AN UNPARDONABLE INTRUSION INTO AMERICAN AFFAIRS WOULD HAVE BEEN RESENTED."

"BUT," SAID THE ARTICLE, "THE JEWISH VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES IS FAR FROM NEGLIGIBLE, AND ZIONIST PROPAGANDA HAS BEEN EXTREMELY ACTIVE. THEREFORE EVEN THOUGH THEY KNOW THEIR SUGGESTIONS ARE UTTERLY IMPRACTICAL, BOTH PARTIES HAVE INSERTED IN THEIR PLATFORMS PARAGRAPHS TO APPEASE THE JEWISH VOTERS."

ON THE CHOICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HE SAID "THE PRESIDENT PROBABLY FELT THAT IN ANY CASE HE WAS SURE OF THE LEFT, THE NEW DEAL VOTERS WHO WERE ENTHUSIASTIC FOR WALLACE, AND THAT TRUMAN MIGHT SWING TO THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE SOME INDIVIDUALS REPELLED BY WALLACE'S ENTHUSIASMS."

DY1150PEW

OCT 14 1944

LONDON, OCT. 13--(AP)-- LORD BEAVERBROOK, MAKING ONE OF HIS LAST APPEARANCES ~~OF~~ AS MINISTER IN CHARGE OF CIVIL AVIATION, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS ~~YESTERDAY~~ THAT BRITAIN'S EFFORT IN CIVIL AVIATION "MUST PARALLEL THE IMMENSE EFFORT BEING MADE BY AMERICA."

~~REVIEWED~~ DECLARING THAT THE NEW MINISTER, LORD SWINTON, WILL HAVE CABINET RANK, BEAVERBROOK SAID THAT " DESIGNS MUST BE GOOD ENOUGH AND ODUCTION MUST BE BIG ENOUGH TO ENSURE FOR BRITAIN A FAIR SHARE OF THE WORLD MARKET XXX." HE ADDED THAT THE POLICY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROPOSE AT THE COMING CHICAGO AVIATION CONFERENCE WILL BE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

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DURING THE DEBATE ON POSTWAR AVIATION A BRITISH RAILWAYS

PLAN FOR AN AIR TRANSPORTATION NETWORK OPERATING THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND BRITAIN WAS DISCLOSED.

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AT THE ~~XXXXX~~ SAME TIME THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY CALLED ATTENTION TO BRITAIN'S " LACK OF AIRMINDEDNESS." HE ASSERTED THAT AIR ACTIVITIEDS OF AMERICA WERE PROGRESSING ON A PRDIGOUS SCALE AND EMPHASIZ THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR BRITAIN TO PLAY ~~XXXX

30.24 — 19553

JEEP HAD A FLAT TIRE.

IT'S HARD TO SAY WHO WAS MORE EXCITED, KILROY OR PRIVATE THOMAS BREWER, 25, ALSO OF OKLAHOMA CITY (BOX 600), WHO WAS PILOTING THE JEEP WHEN IT BUMPED TO A STOP ALONG A DUSTY ROAD.

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KILROY RETURNED TO FRANCE IN 1920 TO MARRY A FRENCH GIRL HE MET WHILE SERVING WITH THE SIXTH MARINES OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN 1918.

AS THE JEEP CAME TO A HALT, TALL, LANKY KILROY, COLORFULLY CLAD IN OLIVE DRAB, A RED AND BLACK CHECKED LUMBERJACK SHIRT AND A RED HUNTER'S CAP, RAN UP THE ROAD YELLING AND GESTICULATING.

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BREWER AND HIS COMPANIONS, WHO WONDERED WHAT WAS UP, SOON DISCOVERED KILROY'S EXUBERANCE STEMMED FROM THE FACT THEY WERE ATTACHED TO THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION OF OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS--WHICH KILROY HAD BEEN SEEKING EVER SINCE THE YANKS LANDED IN FRANCE.

"YOU COULD SEE HE SURE WAS HOMESICK FOR THE STATES SINCE THE YANKS ARRIVED," SAID PRIVATE FRED RIEVE, FORMER NEWSMAN FROM BOONTON, N.J.

"HE SAID THAT WHEN HE JOINED THE ARMY IN 1907 OKLAHOMA CITY HAD A POPULATION OF ONLY 400 OR 500," SAID BREWER. "I TOLD HIM THERE WERE CLOSE TO 400,000 PEOPLE THERE NOW AND HE'D NEVER KNOW THE PLACE. HE SAID AU SOON AS THE WAR IS OVER HE'S GOING BACK AND TAKE ALONG HIS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW. HE WAS A GREAT TALKER AND A FINE FELLOW AND I WOULD HAVE GIVEN ANYTHING IF HE COULD HAVE COME ALONG WITH US."

"HE BEGGED US SO HARD FOR A SECOND DIVISION SHOULDER PATCH OF AN INDIAN HEAD AND WHITE STAR THAT I RIPPED MINE OFF MY FIELD JACKET AND GAVE IT TO HIM," SAID MASTER SERGEANT RALPH HOPKINS (300 NORTH CULLEN ST.) OF RENSSELAER, IND. "HE SAID HE'D SEW IT ON HIS CAP."

KILROY, WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY 11 YEARS, SAID THAT THE NAZIS AFTER OCCUPYING FRANCE, HELD HIM IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR THREE YEARS.

OCT 14 1944

DN1104AEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, OCT. 13-(AP)-TROOPS OF MAJ.GEN. LE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY'S FIRST FRENCH ARMY TONIGHT SCORED NEW GAINS AGAINST HEAVY RESISTANCE IN THE MOSELLE RIVER BEND IN THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE FRENCH WERE STRADDLING THE APPROACHES TO THE VILLAGE OF CORNIMONT, SIX MILES NORTHEAST OF LE THILLOT, AT 8P.M.

THE IRON RING AROUND LE THILLOT WAS FURTHER STRENGTHENED AND THE TOWN WAS SUBJECTED TO A DAYLONG SHELLING BY MORTARS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

IN THE DOUBS RIVER AREA SOUTHWEST OF BELFORT, ARTILLERY SPOTTERS DETECTED A COMPANY OF ENEMY INFANTRY GROUPING IN A CLEARING AND ANNIHILATED IT BY THEIR FIRE.

EAST OF LA NEUVE VILLE, THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY RAN INTO EXTENSIVE MINEFIELDS WHICH IMPEDED RAPID PROGRESS. ENEMY ARTILLERY WAS ACTIVE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE FRONT AND THE TOWNS OF MENIL-FLIN AND LA PANGES WERE SHELLED BY LARGE CALIBRE GUNS.

NORTHWEST OF BRUYERES A DAWN COUNTERATTACK SUPPORTED BY TANKS WAS STOPPED COLD WHEN A LONG AMERICAN INFANTRYMAN KNOCKED OUT THE LEADING TANK ITH A BAZOOKA.

OCT 14 1944

LEADING TANK WITH A BAZOOKA.

DY1155PEW

BY WILLIAM BON.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY, OCT.13-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRYMEN ON THE WEST FLANK OF THEIR SCHELDE ESTUARY BEACHHEAD MET RESISTANCE RISING HOURLY IN INTENSITY TODAY AS THEY BATTLED TOWARD BRESKENS.

THE NAZIS WERE DESCRIBED AS FIGHTING "LIKE MANIACS" AND THE OPPOSITION WAS THE TOUGHEST THE CANADIANS HAVE ENCOUNTERED SINCE NORMANDY. BUT IN SPITE OF THE BITTER GERMAN DEFENSE ADVANCE ELEMENTS HAVE PUSHED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF BRESKENS, A POSSIBLE ENEMY EVACUATION POINT.

COASTAL GUNS AROUND BOTH BRESKENS AND VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) WERE SILENT TODAY, POSSIBLY TO KEEP FROM REVEALING THEIR POSITIONS TO THE AIR FORCE, WHICH WAS OUT IN STRENGTH TO SUPPORT GROUND TROOPS.

ON THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE BEACHHEAD, MEANWHILE, THERE WAS PROGRESS OF 2,000 YARDS IN A PUSH FROM BIERVLIET IN THE DIRECTION OF OTHER CANADIAN UNITS HOLDING A GAP OF LAND SEPARATING THE END OF THE LEOPOLD CANAL FROM THE SAVOJAARDS PLAT.

WHILE RESISTANCE AT THE SCHELDE BEACHHEAD WAS INCREASING, IT SLACKENED PROPORTIONATELY AGAINST HOLDERS OF THE CANAL BRIDGEHEAD, ESTABLISHED THE MORNING OF OCT.6.

NORTH OF ANTWERP THERE WAS LARGELY A CONSOLIDATION OF POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE CANADIANS CONTROL THE BEVELAND SPIT.

DY756PEW

BULLETIN
BY ROGER D. GREENE
ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN HOLLAND, OCT 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY DUG DEEPER INTO GERMAN DEFENSES WEST OF THE MEUSE TODAY AS BRITISH TOMMIES WITH TANKS DROVE INTO THE WOODS BELOW NEWLY CAPTURED OVERLOON TO LESS THAN TEN MILES FROM THE GER N FRONTIER.

THE GERMAN COMMAND RUSHED AT LEAST ONE TANK DIVISION SOUTHWARD FROM THE ARNHEM SECTOR AT THE TIP OF THE BRITISH SALIENT INTO HOLLAND TO COMBAT THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY BESIEGING AACHEN, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID THERE WERE SIGNS OF MORE GERMANS BEING SHIFTED FROM THE BRITISH SALIENT IN HOLLAND TO THE AACHEN FRONT.

THE BRITISH TACTICS WERE THE SAME AS THOSE WHICH FINALLY LED TO THE ANNIHILATION OF THE BULK OF FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GUENTHER VON KLUGE'S GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY IN THE FALAISE GAP IN NORMANDY--A SERIES OF JABS WHICH JOLTED THE ENEMY OFF BALANCE FROM CAEN TO CAUMONT, UNTIL AT LENGTH THE BEFUDDLED NAZIS BROKE AND RAN.

NOW THERE WERE SIGNS THAT THE GERMANS, FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO DEFEND THE REICH, ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THE PINCH ONCE MORE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

PACING THE BRITISH THRUST FROM OVERLOON, AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES OPERATING UNDER LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY'S COMMAND PROBED GERMAN DEFENSES FARTHER SOUTH. THE EXTENT OF THEIR THRUSTS WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

N933AEW

PARIS, OCT 13-(AP)-YANKEE SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD WILL GO OFF K-RATIONS FOR THANKSGIVING AND DIG INTO A REAL MENU. THE ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED THIS GASTRONOMICAL TREAT FOR THE GI'S:

BREAKFAST: GRAPEFRUIT SECTIONS, CEREAL, MILK, GRILLED PRESSED MEAT, FRIED AND SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH BUTTERED TOAST AND COFFEE.

DINNER: ROAST TURKEY WITH GIBLET GRAVY AND SAGE DRESSING, MASHED POTATOES, GLAZED SWEET POTATOES, PEAS, CARROTS, CRANBERRY JELLY, PUMPKIN PIE, HOT BUTTERED ROLLS, COFFEE, CANDY, APPLES AND ORANGES.

SUPPER: COLD SLICED LAMB, VIENNA SAUSAGE, LYONNAISE POTATOES, COLE SLAW, SPINACH, PEACHES, COOKIES, BREAD AND BUTTER AND COCOA.

KA447PEW

OCT 14 1944

PARIS, OCT 13-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF TONS OF WARM CLOTHING HAS BEEN RUSHED TO AMERICAN FRONTLINE TROOPS IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS, MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M.LITTLEJOHN SAID TODAY.

"IT HAS BEEN COLD AND RAINY UP AT THE FRONT FOR SOME TIME," SAID LITTLEJOHN, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS. "THE BOYS ARE WALKING AROUND IN THE MUD. THEY NEED OVERCOATS, WOOLEN UNDERWEAR AND FOUR BLANKETS PLUS OVERSHOES."

KA615PEW

PARIS, OCT 13-(AP)-ALBERT LE BRUN, WHO NEVER FORMALLY BOWED OUT AS THE LAST PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, WAS REPORTED READY TODAY TO MAKE SOME PUBLIC GESTURE OF RETIREMENT.

IT APPEARED THAT THIS MOVE MIGHT BE MADE BEFORE THE APPROACHING CONVOCATION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, WHICH IS TEMPORARILY REPLACING THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE.

THE ALLIES HAVE INDICATED THAT IN SOME DEGREE RECOGNITION OF THE DEGAULLE GOVERNMENT DEPENDS ON THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY. LE BRUN, WHO IS 70, CAME TO PARIS AT GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE'S INVITATION AND IT IS POSSIBLE HE MAY FIND A PLACE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT SINCE HE IS HELD IN HIGH REGARD BY A LARGE NUMBER FRENCH PEOPLE.

THE ASSEMBLY'S OFFICIAL JOURNAL DISCLOSED THE COMMUNIST PARTY RECEIVES ONLY SIX SEATS OUT OF 129 ALLOTTED TO ORGANIZED RESISTANCE GROUPS IN THE NEW CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY. THE ASSEMBLY WILL HAVE A TOTAL OF 248 SEATS, WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER, 12 EACH, TO BE GIVEN TO THE FRONT NATIONAL AND THE C.G. T., leftist labor ~~group~~ group.

OCT 14 1944

PARIS, OCT 13-(AP)-FIRST LT.WILLIAM E.PICKERING, JR., OF ARLINGTON, VA., PILOT OF A LIGHTNING, DESTROYED TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS NEAR HIS GERMAN BIRTHPLACE TODAY.

THE SON OF BRIG.GEN. PICKERING, CHIEF OF THE ARMY POSTAL SERVICE WAS BORN IN COBLENZ DURING THE OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND AFTER LAST WAR.

KV1142PEW

POSITIONS.

Add Rome Italian (Heinzaling) xxx and Hungary

EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS ROLLED THE GERMANS OFF ANOTHER SEGMENT OF HIGHWAY 9 -- THE BOLOGNA-RIMINI ROAD -- PENETRATING TO A POINT THREE MILES BEYOND SAVIGNANO AND CAPTURING THE VILLAGES OF BALIGNANO, MASSA, BADIA, AND MONTIANO, SOUTH OF THE ROAD. THE TROOPS WHICH TOOK MONTIANO WERE ONLY FOUR AND A HALF MILES SOUTHEAST OF CESENA, ANOTHER JUNCTION POINT OF HIGHWAY 9.

IN THE HILLS SOUTH OF THE HIGHWAY THE GERMANS WERE PUTTING IN REINFORCEMENTS AND HEAVY FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS FOR THE DOMINATING PEAKS. ITALIAN PATRIOTS IN THE MOUNTAINS WERE CONTINUING TO HARASS THE NAZI TROOPS.

EIGHTEEN ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

(A NEW ATTACK ON THE VIENNA AREA TODAY BY BOMBERS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED BY LONDON.)

OCT 14 1944

N930AEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN XXX (Lyle) New York

~~PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.~~

THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED FIGHTING IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN BALTIC PORT OF MEMEL, NORTHERNMOST GERMAN CITY. ONE DISPATCH PLACED THE RED ARMY WITHIN TEN MILES OF TILSIT, 40

OF INSTERBURG, AND 62 OF KONIGSBERG, THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

DESPITE HARD RAINS AND BLOWN UP HIGHWAYS, THE RUSSIANS ADVANCING THROUGH THE BALKANS CAPTURED TWO PRIZES YESTERDAY. THESE WERE ORADEA, LARGEST ROMANIAN CITY THEN IN ENEMY HANDS, AND SUBOTICA, THIRD LARGEST CITY OF YUGOSLAVIA.

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SUBOTICA, A RAIL CENTER OF 100,000, LIES NEAR THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF BELGRADE AND 35 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CAPTURED SZEGEB.

ORADEA, IN TRANSYLVANIA AND CLAIMED BY HUNGARY AS ITS SIXTH LARGEST CITY, HAD BEEN WRESTED FROM ROMANIA IN HITLER'S 1940 VIENNA DICTATE. THE CITY OF 83,000 IS A FORTRESS TOWN WITH TWO CATHEDRALS AND DATES BACK TO THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

DRIVING ON BUDAPEST THROUGH WHEAT COUNTRY LEVEL AS KANSAS, THE RUSSIANS WERE ASTRIDE AT LEAST THREE ALL-WEATHER ROADS. BUDAPEST IS VIRTUALLY INDEFENSIBLE, BECAUSE IT LIES LARGELY ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE DANUBE. LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN BYPASSED IN THE SWIFT RED ARMY ADVANCES TO BE MOPPED UP LATER.

OCT 14 1944

MK758AEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT 13-(AP)-GUNDER HAEGG AND ARNE ANDERSSON, SWEDEN'S TWIN TRACK STARS, WILL NOT RUN IN THE UNITED STATES THIS YEAR, THE SWEDISH AMATEUR SPORTS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY.

THE ASSOCIATION SAID IT HAD BEEN ADVISED BY THE U.S. LEGATION THAT THE INVITATION HAD BEEN CANCELLED FOR "REASONS OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF BOTH THE LEGATION AND THE SWEDISH SPORTS ASSOCIATION."

(THE RUNNERS AND HAAKAN LIDMANN, A HURDLER, WERE INVITED TO COMPETE IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE U.S. TREASURY DURING THE SIXTH WAR LOAN DRIVE NEXT MONTH BUT INABILITY TO FIND EITHER ADEQUATE SITES OR OPPONENTS PROVED AN IMMEDIATE HANDICAP.)

(DAN FERRIS, SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE NATIONAL A.A.U., ALSO HAS INVITED THE RUNNERS AND SAID TODAY IN NEW YORK HIS BID STILL STOOD. FERRIS' INVITATION WAS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, THE INDOOR SEASON IN THE UNITED STATES.)

SB104PEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT 13-(AP)-DIRECT TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BERLIN AND STOCKHOLM WAS RESUMED TODAY AFTER A FOUR-DAY BREAK. NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN.

OCT 14 1944

MK707AEW

MADRID, OCT 13-(AP)-A BID FOR CLOSER FRIENDSHIP WITH THE ALLIES -- ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES -- WAS MADE LAST NIGHT BY SPAIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JOSE FELIX LEQUERICA.

IN A COLUMBUS DAY ADDRESS THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID "SPAIN MAINTAINS AND MUST ALWAYS MAINTAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH" THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID THE "MOST FOOLISH THING I EVER HEARD IN MY LIFE" WAS A REPORT THAT SPAIN HAD SENT TO LATIN-AMERICA "TROUBLEMAKERS WHO MUST BE KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE LIKE THE MEDITERRANEAN FLY."

OCT 14 1944

SJ916AEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC WAR

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,OCT.13-(AP)-AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES, IN FOUR DAYS OF WIDESPREAD ATTACKS, SANK OR DAMAGED 140 JAPANESE SHIPS AND WRECKED 525 TO 530 PLANES, INCLUDING 63 SHIPS AND 396 PLANES SMASHED IN TWO DAYS OF ACTION AT FORMOSA, THE NAVY DISCLOSED IN COMMUNIQUES TODAY AND TONIGHT.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY THEY SO COMPLETELY OVERPOWERED HEAVILY FORTIFIED FORMOSA, AFTER STEALING UP ON IT BEHIND A TYPHOON, THAT ITS DEFENDERS WERE UNABLE TO DEAL A MORTAL BLOW AT A SINGLE ATTACKING WARSHIP, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID. HE REFUTED ENEMY CLAIMS OF ONE CARRIER SUNK, A SECOND DAMAGED.

NIMITZ ALSO MADE THE AMAZING REPORT THAT NOT ONE JAPANESE PLANE ROSE FROM MANILA'S MANY AIRFIELDS TUESDAY TO CONTEST CARRIER RAIDERS WHICH WIPED OUT 10 TO 15 GROUNDED PLANES ON LUZON.

HE LIKEWISE ENLARGED THE VICTORY SCORED MONDAY IN THE RYUKYUS, WHICH REACH WITHIN 200 MILES OF JAPAN, REVISING THE FIGURE OF SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED UPWARD FROM 38 TO 77, THE SMALL SURFACE CRAFT FROM 20 TO MORE THAN 50 AND PLANES FROM 89 TO 119.

THE RYUKYUS ATTACK COST THE AMERICANS EIGHT PLANES AND EIGHT

AIRMEN.
IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS, WHERE AMERICAN INVADERS ARE WITHIN 515 MILES OF THE PHILIPPINES, NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TONIGHT ALL ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE HAS CEASED. THE YANKS HOLD 12 ISLANDS.
SPREADING DESTRUCTION XXX ETC. FIRST GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.
HW949PPW NM

PEARL HARBOR, FIRST ADD COMMUNIQUE XXX DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.
NIMITZ' FIRST REPORT ON THE STRIKE AT THE RYUKYUS, WHICH REACH WITHIN 200 MILES OF JAPAN, LISTED 38 SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED, AS WELL AS MORE THAN 20 LUGGERS. THE TOTAL FOR PLANES WAS GIVEN AS 89.
THE AMERICAN FORCES LOST EIGHT PLANES AND FIVE PILOTS AND THREE CREWMEN, IN COMBAT.

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A120FX
TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO DISCLOSED 10 TO 15 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE CARRIER RAID ON LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES TUESDAY.
NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THE LUZON STRIKE LAST NIGHT BUT GAVE NO DETAILS.
EA749PPW
IN THE LUZON ATTACK THE JAPANESE SURPRISINGLY OFFERED NO AIR-BORNE OPPOSITION, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE HANDFUL OF ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED WERE ON THE GROUND.
THE AMERICAN ATTACK APPARENTLY WAS CENTERED AROUND APARRI ON THE NORTHERN COAST WHERE MANY BUILDINGS WERE SET AFIRE.
IN THE RYUKYU ASSAULT THE BOMBERS "DEVASTATED OHO YAMA ISLAND, IN NAHA HARBOR AT OKINAWA ISLAND. NAHA IS THE LARGEST CITY IN RYUKYU, WITH A POPULATION OF 66,000.

A122FX(CQ)
TWO LIGHTHOUSES, THREE HANGARS AND ONE FACTORY, MANY BARRACKS, BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES, THREE FUEL DUMPS AND ONE AMMUNITION DUMP WERE DESTROYED.

THE JEVISED RYUKYO BOX SCORE SHOWS 46 SHIPS AND 41 SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK; 11 SHIPS AND NINE SMALL CRAFT WERE PROBABLY SUNK; 20 SHIPS AND NUMEROUS SAMPANS, LUGGERS AND BARGES WERE DAMAGED; 82 AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED AND 37 DAMAGED.
THE REVISED FIGURES SHOWED:
SUNK--ONE DESTROYER ESCORT; FOUR SMALL SUBMARINES; 14 CARGO SHIPS; ONE SUBMARINE TENDER; ONE OILE
SMALL S

CARGO SHIPS; ONE SUBMARINE TENDER; ONE OILER; 25 OCT 14 1944
SMALL SHIPS;
PROBABLY SUNK: 10 SMALL SHIPS; ONE MINESWEEPER.
DAMAGED: EIGHT CARGO SHIPS; ONE MEDIUM LANDING SHIP; ONE LIGHT MINELAYER; TEN SMALL SHIPS.
AIRCRAFT DOWNED--23; DESTROYED ON THE GROUND--59; DAMAGED ON GROUND--37.
ANNOUNCING THAT AMERICAN LOSSES "WERE COMPARATIVELY LIGHT--EIGHT PLANES IN COMBAT" THE COMMUNIQUE LEFT ROOM FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME OPERATIONAL LOSSES DUE TO TYPHOON CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE CARRIER PLANE DUTY HAZARDOUS.
THE PREVIOUS RYUKYU COMMUNIQUE SAID ONLY "THERE WAS NO DAMAGE TO OUR SURFACE SHIPS AND OUR PLANE LOSSES WERE LIGHT."
WITH THE RYUKYU AND LUZON REVISIONS, THE FOUR DAYS OF
CARRIER STRIKES THERE AND ON FORMOSA RESULTED IN THE SINKING OR DAMAGING OF 140 JAPANESE SHIPS AND MORE THAN 87 SMALL CRAFT AND THE DESTRUCTION OF FROM 525 TO 530 AIRPLANES.
AMERICAN PLANE LOSSES IN THOSE THREE ACTIONS TOTALED 53.
NO AMERICAN SHIP LOSSES WERE LISTED.

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A132FX
THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT ORGANIZED RESISTANCE CEASED IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS ON THURSDAY, WITH PELELIU THE LAST OF THE LITTLE CLUSTER OF ISLANDS EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES TO BE CONQUERED.
SMALL RESISTANCE POCKETS REMAIN ON BOTH PELELIU AND ANGAUR, HOWEVER.
MEANWHILE MARINE CORSAIRS RANGED OVER BABELTHUAP IN THE NORTHERN PALAUS WHERE AN ESTIMATED 25,000 JAPANESE ARE CUT OFF, THROUGH AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC, FROM ALL HOMELAND AID.
PELELIU-BESED PLANES SANK OR DAMAGED 28 BARGES, TWO SMALL BOATS AND EIGHT MOTOR LAUNCHES.
MH820PPW NM

THE FORMOSA ATTACK DEMONSTRATED THE EXPANDING POWER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY. WITHIN FOUR DAYS THE AMERICANS HAVE HIT THE PHILIPPINES, FORMOSA, THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AND MARCUS ISLAND. THE FIRST THREE WERE AERIAL ATTACKS AND THE MARCUS ASSAULT WAS RESTRICTED TO AN ALL-DAY SHIP BOMBARDMENT LAST SUNDAY.

THE RYUKYUS WERE SWEPT FROM END TO END MONDAY. FIFTY-EIGHT SURFACE CRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED AND 89 PLANES DESTROYED. TUESDAY, NIMITZ REPORTED, PLANES ATTACKED LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES, BUT "DETAILS ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE."

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NIMITZ SAID THE FORMOSA RAIDERS APPARENTLY WORKED DOWN THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES FROM THE CHINA COAST.

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE U.S.S. MARS, LARGEST FLYING BOAT IN THE WORLD, LANDED HERE THIS WEEK TO COMPLETE 1,000 HOURS FLYING TIME BETWEEN PEARL HARBOR AND SAN FRANCISCO. IN THAT TIME SHE HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 200,000 MILES AND HAS CARRIED A MILLION POUNDS OF CARGO.
WHEN THE BIG PLANE ARRIVED HERE THIS WEEK SHE CARRIED THE CUSTOMARY 25 PASSENGERS, 4,000 POUNDS OF MAIL AND 15,000 POUNDS OF CARGO.
EW937PCW

30.24— 19557

BY FRED HAMPSON

ADVANCED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE,--(AP)--JIM BISHOP DIED ON A LIFE RAFT IN THE BISMARCK SEA, NOT KNOWING THAT HE WAS A FATHER. HORACE SMITH WENT DOWN WITH THE LIBERATOR CARRYING THE PICTURE OF HIS MONTH-OLD CHILD IN HIS WALLET. THE LAST SUBJECT ANYBODY HEARD CHARLEY GLAZE TALK ABOUT WAS HIS 3 1/2 YEAR OLD CHILD AND HIS WIFE.

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THE LIBERATOR TOOK AN ACKACK HIT OVER THE JAP DROME AT RAMSIKI, NEW GUINEA, LOST TWO ENGINES. PILOT LT.WILLIAM J.AMOS, SOUTH BEND, IND., AND CO-PILOT SECOND LT.WILLIAM A.RUSH, ENID, OKLA., MANAGED TO GET IT OVER THE SEA AND CRASHLAND.

BOMBARDIER SECOND LT.JAMES K.BISHOP, CHICKAWA, ALA., WAS FATALLY WOUNDED BY THE FLAK. HE WAS THROWN FROM THE SHIP IN THE CRASH, DIED ON THE RAFT. WHEN FIVE SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP AND TAKEN BACK TO BASE THEY FOUND A TELEGRAM FROM HIS WIFE, KATHRINE, TELLING OF THE BIRTH OF THEIR CHILD.

SGT.CHARLES GLAZE, GUNNER, OKLAHOMA CITY, WHO NEVER TALKED ABOUT ANYTHING EXCEPT HIS 3 1/2-YEAR-OLD CHILD, AND SGT.HORACE H.SMITH, COLLEGE PARK, GA., WHO SPENT THE LAST 10 DAYS OF HIS LIFE SHOWING SQUADRON MATES THE PICTURE OF HIS MONTH-OLD CHILD, WERE TRAPPED IN THE TAIL OF THE LIBERATOR AND WENT DOWN WITH IT.

AMOS RUSH, SECOND LT.LOUIE E.MOORE, JR., SPRINGFIELD, MO., NAVIGATOR; STAFF SGT.HAROLD W.TALLEY, ENGINEER, AND STAFF SGT.BEN M.GONZALES, RADIOMAN, WERE PICKED UP. THE LIBERATOR WAS OF THE RAID RAIDER UNIT OF THE FIFTH AIRFORCE.

OCT 14 1944

FJ1137PCW

PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS--(DELAYED)-(AP)-THEY CALLED HER THE BLADE BECAUSE OF THE BIG BULLDOZER BLADE BOLTED TO HER BOW. BUT AT HEART SHE WAS A 33-TON GENERAL SHERMAN TANK AND SHE CUT A WIDE SWATH AMONG THEJAPANESE DEFENDERS OF THISISLAND.

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THE BLADE CRAMPED THE TANK'S STYLE, SAID TO TECH-SGT. DONALD A.HALLMAN, SR., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, BUT DIDN'T KEEP HER OUT OF COMBAT.

COMMANDING THE BLADE WAS MARINE SGT.GLEN MULLIGAN 23, (QOY NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.) BRADLEY, ILL., VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL, AND ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN.

LANDING ON PELELIU ON D-DAQ THE BLADE WAS TO CLEAR ROADS FOROTHER TANKS ANDPUUH OUT STALLED ONES. THE ONLY FIGHTING SHE WAS TO DO WAS IN SELF DEFENSE.

SHORTLY AFTER LANDING THE BLADE WAS PUTTING A TOW LINE ON A DISABLED TANK. THEN, SGT.MULLIGAN TOLD A HALLMAN, A "PASSEL OF JAPS JUMPED US."

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"THE ENEMY HAD A 37 MM GUN AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT JUST BELOW OUR TURRET," SID THE BLADE'S SKIPPER. "THE SHOT JUST DENTED OUR ARMOR AND WE MOVED INTO THEM. WEDIDN'T EVEN HAVE TIME TO DISCONNECT THAT OTHER TANK."

THE "MOVING IN" RESULTED IN 20 DEAD JAPANESE AND A BLASTED 37MM GUN.

A JAPANESE HALF TRACK AT THE PELELIU AIRPORT WAS GIVING THE BOYS SOME TROUBLE SO PFC.GRIFF RUL, 22, LOUISIANA, MO., TANK DRIVER, WHEELED THE BLADE OVER THERE, AND BAGGED ONEJAPANSE HALF TRACK, ANOTHER 37 MM, TWO MACHINE GUNS AND EIGHT JAPANESE.

ON THE SECOND DAY THE BULLDOZER BLADE GOT DISCONNECTED. SHE WAS A FULL-FLEDGED FIGHTING TANK NOW.

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LATER WORKING WITH ANOTHER MARINE TANK COMMANDED BY PLATROON SGT. JOSEPH R.BONA, 22, 1128 NORTH 6TH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., ANOTHER ARAWE VETERAN, THE BLADE CAME TO GRIPS WITH SIX JAPANESE TANKS, ACCOUNTED FORONE AND ANOTHER PROBABLE. THEN THE BLAE AND BONA'S TANK CLEANED OUT SOME PILLBOXES AND CAVES.

AFTER THAT THE BLADE WAS CONVERTED INTO A WORKHORSE AGAIN.

MEMBERS OF THE BLADE'S CREW ALSO INCLUDED PFC WILLIS J.ALLEMAN, 19, 808 ST.ANTOINE ST., LAFAYETTE, LA., MACHINE-GUNNER, AND PVT.WILFRED L.RICHARDS, 20, PORTAGE, WIS., LOADER.

OCT 14 1944

EW512PCW

MEXICO CITY,OCT 13 (AP)-ARCHBISHOP LUIS MARIA MARTINEZ OF MEXICO OPENED A ONE-YEAR OBSERVANCE OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN OF GUADALUPE AS LATIN AMERICAN PATRON SAINT WITH AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLES TO FORGET HATREDS.

THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP, SPEAKING AT GUADALUPE SHRINE LAST NIGHT, SAID THE VIRGIN OF GUADALUPE SYMBOLIZES LOVE AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAN RACE. "THE NEW RACE SHOULD RETURN TO THAT SYMBOL WHICH FOR MORE THAN FOUR CENTURIES HAS UNITED IT. WAR AND HATRED OF THE PEOPLES ARE THE CONSEQUENCE OF HAVING LOST AFFECTION FOR NEIGHBORS."

THE YEAR ENDING NEXT OCTOBER 12 WILL BE OBSERVED AS "GUADALUPE YEAR" THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA. IN MEXICO THERE WILL BE SPECIAL SERVICES ON THE TWELFTH OF EACH MONTH. ON OCT.12, 1943, THERE WILL BE AN INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF PRELATES HERE.

GGX1121ACW NM

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT.13-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND ONE WAS INJURED THURSDAY WHEN A CIVILIAN TRUCK TRAVELING IN THE WRONG LANE OF A HIGHWAY NEAR HERE SIDESWIPED AN ARMY JEEP, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE DEAD WERE IDENTIFIED AS BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES AS CORPORAL CECIL MORRIS OF STATESBORO, GA., AND PRIVATE JOHN PORTER KERR OF NEW MARKET, TENN. CORPORAL JACK CHEESBOROUGH OF AUGUSTA, GA., WAS INJURED SLIGHTLY. THE TRUCK DRIVER AND TWO OTHER CIVILIANS WERE UNINJURED.

OCT 14 1944

FK/FORTS0905/AQ

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, OCT. 13-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY LISTED PVT.ROBERT THOMAS ERSKINE, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 3814 WEBB AVE., DETROIT, AS WOUNDED. ERSKINE IS A MEMBER OF A WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 13).

JS337AEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 13--(AP)--A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY DISCLOSED THAT CAPT. WILLIAM MORLEY BUCK, ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY, HAS BEEN WOUNDED. HIS WIFE, MRS. RUTH MCGUIRE BUCK,

30 24 — 19559

LIVES IN NORTON, VA.

OCT 14 1944

WC 1115PEW OCT. 13 CP

OTTAWA, OCT. 13-(AP)-LISTED AS WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY WERE:

LT. TOM ANDERSON, CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT, WHOSE WIFE MRS. GERTRUDE F.ANDERSON LIVES AT 4143 ROHNS AVE., DETROIT.

LT. CHARLES KEMP, BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT, WHOSE WIFE MRS. MARION FRIEDA KEMP LIVES AT 530 EAST ST. S., APT. 203, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CPL. THOMAS WALTER RYAN, WHOSE FATHER MICHAEL RYAN LIVES AT 3024 W. 26TH AVE., DENVER, COL., IS LISTED AS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. CPL. RYAN IS A MEMBER OF A WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.

TA1135PEW

JAPANESE

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.13-(AP)-SHIPPING NEWS: OCT 14 1944

TOKYO RADIO, AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TODAY QUOTED THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE PUPPET PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT AS GRAVELY OBSERVING:

"THE PHILIPPINES PRIMARILY ARE AN IMPORTANT NATION, SO WHEN TRADING WITH OTHEV COUNTRIES BECAME DIFFICULT, FUEL AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES BEGAN GRADUALLY TO DISAPPEAR, CAUSING SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS IN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE ISLANDS."

THE "OTHER COUNTRIES" IS OR ARE JAPAN.

EA533PPW

JAPANESE

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.13-(AP)-EFFECTIVE GUERRILLA ACTION IN PHILIPPINES IN DISRUPTING JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS EVEN BEFORE U.S. SEA FORCES MOVING NEARER THOSE ISLANDS HAVE OPENED AN INVASION WAS ADMITTED TODAY OVER TOKYO RADIO. OCT 14 1944

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONED RECORDED A BROADCAST OF A STATEMENT BY SHOZO MURATA, JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR TO THE PUPPET PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

MURATA, SPEAKING ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILIPPINES "INDEPENDENCE," SAID THE "ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN GUERRILLAS, WHICH DO NOT EXIST IN OTHER AREAS OF THE 'CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE,' HAVE CREATED DIFFICULTIES IN COMMUNICATIONS AND SERVED TO FURTHER DEPRESS THE PEOPLE."

MURATA SAID THE EFFORTS OF THE PUPPET PRESIDENT, JOSE LAUREL, AND HIS GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS "HAVE NOT BEEN VERY SATISFACTORY."

MURATA BOTH PRAISED AND CRITICIZED LAUREL.

"IN SOME RESPECTS HE IS LAX, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND THERE IS SOMETHING VERY STRONG ABOUT HIM," READ MURATA'S LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT.

CONTRASTING THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF THE PHILIPPINES BY THE JAPANESE ARMY WITH THE LAST YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION OF LAUREL, MURATA SAID THE ARMY REGIME "WAS CARRIED OUT SMOOTHLY."

EA526PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE QUICK RESCUE OF 15 MEN FROM A FOUR-ENGINED NAVY FLYING BOAT FORCED DOWN AT SEA ENROUTE TO HONOLULU WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY TODAY.

THE NAVY SAID THE BOAT, WHICH LEFT THE U.S. NAVAL AIR STATION AT ALAMEDA, CALIF., CAME DOWN AT SEA LAST NIGHT AFTER TWO OF ITS ENGINES FAILED, BUT THAT NONE OF THE PASSENGERS WAS INJURED.

FIVE NAVAL OFFICERS WERE ABOARD AS PASSENGERS, AND THE CREW INCLUDED TEN MEN. OCT 14 1944

ALL THE MEN AND THE CARGO WERE TAKEN ABOARD A DESTROYER.

THE PLANE, WHOSE HULL WAS DAMAGED, WILL BE SALVAGED AT SEA.

EW502PCW

NEW YORK, OCT. 13-(A. -DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A TOKYO BROADCAST TODAY THAT MORE THAN 1,000 AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR PERISHED IN WATERS OFF THE PHILIPPINES SEPT. 21 WHEN A JAPANESE TRANSPORT WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

ONLY 175 WERE RESCUED, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID. THE REPORT OF AN ATTACK ON A PRISONER OF WAR SHIP BY ALLIED SUBMARINES HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED.

N917AEW

ELIMINATION

NEW YORK--ELIMINATE DOMEI BROADCAST 1,000 PRISONERS OF WAR PERISHED IN SINKING OF JAPANESE TRANSPORT. THIS APPARENTLY SAME SINKING REPORTED BY TOKYO ON SEPT. 21. OCT 14 1944

THE AP

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 13--THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT ALL CARPATHIAN PASSES LEADING INTO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HAVE BEEN CLEARED OF GERMAN TROOPS, BBC SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC.

SB1239PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.13, 1940--THE RAF BOMBED KIEL AND WILHELMSHAVEN AND THE KRUPP WORKS AND OIL PLANTS IN THE RUHR. THE RAF ALSO RAIDED THE ITALIAN BASE AT BENGASI, LIBYA.

M450AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT.14,1918--OFFICIAL WASHINGTON HELD THAT GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON'S NOTE FAILED TO SET BASIS FOR PEACE MOVE. "SURRENDER, THEN DISCUSSION" WAS TONE OF EDITORIAL REACTION THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES.
OCT.14,1940--FORTY-FIVE PERSONS WERE RESCUED ALIVE IN LONDON AFTER WORKERS DUG FOR 20 HOURS IN THE DEBRIS OF A BOMBED BLOCK OF FLATS. GERMAN PLANES MADE A NIGHT RAID ON LONDON. THE EVACUATION OF BRITONS FROM ROMANIA WAS BEGUN.
DY914PEW

ITALIAN CURRENCY (360)

OCT 14 1944

BY FLORA LEWIS

WASHINGTON, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE TREASURY HAS STOPPED PRINTING AND ISSUING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY IN ITALY.

THIS, AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAY, MAY BE TAKEN AS A SIGN THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE HAVE REGAINED CONFIDENCE IN THEIR BANKS AND THEREFORE PRECEPTS FOR ITALIAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ARE ENHANCED.

THE CEASE-PRINTING ORDER WAS LAID DOWN, IT WAS ASCERTAINED TODAY, BECAUSE OF A BELIEF THE CURRENCY ALREADY BROUGHT INTO ITALY IS CIRCULATING SUFFICIENTLY RAPIDLY SO THAT IT COMES BACK TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT VIA BANK DEPOSITS AND CAN BE RE-USED BY ALLIED TROOPS.

OCT 14 1944

FINANCING THE ALLIED OPERATIONS IN ITALY REMAINS AN EXTREMELY COMPLICATED PROBLEM, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THIS IS DONE PRIMARILY BY A SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING RATHER THAN NORMAL ECONOMIC EXCHANGE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK THAT THE LIRE PAID TO ALLIED TROOPS IN ITALY WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN DOLLARS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

THIS MOVE WAS BASED, AN OFFICIAL SAID, ON AN ALLIED DECISION THAT THE PERSONAL EXPENDITURES OF ALLIED SOLDIERS WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED PART OF OCCUPATION COSTS, IN ITALY OR ELSEWHERE.

BUT, WHEN THE ARMY PAYS LABORERS TO BUILD BARRACKS, BUYS ITALIAN SUPPLIES, OR OTHERWISE SPENDS MONEY IN ITALY, AN ACCOUNT IS KEPT AND THESE ARE CONSIDERED OCCUPATION COSTS TO BE SETTLED LATER.

WHEN A SOLDIER DECIDES TO DRAW HIS PAY IN LIRE, HOWEVER, AND BUY WINE FOR HIMSELF OR PICTURES OR JEWELRY TO SEND HOME, THAT IS NOT CONSIDERED AN OCCUPATION COST AND THE MONEY IS CREDITED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH BUYS SUPPLIES IN THIS COUNTRY WITH THE EQUIVALENT IN DOLLARS.

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE ALREADY SPENT CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN 100,000,000 LIRE ON SUCH PERSONAL ITEMS, IT IS UNDERSTOOD.

THE DECISION REMAINS TO BE MADE AS TO HOW ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT CURRENCY IN ITALY WILL BE REDEEMED.

THE SOLDIER PAY ITEM IS ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF AMG LIRE, BECAUSE THE ARMY HAS USED IT FOR ITS OWN NEEDS AND DISTRIBUTED IT FOR ITALIAN GOVERNMENT USE WHEN THE NAZIS WERE IN CONTROL OF ITALIAN CURRENCY PRINTING PRESSES AND THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF MONEY.

NOW, ITALIANS ARE SAID TO BE DEPOSITING INCREASING AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN BANKS, WHICH PASS IT ON TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH HANDS SOME BACK TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES FOR THEIR PURCHASES, WHICH SPEND THE MONEY IN ITALY. COMPLETION OF THIS CIRCLE HAU OBVIATED THE NEED FOR CONTINUED ISSUANCE OF ALLIED CURRENCY.

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SUB22AEW NM

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AMERICANS SLOWLY ADVANCE IN AACHEN RUINS; RECORD B-29 FORCE WRECKED FORMOSA BASE BRITISH IN ATHENS; RUSSIANS STORM BELGRADE;

OCT 15 1944
Brig. Gen.
OCT 15 1944
OCT 15 1944

Converge on Heart of City

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—American troops converged tonight on the heart of Aachen, which, at least for the moment, was left to its fate by German relief columns so badly mauled outside the stricken city that for twenty-four hours they have been unable to muster a counter-attack.

The U. S. First army could afford to take its time, for the half-mile wide corridor leading from the city was as good as closed after a few small units were believed to have slipped in last night to swell the garrison to perhaps 2,000 men.

Furthermore, the crack German infantry and tank divisions which threw the British out of the Arnhem bridgehead, then were rushed south to Aachen, lay bleeding in the fields northeast of the city, numbed by aerial and artillery bombardment that knocked out more than 80 tanks.

The British Second army to the north, moving up its lines toward the Maas river facing Germany midway between Arnhem and Aachen, hammered out a half-mile gain south of Overloon. They fought through mire across the bodies of Germans who refused to yield an inch.

Canadians on the seaward flank were under large-scale assault from strong enemy forces who were trying to drive them from positions astride the South Beveland causeway, where Dominion troops have cut off escape by land for Germans on the islands in the Schelde estuary.

Canadian Drive to Close Gap

Driving a mile south from their Scheldt bridgehead west of Antwerp, the Canadians were little more than two miles from linking up with comrades clinging to the eastern end of a bridgehead over the Leopold canal.

On the southern end of the 460-mile front, the German communique said the U. S. Seventh army had gone over to the attack in strong force on a broad front east of Remiremont, 30 miles north of Belfort.

There was no Allied confirmation of this, but it was reported officially that the French First army in this area in an advance of about three miles from previously reported positions was nearing Cornimont, only 11 miles from the vital Schlucht pass through the Vosges mountains to the Rhine.

The U. S. Third army cleared the Germans from three-fourths of the forest of Parroy, a sore point east of Nancy from which the Germans have been mounting counterattacks, but no other changes were reported.

A spokesman for the German high command took advantage of the lack of important Allied advances to boast tonight that "we shall use the sixth winter of war to turn the offensive next spring and to carry war back again to French soil."

The Paris National radio joined this war of words by claiming that a Free German committee had enlisted more than half of the Nazis.

Allied warplanes, which had wrecked much of Aachen, turned their guns, rockets and bombs on targets behind the lines as the doughboys fought deeper into the city.

Medium bombers pounded the reinforcements to the northeast and fighterbombers flew companion sorties, and betwen them they destroyed 246 railway cars, wrecked 54 locomotives, 19 factories and shot up eight gun positions and 42 motor trucks.

Thunderbolt and Lightning fighters accepted a challenge from up to 100 enemy interceptors, destroying 18 and damaging 13 for a loss of 13.

Take 1,000 Prisoners

The veteran division assaulting Aachen took 1,000 prisorers in five days, including 300 yesterday and 60 in the early hours of today.

Aachen police, forced by the Nazis to fight as commandos, said upon their capture that the city had been without water or electricity for three weeks.

A mile-long column of civilians, grabbing up what belongings they could, straggled from the city. Their pinched faces testified to the shortage of food. It was estimated 3,000 of them now had left Aachen.

Three miles north of Aachen the Americans were fighting slowly south, narrowing the escape route even further, but held up by stubborn resistance from Mobile guns and tanks.

Eleven miles southeast of Aachen the doughboys were bounding back from a reversal at Germeter, slowly regaining the territory they had yielded in the forest of Hurtgen.

The British Second army found the going tough in the main south of Overloon. The Germans had strewn the fields thickly with mines and had to be rooted from dug-in positions by bayonet-wielding Tommies. The enemy was bent on defending to the death this last six miles to the Maas river.

Sever Rail Line

Light bombers, attempting to cut off reinforcements on this front, severed the railway line leading to a bridge at Venlo, 16 miles southeast at Roermond, 25 miles south of Overloon.

On the west side of the Dutch corridor, the British beat off a counterattack southeast of Hertogenbosch and scored limited gains.

The Canadians north of Antwerp were under day-long attack yesterday from positions south of the big German base of Bergen Op Zoom, 19 miles north of Antwerp, but the enemy was stopped in his tracks.

Then the assault was resumed this morning. Columns of tanks and other enemy vehicles were seen moving toward the battle area, and it appeared the Germans were ready to spend manpower and material to break the Canadian stranglehold on the Schelde island causeway.

The Germans were using the cover of woods north and northeast of Woensdrecht, five miles south of Bergen Op Zoom.

The fighting farther west along the south bank of the Schelde Estuary was raging hotter and the Canadians were forced back 500 yards from positions west of Hoofdplaat, site of their original beachhead.

NAZIS BATTLING FROM PILLBOXES, CELLARS IN CITY

Curtain of Shells, Bombs Balks Enemy Attempts to Aid Defenders.

ESCAPE GAP CLOSED

U. S. Seventh Army Opens Attack on Wide Front Near Belfort.

OCT 15 1944

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 14. — Americans forged deeper into Aachen today in slow, hard house-to-house battle, and took such heavy toll of Germans with a curtain of shells and bombs that all enemy reinforcement attacks from the east were balked.

For 24 hours the Germans have been unable to make any counter-attack to relieve the nearly surrounded garrison in the medieval city, a first army staff officer said and all their efforts to bring up tanks have been stopped.

Meet Strong Resistance

In Aachen itself Doughboys were digging the enemy from pillboxes and cellars, but were meeting increasing resistance.

The Aachen escape gap now was "as good as closed," an officer at the front said. But some German reinforcements possibly had slipped into the burning city, and a front dispatch estimated 2,000 Germans were left there, fighting back more desperately now. In five days an American division has taken 1,000 prisoners.

Germans fought as bitterly in Holland. Canadians blockading the escape route for the enemy on Zuid Beveland and Walcheren islands in the northern Schelde Estuary were forced on the defensive.

To the east in Holland, British forces hacked out a gain of more than a mile southeast of Overloon in the sector above Aachen, but progress was slow.

[Americans at Aachen have "devastated the ancient emperors' town," and the ruin extends "even outside the German positions," the Nazi High Command said in a broadcast communique today. It acknowledged "slight progress' by the American's despite strong Nazi tank attacks.

[The communique also declared American troops had opened "a strong attack on a broad front" southeast of Remiremont, in the sector northwest of Belfort and the gap to southwestern Germany. Fierce fighting is still going on at several breakthrough points, the bulletin added. There was no word from Allied quarters of a new assault on this Seventh Army sector.]

Infantrymen using flame-throwers, grenades and machine guns advanced slowly but steadily in Aachen. An attack on the northeast had narrowed the lane from the city. Field artillery and planes hit repeatedly at German reinforcements trying to move in from the east, and prevented any major counter-attack to relieve Aachen. Eighty-four German tanks had been knocked out in forty-eight hours through yesterday.

Counter-attacks Dispersed.

Germans in Aachen had to be squeezed from pillboxes and dug from wells and cellars of ruined houses.

Four miles north of Aachen tank-reinforced Germans threw in stronger pressure, but several counter-attacks were dispersed by Allied planes and artillery. Infantry in this sector between Aachen and Bardenberg moved forward slowly against stubborn defenses, including mobile guns and tanks.

Southeast of Aachen the Allied communique reported progress near Germeter, twelve miles from Aachen and one mile southwest of Hurtgen town, to regain ground lost earlier to a strong enemy counter-assault.

In Holland the Germans brought up assault guns and tanks below Bergen Op Zoom in an apparent all-out attempt to rescue forces trapped on the Schelde estuary islands. Fighting rose in intensity and Canadians holding the spit of land running to the islands lost the initiative at least temporarily.

2000-yard Advance.

Troops that landed on the south bank of the Schelde River, meanwhile, hit south another 2,000 yards, more than a mile, and now were only 4,000 yards from joining other Canadians holding a bridgehead over the Leopold Canal.

Americans in France gained ground in the Moselotte River bend southeast of Epinal despite heavy resistance, and struck over rugged terrain to near Cornimont, twenty-two miles from

Epinal, the headquarters bulletin said.

Pressure was maintained from three sides on the town of Le Thillot, fifteen miles above Belfort. Elsewhere in the Vosges foothills patrols were active and artillery fire, the communique added.

[A British broadcast heard by OWI said Germans in the French ports of La Rochelle, La Palisse, St. Nazaire and Royan were being supplied by air. It estimated the number of troops in these ports at 60,000.]

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers ranged the whole northern end of the front in effective support of ground troops.

Both sides were increasing pressure all along the eastern front, and especially in the Aachen area.

3000 GERMANS LEAVE AACHEN

Strange Civilian Parade Moves From City.

Outside Aachen, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—About 3,000 German civilians evacuated from Aachen moved today up a cobblestoned road of Nazi defeat.

This strange parade now plodding past is heading for a twenty-acre area where civil affairs officers have arranged temporary shelter. Food for 5,000 German civilians has been ordered there.

All the people in this column are walking, carrying every sort of container from handbags to cloth baskets. Only the aged, babies, and the ill are brought out in trucks.

Here a woman rides in a dump cart pulled by another woman. There are two women carrying an immense basket between them. There are children of 5 years old and men of 70 and more.

Seem to Look for Sympathy.

Extraordinary as it is, these people look at you as though they had a right to demand your sympathy.

A man of about 60 stopped before one of our military policemen and told him in perfect English: "We are so glad you have come. We have waited so long."

When some of our planes came over a woman put down her bundle, looked up, and asked: "American?" Told that the planes were American, she smiled broadly.

You get the impression that these people are working laboriously to ingratiate themselves.

ATHENS OCCUPIED BY ALLIED FORCES

British And Greeks End Three Years Of Nazi Rule

Rome, Oct. 14 (AP)—British and Greek troops, converging by sea and air today, occupied Athens and its near-by port of Piraeus and ended more than three years of tyrannical Nazi rule in the Greek capital.

A special communique announcing the liberation of Athens, taken by the Nazis in April, 1941, at the height of their Balkan conquests, said the operation was conducted by seaborne and airborne forces, but made no mention of any enemy opposition. This indicated the truth of earlier unofficial reports that the Germans had withdrawn to the north and left the city in the hands of Greek Partisans.

The landing force was carried into port by the British navy, including some Greek ships.

Play Leading Part

"British airborne troops, carried in aircraft of the United States Army Air Forces, played a leading part in the operation," the comunique said, but the precise role of the airborne forces was not stated.

Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie has been appointed land task force commander in Greece, and leaders of various Greek patriot factions already have agreed to place their units under his orders, it was announced.

The seaborne units which landed and seized both the capital and the port appeared to be an advance force for a large relief expedition assembled to rush food and medical supplies and other essentials as soon as the country is liberated.

Corfu Surrenders

Earlier, the surrender to other British landing forces of the Greek island of Corfu and the entrance to the Adriatic, which had been believed to be strongly defended, was announced. Not a shot was fired in the Corfu operation.

Such German forces as have been in Greece in recent weeks were believed to be in full flight northward through Yugoslavia, hoping to reach their homeland before their last few routes of escape are finally snapped shut by the Russians and the Yugoslav Partisan forces.

There was no news of a small column of land forces which already has chased Nazi garrisons from the Peloponnesus and captured Corinth. It was last reported moving northward.

To Speed Plebiscites

It was considered likely here that the Greek Government is returning to Athens with a new landing force to set up a provisional administration and begin preparations for plebiscites in which the Greek people have been promised they will have the opportunity to choose their own form of government.

The Government already has issued a plea to Greeks to forget their factional differences for the present in order to prevent possible interference with the immediate task of chasing the last Nazis from Greek soil and bringing much-needed relief to the people whose sufferings under the Germans has been the most acute in all Europe.

The Cairo radio reported the morale of the retreating Germans in Greece had been broken.

The fall of Corfu came with surprising suddenness. Balkan Air Force pilots, flying low over the big island scattering leaflets calling on the enemy garrison to surrender, saw the Germans put up white flags. Crowds of civilians waved cheerfully.

Then the landing parties came in. They found only sixty Germans in the northeast corner of the island waiting to surrender. Not a German was found in the town of Corfu. The British had expected to find at least a regiment, well supplied with coastal guns.

Blast Wrecks Port

Meanwhile, a tremendous explosion from German delayed-action charges wrecked the center of the Albanian port of Sarande, eight miles northeast of Corfu across a narrow strait.

An official account said there were no casualties, because the area had been roped off after the discovery of numerous mines and booby traps.

But the commander of the German garrison broke the Geneva rules of war by failing to report the presence of the explosives, which let go 50 hours after the capitulation.

Eight miles northeast of Sarande, the inland town of Delvine was captured by Patriot forces Wednesday, it was announced.

The fall of Corfu, Sarande and Delvine eliminated both the Albanian coastal road and coastal waters as routes of retreat for the Germans in Greece, but the light opposition encountered everywhere indicated the enemy no longer attached much value to them.

Allied Troops Take Island Of Corfu

New York, Oct. 14 (AP)—British troops have entered Athens, a British radio broadcast heard by CBS said today. An earlier broadcast said order prevails in the Greek capital, and that the Germans had "carried out only a little demolition."

Rome, Oct. 14 (AP)—Allied troops have captured the fertile Greek island of Corfu in the Ionian Sea after the German garrison of only 60 men surrendered without firing a shot, it was announced today.

At the same time Albanian Partisans on the mainland occupied Delvino, an inland road center above the port of Sarande (Porto Edda) which previously was captured.

The fall of Corfu, Sarande and Delvino eliminated both the Albanian coastal road and coastal waters as avenues of Nazi escape northward from Greece. The comparatively light opposition encountered in the area indicated that the Nazis no longer attached high value to these routes.

Blast In Sarande

Earlier it had been reported that the Germans had garrisoned Corfu with a regiment of troops. The island is approximately 38 miles long with a width varying from 3 to 20 miles. It has an area of 275 square miles and a population of 106,000.

Allied headquarters announced that at Sarande delayed-action explosives left by the Germans blew up the center of the town, but there were no casualties.

The area affected had been roped off because many booby traps had been discovered. The explosion was 50 hours after the German surrender. And the 60 who surrendered were in the northeast corner of the island. Numbers of deserters were believed scattered elsewhere.

RAF Drops Leaflets

Prior to the Allied landing RAF planes dropped leaflets urging surrender and shortly afterward white crosses and flags began to blossom from the island.

Low-flying pilots saw crowds waving when the tokens of surrender appeared.

The capture of Sarande, which the Nazis had been using as a supply base, cut off the German garrison on Corfu.

Report Unconfirmed

Allied headquarters once again was silent on the continuing operations of British land forces and Partisans on the Greek mainland. The light column which marched across the Peloponnesus from Patrai last was reported at Corinth.

There still was no official confirmation of yesterday's reports that the Germans had evacuated Athens and that the Greek flag was flying from the Acropolis.

The bombardment of the island of Aigina just off Athens in the Gulf of Saronikos on October 12 by the British light cruiser Colombo was announced. The cruiser shelled an enemy battery on the island but there was nothing to indicate whether the Nazis still were manning defenses there.

New Landing Seen

Proclamations by the Greek Government, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, and Lieut. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, the commander of the British troops which this week swept into Corinth, made it plain that an Allied force was about to be landed to supplement the small units already ashore.

Since the new landing has been withheld until the Germans have withdrawn most if not all of their forces from the area, it obviously will be primarily an expedition bringing food and other relief necessities to the population.

FALL OF YUGOSLAV CAPITAL IS NEAR; NAZI STAFF FLEES

Street Fighting Raging in City After Allies Capture Suburbs.

PATRIOTS AID REDS

Tanks Locked in Battle on Magyar Plains in Hungary.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 15—(AP)

Russian and Yugoslav partisan forces fought their way into the 2,000-year-old fortress city of Belgrade yesterday and began a street abttle against a doomed German garrison whose commander and staff fled, Marshal Tito's headquarters announced last night.

With Berlin acknowledging that "strong motorized" Soviet forces had reached the Yugoslav capital and Moscow telling of the capture of its suburbs, the fall of the city was expected shortly.

Tanks Battle in Hungary

In Hungary the fate of that last big Axis satellite nation was being decided in great, four-day-old tank battles raging on the Magyar plains between Szolnok, 50 miles southeast of Budapest and Debrecen, 115 miles east of the Hungarian capital.

A late DNB German news agency report said the Hungarian battle was in a "complete state of flux," and said the bitterest fighting was at Debrecen, last big escape route for German and Hungarian forces fleeing from Transylvania. DNB added: "This grand-scale battle is no longer being fought by tanks alone but by masses of infantry and other troops."

Key Junction Captured

A Bulgarian communique announced the fall of Nis, key junction on the Belgrade-Athens and Belgrade-Sofia railways 128 miles southeast of the Yugoslav capital. Yugoslav partisans combined with Bulgarian units under General Stantchev in the liberation of the town, Sofia announced. Many prisoners and much booty was seized, it said.

Sixteen miles north of Nis Russian and Yugoslav partisans descending the railway captured Aleksinac, the Soviet bulletin said, and also Paracin, 26 miles northwest of Aleksinac.

With the British seizure of the Greek capital of Athens the Allies were fast rolling up German troops in the lower Balkans, in many cases surrounding considerable forces and setting traps for their annihilation. The Yugoslavs have estimated that between 100,000 and 150,000 Germans never will be able to escape to the Reich.

The capture of Paracin put the Russians only 34 miles east of Kralevo, last possible rail escape route for the Germans fleeing from southern Yugoslavia and Greece.

Besides taking Kumodraz, three miles from Belgrade's city limits the Russians also announced the capture of several other localities which Tito's headquarters already had disclosed Friday as being captured, including Belipotok, six miles outside the capital.

Third of Way to Adriatic

In the drive westward across Yugoslavia the combined Russian-Yugoslav forces captured Arandelovac, 32 miles south of Belgrade and the same distance east of the communications center of Valjevo. Soviet forces now are almost a third of the way to the Adriatic sea in the west.

South of fallen Riga in Latvia the Russians captured 10 localities, the bulletin said, including the rail station of Balozi, four miles below the Latvian capital and Plakanicsi, nine miles outside the city. German troops were fighting a savage delaying action as the Russians pressed them westward into the encircling arms of other Soviet troops that have sealed off northwestern Latvia.

Although the Russians were reported battering at the approaches to Memel and Tilsit in German east Prussia, Moscow was silent about land operations on that front. Berlin said the situation had eased somewhat but fully expected a resumption of the drive shortly.

Soviet bombers attacked Memel and Tilsit Friday night. The bulletin said nine German transports were in the Baltic port at the time and large concentrations of enemy troops observed in the northwestern part of the town. Forty fires broke out accompanied by explosions in the port district and could be observed for 125 miles, the communique said.

At Tilsit, direct bomb hits blew up a train in the station and set fires at crossings over the Niemen river and also in the northern and western parts of the town, it said.

SUPERFORTS BLAST FORMOSA ARSENAL

Carrier Planes Join B-29s in Mighty Raid on Japanese Bases.

A B-29 BASE IN WEST CHINA, Oct. 14.—(AP) Flames rising an estimated 22,000 feet over the town of Okayama on Formosa island today marked the most successful Superfortress mission to date as the giant B-29's followed a mighty

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navy blow to add new wreckage to that major Japanese base.

Returning pilots jubilantly reported that clouds opened to frame their target perfectly for visual bombing in close-packed groups. A record bomb tonnage patterned the target area.

"This is only the beginning," said Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay after the raid. "It was the best show yet."

Fortress crews said that damage inflicted by carrier-based navy planes earlier was clearly evident, and were loud in their praise of the navy bomber crews.

Enemy opposition was negligible, the returning flyers said. No Japanese interceptor planes were sighted and anti-aircraft fire was negligible.

"It was a picnic, just a sleigh-ride," said First Lt. Robert Hagenduch of Glendale, Calif.

"Smoke piled up huge columns approximately 20,000 feet. With visual bombing and smacking them right on the target area you feel you've accomplished something. It was swell."

The massed formation of Superfortresses which made the raid on Formosa was considerably larger than any previous raiding group of the giant planes. Their principal targets were the important Japanese airforce arsenal and other installations at Okayama.

It was another step in the tactical pattern of the American advance into the perimeter of Japanese home defenses. Earlier B-29 raids were on isolated enemy war industries far from the scenes of other Allied operations.

Formosa is the base from which the Japanese launched their lightning offensives in the Philippines and the southwest Pacific after Pearl Harbor. Since that time the military establishment on the island has been enlarged until it has become a gigantic arsenal supplying all the enemy operations.

This tenth expedition of the air giants was the shortest raid they have made to date and permitted transport of greater bombloads. The official announcement said the aggregate tonnage of incendiaries and high explosives was the greatest ever dropped in a single operation in the China-Burma-India theater.

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—The 20th Air Force reported late this afternoon that four of the Superfortresses which carried out a large-scale attack on Okayama, Formosa, today "are unreported at this time." The communique added that some of the planes were expected to turn up later at friendly bases.

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP) — The largest force of Superfortresses ever sent into the air today attacked Japan's major airplane repair and supply depot at Okayama on the island of Formosa.

The attack was coordinated with the continuing bombardment of Formosa by fleets of smaller planes from the navy's carriers. Initial reports from the Superfortress crewmen indicated a "successful attack," the army said.

Weight Of Bombs Topped

The communique indicated that a weight of bombs far greater than any carried in the previous operations of B-29's fell on Okayama. It said, "on this mission a larger number of Superfortresses was engaged than on any previous attack" and that the mission was conducted from bases in China.

The distance from bases in Free China to Formosa is considerably less than to Kyushu, in the Japanese home islands, which has been attacked by the Superfortresses on several occasions. This would mean that the planes could carry a much greater weight of bombs.

Four Fail To Return

The War Department said that four of the giant planes had not reported back to their bases, but that it was believed they might turn up later.

Okayama, in the southwestern portion of Formosa, is a small town about which the Japanese have built up a vast depot for restoring battle-damaged planes and supplying air operations. It has huge storage facilities and a naval arsenal with facilities for work on big shipboard guns.

Hits Most Important Target South of Japan— Blow Follows New Carrier Strike— Philippine Foe Held Isolated.

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The greatest number of B-29 Superfortresses that ever has attacked Japan's war machine today plastered Okayama, important Jap repair base on Formosa. A communique of the 20th Bomber Command, announcing the raid, said none of the craft was reported lost.

Reports of crews returning to their bases in China indicated that the attack, launched in clear weather over the target, was successful. The communique called Okayama the "most important air target south of Japan proper."

Okayama itself is a small community ten miles north of the city of Takao inland in the southern half of Formosa, but it is the location for a huge aircraft repair and supply depot.

The location of the depot, coupled with the communique's description of its importance, suggests that the depot probably has been used for repairing and supplying a majority of the planes operating in a large area, including the Philippines and China.

Follow Up Carrier Attacks.

This largest attack yet by the Superfortresses followed on the heels of the carrier-borne aircraft attack on Formosa.

Because Formosa is much closer than the target of some of the earlier Superfortress attacks on Kyushu, it was presumed the giant bombers each carried a much heavier load of explosive than on the longer missions.

The communique's reference to the mission being launched from bases in China seemed to indicate that the round-trip flight might have covered about 2,000 miles. The longest known flight of the B-29s was last August when they attacked Jap oil production centers at Palembang in Sumatra. That flight was launched from a base outside of China, near the equator, indicating that the round trip covered about 3,600 miles.

The weather over the target was good, and visual bombing was accomplished. Eyewitness reports of returning crews indicate a successful attack. On this mission a larger number of Superfortresses was engaged than on any previous attack.

B-29s Beaten Off, Tokyo Declares

San Francisco, Oct. 14 (AP)—Two morning raids by 450 American carrier planes today preceded the Superfortress attack on Formosa, Japanese imperial headquarters reported in a broadcast of the headquarters communique.

(The B-29 assault was announced earlier in Washington, but there was no confirmation of the carrier plane attack.)

The Japanese communique, which was Tokyo's first mention of the Superfortress attack said 100 of the giant planes hit the island. It claimed, however, they were repulsed "almost without dropping any bombs," and "fled in defeat."

Sinkings Claimed

The Tokyo radio also claimed that Japan has "sunk or destroyed 10 enemy warships of which six are carriers," during recent American raids in the Pacific.

The Japanese broadcast was in English and for American consumption.

"War results available up to Friday night," said the broadcast, were:

"One: Instantaneously sunk, six enemy aircraft carriers and a warship of unidentified type, most probably a carrier.

"Two: Damaged, two carriers and a warship of unidentified type, also assumed to be a carrier."

U.S. Laid Out $3,392,396 On First Super-Fortress

Giant Bombers Now Costing About $600,000 Each

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP).—It cost $3,392,396.60 to build the first B-29 Superfortress. Headquarters of the Air Technical Service Command announced that figure today on pointing out that it took 180,928 of the $25 war bonds to build that first Superfortress. The Superforts now are costing approximately $600,000 each.

Brigadier General Kenneth B. Wolfe, A. T. S. F. chief of engineering and procurement, used the B-29 as an example of the enormous cost of building a new warplane, and said:

"Into the cost of the first model of any warplane goes all the years of engineering, experiments, tests and changes. The very time it takes costs money and the minimum time from the first design of a new plane to the completion of the first production model is about three years."

General Wolfe said $84,150 was spent even before the original contract for the Superfort was let. That went for preliminary engineering information. The original contract was for $1,804,840 but that later was reduced to $1,674,880 after the government assumed certain flight risks. That did not include government-furnished equipment which cost about $493,300.

General Wolfe said the B-29 had a minimum of changes before actual production was started but it cost $95,241 for tests to alter the tail; $7,500 for enlarging the bomb bay and $15,600 for new propeller tests.

Tokyo Reports 2 New Blows At Formosa

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 14 (AP)—Japan's army of 150,000 in the Philippines, harassed by guerrillas in advance of the anticiptaed American invasion, is believed cut off from its main source of reinforcement at bomb-ravaged Formosa which B-29s blasted today after two days of carrier-plane attacks.

(A Japanese imperial headquarters communique reported that carrier planes hit the island today for the third day, in two morning attacks by 450 aircraft which preceded the B-29 assault.)

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, said that view was taken here of official reports showing more than 1,000 United States carrier aircraft sank or damaged 63 ships, wiped out 396 planes and ripped Formosa's railway system in giant raids Wednesday and Thursday.

Still May Be In Action

Tokyo radio, while telling Japan of the raids, claimed six carriers and four warships were sunk but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said last night the Japanese air force failed to even damage the fleet units in their Wednesday night attack.

Correspondents were permitted to speculate that the carrier forces, which in four days accounted for 140 ships, 87 smaller craft and from 525 to 530 planes at Formosa, the Ryukyus and the Philippines, still may be in action against Japan's inner defense arc.

The raid by Superfortresses on Formosa substantiated Tokyo radio's expressed fears that the base was in for attack by land and sea.

No Enemy Planes

The Philippines, by many signs appeared wide open for invasion.

Not a Japanese plane took to the skies from Manila's many air dromes Tuesday to oppose carrier planes which erased 10 to 15 grounded enemy aircraft on Luzon the navy disclosed last night.

Haugland said Japanese freedom of movement in the Philippines can be halted whenever Admiral Chester Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur choose.

Tokyo radio, quoting naval and diplomatic officials, told the Japanese that "American guerrillas" are disrupting communications in the Philippines and that fuel and commodity shortages have arisen due to shipping difficulties.

45 Planes Lost

Out of the hundreds of American planes which swept for two days over Formosa, wreaking havoc on shore installations as well as sea and air craft, 45 were shot down, Nimitz said, indicating surprisingly thin air protection for such a formidable base. The raiders, in erasing 174 planes on the ground, came close to equalling the 221 they bagged in sky fights.

Wednesday night, Japanese torpedo planes and bombers made the strike which failed. The ferocity of the American attack on Thursday plainly implied no impairment of striking power.

Total Is Increased

Complete reports on the lengthy attack dealt the Ryukyus, reaching to within 200 miles of Japan, Monday raised the total enemy ships sunk or damaged from 38 to 77, the total small surface craft from 20 to more than 50 and the planes destroyed from 89 to 119. Nimitz listed the loss of eight American planes and airmen.

The revised bag of ships in the Ryukyus included four submarines, virtually the only enemy warships found in the operations.

In the southern Palaus, where 12 invaded islands form one base for invasion of the Philippines 515 miles to the west, Nimitz announced the end of all organized Japanese resistance less than a month after the invasion opened on September 15. Nipponese remnants still remain on Peleliu and Anguar.

In Range Of Jap Bombers

The manner in which carrier planes spread devastation over the Ryukyus, which are within protective range of Japan's home-based bombers, was emphasized in last night's communique. Nimitz said the raiders destroyed two lighthouses, three hangars, a factory, many buildings, warehouses, three fuel dumps and one ammunition dump.

Among the targets was Naha, largest city of the Ryukyus on Okinawa Island.

The carrier attacks on Formosa were extended on the second day to include the adjacent Pescadores. Heavy damage was inflicted on port facilities and shore installations.

SUPERFORTS HIT FORMOSA

Largest Force Yet Drops Record Load Of Bombs

Superforts Attack Jap Base in Formosa; Raid on Okayama

Biggest B-29 Assault So Far

Carrier Plane Attack Reported.

San Francisco, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Two morning raids by 450 American carrier planes today preceded the B-29 Superfortress attack on Formosa, Japanese imperial headquarters reported. A broadcast of the headquarters communique was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Japanese communique, which was Tokyo's first mention of the Superfortress attack, said that 100 of the giant planes hit the island. It claimed, however, they were repulsed almost without dropping any bombs and fled in defeat.

HUNGARY SAID TO ASK PEACE

Ankara Reports Delegation Has Been Sent To Moscow

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—Hungary, her capital helpless in the path of the Red army, has sent a delegation to Moscow to ask for peace, the Ankara radio said tonight.

There was no confirmation of the report, which said that the delegation "is already on its way," but there have been persistent reports all week that the Hungarians were seeking an armistice.

Like Italian Armistice

Daniel De Luce, Associated Press correspondent, said in a dispatch from Moscow that the political circumstances surrounding the Red army's conquest of Hungary "may be compared" with those under which the Italian armistice was kept secret for five days. The point was not further amplified and several paragraphs were missing from the dispatch, perhaps a result of censorship deletions.

While all indications thus were that Hungary was about to drop out of the war, or may even already have done so, the Ankara radio also quoted a Sofia communique saying that a Bulgarian delegation had left for Moscow to negotiate armistice terms. The Russians announced earlier in the week that the Bulgars had accepted preliminary conditions which included evacuation of seized Greek and Yugoslav territories. Ankara said this evacuation had started and would be completed next week.

Paris Adds Report

The Paris national radio, quoting a report which it said came from Bulgaria but was not otherwise attributed, said that "the Hungarian Government has accepted the preliminary conditions of an Allied armistice."

The Nazis admitted in broadcasts tonight that Hungary was in a panic and that "all Europe is watching with a sense of tension," but Berlin insisted that the German army would fight for every foot of this strategic area "as if it were German soil."

The German propaganda agency Transocean, quoting the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, blamed ineffective Hungarian resistance upon a lack of "moral preparation for war."

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Last-Ditch Appeals

Frantic last-ditch appeals in the controlled Hungarian press hinted that it was the property-owning middle classes who were lying down. One paper referred to them as *Petit Bourgeois* who "claim that our life and death struggle no longer has any meaning because the Russians already are on Hungarian soil."

HUNGARY MAY BE ASKING FOR PEACE TERMS

Report From Ankara Says Delegation Is on Way to Moscow.

DISORDERS IN BUDAPEST

Capital Appears Open to Final Attack by Red Army Troops Near City.

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Ankara radio, without confirmation from other sources, said tonight that a Hungarian delegation had left for Moscow to ask for peace.

The Moscow radio said the German legation staff already had fled Budapest, Hungarian capital which appeared open to invasion by the Red Army, and that disorders were becoming widespread.

Moscow dispatches hinted that the political situation in Hungary was approaching a showdown and compared the situation to that in Italy in September, 1943, when the Allies concealed an armistice with the Italian Government nearly a week in the hope of springing a trap on the Germans.

Moscow announced Wednesday night that Bulgaria had accepted preliminary armistice conditions, including the evacuation of seized Greek and Yugoslav territories.

The Ankara radio said a Bulgarian delegation was going to Moscow at the invitation of the Russia, British and American governments.

To Head Romanian Army

New York, Oct. 14 (AP)—Nicolae Radescu has been appointed chief of staff of the Romanian army by King Mihai, replacing Gen. George Mihail, who resigned yesterday, the Bucharest radio said in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission today.

RAF RENEWS AIR BLASTS ON REICH

LONDON, Oct. 15 — (Sunday)—(AP) The RAF bombed Germany early today with one of the largest night armadas ever seen by coast watchers, hard on the heels of the 3,300-plane daylight raids on Duisberg, Cologne and other German cities.

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Watchers in Southern England, seasoned to the drone of night bombers, said the force which swept toward the continent shortly after midnight may have been the largest ever massed for an attack on Germany.

A considerable force of craft believed to have been Mosquitos spearheaded the constant stream of heavy bombers traveling southeast.

At 1 A. M. the German radio warning service reported there were no enemy planes over the Reich, but shortly afterward German radio stations exploded into a series of warnings.

These placed the attackers over the Hanover-Brunswick and Schleswig-Holstein areas and in the Brandenburg-Berlin region.

Squawking of warnings indicated that Mosquitos, frequent visitors to Berlin, had given the German capital a double drubbing.

A fleet of 2,200 British-based heavy bombers under escort of 1,100 fighters heaped more than 8,500 tons of high explosives on German rail and canal communications in and immediately behind the Siegfried Line yesterday.

The RAF heavies, in one of their rare daylight assaults, burst all records for the weight of bombs aimed at a single target by night or day by dumping 5,600 tons on the big communications center of Duisburg, 35 miles north of Cologne.

A mighty procession of 1,000 Liberators and Flying Fortresses pounded Cologne, 36 miles east of Aachen, in the heaviest Eighth Air Force raid since the siege of Aachen began, upsetting supply lines to the battle zone.

14 Bombers, 8 Fighters Missing

Other heavy bombers swung south and struck Saarbrucken and Kaiserslautern behind the German troops facing the United States Third Army on the Metz-Nancy front. From all these attacks 14 bombers and eight fighters are missing.

A few hours later the German radio reported Allied bombers were over East Prussia.

Five railroad yards at Cologne were hit by the United States heavies, which had to find their target by instrument because of heavy cloud formations.

The Duisburg raiders were accompanied by 300 Spitfires and Mustangs, which met little air opposition. Anti-aircraft fire accounted for most of the 14 RAF reported missing.

Raids From Italian Bases

Meanwhile, a large force of 15th Air Force heavy bombers flew far to the northeast from their Italian bases and hit targets in Silesia, including oil fields, a synthetic oil factory at Blechhammer and a refinery at Odertal, and then flew on to pound communications in Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Terrific anti-aircraft barrages met the raiders of Blechhammer, 75 miles southwest of Breslau, Germany, and at communications and factory targets in the area of Vienna, but there was little flak to oppose the planes that flew over Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Thirty-six heavy bombers and 12 fighters were reported missing from these raids, but some were believed to have come down on friendly fields.

New Blows At Cologne, Duisburg

The Cologne raid not only snarled enemy supply lines, but resumed the destruction of that much-bombed Rhine river stronghold, which is the next stop on the road to Berlin. The daylight raid on the city followed a night attack by British Mosquito bombers.

The escort of 800 Thunderbolts and Mustangs met [illegible] fighter opposition, according to preliminary reports, but the raiders flew through flak and rockets.

Duisburg, north of Cologne on the Rhine, had been bombed more than 50 times before today's raid. It is the largest inland European port, located at the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr rivers. It has huge facilities for the transfer of goods from the rivers to railroads and a large railway network surrounds the port.

Cologne Raided By 1,000 U. S. Bombers

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—More than 1,000 American heavy bombers attacked railways, marshaling yards and other targets at Cologne today, while other formations of Fortresses and Liberators blasted military objectives in the Saarbruken and Kaiserslautern areas.

It was the second raid in less than 18 hours on Cologne, German industrial city less than 40 miles east of Aachen on the road to Berlin. British Mosquitos gave it a softening-up blow last night.

Get 246 Railroad Cars

Besides hitting Aachen yesterday, medium and fighter bombers ranged on into western Germany, destroying 246 railroad cars and damaging 126, destroying 42 motor trucks and damaging 30, wrecking 54 locomotives and damaging 2. They knocked out 8 gun positions, smashed 19 factories, damaged 11 more, destroying a bridge, and cut railway lines at 86 places.

Thunderbolts and Lightnings encountered some of the strongest German air opposition in weeks, running into formations of Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs sometimes 100 strong. In air battles they destroyed 18 and damaged 13 more. Thirteen American planes were lost.

Very strong forces of Eighth Air Force Thunderbolts and Mustangs, probably numbering between 750 and 1,000, escorted the bombers to and from the targets.

Saarbrucken and Kaiserslautern, in the heart of the Saar Valley, also are important western front rail centers.

Before noon the German radio reported Allied bombers over northwestern Germany and Austria.

At the same time the Nazi radio said that planes of a new type, known as Blitz fighters, soon will be used against Allied air attacks and "will change the face of aerial warfare."

While the main force of Mosquitoes was hitting Cologne, a key railroad center, others were attacking unspecified targets elsewhere in western Germany. All aircraft returned.

Headquarters Smashed.

Rocket-firing R. A. F. Typhoons yesterday smashed their second Nazi field headquarters in three days. Both were located in Holland.

The second attack, on three large buildings in the center of a country estate, was timed for 11 A. M., at which hour the German commander was said to hold a daily conference with his top officers.

"Yesterday that conference ended abruptly and violently," the Air Ministry said, "for the Typhoons put in an appearance at 11:05 precisely, taking 500-pound bombs and rockets to the party. Within a few minutes all three houses were razed to the ground."

R. A. F. fighter bombers based in France and Belgium sank eight barges and damaged twenty-one others with which the Germans were trying to evacuate the Scheldt estuary.

A formation of Mitchells and Bostons, flying through a heavy rainstorm late yesterday, bombed loaded freight cars at Amersfoort and Utrecht, where the Air Ministry said the Germans were suspected of trying to make a getaway by rail.

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Hit Dusseldorf and Duisburg.

The German Transocean news agency later reported from Berlin that Dusseldorf and Duisburg were attacked early this morning.

Strong forces of heavy bombers passed over the London area before noon. Coastal observers reported large fleets of bombers flying east for more than an hour. Many squadrons of fighters also were in the sky.

Weather in the Dover Strait was the best in several days.

BRITISH NOW HURL 'EARTHQUAKE' BOMB

12,000-Pound Explosive Said to Make German Robot Look Like Mere Toy

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced tonight that the Royal Air Force had been breaking dams, seawalls, and submarine pens recently with a new type 12,000-pound "earthquake" bomb that it described as "undoubtedly the most destructive air weapon ever used."

The big weapon combines great penetrative power with a terrific blast effect, the Air Ministry said, adding that "no other bomb used in this war, either by bursitives or by the enemy, has had these two advantages."

Dwarfs Flying Bomb

"Even the old type 12,000-pound factory buster detonated on the surface and destroyed its target by the blast alone," the Air Ministry observed.

The blast of either one makes that of the German flying bomb look like a toy.

The new bomb is three times the size of the original block-busters, one of which is known to have destroyed at least thirty buildings during an attack on Emden. That would mean that under the same conditions the "earthquaker" might flatten up to 100 buildings.

Scientists estimate that its blast damage covers an area of approximately 80,000 square yards.

Tripitz Smashed by One

It is streamlined so that it will penetrate into the earth even from moderate altitudes. It carries a delayed action fuse so that the bomb does not explode until it is inside or under its target. The head contains the heaviest possible charge of "a very powerful explosive."

Its extraordinary penetrative power was shown in recent attacks on the submarine pens at Brest. They were among the strongest shelters ever built by man, with concrete roofs 12 feet thick.

"Four 12,000-pounders hit the roof and drilled their way right through the concrete to explode inside," the Air Ministry declared.

The new bombs also have been used with great success in knocking out formidable German long-range weapon sites.

It took only one to put the big German battleship Tirpitz out of action, probably for the duration. They also were used to drain the vital Dortmund-Ems Canal, to crumble the sea walls around Walcheren Island off the Netherland coast, where the Germans had long-range guns and to smash the Kembs Dam in southern France.

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Robot Attack Lighter

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—Flying bombs throbbed over southern England, including the London area, during the night, but the attack was not as heavy as others this week.

WEST FRONT LIKE TUNISIA

Bulid-Up Stage Compared To December, 1942

By WES GALLAGHER

General Bradley's Headquarters, Oct. 14 (AP)—The giant Western Allied front stands today exactly where the fighting did in Tunisia in December, 1942, with only local fighting reported and with both sides building up supplies for a big battle to come.

The action is on a much vaster scale, but the fundamental position is essentially the same.

It took until spring for the Allies to build up a winning punch in Africa. Higher headquarters officers are optimistic as to the time it will take on this front, but it would be misleading to say that this optimism is shared by the infantry and by officers bogged in mud in the actual combat zones.

Most Sensitive Part

The most sensitive part of the front at present is the Aachen area, where the Germans are throwing in reinforcements, and apparently it is destined to be the scene of the first great showdown battle in Germany proper.

The Germans, working on internal lines of communication, are able to build up faster along the Western front as far as their limited potentialities are concerned. The chief bottlenecks for the American and British forces are the long lines of communication, stretching thousands of miles, and the lack of continental ports.

Since the first of September, when the Siegfried Line was virtually deserted, the Germans have been able not only to stabilize a defense over an 800-mile front but to gather an armored mobile reserve in the Ruhr area to be thrown against threatened points.

Husbanding Air Force

By husbanding their air force and meeting air attacks only in vital areas, the Germans have been able to offer a sizable aerial opposition in a crisis, such as in the Aachen area yesterday when more than 100 German fighters were encountered.

German strategy apparently remains unchanged, with the Hitler-dominated high command determined to hold the Siegfried Line to the last and not to fight a retreating campaign such as the Russians used against the Nazis.

It is believed that by spring the Germans would be able to mobilize another million men in Germany. However, even a war of attrition during the winter would be likely to gobble up this number on the Eastern and Western fronts, although the Allies on both fronts probably would have to pay an equally high price.

There is no doubt that the Allies could smash the Western front defenses with an all-out offensive by every army at once, such as characterized the Normandy breakthrough, but the supply problem to supply such an offensive would be tremendous.

Whether a limited attack by one or two armies can break through with superiority remains a question.

Choice Of Two Kinds Of War

The Allies have the choice of fighting two kinds of war:

1. Launching a series of smashes in the hope that one will break through the Germans' crust defense, with a secondary series of limited ground offensives with the aim of grinding the Germans' strength down until the supply situation permits a finishing blow.

2. Going into static warfare, giving top prority to the air forces to try to tear Germany to pieces internally by the use of thousands of fighter-bombers stationed in a circle around Germany, combined with efforts of the bomber commands and the RAF strategic air forces, and then launching a spring offensive with the armies fully supplied.

The German policy is self-evident. It is one of fighting to the last and endeavoring to make the war so costly for the Allies that they will be able to break Allied unity on unconditional surrender terms and save something from the German collapse.

All reports indicate that Hitler and his Nazis have succeeded in selling the German people the idea that they must fight to the last to avoid complete extermination.

"The task now is not to hold some Soviet province or French or Belgian city; now Germany must be defended," Goering told workers of a new factory which had been built in record time, the broadcast said.

"Let us prove that the three greatest powers on earth—the Soviet Union, the United States and the British world empire—cannot destroy Germany, and Germany will then have won the victory.

"There are only two ways of averting the fate the enemy has in store for us; to work and work again in the homeland in order to forge the weapons which are needed in the homeland, and to fight at the fronts, to fight harder, more stubbornly and grimly than hitherto."

German Miners Asked To Fight Nazi Tyranny

New York, Oct. 14 (AP)—The British radio broadcast a message today from the International Union of Mine Workers urging German miners "to demonstrate your solidarity with foreign workers and join their fight against Nazi tyranny."

The broadcast, recorded by the OWI, asked the German mine workers to prevent the flooding of mines and destruction of equipment.

Interned Nazis Converted

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—A Free German Committee has enlisted more than half of the German prisoners of war now interned in France in a movement to fight against the Nazis, the Paris National Radio said today.

Nazi Collaborator Shot

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Hubert Gilbert, chief editor of the German - controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau, was lured to his office door by a woman carrying a bouquet and shot and badly wounded by three men at Copenhagen today, the Berlin radio reported.

London Hostess, 18, Yank Held In Murder

London, Oct. 14 (AP)—An 18-year-old dance hostess and an American soldier have been charged with the murder of George Heath, a truck driver.

The girl, Elizabeth Marina Jones, was arrested yesterday and formally charged with murder.

The soldier had been detained since Tuesday. He was read the murder charge in the presence of American military policemen and then turned over to the United States Army for action.

Heath's body was found a week ago near Staines, a London suburb, with a bullet in his back. Several days later the car in which he was shot was found in London. The inquiry has been proceeding on a robbery theory.

Dublin Without Gas

Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 14 (AP)—Nearly 500,000 Dubliners were without gas for cooking today as a result of a strike by gas-company employes to enforce their demands for improved working conditions. The walkout ended at 2 P. M., but it was believed likely that service would not be restored until the usual 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. ration period Sunday.

Goering Appeals to Germans

Says Fate Has Given People Hardest Test—Tokyo Makes Fuehrer's Claim

London, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was quoted by the Berlin radio today as saying that Germany now faced the hardest test which fate ever has given to our people.

DE GAULLE DEPICTS FRANCE ON HER OWN

Declares That Allies Pursue Own National Interests While Fighting Germans

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP)—With bitterly worded reference to the lack of political single-mindedness among the Allies, Gen. Charles de Gaulle told the French people tonight they would have to depend "not on the benevolence of others" but on their own efforts to raise France to her former greatness.

In his first radio "fireside chat" to the French nation, General de Gaulle said:

"Some may have thought that Allied help would be powerful and rapid. This is an illusion. The belligerents' primary obligation is to feed the devouring battle, which implies heavy burdens and vast problems in France itself. Moreover, the Allies are States, each of which, while fighting the same enemies as ourselves, follows its own interests and its own policy.

"Admittedly, many French people may be surprised to see other great powers at present relegating France, so to speak, to the background in all matters concerning the conduct of the war and the preparations for peace.

"The future will show if such an attitude will have been expedient in the field of liberty, profitable for the great cause for which millions of men and women in the world are suffering and favorable to the future unity of the present coalition.

"But, for the moment, we have to take things as they are, realizing that in our present difficulties we must count before all on ourselves and understand that our greatness will grow tomorrow as it grew yesterday, not on the benevolence of others, but, indeed, on our own efforts."

He said France would take the greatest possible part during the remainder of the war.

The French leader said France had already paid this heavy price in the war: 300,000 casualties, on the battlefields and before firing squads; all ports destroyed; railways paralyzed; 4,000 bridges destroyed.

Many Frenchmen had made mistakes, he conceded, but asked, "In the thirty years from 1914 to 1944, who are the men who never made mistakes?"

DeGaulle Charges Allied Neglect Of France in Planning for Peace

Says Nation Has Not Received Rightful Role in War, Lists Tasks as 'Beat Enemy: Re-establish Position Abroad and Rebuild; But, Before All, Work'

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 14.—General Charles de Gaulle charged in a broadcast to the French nation tonight that "the other great powers are treating France with neglect" in planning the peace.

"Many Frenchmen," he said, "may well be surprised at the kind of neglect with which the other great powers are treating France in such matters as peace preparations. Only the future will show if such an attitude has been helpful to the side of freedom."

The French leader, in a broadcast from Paris, also complained that France was not given its rightful voice in the conduct of the war.

De Gaulle declared that "those who thought Allied help would be rapid for the restoration of our industrial production have deluded themselves.

"We must see things as they are. Whatever help we may get for reconstruction in the future, we must rely upon ourselves—not on help from others."

He said France would take the greatest possible part during the remainder of the war.

"In spite of the terrible reverses suffered by the enemy," the general said, "he has been able to re-establish a front from Breda to Belfort. He is fighting hard in Italy. New efforts will be required."

The French leader said France had already paid this heavy price in the war—300,000 casualties, on the battlefields and before firing squads; all ports destroyed; railways paralyzed; 4,000 bridges destroyed.

"These are our tasks," he said. "Beat the enemy; re-establish our position abroad and rebuild, but, before all, work."

Many Frenchmen had made mistakes, he conceded, but he asked: "In the thirty years from 1914 to 1944 who are the men who never made mistakes?"

Film Draws Excited Paris Crowd

Paris, Oct. 14 (AP)—A milling, excited crowd of Parisians waited hours last night to see their first new American films since 1940.

The program, which featured Deanna Durbin in "It Started with Eve," attracted few American soldiers, for the film was advertised under a French title. But the French crowd lined up in long queues on the dark boulevard.

"It was wonderful," said a young Frenchwoman after the show. "The German films had too little laughter and we were forbidden to make any demonstration."

U. S. Embassy In Paris Is Reopened By Caffrey

Paris, Oct. 14 (AP)—Jefferson Caffrey, head of the American diplomatic mission to France, took up his duties today and assured the French people that the United States believed France would achieve a "20th-century Renaissance."

Caffrey has the personal rank of Ambassador, but Washington has not yet officially recognized Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional government.

The big iron gates of the American Embassy at 2 Place de la Concorde swung open this morning for the first time since the Germans occupied Paris.

National Anthems Played

A detachment of 140 military police under the command of Lieut. Col. Robert Hayes, of Sarasota, Fla., snapped to attention and a 28-piece band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as Caffrey and his party drove up.

Later at a press conference, Caffrey said:

"I think the position of my people, beginning with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, is one of complete sympathy with the aspirations of France to resume her place as a great power in the world generally and in the Council of Nations particularly."

Interested In Her Welfare

He assured the French nation that the United States had great interest in social welfare all over the world and takes "particular interest in the interests of the French laboring classes."

In Caffrey's party were George Abbott, secretary of the mission; Parker McCollester, assistant to Caffrey; Elim O'Shaughnessy, mission secretary and vice-consul, and Miss Florence Palmer, an attache.

r ranco Guards Captured By Raiding Guerrillas

RepublicansStrikeFromFrench Border, Liberate Prisoners

PARIS, OCT. 14 (AP).—Spanish Republicans here announced today that Republican guerrillas crossed the Spanish frontier from France Tuesday night and attacked Franco government guards at Figueras, twenty-five miles inside the country.

The announcement said the guerrillas liberated all political prisoners at Figueras and removed several guards to France as captives.

A memorial service held at Paris today for the late Luis M. Companys, president of Catalonia, who was executed at Madrid four years ago, was attended by hundreds of Spanish Republicans and assumed the nature of a demonstration against Spain's ruler, Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Belgium Cancels Old Franc Notes

WITH AN AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION IN BELGIUM, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (AP)—Col. Ellis O. Keller of Pittsburgh, senior civil affairs officer of an American infantry division, informed troops today that the Belgian Government is canceling the old 100, 500 and 1,000 franc notes and replacing them with new currency in order to trap war profiteers.

NAZIS FORCED BACK IN ITALY

Allies Advance Along Virtually The Entire Front

Rome, Oct. 14 (AP)—British and American armies shoved the Germans back along virtually the entire front in Italy today, and Canadian infantry and tanks struck across the southern edge of the Po plain to within four miles of strategic Cesena.

Cesena is 17 miles northwest of the Adriatic seacoast jump-off point of Rimini, and 13 miles farther up the Via Emilia on the route to Bologna lies Forli, an even more important highway town and objective.

Only in the coastal sector north of Rimini, where they are dug in along the Fiumicino river, were the Germans holding firm. The Canadians drove on without regard to this force on their right flank.

Fifth Army Advances

The American Fifth Army to the west was fighting steadily over the mountains. It was within nine miles of the Bologna-Rimini highway at two points and was engaged in a bitter battle ten miles south of Bologna itself.

Clear skies, welcome release from the almost ceaseless rains of Italy's autumn, were allowing the sodden battlefields to dry and releasing the pent-up armor of the Eighth Army.

The Canadian advance along the Bologna-Rimini highway was so skillful that one bridge was seized intact and tanks were rumbling across it to the fighting front before Cesena.

Nazi Positions Reached

The Dominion troops herded strong enemy rear guards before them and reached main German positions at the Scolo-Rigossa canal, which with the Rubicon-Cesenate canal farther north forms natural tank obstacles to a breakout upon the plains of the Po.

German troops inland were moving out of the mountains south of the Bologna-Rimini highway.

A few miles south of the Canadians, Eighth Army troops beating through the foothills captured the village of Casale. Mines and considerable artillery shelling were slowing the advance.

American troops to the west cleared the Germans from the mountain village of Gesso, nine miles southwest of Castel San Pietro on the Bologna-Rimini road, in heavy fighting. Five miles to the west they seized Poggioli.

Heavy Fighting Rages

There was heavy fighting ten miles south of Bologna, where the Germans were fighting fanatically to hold on to a vital hill just north of Livergnano. The doughboys succeeded in taking high ground east of Livergnano, however.

A few miles farther west the Americans in a swift advance capped Mount Di Bambiana, racking up gains of more than two miles.

Ahead of them, medium bombers blasted away again at supply dumps, troop concentrations and communications around Bologna, while fighter-bombers patrolled the highways and attacked gun positions and bivouac areas.

More Brazilians Arrive

Another large contingent of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force arrived in the Italian battle zone to join comrades who have been entrusted with the western coastal flank of the Fifth Army.

Its arrival coincided with announcement that the Brazilians, fighting over snow-capped peaks in some of the most difficult country on the entire front, had captured Coreglia, 26 miles northeast of Pisa.

The new force of Brazilians from the first South American country to send a force across the seas to fight on European soil landed at a western Italian port and was moved at once to a staging area within a few miles of the battle lines.

While its size was a secret, it was learned it more than doubled the size of the expeditionary force.

The new force included artillery, infantry and the first Brazilian air force contingent, complete with pilots and ground crews.

Allies Blast Small Gain In Italy

Rome, Oct. 14 (AP)—British and American troops supported by low flying fighters and fighterbombers hammered out small gains in furious fighting yesterday against a fanatical German defense of the Po Valley.

Allied headquarters announced that Fifth Army troops seized some new hills in the central sector south of Bologna, while Eighth Army forces to the east pushed the Germans back along the entire battle line, except in the Adriatic coastal sector.

Brazilians Bolstered

At the same time it was disclosed that another contingent of Brazilian troops had arrived in the battle zone. The original Brazilian expeditionary force, which has been operating in difficult country on the west flank of the United States Fifth Army push to Bologna, yesterday captured Coreglia, five miles northwest of Bagni di Lucca.

The fresh Brazilian force more than doubled the total Brazilian troops in Italy and included the first Brazilian air force to arrive in Italy.

Capture Hill 462

American troops fought their way up Hill 462, about nine miles southwest of Castel san Pietro, on the Bologna-Rimini highway. Farther west, Poggioli, about a half mile north of Monterenzio, was taken.

Along Highway 65, the main road north to Bologna from Florence, there was intense fighting as American units seized some high ground east of the road. The German fanatically defended a hill north of Livergnano.

Advance Two Miles

West of the highway American units pushed forward about two miles and captured Mount di Bambiana.

Canadian troops reached the Scolo Rigossa canal in the area adjacent to the highway, headquarters said. They pushed back strong enemy rear guards and reached a point within 4 miles of Forli.

Eighth Army troops also captured Casale, about two miles southwest of Montiano, the Allied communique said.

Among the Brazilian physicians in the medical units was Dr. Luthero Vargas, son of President Getulio Vargas.

The Brazilian pilots, trained in Panama and the United States, are to fly with United States Army air forces.

31st Fighter Group Again Cited

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP).—The veteran American 31st Fighter Group, which has shot down at least 495 enemy planes in more than two years of combat flying, received a second distinguished unit citation today from Major General Nathan F. Twining, commander of the 15th Air Force.

Pope Sees Canadian Cardinal

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—Rodrigu Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop Quebec, was received by Pope Piu XII today in anticipation of hi departure from Rome shortly. Th Canadian Cardinal came to Ital last month.

Rome, Oct. 14 (AP)—Vincenza Azzolini, former governor of the Bank of Italy, accused of turning over 120 tons of the gold of Italy to the Germans, was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment by the Italian High Court of Justice today.

The white-haired 62-year-old former official might have been condemned to be shot, but the nine-man tribunal found extenuating circumstances.

Third Convicted

In his last appeal Azzolini declared the Nazis would have seized the gold by force if he had not consigned it to them.

Azzolini was the third Italian convicted of collaboration. The others were Pietro Caruso, Rome police chief, and his secretary, Robert Occhietto. Caruso was executed.

Overtornio Taken By Finns

Stockholm, Oct. 14 (AP)—A Helsinki communique announced today the capture of Overtornio, 40 miles north of the Bothnia Gulf coast, in the Finns' drive up the Tornio river along the Swedish-Finnish border.

The communique said other Finnish troops endeavoring to drive the Germans out of Lapland had reached the Kemi river in a push from Posio to Kemijarvi.

More Brazilian Troops Reach Italian Front As False Reports on War Stand Are Explained

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—Another contingent of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force arrived in the Italian battle zone Wednesday and Thursday to join comrades who have been entrusted with the western coastal flank of the United States Fifth Army.

Its arrival coincided with announcement that the Brazilians, fighting over snow-capped peaks in some of the most difficult country on the entire front, had captured Coreglia, twenty-six miles northeast of Pisa.

The new force of Brazilians from the first South American country to send a force across the seas to fight on European soil landed at a western Italian port and was moved at once to a staging area within a few miles of the battle lines.

While its size was a secret, it was learned it more than doubled the size of the expeditionary force.

The new force included artillery, infantry and the first Brazilian Air Force contingent, complete with pilots and ground crews.

Ex-Italy Bank Head Gets 30 Years

Capture Of Riga Frees Units To Hit E. Prussia

Moscow, Oct. 14 (AP)—Two powerful Red armies were released today for a thrust southward against East Prussia by the fall of Riga, Latvian capital.

Capture of the Baltic port was announced last night by Marshal Stalin. The city of 385,000 fell to the troops of Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Second Baltic Army and those of Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army.

Only Part Lost, Nazis Say

(The German radio denied today the Russian announcement of Riga's capture.

(The Transocean propaganda agency's version was that German troops evacuated the eastern part of the Latvian capital but still held the western part.

(Reporting a new Red army landing on Saare, off the Estonian coast, the German radio said 14,000 troops, 5,000 refugees and 18,000 war prisoners had been evacuated in the Nazis' retreat from the Baltic islands.)

Churchill Hears Salute

Several distinguished visitors to Moscow heard the victory salute of 24 salvos from 324 of the capital's guns, among them Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain, Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the British Imperial Staff, and Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

(Although the Russian communique said nothing of a direct attack on German soil in East Prussia Berlin reported massed Soviet tank assaults on the East Prussian garrison at the port of Memel and a large-scale Red army attack across the Narew river, in northern Poland, on the lower side of East Prussia.)

Nazis Try Amphibious Blow

While the Riga battle was in progress, the Germans attempted an amphibious strike from the sea at Palanga, on the Baltic coast in western Lithuania, 14 miles above Memel, but the Russian communique said Red army planes and artillerymen sank four of 24 barges in which the enemy approached. The communique said hundreds of Germans were killed or drowned.

This strike from the sea appeared to be a German attempt to relieve between 10 and 15 Nazi divisions cut off in western Latvia last Tuesday when Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army drove a wedge to the sea just north of Memel.

Transylvania Gains

Fifty localities were captured in Transylvania by Russian forces which crossed the Carpathian Mountains from Romanian Moldavia. Among them was Bistrita, 36 miles from the Transylvanian border.

By last report the Russians in Hungary were less than 50 miles from Budapest, the capital.

Stalin Takes Churchill To Ballet, Steals Show

Entrance Brings House Down at Command Performance

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP).—In his first public appearance since the early days of the war, Premier-Marshal Josef V. Stalin—ably assisted by Prime Minister Churchill—put on the greatest show-stealing act tonight in the history of the Russian Ballet.

Appearing in the red plush, gilded box reserved for them at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, Marshal Stalin and the British Prime Minister brought forth a seven-minute storm of applause from the packed, hand-picked audience.

The British leader had expressed a desire to see the Bolshoi Theater's famous ballet company, and Soviet authorities, pleased with his interest, quickly made arrangements for a "command performance." The Red Army choir joined the dancers in performing for the British guest.

Polish Factions To Resume Parley On Unity Government

Moscow, Oct. 14 (AP)—Rival Polish regimes from London and Lublin agreed to reopen formal negotiations tonight for a combined government, faced with grave differences but aware that the Allied powers plainly are agreed on the urgent necessity for some sort of solution to their problems.

Although still at loggerheads over the question of the uprising in Warsaw, the Poles have decided to "let bygones be bygones," and exclude the Warsaw tragedy from their impending conversations.

Harriman An Observer

Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill spent from 7:30 P. M. last night to 1 A. M. today conferring with the Poles. Their meeting with Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, premier of the London regime, and members of his delegation, lasted for two hours during this period. W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, was an observer.

This afternoon Mikolajczyk conferred for two hours and a half at the British Embassy with Churchill, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador.

Diplomatic sources remained non-committal on the progress toward a solution of the Polish question.

Yesterday's British-Soviet discussions with the Poles took place not in the Kremlin but at Spiridonovka palace, two miles away, and in phraseology, at least, British and

Soviet aims are most probably similar—creation of a free and independent Poland and assurance of Soviet-Polish friendship.

May Be Nominal Head

It seemed definite that any agreement would require Mikolajczyk to oust Polish elements associated with Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, former commander in chief of the exiled regime's armed forces. But it might allow the Premier to be nominal head of a new fusion Government which would include a limited number of his London colleagues.

Mikolajczyk, Peasant party chieftain, is valued in the opinion of both Moscow and Lublin as the man who could win over that portion of the Polish population which is not cooperative with the Lublin regime.

The Lublin Poles, although now receivinb supplies through Russian hands and expecting direct aid from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, are said to realize that any United States assistance in general reconstruction of Poland may depend heavily upon whether they reach an understanding with Mikolajczyk.

Conferees are Mikolajczyk, Gen. Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister, and Gen. Stanislaw Tabor, representing the London Government and, on the other side, Sasimir Morawski, chairman of the Lublin committee; M. Bierut and Col. Gen. Rola Zymierski, Lublin commander in chief.

POLES DISCUSS UNITED REGIME

Rival Groups Are Reported in New Negotiations.

Moscow, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Leaders of the rival Polish regimes of London and Lublin were reported to be reopening negotiations for a combined Government today. They have heard from Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin of importance attached by the to a united Poland.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk London Government in today for two hours with Mr. Foreign Secre- and British Harold Clark Kerr. He had met last night with Stalin and Churchill.

There was no announcement concerning the joint meeting, but it was expected that Mikolajczyk's next move would be a second session, possibly today, with leaders of the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Polish Committee of Liberation.

Even before the Premier went to the Kremlin last night one spokesman expressed confidence that a good blueprint would be drawn there for final settlement of the differences that have kept the London exile government and the Lublin committee at odds for months.

The session with the senior statesmen was attended also by Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and Tadeusz Romer, Foreign Minister of the London Polish group.

In separate talks earlier yesterday Mikolajczyk had conferred with representatives of the Lublin group, Harriman and Molotov. The Polish Premier appeared in good humor and hopeful when he was seen between his visits.

"Naturally I am most hopeful" of an accord with the Lublin group, Mikolajczyk said.

Although the belief grew that at least a tentative compromise might be reached no quick public announcement was expected because Mikolajczyk probably would have to return to London again to confer with his Cabinet.

KWEIPING IS SEIZED IN JAPANESE DRIVE

Enemy Improves Position in the Offensive Aimed at Kweilin, Former American Base

OCT 15 1944

THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Armies in Eastern China Seem to Be About to Be Cut Off est of the Country

China, Oct. 14 (AP

—Japanese troops, reinforced until they outnumbered the defenders four to one, have captured Kweiping in southern Kwangsi Province, after killing the Chinese garrison there to the last man, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

Violent street battles preceded the fall of the town, and enemy dead litter the area, a communqué said. The Japanese launched the final attack Thursday. No estimate of the number of Chinese slain was given.

The fall of Kweiping opened a new phase of the Japanese drive against Kweilin key defense center for southeast China and provincial capital of Kwangsi, 135 miles to the north. Kweiping, twenty-five miles northwest of Japanese-held Tanchuk, lies at the juncture of the Liu and West Rivers seventy miles southeast of Liuchow, important rail city, which is ninety-five miles southwest of Kweilin.

The way appeared open for a drive against Liuchow, the capture of which would outflank Kweilin on the south. At the same time, the Japanese were driving on the city from the north, along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. The Chinese communiqué reported no change in the situation there. At last reports the Japanese were within twenty-five miles of their objective.

The outcome of the battle for Kweilin will be the turning point of the war with Japan, Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, China's deputy chief of staff, predicted in an interview on the Kwangsi front. He said the defenders would make the city China's Stalingrad.

General Pai predicted great changes in the World War situation within the next three months, and said a large-scale offensive would be launched against Japan before the end of the year.

Observers in Chungking expressed the belief that shipping losses suffered by the Japanese in raids on Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands might affect the positions of Japanese garrisons holding key points on the China coast. These garrisons must be supplied by sea. The losses also might affect Japanese push on Liuchow, the observers said, because there, also the enemy depends upon seaborne supplies.

United States Fourteenth Air Force planes struck at the of Kweiping soon after its f the Japanese, and also hit tions north and south of th

They attacked concentrations on the West River and elsewhere in the area, destroying a number of loaded barges, river steamers and sampans, a communiqué said.

Kweiping Falls, All Defenders Are Killed

Chungking, Oct. 14 (AP)—Kweiping, important town in southern Kwangsi province, has fallen to Japanese who killed its defenders to the last man, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Street fighting preceded its fall. The Japanese poured reinforcements into the position until they outnumbered the defenders about four to one. The Chinese battered back the Japanese in violent counterattacks and left the field littered with enemy dead before the end came. There was no specific figure on Chinese dead.

Driving Against Liuchow

Kweiping, 25 miles northwest of Tanchuk, lies at the juncture of the Liu and West rivers, 70 miles southsoutheast of Liuchow, important rail city below Kweilin. The Japanese are driving against Liuchow in an attempt to outflank Kweilin, key southeast China defense center, on the south.

Outcome of the battle for Kweilin will be the turning point of the war with Japan, Gen. Pai Chung-si, deputy chief of staff, said today in an interview on the Kwangsi province front, and he predicted that the defenders would make the city China's Stalingrad.

Preicts Violent Changes

General Pai, foreseeing violent changes in the world war situation within the next three months, said that large-scale offensives will be started in the Pacific against Japan before the end of the year."

United States 14th Air Force fighters on Thursday and Friday attacked enemy concentrations on the West river and destroyed three steamers and damaged four others.

Nineteen barges were destroyed and 40 damaged or destroyed, and 130 loaded troops and supply sampans were hit.

JAPANESE DIGGING IN FOR STAND AT TIDDIM

KANDY, Ceylon, Oct. 14 (AP)—Allied announcements made it clear today that the Japanese intend to make a bitter stand at Tiddim, strategically important base in northwestern Burma, despite the fact that their logical escape avenue southeastward is fast being closed.

Although virtually trapped in the area of Tiddim, lying in the western periphery of main lines of communication funneling southeastward to Mandalay, the Japanese have withdrawn to new positions nearer the Tiddim-Kalemyo road and are digging in, today's communiqué announced.

A press announcement said RAF Hurricanes had been successful in producing landslides at a vital corner on the Tiddim-Kalemyo road.

JAPS IN BURMA TRAP

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Japanese forces virtually trapped at the northwestern Burma city of Tiddim below the India border appeared today to be intent upon a last-ditch stand.

North of Fort White, the Japanese withdrew to new positions nearer the Tiddim-Kalemyo road and explosives dropped by R. A. F. Hurricanes produced landslides at a narrow point of that road, preventing supplies from reaching the enemy and blocking the escape route, it was announced.

Today's communique said tanks of a British cavalry regiment with artillery and air support, attacked Japanese positions north of Tiddim and that Indian troops repulsed a counter-attack and ambushed and dispersed another enemy group in the area.

140 Ships Hit In 4 Days

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 14 (AP)—Here are Japan's losses in four days of United States attacks:

The Ryukyus Islands, Monday—Sunk: 46 ships. (One destroyer escort, 4 small submarines, 14 cargo ships, 1 submarine tender, 1 oiler, 25 small ships.) Also sunk were 41 small craft.

Probably sunk: 11 ships. (Ten small ships, 1 minesweeper.) Nine small craft probably sunk also.

Damaged: 20 ships. (Eight cargo ships, 1 medium landing ship, 1 light minelayer, 10 small ships.)

Total sunk, probably sunk or damaged: 77.

Aircraft shot down: 23. Destroyed on ground, 59. Damaged on ground, 37.

Luzon, Tuesday—Ten to 15 enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground; heavy damage to installations.

Formosa, Wednesday and Thursday—Sunk, 27 ships. (Two large, four medium, nine small and twelve coastal cargo ships.)

Probably sunk, 14 ships. (One large, three medium and three small cargo ships; one oil tanker, five coastal cargo ships and one minesweeper.)

Damaged, 22 ships. (Six medium, fifteen small cargo ships; one large troop transport.

Total sunk, probably sunk or damaged at Formosa, 63.

Aircraft destroyed at Formosa, 6.

Amboina and Ceram Hit

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 15 (Sunday) (AP).—Allied bombers have raided Japanese installations at Amboina and Ceram, dropping 130 tons of bombs, today's communique announced.

The raid on Ceram airdromes occurred Thursday. At Boela oil-storage tanks were fired in an attack Friday. One fighter was lost by anti-aircraft fire.

Concentrations of trapped Japanese near Wewak were pounded by heavy and medium bombers, fifty tons of explosives being dropped upon them.

Another fifty-nine tons were dropped by bombers that made harassing raids over the Bismarck, Bougainville and Shortland Islands.

Waller Heads Pacific Garrisons

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Appointment of Brig. Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller Jr. of Meadowbrook, Pa., as commanding general of marine garrison forces in the Fourteenth Naval District was announced at headquarters today. He succeeded Brig. Gen. Le Roy P Hunt, of Guadalcanal fame, who has returned to combat duty. General Waller, in his new post, will maintain marine defenses on Midway and Johnston Islands and at naval bases in Hawaii. The 58-year-old son of the late Maj. Gen. L. W. T. Waller, USMC, is the only officer in the Marine Corps Reserve to rise above the rank of colonel. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and is a veteran of World War I.

NAVY TORPEDO EXPERT KILLED

Aboard a United States Carrier in the Pacific, Sept. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander McDonald Thompson, 29 years old, of San Pedro, Cal., one of the nation's leading authorities on use of aerial torpedoes, was killed today in an airplane crash.

With him went two of his most experienced torpedo bomber crewmen, Gilbert Walker Lightfoot, 36, Tulsa, Okla., brother of I. D. Lightfoot, Enid, Okla., and Joseph Terry Rushing, 24, native of Verbena, Ala., whose wife lives in Schenectady, N. Y., both enlisted men in the regular Navy. Lightfoot twice previously was the sole survivor of torpedo bomber crashes.

Commander Thompson spent two years on the batteship Idaho after graduating from the Naval Academy in 1937. Trained in flying at Pensacola, Fla., he was a pilot on the carrier Saratoga and later executive officer of the torpedo planes squadron on the carrier Enterprise. This squadron took part in the battle for Guadalcanal and was credited with the possible destruction of a Kongo class battleship and the sinking of two troop ships.

Truk Is 75 Per Cent Neutralized

SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Central Pacific, Oct. 14 (AP)—Truk, once the most feared Japanese bastion of the Pacific, has been 75 per cent neutralized by American air attacks, Seventh AAF headquarters reported today after an inspection of new aerial photographs.

These photographs showed that the entire atoll, with a lagoon large enough and deep enough to shelter the entire Japanese fleet, is virtually useless. The atoll has been attacked since Feb. 17-18, when it was struck by Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier forces. Thirty-five Japanese ships, one of the greatest bags of the war, were sunk or damaged in the first raid.

Admiral Mitscher, who later became head of Task Force 58, sent his carriers back to Truk on May 1 but they found it had been so well bombed very little Japanese traffic dared penetrate there.

The job of keeping Japan's No. 1

base in the Carolines neutralized then was turned over to the Seventh Army Air Force. Its Liberators, striking from the Marshall Islands, first hit Truk about six months ago.

Since then the Seventh has paid almost daily visits to Truk and its fliers have become familiar with all of its strategic secrets.

Seek To Settle Strike On Sydney Newspapers

Sydney, Australia, Oct. 14 (AP)—Newspaper owners and labor representatives met for an hour's conference today, attempting to settle the 8-day strike which virtually has deprived this city of newspapers, then adjourned until tomorrow.

The State Industrial Commission adjourned until October 18, postponing action on an employes' application for an order restoring normal work at the *Herald*, *Telegraph* and *Mirror*. The proposal would submit to arbitration the dispute involving the *Sun*. Printers of that paper quit in an hour's vacation controversy, and publishers of other journals suspended publication in favor of a combined newspaper.

Dismissals and suspensions resulted when many writers and printers refused to work on the combine.

Howe Named To New Canadian Cabinet Post

Ottawa, Oct. 14 (AP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe has been named Canadian Reconstruction Minister in a Cabinet expansion and reorganization designed to meet post-war needs, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced last night.

Howe, a native of Massachusetts, will retain his munitions portfolio. His principal task in the new post will be to aid rapid conversion of the country's wartime economy to fullest possible peacetime employment.

Other appointments include those of Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie as head of the newly created Pensions Department, and Brooke Claxton, parliamentary assistant to the Prime Minister, as Canada's first Minister of Health

35 Merchant Seamen Landed After Sinking

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 14 (AP)—Thirty-five merchant seamen who survived a U-boat attack which sank their freighter and cost the lives of three of their shipmates have been landed here by a British rescue ship. They are the first victims of such an action to land at Halifax in more than a year.

The freighter was sunk in a four-day fight between a German submarine pack and the largest convoy ever to sail from the United Kingdom.

San Salvador Prepares For Election In 1945

San Salvador, Oct. 14 (AP)—Five men exiled or jailed by former President Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez are candidates for the Presidential chair left vacant last May when the former "strong man" of this coffee-producing Central American country was overthrown.

Although the elections will not be held until January 7, 1945, the campaigns of the five are already under way. Some clashes already have occurred and the candidates recently formed an Election Vigilance Committee in an attempt to reduce the amount of fighting. Each candidate appointed two representatives and the Government appointed two to the committee, which investigates street fights and recommends legal action to the district attorneys.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. The Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 560 miles (from Livergnano).

U. S. BRIGADIER IN NAZI HANDS

Vanaman First American General Taken By Germans

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—The War Department disclosed today that Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Vanaman, of Millville, N. J., has been captured, the first American general officer to become a prisoner of Germany.

General Vanaman's internment in Germany was disclosed in an announcement of an award to him of the Legion of Merit for prior service in this country as commander of the Oklahoma City Air Service Command.

Reported Missing In June

First reported missing in action over Germany last June 27 while acting as an observer on an aerial bombing mission, Vanaman was ascertained on September 16 to be a prisoner of war in Germany, the department said.

Although 18 general officers are listed as prisoners of the Japanese, most of them having been captured in the fall of the Philippines, the War Department said General Vanaman is the first general reported captured by the Germans.

Legion Of Merit Citation

The Legion of Merit award carried the following citation:

"As commanding general of the Oklahoma City Service Command, General Vanaman, with unusual initiative executive ability and leadership, performed with marked efficiency the functions of supply, maintenance and training of service and air depot groups within the area embracing the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma."

General Vanaman, returning from overseas service in July, 1941, was appointed secretary of the air staff, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington. In February, 1942, he became commanding general of the material center at Wright Field, Ohio, and in March, 1943, assumed command of the Oklahoma City (Okla.) Air Service Command.

General Vanaman's wife, Mrs. Blanche G. Vanaman, lives at Kelly Field, Texas.

Threat Of Famine Rises In Holland

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—Famine is threatened in the Netherlands, Dutch officials reported today, and spite destruction by the Germans is so widespread that the Dutch Government will ask financial aid from UNRRA despite earlier agreements to pay for all relief as it is received.

Dr. A. Loudon, the Netherlands Ambassador, called at the White House to discuss Holland's plight with President Roosevelt while Baron Wilhelm Van Boetzlaer, minister of legation, told a news conference of the decision to ask United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration aid.

The minister, who returned from London Wednesday, predicted famine in Amsterdam, The Hague, Leyden and Rotterdam by next week end if some means is not worked out, meantime, to get food to those cities. They have been isolated from food supplies, he said, as a result of the railroad strikes asked by the Allies.

Yanks Want Cooks Who Whistle

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—An American flyer detained in a German prison camp suggests that prisoner-cooks stirring up holiday fruit cakes be required to whistle while they work.

That way, he explained, they can prove they aren't eating the raisins.

The suggestion, as well as a recipe for compounding fruit cake from various prison odds and ends such as oatmeal and gingersnaps, is incorporated in a copy of *Gefangenen Gazette* (Prisoner's Gazette) printed in German Stalag Luft III and reprodced by the American Red Cross in this country as a service to relatives of war prisoners.

Coffee As A Flavoring

Food ranks high in the prisoners' interest, to judge from the numerous references to eating.

The same contributor who sent in the fruit cake recipe informed the readers that "a powerful brew of coffee can be used as a flavoring for cakes" and declared that while the orange powder they received wasn't much good for making orange drinks, it worked wonders when sprinkled dry on mashed turnips.

The *Gazette* warned that the prisoners' potato ration soon was to be cut by 100 grams, and that the Germans were going to quit issuing macaroni and sauerkraut as staples.

More Kohlrabi

"To cheer everybody up, however," added the food editor, "there will be an increase of 120 grams of kohlrabi."

The men have been receiving Red Cross food parcels to supplement their prison fare. Born swappers, they have developed an organization called "foodacco" which arranges intracamp exchanges of tea and English cigarettes for coffee, chocolate and cocoa.

WILL AID CZECHS

Washington, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Director Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today that a mission will be sent to Czecho-Slovakia to frame detailed plans for UNRRA services there.

The Government of Czecho-Slovakia, through Vladimir S. Hurban, Ambassador to the United States, requested that the mission be sent as soon as possible. It will meet with Czecho-Slovak authorities in Russia, where the latter are preparing to resume the administration of the nation's affairs immediately upon liberation.

The Czecho-Slovak Government also asked that UNRRA extend all possible aid to the people of Czecho-Slovakia.

U. S. Assigns 2 Officers To German Affairs Staff

State Department Broadens Plans for Occupation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Expanding preparations for the military government of Germany, the State Department today added two foreign service officers to General Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff on German affairs.

The officers are Ware Adams of Savannah and Parker W. Buhrman of Botetourt County, Va. They will serve under Ambassador Robert Murphy, Gen. Eisenhower's principal adviser on German affairs.

Publication of foreign service assignments for the week also showed diplomatic and consular staffs in France are being rapidly expanded. Four officers were assigned to the office of the United States representatives at Paris and half a dozen others were given positions in other French cities, principally Marseilles and Bordeaux.

Despite the fact this country maintains no formal diplomatic relations with the present government of Argentina, Richard H. Post of Quogue, N. Y., at present American Vice-Consul at Mendoza, Argentina has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice-Consul at Buenos Aires.

ESCAPED NAZI CAUGHT IN NEW YORK STORE

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—(AP) The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that Franz Bacher, 28-year-old German prisoner of war who escaped Aug. 3 from Camp Stark, Percy, N. H., was arrested as he purchased artist's supplies in a Union Square store.

E. E. Conroy, FBI special agent in charge, said the man admitted he was Bacher and said he had been painting landscapes in Central Park for more than a month, selling them to passersby who admired h's work.

Bacher was wearing a khaki prisoner of war shirt when arrested, Conroy said, although he bought a leather jacket and blue corduroy trousers to replace the clothing he hid in the woods after leaving the camp.

He walked to Springfield, N. H., then came to New York by bus with a stopover in Springfield, Mass., Conroy added, sleeping in Central Park for a month before taking a room in Stark's place.

The FBI sent pictures of Bacher to hundreds of art supply stores, Conroy said, and a clerk recognized him from one of the pictures today Bacher had directed, and judged an art contest at Camp Stark.

Venezuelan Consul Comes H

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14 (AP Alfonso Godoy, Vice-Consul f Venezuela here, announced today the departure of Captain Alezandro Fernandez Ortiz, consul here for the last year, for New York City where he will act as Venezuelan Consul-General. Godoy will act as consul here pending appointment of a new consul.

Agency Offers 2 Loan Plans For Veterans

Aid Up to $10,000 Offered Under G. I. Bill; U. S. to Pay $400 Toward Interest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Veterans Administration, saddled with the most complex lending problem in the nation's history, tonight made public for the first time an explanation of the basic interest and guarantee arrangements for loans to veterans

Belfort Gap—Historic Swinging Door

By Herman R. Allen

New York, Oct. 14 (AP)—Belfort Gap, stage for an Allied drive into Germany, is an historic swinging door. Since earliest times it has served as a route for conquerors—and as the road home when they have had to give up their conquests.

It is a passage between the Vosges Mountains on the north and the Juras on the south. On its eastern edge runs the Rhine river, a highway into Germany. The Rhine swings eastward at Basle and forms the Swiss-German frontier for some distance. However, it is connected with France's Rhone river by the Rhone-Rhine canal.

City Held Out

The Germans advanced southward into France through the Belfort Gap in the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71, but were not able to capture the fortress city of Belfort itself. The city held out through its commander's masterful use of the limited artillery and troops at his disposal until France surrendered.

In the first World War the Germans struck again through the gap but never quite reached Belfort. The original French plan for invading Germany in that war was said to have called for a major advance through the gap in the other direction, but it was never used.

"Ballon D'Alsace"

The narrowest part of the gap between Belfort and Montebeliard is cut between the mountains by the Doubs and Bourbeuse rivers and carries the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

Directly north of Belfort the Vosges Mountains rise abruptly to a height of over 4,000 feet at "*Ballon d'Alsace.*" American and French forces are within a few miles of "*Ballon d'Alsace*" at this time and are finding the going difficult.

East of Belfort the gap widens. The rough and wooded gap country dips into rolling hills cut into crazy-quilt patterns of brilliant red and gold by small carefully cultivated fields.

These fields are dotted with quaint villages and accented by deep green miniature forests, bright flowers and colorful orchards like a living picture from the imaginary "Land of Oz." Beyond the Rhine, the Black Forest cloaks the hills.

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under the G. I. bill of rights.

At the same time, Harold W. Breining, assistant administrator in charge of finance and insurance, denied assertions of some banking groups that the bill and the final draft of regulations will lay the homecoming service man open to jerry-builders and land sharks.

Emphasizing that not only the bill but the tentative regulations to govern the administration of it are necessarily complicated, the Veterans Administration explained how the bill would work under the two separate lending plans.

One of these, Section 501, provides for loans to be made by any one, with the Veterans Administration guaranteeing up to 50 per cent, or not to exceed $2,000. The Veterans Administration will pay the first year's interest on the part it guarantees. The alternate, Section 505, provides for 100 per cent Federal guarantee or insurance of the money loaned, with a selected Federal agency making, guaranteeing or insuring the principal loan and the Veterans Administration limited to an additional $2,000 or 20 per cent of the total.

Taking loans of $10,000 as examples, the V. A. offered this explanation:

Under Section 501:
Loan: $10,000
Lender: Any one

Interest: 4 per cent, or $400 a year with the provisions that the V. A. will pay $80 representing the first year's interest at 4 per cent on $2,000, the amount guaranteed by the V. A.

Under Section 505:
Loan: $10,000
Lender: A Federal agency

Interest: (paid by veteran) 4½ per cent plus ½ per cent insurance charge, on $8,000 of the total amount loaned; 4 per cent interest on the remaining $2,000. Thus the veteran will pay annual interest of $400 on $8,000 and $80 on $2,000 for a total of $480. He still will get the same prepayment by the V. A. of the first year's interest on its part in the loan.

Either of these borrowing opportunities is open to the veteran. Some bankers have raised the contention that the first plan, with no provision for Federal Housing Authority inspection or appraisal on any building bought or built, does not provide the veteran with proper guards against crooked builders or crooked real estate dealers. The V. A. emphasizes, however, that, before it completes the regulations for loans to the service personnel, adequate guards will be set up.

SENATORS IDENTIFY TEAMSTERS IN FIGHT

Green of Campaign Committee Says Tobin Was Not in Statler Hotel Affray

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Senate investigators have identified and obtained affidavits from members of the International Teamsters Union of the American Federation of Labor who came to blows with two Navy officers in the "battle of the Statler," Senator Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, chairman of the Campaign Expenditures Committee, disclosed today. He refused, however, to make the affidavits public.

Likewise, Senator Green would not divulge the names or number of members of the union involved, but said it had been established that Daniel Tobin, president of the teamsters, was not one of them, and that none of the participants was "a personal friend of President Roosevelt."

The affidavits were obtained yesterday by Robert T. Murphy, counsel for the Senate committee, at the New York headquarters of the union. Mr. Tobin did not personally make an affidavit, Senator Green said, because he was not an eyewitness of the fracas.

Asked if the affidavits would be made public, Senator Green replied:

"I don't know when, or if they ever, will be made public." That will be left up to the full committee which will consider the situation next Wednesday, he added.

Lieut. (jg) Randolph Dickins Jr., one of the Navy officers, said he and a companion became involved in an argument with a group of men at the Statler Hotel the night of Sept. 23 when the officers refused to say for whom they would vote for President in the election. The melee occurred shortly after Mr. Roosevelt had opened his fourth-term campaign in a speech to the teamsters at the hotel.

Lieutenant Dickins said he was told after the affray:

"You have struck a personal friend of the President."

"Were any of those involved, officers of the union? Senator Green was asked.

"I'm not going to go into that," he replied.

Later Mr. Murphy also talked with reporters. He said he did not want to go beyond what Senator Green had stated, but remarked that Mr. Tobin was "extremely cooperative" in helping him to obtain the affidavits.

Cramp Shipyard Ousts 191 for Wildcat Strike

Workers Walk Out When the W. L. B. Denies Wage Rise

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP).—Cramp Shipbuilding Corporation announced today the discharge of 191 fire watchers for what the company and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, termed an unauthorized work stoppage.

C. R. Holton, the company's director of industrial relations, said the stoppage began yesterday after the National War Labor Board's shipbuilding commission refused to approve an increase in the watchers' pay from 82 to 87 cents an hour. Alfred Meyers, president of the union local, said the discharge was "provocative and impractical" but that union officers "will continue their so-far-successful effort to keep the other men at work and will continue their effort to bring about the return of the fire watchers."

Fire watchers are assigned to extinguish slight fires starting from welders' torches.

7,500 Quit Work On Disciplining Of C. I. O. Man

Walkout at Timken-Detroit Axle Company Ties Up Parts for Army Trucks

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP).—Production of axles for military trucks was halted in the Detroit plant of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company today by a strike of 7,500 employees attributed by a union spokesman to the disciplining of a union committeeman.

A spokesman for Local 174, United Automobile Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the workers left their jobs at the Melvindale Forge plant of the company after the committeeman had been suspended and employees in the Detroit plant joined the strike.

A company representative said the committeeman was disciplined following a dispute with a plant superintendent.

Meanwhile, foremen employed in the Detroit plant continued a strike begun Thursday after two inspector-foremen accused by the company of passing defective axles had been laid off. The foremen, members of the independent Foreman's Association of America, voted to continue their strike until the two suspended men were returned to their jobs.

The company said about 250 foremen were involved, but the F. A. A. placed the number at more than 400.

PAC Gets Contribution From Mrs. Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—Dorothy Rockwell, president of the Washington Newspaper Guild (CIO), said tonight that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had contributed $25 to the CIO's Political Action Committee through the Newspaper Guild.

Miss Rockwell said Mrs. Roosevelt's check for that amount, made out to the PAC, had been received at the guild's office. Mrs. Roosevelt, author of a daily newspaper column, is a member of the Washington Guild.

WALLACE JOINS P. A. C.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14—(AP) Vice-President Wallace joined the C.I.O. Political Action committee today and later waved his receipt for a $1 contribution to the P.A.C. fund at a luncheon meeting with the remark:

"I don't know why I had been passed by so long. Now I am a member of the common man's club."

The Vice President wore on his lapel as he left here a P.A.C. button in addition to an "FDR" pin which was the lapel's sole decoration when he arrived this morning.

ROONEY GOES OVERSEAS

GADSDEN, Ala., Oct. 14—(AP) Pvt. Mickey Rooney, former movie star who two weeks ago married Miss Betty Jane Rase, 17-year-old Miss Birmingham of 1944, has left Camp Sibert for a scheduled overseas assignment, the Gadsden Times said tonight.

Rooney and Miss Rase were married in Birmingham after a six-day courtship.

CHARGES JAP LINK

Los Angeles, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Evidence that Harold N. Landon, an American engineer, in 1938 offered President Roosevelt a radar-like device which he said he had been hired to build for a foreign Power, later identified as Japan, was introduced in court here late yesterday.

Mrs. Elma Phillips, Mr. Landon's former wife, introduced a copy of the letter she testified Mr. Landon wrote to the President. She is opposing Mr. Landon's suit to set aside the divorce she obtained while he was a prisoner of Japan in Shanghai.

The letter stated that a foreign government was hiring him to build a device that "detects any and all obstacles in the path of an airplane in flight."

Mr. Landan denied that he had ever worked for the Japanese Government but his former wife testified that he was under the direct supervision of the Japanese Army.

FDR MAY SPEAK IN FOUR STATES

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President Reported Planning Talks in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — (AP) President Roosevelt may carry his fourth term campaign personally into Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, in addition to his home state of New York, where an aggregate of 135 electoral votes are at stake.

It was said authoritatively today that these states are high on the Presidential itinerary now under consideration, although the White House said no dates or places are ready for announcement.

Coincident with an announcement by his secretary Stephen Early that Mr. Roosevelt had declined an invitation to speak next Wednesday night on the New York Herald Tribune Forum, Democratic spokesmen said the chances are good that he will speak in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago, probably after his address on international affairs before the Foreign Policy association in New York city next Saturday night.

Early's statement that the President is "talking about" other speeches came between two White House shots at Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, both based on the circumstances and context of quotations used by the Republican nominee in campaign speeches.

Hershey Writes President

Late in the day the White House made public a letter in which Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, said he gave a "personal opinion in a field over which I have no responsibility" when he said last August it would be as cheap to keep men in the Army as to set up an agency to care for them when they are out.

Governor Dewey referred to this remark, which Hershey said he made in response to a hypothetical question at a press conference in Denver, in his opening campaign speech at Philadelphia Sept 7. He used it as the basis for a charge that the administration is "afraid of peace" and "afraid of a continuance of their own failures to get this country going again."

Hershey in his letter to the President said it was understood by those to whom he talked that he was not expressing an administration viewpoint. He clearly indicated, he added, that his "personal opinion was not popular and would probably not be given consideration."

After stating he has been and still is a Republican and expects to continue to vote, he concluded:

"The publicity that has been given to my reply at Denver has tended to attach significance which is completely out of accord with the facts of the matter."

Mr. Roosevelt, in commenting at a news conference on the Dewey Philadelphia speech, had remarked that it was Hershey's job to put men in the Army, not to take them out. He also assailed it in his Oct. 5 radio address to party workers, but without mentioning Dewey. He said then: "It seems a pity that reckless words, based on unauthorized sources, should be used to mislead and to weaken the morale of our men on the fighting fronts and the members of their families here at home."

Berle Replies to Dewey

In another letter, made public earlier in the day, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., assistant Secretary of State, accused Dewey of making a "surprisingly dishonest effort in his Charleston, W. Va., speech to make it appear that the present administration secretly hopes to "set up a Communist system."

Berle said Dewey "ripped a single sentence" from a memorandum Berle prepared in 1939 and put it forward "as the doctrine advocated, though the entire memorandum showed the exact contrary."

The White House also made available to reporters, although not as a White House document, a compilation of some of Dewey's quotations from administration speeches, testimony or documents. Each quotation was followed by a fuller quotation from the same record, speech or document in obvious design to develop the contention that Dewey had distorted the meaning.

Mr. Roosevelt's campaign consultants, it was learned, have talked of speeches at Detroit, St. Louis, Buffalo and the twin cities of Minnesota, but the likelihood of their being included in a swing is regarded by them as slim compared with others higher on the tentative list. The President probably will not go west of Chicago in any stumping tour, one spokesman said.

Four States are Battleground

The four states tentatively marked for possible visits are all populous battle grounds. All have big industrial centers where party workers have been active in getting voters registered. New York has 47 electoral votes, Pennsylvania 35, Illinois 28, and Ohio 25. All were carried by Mr. Roosevelt in 1940 but are now classed by many politicians as doubtful.

One Dewey talk will be on foreign policy on the New York Herald Tribune Forum at 9:30 p. m. (EWT) next Wednesday. This is the same night the President was asked to speak, but declined. In announcing a telegram of refusal had been sent last night to Mrs. Ogden Reid, vice president of the newspaper, Early said that as far as he knew no reason was given. In New York, Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, said he had written an explanation of the President's action to Mrs. Reid. Mrs. Reid's secretary said no such communication had been received yet.

Dewey has speeches scheduled for Buffalo, Oct. 31; New York city, Nov. 4 and a radio studio election eve talk, as well as addresses in St. Louis Monday, Minneapolis Oct. 24, Chicago Oct. 25 and Boston Nov. 1.

White House Reply

Ten items headed "Dewey's statement," and followed in each instance by what was labeled "the facts," were included in the compilation made available at the White House.

"In 1940, the year after the war began in Europe, the United States was in such a tragic condition that it couldn't put into the field as a mobile force 75,000

Dewey 'Dishonest' In Talks: Berle

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, claimed today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was making "a surprisingly dishonest effort" to make it appear the Roosevelt Administration secretly aspires to "set up a Communist system."

In a letter to the President made public at the White House, Berle said the Republican Presidential nominee "ripped a single sentence" from a document Berle wrote in 1939 and used it to claim the Administration advocates government ownership of industry "though the entire memorandum shows the exact contrary."

Quoted At Charleston

The sentence, quoted by Dewey at Charleston, W. Va., last Saturday, said: "Over a period of years, the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants of the United States." Berle said the sentence actually pictured "just what we wanted to avoid."

"He (Dewey) then built a speech on the theory that this was 'your program,' " he wrote the President. "The record shows not only that this was not your program, but also that it was not anyone's program.

'In the circumstances this was a clear attempt to play fast and loose with the American public."

Says Dewey Knows Him

Governor Dewey knows me quite well," Berle continued, declaring he helped the New Yorker with the Independent nomination for District Attorney years ago. "He knows I have never been a Communist."

At the same time the Berle letter was released a lengthy anlysis of Dewey campaign statements was made available to reporters at the White House showing excerpts he quoted from Administration documents, testimony and speeches in his Oklahoma City address.

In each case the analysis adds a fuller text in support of the Democratic claim to show that the Republican nomiee failed to give each quotation its full meaning.

F. D. R. 1937 Speech Quoted

It takes this excerpt from Dewey's Oklahoma City speech: "In 1937 he (the President) said, and I quote: 'How happy we are that the circumstances of the moment permit us to put our money into bridges and boulevards . . . rather than into huge standing armies and vast implements of war.' "

Then the analysis adds several paragraphs from a Roosevelt speech of 1937 underscoring this sentence which followed that quoted by Dewey: "I am compelled and you are compelled, nevertheless, to look ahead."

It also quotes the President in the same speech: "Let no one imagine that America will escape, that . . . this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked."

quoted General Marshall as telling a congressional committee on May 1, 1940, "we could put in the field at the present time, as a mobile force, about 75,000 men of the regular establishment to be promptly reinforced by 25,000 men from the enlisted reserve."

Marshall was also quoted as testifying on April 22, 1941, that in a February, 1940, talk to a historical group "one statement I made was that compared to the Navy, which is 75 per cent mobilized at all times, we at best were not over 25 per cent prepared in the Army. Well, that was just for the purpose of illustrating the difference of the national policy. It was in no way a criticism."

A Dewey quotation from Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, that "Dec. 7, 1941, found the Army Air Forces equipped with plans but not planes" was expanded to add this, among other statements, "that we were rapidly building up our strength at that time has been erased from the minds of many people by succeeding events. But due in large part to the initiative of our Commander-in-Chief, we did not start this war from scratch."

Another citation was Dewey's statement that Senator Harry S. Truman, now the Democratic nominee for Vice President, said in the Senate in May, 1943, "after Pearl Harbor we found ourselves woefully unprepared for war."

"The Senate was talking only about disputes between agencies with particular reference to rubber," the study commented.

Dewey cited in President Roosevelt's message to Congress in 1935 the statement, "there is no ground for apprehension that our relations with any nation will be otherwise than peaceful."

The compilation gave a fuller excerpt from the same message with this statement underlined, "I cannot with candor tell you that general international relationships outside the borders of the United States are improved."

Dewey To Discuss Need Of Competence

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has selected "The Urgent Need for Honesty and Competence in Our National Government" as the topic of a major campaign speech in St. Louis on Monday night.

The Republican Presidential nominee in other speeches has challenged directly the competency of the present Democratic leadership.

Has Charged Bungling

In his recent Charleston (W. Va.) speech he declared the Roosevelt Administration "bungled its way into the conversion for war production."

A spokesman said it appeared likely Dewey also would discuss support President Roosevelt reportedly was receiving from big city political groups.

The speech, to be broadcast over two networks, will find Dewey in the home town of Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, and in a State which twice has elected to the United States Senate, Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee.

Mum On Ball's Question

Dewey declined to comment yesterday on reports of a demand by Senator Ball (R., Minn.) that the two major Presidential candidates answer this question:

"Should the vote of the United States representative on the United Nations Security Council commit an agreed-upon quota of our military forces to action ordered by the council to maintain peace, without requiring further Congressional approval?"

SOCIALIZATION AIM IS FEARED

Bricker Says New Deal Is Trying To Remake Nation

San Francisco, Oct. 14 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker declared tonight that the Federal courts had been transformed into "conclaves of New Deal ideologies" in an effort to remake the nation along lines similar to state socialism.

The Republican nominee for Vice-President, asserting that President Roosevelt had appointed 61 per cent. "of the entire life tenure Federal judiciary," added:

"Clearly, Mr. Roosevelt has successfully 'packed' our Federal judiciary from top to bottom. The fresh young blood that he promised to pour into the aging blood stream of the Supreme Court in his crusading days of 1937 has proved to be the plasma of the New Deal.

Launches Six-Day Drive

Tonight's speech of the Ohio Governor, launching a strenuous six-day drive for California's 25 electoral votes, was in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium.

By such court appointments, Mr. Bricker continued, "Mr. Roosevelt has walled out from our Federal courts the ideals and opinions of millions of Americans who sincerely oppose the New Deal on principle. This means that the 22,000,000 men and women who voted Republican in 1940 have been disfranchised judicially."

"They have transformed our Federal courts of law into conclaves of New Deal ideologies," he added. "It was inevitable that the New Deal appointees should color their judicial decisions with their personal philosophies. A man cannot escape the impact of his economic and social environment by putting on a black robe."

State Socialism Seen

He said the "packing" was motivated by "the New Deal purpose to remake this nation along lines so similar to state socialism that the Constitutional barrier had to be broken down. There is no other reason. . . ."

"Being impatient, and too uncertain of popular support to ask for Constitutional amendments to meet his objectives," Bricker continued, "the President sought to amend the Constitution by personal force. That is why he has packed the courts with New Deal philosophies."

And that, the Ohioan declared, "alone is reason for a change and the election of Thomas E. Dewey President."

Looks To The West

Earlier Governor Bricker to a Sacramento audience that "this country too long has looked toward the East almost exclusively."

Praising the "great natural resources and the spirit of the people of the West," the Republican candidate for Vice President added:

"The Administration and Government must look more and more to the strong and virile western section of the nation. This section should be represented in every Federal department.

In a press conference Bricker

Would Cover Federal Workers

advocated that employes of plants operated by the Federal Government be covered by unemployment insurance through "State systems."

The Ohio Governor declined to go into the matter of West Coast shipping rates, taking the position that "it is an economic problem and should not be a political problem."

Wages—"They should be unfrozen as soon as it is determined such action would not produce a complete economic upset."

Treatment of Japanese in the United States — "This involves questions of the military aspect and any treaty after Japan is defeated.

James Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians —"I think they (some labor leaders) have been coddled too much, have usurped power and in many instances have damaged labor."

Politics Charged In Ration Setup By Bricker

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 14 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, "condemning" what he called political implications in rationing, asserted today that the recent release of farm machinery from rationing "undoubtedly was facilitated by the fact the election day is approaching."

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, in a prepared text, said the September 6 announcement that 17 processed foods would be removed from rationing was made from the White House, and added:

"Ordinarily an announcement of this sort would be made by the OPA. But this is an election year. November 7 is circled in red on the White House calendar."

Major Talk Tonight

Bricker moved into California after two days of campaigning in Oregon. He will deliver what his staff described as another major address in San Francisco tonight, broadcast at 8.30 (Pacific war time), over a Pacific Coast (Mutual) network. Appearances at Martinez, Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland also were scheduled.

Opening a six-day campaign for California's 25 Electoral votes, Bricker declared the Republican party had no quarrel with rationing in wartime. But, he continued, "the Republican party does object to the ineptness, the confusion, the lack of elementary planning and vision with which the New Dealers have administered the rationing program. It particularly condemns the political implications of rationing."

Situation Described

Bricker said that the night before the announcement that farm machinery and equipment other than cornpickers would be released from rationing a member of the Administration had described reports of the impending development as "astounding" on the ground that farm machinery was one of the "most critical programs."

"That," Bricker added, "indicates the lack of teamwork and the confusion of the New Deal."

He asserted that implement dealers feel there are not enough machines to meet the farmers' demands next year and that the "OPA announcement merely would shift the job of rationing from the Government to the manufacturer."

Recall Predictions

The release of the 17 processed foods, Bricker continued, "squared with the predictions freely made by multitudes of Americans that there would be a relaxing of rationing controls as election day approached."

He pictured this as being "in line with the New Deal policy of flooding the ranks of Federal officers in election years."

F. D. R. LABELED NO CHURCHILL

Clare Luce Calls President "Isolationist, Appeaser"

Indianapolis, Oct. 14 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) described President Roosevelt tonight as "the world's leading isolationist and appeaser" from 1933 to 1939.

In a speech released by Republican national headquarters and prepared for delivery to a Republican rally at Cadle Tabernacle, for broadcast over an Indiana radio network, the Connecticut Congresswoman said:

"No, no, no, Mr. Roosevelt was no Mr. Churchill, who dared risk public disfavor to warn his country . . . that war with Hitler's Germany was probably inevitable after Munich, and certainly necessary after Dunkerque.

"Why," She Demands

"But why did Mr. Roosevelt never tell the American people the truth about the meaning of an Axis military victory—the truth that would have meant a patriot's call to arms after Dunkerque? Why? Because to do so would have meant an abrupt reversal of both character and policy on his part. For all through the years when Mussolini and Hitler were rising—from 1933 to 1939—Mr. Roosevelt had been the world's leading isolationist and appeaser. . . .

"In 1938 he did not condemn the doings at Munich to the American people. Thus, in the face of certain war in Europe, for nine long years, he turned his back and kept the terrible facts from the people. . . .

"As for his appeasement policies toward Japan—why, do you remember the terrible and significant incident of the Panay, the American gunboat wantonly sunk by the Japs in the Yangtze? That's where Japan first tried out Mr. Roosevelt as an appeaser and found him quite satisfactory.

"And everyone knows that until five months before Pearl Harbor this Administration sent Japan the scrap and oil Japan needed to run her war machine against our natural historic ally in Asia—China.

"Yes, indeed, from 1933 to 1939, Mr. Roosevelt had a completely unbroken record of word and action as an isolationist and an appeaser. And in 1939—at the last quarter hour—what happened? Well, then he suddenly awoke from his long dream of experiment, patronage, appeasement and isolationist. . . .

"That Is Why"—— She Says

"But he did not dare tell the truth. A man who wanted to get elected for a third term in a country he himself had conditioned to be isolationist did not dare tell the truth to the people. . . . That is why economic sanctions, lend-lease, a measure of war against the Axis, which the Axis fully understood, the destroyer deal itself, were all presented by the Administration as measures to keep us out of war.

"That is why we were told that Detroit could be bombed and Governor's Island destroyed. That is why the people were told we were preparing to raise an army only in case war should come to us—when all the while he knew, as every thoughtful American knew, Americans had to go to war if Europe and Asia were not to fall into the hands of the Axis.

"Mr. Roosevelt knew that in order to get reelected in 1940 he would have to talk in his own language 'out of both sides of his mouth at once.' And he did."

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F. D. R. Grooms Truman, Pew Declares

Philadelphia, Oct. 14 (AP)—Joseph N. Pew, Jr., multimillionaire Pennsylvania oil executive, making what was termed the first political speech of his career last night at a Republican rally, said President Roosevelt "is not campaigning for himself but for Senator Harry Truman, whom he hopes to make the next President of the United States."

Pew added, however, "We will never stand for this."

Predicts GOP Landslide

Predicting Pennsylvania would go for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Pew said: "We are going to see the greatest Republican sweep in history from one end of America to the other."

City Chairman David W. Harris remarked at the conclusion of Pew's speech, which preceded that of Gov. Dwight H. Green, of Illinois: "This is the first time Mr. Pew has ever spoken directly to the Philadelphia Republican organization."

Truman, Garner Meet In Texas

With Truman En Route to Los Angeles, Oct. 14 (AP)—Senator Truman's Vice-Presidential campaign party rolled westward today after a busy Friday in which he made speeches, shook hands with Texas politicians and talked with former Vice-President John Nance Garner.

The meting with the 75-year-old "Cactus Jack" occurred when the train to which Truman's car is attached pulled into the station at Uvalde where the two old cronies of Senate office building days embraced each other.

Garner In Khaki

Garner, garbed in khaki work shirt and pants, his hands stained from pecan hulling, came into town after a day spent shucking corn.

"I wash never happier in my life," Garner related. "I'll be 76 next month and expect to live to be 93." He wouldn't talk politics, however.

As Garner met Truman beside the train he told the Missouri nominee: "You're as lively as ever. I believe you're getting younger."

Talk Privately

Garner introduced Truman to a group of about 25 men and women at the depot. Then he entered the Pullman with Truman, and the two remained alone for five minutes.

Garner was accompanied by Mrs. Garner and his son Tully, a Uvalde banker.

Other Texans talked politics yesterday. Former Gov. James V. Allred predicted a minimum of 750,000 Texas votes for President Roosevelt.

Truman made brief talks at Beaumont, Houston and San Antonio. His first stop today is El Paso.

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ANNIVERSARY FETE OF GREEK CHURCH ...LL CLOSE TODAY

The 50th anniversary celebration ... the Holy Ghost Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic church will be brought to a close this afternoon with a banquet at Sokol hall at 6:30 p. m. with outstanding religious and civic leaders attending. Stephen Jankura, general chairman, and president of the church, announced last night that there were 500 reservations for this afternoon's affair.

The program will open with a musical service at 930 a. m. at the Holy Ghost church, with His Eminence Metropolitan Theodius head of the Russian Orthodox church in North America, officiating. He will be assisted by Archdeacon Innocent Semoff of New York and V. Rev. Archpriest Alexander Kukulevsky, pastor of the local parish.

... clergymen who have been invited to attend to serve are the Rev. Dimitri Ressatar of Stamford, the Very Rev. Stephen Antonuk of Stratford, the Rev. Joseph Danko of Terryville, and the Very Rev. Sopy Marchenkoff of ...

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT 15-(AP)-THE DISARMING AND INTERNING OF ALL GERMAN FORCES ON HUNGARIAN TERRITORY IS ONE OF A GENERAL SET OF TERMS FOR A HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE, THE LONDON OBSERVER SAID TODAY.

IN AN ARTICLE BY ITS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, TH NEWSPAPER NOTED REPORTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES THAT HUNGARY HAD ACC

IN AN ARTICLE BY ITS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, THE NEWSPAPER NOTED REPORTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES THAT HUNGARY HAD ACCEPTED PRELIMINARY ARMISTICE TERMS BUT SAID THAT RELIABLE NEWS NOW COULD COME ONLY FROM MOSCOW WHERE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN WERE CONFERRING.

AMONG OTHER GENERAL TERMS WERE CONDITIONS THAT HUNGARY RETURN MOST OF TRANSYLVANIA TO ROMANIA AND DISBAND ORGANIZATIONS HOSTILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

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KA1246PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT 15-(AP)-NAZI FLYING BOMBS WERE LAUNCHED AGAINST SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ENGLAND LAST NIGHT, AND THERE WERE WARNINGS FOR THE FOURTH NIGHT IN A ROW IN THE LONDON AREA.

NIGHT FIGHTERS AND COASTAL BATTERIES COMBINED TO KNOCK SOME ROBOTS OUT OF THE AIR.

SHOP WINDOWS IN THE MAIN STREET OF AN EAST COAST TOWN WERE BLASTED WHEN GUN FIRE CAUGHT ONE FLYING BOMB IN THE AIR, AND THE SKY WAS LIGHTED FOR MILES AROUND.

AGAIN THE BOMBS WERE LAUNCHED FROM PLANE CARRIERS AND FLASHES AT SEA INDICATED SOME WERE DESTROYED COMING IN FROM THE NORTHEAST.

KA135AEW

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT 15-(AP)-DUISBURG, STILL ABLAZE FROM NEARLY 5,000 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON IT YESTERDAY, WAS BOMBED AGAIN BY THE RAF EARLY TODAY, ALONG WITH BRUNSWICK, BERLIN AND HAMBURG.

DUISBURG AND BRUNSWICK WERE THE MAIN TARGETS OF THE BRITISH NIGHT BOMBERS, DESCRIBED BY THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE AS HAVING BEEN "IN VERY GREAT STRENGTH."

THE CREWS WHO BOMBED THE WRECKAGE OF DUISBURG SAID FIRES STILL WERE BURNING FROM YESTERDAY'S RAF DAYLIGHT ATTACK.

WATCHERS IN, ETC., XXX SECOND GRAPH THIRD NIGHT LEAD.

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KA225AEW

SECOND LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, OCT 14-(AP)-GREAT FLEETS OF MORE THAN 2,200 AMERICAN AND BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS, WITH MORE THAN 1,100 FIGHTERS AS ESCORT, BATTERED AT RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN GERMANY TODAY, DELIVERING THE MAIN BLOWS TO COLOGNE AND DUISBERG 35 TO 40 MILES INSIDE THE REICH'S FRONTIER.

DUISBERG WAS DRENCHED WITH ONE OF THE GREATEST CONCENTRATIONS OF BOMBS LOOSED OVER A NAZI CITY IN DAYLIGHT. MORE THAN 1,000 RAF LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES DROPPED MORE THAN 4,500 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES ON THE RAILWAYS, INLAND PORT, AND INDUSTRIES THERE.

ANOTHER ARMADA OF MORE THAN 1,000 U.S. HEAVY BOMBER STRUCK AT RAILWAYS, FREIGHT YARDS AND OTHER OBJECTIVES AT COLOGNE 20 MILES TO THE SOUTH. STILL OTHER FORMATIONS OF FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS BOMBED MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN THE SAARBRUCKEN AND KAISERSLAUTERN AREAS.

FIRST REPORTS INDICATE THAT GREAT DAMAGE MUST HAVE BEEN DONE AT DUISBERG, AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID. FOURTEEN BRITISH BOMBERS WERE LOST.

THE AMERICAN PLANES HIT FIVE FREIGHT YARDS AT COLOGNE LESS THAN 8 HOURS AFTER BRITISH MOSQUITOS GAVE IT A SOFTENING UP BLOW LAST NIGHT. COLOGNE LIES LESS THAN 40 MILES EAST OF AACHEN ON THE ROAD TO BERLIN.

VERY STRONG FORCES X X X 3RD GRAF 1ST LEAD.

G1254PEW

DIVEBOMBING AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS PAVED THE WAY FOR THE ENTRY OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' INFANTRY INTO THE GERMAN FRONTIER CITY YESTERDAY. IN 48-HOURS OF BITTER AIR AND ARMORED COMBAT IN THE AACHEN AREA THE ENEMY LOST 84 TANKS AND 30 FIGHTER PLANES.

HALF-MILE WIDE GAP IN HODGES' LINES SURROUNDING THE CITY WAS RIPPED APART BY AMERICAN BOMBS AND SHELLS NEAR WURSELEN, THREE MILES NORTH OF AACHEN. THE GERMAN FORCE ATTEMPTING TO RELIEVE THE NAZIS INSIDE AACHEN WAS DRIVEN BACK BEFORE IT REACHED THE U.S. INFANTRY OUTPOSTS.

THE BERLIN RADIO CLAIMED THAT 5,000 AMERICANS HAD BEEN SLAIN AND 14,000 WOUNDED OR TAKEN PRISONER IN THE BATTLE FOR AACHEN. FRONT LINE REPORTS FROM ALLIED SOURCES, HOWEVER, SAID THE U.S. FIRST ARMY HAD SUFFERED ONLY SLIGHT CASUALTIES AND THAT ENEMY RESISTANCE WAS COLLAPSING UNDER THE ASSAULT.

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ONE GERMAN TANK DIVISION WAS BEING RUSHED FROM THE ARNHEM SECTOR IN THE NETHERLANDS TO JOIN THE BATTLE.

MIDWAY BETWEEN AACHEN AND ARNHEM, BRITISH INFANTRY AND AMERICAN TANKS DROVE FORWARD MORE THAN A MILE BEYOND THE CAPTURED DUTCH TOWN OF OVERLOON ON A FRONT OF NEARLY FOUR MILES, NEARED VENRAY, THREE MILES SOUTHEAST OF OVERLOON, AND WERE OPERATING SIX MILES FROM THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER, WHICH FACES THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

EAST AND SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN AMERICAN TROOPS MADE LIMITED GAINS BEYOND STOLBERG AND IN THE HURTGEN FOREST AREA. A GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR SAID AMERICAN TROOPS HAD BEEN CONCENTRATED IN THE GEILENKIRCHEN AREA, 12 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, "POSSIBLY FOR A GRAND-SCALE ASSAULT" ON THE FLAT LANDS TO THE RHINE.

CONTINUING THE BITTER FIGHT TO CLEAR THE SCHELDE ESTUARY APPROACHES TO THE BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP, CANADIAN TROOPS MADE GAINS ON THE ESTUARY'S SOUTH BANKS. AT THE SAME TIME THEIR COMRADES TO THE SOUTH, WIDENING THE SLIM BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE LEOPOLD CANAL, FOUGHT INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE VILLAGE OF EEDE NEARLY A MILE FROM THE CANAL.

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IN NORTHERN FRANCE, AMERICAN THIRD ARMY TROOPS WERE LOCKED IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT WITH THE GERMANS IN MEIZIERES-LES-METZ, SIX MILES NORTH OF METZ.

ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE ALLIED LINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS SEIZED FOUR VILLAGES IN DRIVING TO WITHIN 12 MILES OF SCHLUCHT PASS, 28 MILES NORTH OF BELFORT. THE CITY OF LE THILLOT, 15 MILES NORTH OF BELFORT, NOW IS HEMMED IN FROM THREE SIDES BY ALLIED UNITS.

JS351AEW

All London Hungarian (French) ... Hungarian soil.

"THEY WANT TO FLEE AND THEY STIR UP PANIC WHEREVER THEY GO," THIS PAPER SAID.

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DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT ALL OF HUNGARY WAS IN A STATE OF ALARM, WITH BUDAPEST "FRIGHTENED OF ITS FATE." IN GERMANY, HOWEVER, IT ADDED THAT "EVERY SINGLE INDIVIDUAL KNOWS THAT HUNGARY IS GEOGRAPHICALLY AND MILITARILY A PART AND PARCEL OF THE INNER EUROPEAN FORTRESS."

THE ALGIERS RADIO, CASTING SOME DOUBT ON THE SINCERITY OF THE GERMAN BOAST THAT HUNGARY WOULD BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST BY THE GERMAN ARMY, QUOTED ANKARA REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS HAD BEGUN TO DISMANTLE ALL FACTORY MACHINERY IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA FOR TRANSPORTATION INTO GERMANY--A LOGICAL MOVE IF THE HIGH COMMAND HAD DECIDED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO CHECK THE RUSSIAN SWEEPS THROUGH HUNGARY AND POLAND TOWARD CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THAT THE GERMAN LEGATION STAFF ALREADY HAD FLED BUDAPEST "BECAUSE THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE SITUATION IS BECOMING EVER MORE OBVIOUS." IT WAS ASSERTED THAT IN AUSTRIA DISORDERS ARE BECOMING WIDESPREAD AND THAT "MASS ARRESTS ARE TAKING PLACE IN VIENNA."

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IN LONDON COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI, 69-YEAR-OLD FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC, SAID THAT HE WAS READY TO RETURN TO BUDAPEST IF HIS COUNTRYMEN SHOULD CALL HIM BACK AND THE ALLIES

30.24-1957 3

RAISED NO OBJECTION.

HE EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAD NEVER TRIED TO SET UP AN EXILED HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HERE, BUT A HUNGARIAN COUNCIL "WHOSE MAIN ENDEAVOR HAS BEEN TO URGE HUNGARIANS TO THROW OVER THE AXIS AND FIGHT WITH THE ALLIES."

"UNFORTUNATELY," HE ADDED, "THEY DID NOT LISTEN TO ME SOON ENOUGH."

OCT 15 1944

KA342PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD BULGARIAN XXX SAID TONIGHT.

THE RADIO SAID ITS INFORMATION CAME FROM AN OFFICIAL BULGARIAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

BULGARIA ENDED A SHORT-LIVED TECHNICAL STATE OF WAR WITH RUSSIA ON SEPT.9 AFTER THE SOVIET DECLARED WAR ON THE BALKAN KINGDOM TO FORCE HER WITHDRAWAL FROM PARTNERSHIP WITH GERMANY. THE KINGDOM HAD DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, BUT NOT ON RUSSIA.

THE BULGARS HAVE BEEN MANEUVERING TO WIN CONCESSIONS INVOLVING GRECIAN THRACE AND MACEDONIA, HOWEVER. THE GREEKS HAVE SERVED NOTICE THAT THE BULGARS MUST WITHDRAW FROM GREEK TERRITORY, AND THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BACKED THEM UP.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE BULGARS WOULD HAVE TO WORK THEIR WAY BACK INTO ALLIED GRACES, AND THE RUSSIANS HAVE DEMANDED ACTIVE BULGARIAN PARTICIPATION IN DEFEATING THE NAZIS AS A CONDITION TO AN ARMISTICE.

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THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY AN ATTACK BY "BULGARIAN DIVISIONS" ON GERMAN TROOPS ALONG THE WESTERN BORDER OF BULGARIA.

(EDS: MAKE LONG LINE READ XXX BACKED THEM UP. ETC.)

G156PEW

LONDON--2ND ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X THE PORT.

AMERICAN BOMBER CREWS HITTING COLOGNE (Eunson) WERE IMPRESSED WITH THEIR FIGHTER COVER AND FEW REPORTED EVEN HEAVY FLAK.

"WE GOT SOME GROUND ROCKETS AT A COUPLE OF PLACES," SAID LT.LUTHER MORRIS, 1108 HUTCHINS AVE., BALLINGER, TEX., BOMBARDVOGE BA

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"WE GOT SOME GROUND ROCKETS AT A COUPLE OF PLACES," SAID LT.LUTHER MORRIS, 1108 HUTCHINS AVE., BALLINGER, TEX., BOMBARDIER. "THE BATTERY OPENED UP AS WE CROSSED THE BATTLE LINE. OTHERWISE FLAK WASN'T BAD."

LT.COL.GEORGE V.SHACKLEY, WEST MILFORD, N.Y., SQUADRON LEADER, SAID IT WAS "A BIG DEAL FOR EVERYBODY."

"WE CAUGHT A BUSHEL OF FLAK IN CLOSE OVER THE TARGET," HE ADDED, "BUT OUTSIDE OF THAT THE WEATHER GAVE US OUR REAL OPPOSITION. WE BOMBED BY INSTRUMENT THROUGH NINE-TENTHS CLOUD COVER. WE DIDN'T SEE ANY ENEMY FIGHTERS, BUT THERE WERE HUNDREDS OF OUR FIGHTERS AND WE HAD PLENTY OF PROTECTION ALL THE WAY."

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OTHERS WHO WERE LONG ON PRAISE FOR THE FIGHTERS IN THE ESCORT WERE SGT.HARRY G.TUCKER, 631 NORTH LIMESTONE ST., LEXINGTON, KY.; SGT. CHESTER M.ERRINGER, 6207 ALDER ST., PITTSBURGH; SGT.ALBERT R.SABO, OWINGS, W.VA.; LT.DANIEL D.WRIGHT, 1163 19TH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA; LT.JEROME SHORR, 1199 WOLTON AVE., THE BRONX, N.Y.; LT.BENNY L. COSTELLO, CANNONSBURG,PA.; SGT.FRANK JOHNSON JR., CLEMVILLE,TEX.

KAISERSLAUTERN WAS THE 20TH MISSION FOR LT.COL.EDWARD S.HUBBARD, FREDERICK,OKLA., AIR COMMANDER, WHO SAID THAT FIGHTER ESCORT FROM THUNDERBOLTS AND MUSTANGS "WAS REALLY GRAND".

"THERE WAS SUCH A SCARCITY OF ENEMY ACTION ON THE WAY TO THE TA.. HE SAID, "THAT THE MODERATE FLAK WE GOT ON THE BOMBING RUN WAS A BIG SURPRISE."

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HW834PEW

LONDON, OCT 4-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT STRONG MOTORIZED RUSSIAN COLUMNS "REACHED BELGRADE THIS MORNING," AND MARSHAL TITO'S HEADQUARTERS SAID SOVIET TROOPS AND YUGOSLAV PARTISANS WERE "FIGHTING THE ENEMY IN THE STREETS" OF THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL.

LIBERATION OF THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL APPEARED IMMINENT.

FOR SEVERAL DAYS IT HAD BEEN ENCIRCLED BY TITO'S PATRIOTS, WHO REPORTED THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER AND HIS STAFF HAD FLED TO THE NORTH.

AN EARLIER COMMUNIQUE SAID SOVIET TROOPS HAD ADVANCED WEST OF SUBOTICA AND WERE CLAMPING AN IRON RING AROUND BELGRADE.

MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS ARE ADVANCING ON SKOPLJE, A RAIL CENTER IN THE SOUTH, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY CAPTURED KACANIK, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF SKOPLJE AND PUSHED ON, WITH THE GERMANS MOVING NORTHEASTWARD TOWARD KUMANOVA. MEANTIME, OTHER TITO TROOPS TOOK VRANJE, 44 MILES NORTHEAST OF SKOPLJE, DRIVING THE GERMANS TOWARD BUJANOVAC, 21 MILES NORTH OF KUMANOVA.

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THE CAPTURE OF SMEDEREVO, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE BY RUSSIAN TROOPS, AND SEVERAL OTHER TOWNS IN THE AREA WAS ANNOUNCED.

JS725AEW

BROADCAST

LONDON OCT 14.-THE PARIS RADIO, QUOTING AN UNATTRIBUTED REPORT FROM BULGARIA, SAID TODAY "THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF AN ALLIED ARMISTICE."

IT OFFERED NO DETAILS AS TO THE SOURCE OF THE REPORT OR THE CONDITIONS OF THE REPORTED ARMISTICE.

KK511AEW

LONDON, OCT 14-(AP)-THE CAIRO RADIO SAID TONIGHT FIGHTING STILL WAS IN PROGRESS IN ATHENS, AND THAT REPORTS OF ALLIED LANDINGS NEAR THAT CITY HAD NOT BEEN CONFIRMED.

MORALE OF GERMANS RETREATING ON SALONICA, THE BROADCAST CLAIMED, HAS BEEN BROKEN. FIGHTING HAS BROKEN OUT IN MARATHON; THE GERMANS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM ATTICA; AND THE PORT OF PATRAS HAS BEEN RESTORED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARED.

KAS-GPF

LONDON, OCT.14-(AP)-PVT.LLOYD E.MANGRUM, AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL GOLFER, IS RECOVERING IN A U.S. GENERAL HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND FROM INJURIES SUSTAINED WHEN HIS JEEP OVERTURNED DURING A BLACKOUT IN FRANCE.

MANGRUM, MEMBER OF A MECHANIZED RECONNAISSANCE UNIT, WAS INJURED NEAR ALENCON WHEN HIS DRIVER SWERVED TO AVOID A TRUCK. THE GOLFER'S LEFT ARM WAS BROKEN, AND HIS LEFT SHOULDER BONE WAS CHIPPED.

MANGRUM'S WIFE LIVES AT 1002 ONGWOOD AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HW925PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

OCT 15 1944

A U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT.14-(AP)-THREW CREWMEN OF A FLYING FORTRESS STATIONED HERE WERE BOMBING AN OIL REFINERY AT LUDWIGSHAVEN RECENTLY AND A FEW MINUTES LATER FOUND THEMSELVES SCOUTING WITH CARBINES AGAINST ENEMY GROUND TROOPS IN LUXEMBOURG.

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WHEN FLAK KNOCKED OUT TWO OF THEIR ENGINES AND FLAMES STARTED SWEEPING TOWARD THE GAS TANKS, LT.JAMES K.DAVIS, THE PILOT, OF (630 SOUTH 46TH STREET) BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ORDERED THE CREW TO JUMP.

LT.WADE S.BEYELER, THE NAVIGATOR, OF (22 CHATAUQUA PLACE) BRADFORD,PA.; LT.EMIL RUKAVINA, THE BOMBARDIER, OF (4636 GARFIELD STREET) GARY, IND., AND SGT.SEYMOUR A.PORTER, TOP TURRET GUNNER, OF HINTON,OKLA., ALL LANDED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF EACH OTHER.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A JEEP CAME CRASHING THROUGH THE BRUSH LOOKING FOR ENEMY PATROLS AND TOLD THE FLIERS, "YOU LANDED JUST ABOUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THINGS

30.24-19575

"THEY PUT CARBINES IN OUR HANDS AND TOLD US TO COME ALONG," BEYELER SAID, BUT THEY ENCOUNTERED NO NAZIS ON THEIR WAY BACK TO HEADQUARTERS.

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AT HEADQUARTERS, THEY FOUND LT.JOSEPH A.ARMHEIM, (3101 STUART AVENUE) RICHMOND,VA., CO-PILOT; SGT.INADRE DENOV, (3161 AINSLIE STREET) CHICAGO, RADIOMAN, AND SGT.ALKRED MC GOWEN, (213 BIDDLE STREET) WILMINGTON, DEL., GUNNER.

ALL WERE TAKEN TO PARIS FOR A FEW DAYS BEFORE THEY RETURNED HERE. DAVIS WAS INJURED SLIGHTLY BUT RETURNED TO DUTY AFTER BRIEF HOSPITALIZATION. SGT.JAMES A.HART, OF BAYONNE,N.J., WAS REPORTED MISSIN IN ACTION, BUT SINCE HAS REJOINED HIS CREW.

SGT.MERLE H.RAY OF (1001 NORTH BEVERLY GLEN BOULEVARD) LOS ANGELES, THE WAISTGUNNER, WAS PICKED UP BY AN AMERICAN PATROL WHEN HE LANDED BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES.

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HW839PEW

LONDON, OCT 14-(AP)-MACHINERY AND RAW MATERIALS FOR USE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FACTORIES AFTER THE WAR WILL BE BOUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT SAID TONIGHT.

EMERGENCY FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE LIBERATED COUNTRY WILL BE OBTAINED IN RUSSIA UNTIL UNRRA BEGINS FUNCTIONING.

VACLAV MAJER, MINISTER OF COMMERCE, HAS TOLD THE CZECH STATE COUNCIL THAT HE EXPECTED A GREAT INTERCHANGE OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

BZ216PEW

POLISH

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, OCT 14-(AP)-THE CHURCHILL-STALIN TALKS IN MOSCOW THIS WEEK HAVE BEEN WATCHED ANXIOUSLY IN THIS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL WHERE MANY BELIEVE THE OUTCOME CAN MAKE OR BREAK THE DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN FOR WORLD PEACE.

IT SO HAPPENED THAT THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN COINCIDED WITH THE PUBLICATION HERE OF THE TEXT OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS.

COMMENT ON THE PROJECT IN THE PRESS AND IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS, CONSEQUENTLY, HAS BEEN DOMINATED BY A KEEN AWARENESS THAT SOME OF THE ISSUES UNDER DISCUSSION IN MOSCOW WERE THE KIND THAT IN PAST GENERATIONS HAVE WRECKED THE CONCERT OF POWERS AND LED TO GREAT WARS.

THERE HAS BEEN NO TENDENCY, THEREFORE, TO HAIL THE NEW ERA OF BROTHERLY LOVE AS JUST AROUND THE CORNER, AND NO INCLINATION TO RESORT TO FLAMBOYANT PHRASES SUCH AS WELCOMED THE BIRTH OF THE 1919 LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ON THE CONTRARY, THERE HAS BEEN A GENERAL EMPHASIS ON THE THOUGHT THAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PEACE ORGANIZATION WOULD DEPEND PRIMARILY ON CONTINUED HARMONY AMONG THE GREAT POWERS, WHICH IN THE LAST ANALYSIS WOULD ENFORCE THE PEACE.

IN THIS ATMOSPHERE OF RELUCTANCE TO INDULGE IN POSTWAR OPTIMISM, THE TASK CONFRONTING THE STATESMEN IN MOSCOW HAS BEEN VIEWED AS TRULY MOMENTOUS.

SIGNS OF ENCOURAGEMENT HAVE BEEN SEEN IN EFFORTS ALREADY MADE BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN TO ACCELERATE THE SOLUTION OF THE DELICATE POLISH QUESTION AND IN THE SPEED WITH WHICH AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON WITHDRAWAL OF BULGARIAN FORCES FROM GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

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KA908PEW

THEY ALL SAY THEY HAVE HAD NOTHING TO EAT FOR FOUR OR FIVE DAYS. NEARLY ALL LOOK PINCHED AND TIRED, BUT MOST ARE REASONABLY WELL DRESSED. Add Athen Refugees (Whitehead) xx themselves

ONE BRASSY YOUNG WOMAN WHO JUST PASSED WAS BETTER THAN WELL DRESSED. SHE WORE A FUR COAT.

TWO MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ARE RUNNING THIS EVACUATION -- CAPT. BRYAN HANKINS OF SPOKANE, WASH., AND CAPT.W.A.MCELROY OF HOUSTON, TEX.

THESE EVACUEES HAVE BEEN GIVEN ONE ORDER: NOT TO LIGHT CANDLES AFTER DARK WAS DONE LAST NIGHT, DRAWING GERMAN FIRE DOWN ON THEIR SHELTERS.

WHILE MOST OF THEM TRY TO APPEAR AS THE BEST OF FRIENDS, ONE WOMAN CANDIDLY PUT FORWARD A REAL NAZI ARGUMENT. SHE SAID IT WAS ALL ENGLAND'S FAULT, FOR IF ENGLAND HAD ONLY GIVEN UP TO THE GERMANS AS SHE WAS ORDERED IN 1940 "ALL THIS WOULDN'T HAVE HAPPENED."

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JJ321PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT. 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THIS FRIDAY THE 13TH AN A-20 HAVOC BOMBER GROUP COMMANDED BY COL.THOMAS R.FORD, LANSING, MICH., FLEW ITS 13TH MISSION FROM ITS NEW BASE IN FRANCE AND BOMBED A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE FLIGHT TOOK OFF AT 9:13 A.M. -- NINE PLUS ONE PLE THREE MAKE 13--AND THE FIRST BOMBER RETURNED AT 12:37--ONE, TWO, THREE AND SEVEN ADD UP TO 13.

THE LAST PLANE RETURNED AT 13 HOURS (1 P.M.).

IN ADDITION, THE LEADING PLANE WAS PILOTED BY MAJ.ARTHUR MILOUR -- WHOSE NAME HAS 13 LETTERS.

THIRTEEN HAVOCS PARTICIPATED IN THE MISSION AND ALL RETURNED.

OCT 15 1944

JJ542

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

WITH U.S. INFANTRY INSIDE THE SIEGFRIED LINE, OCT. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TAKE IT FROM PVT.HENRY CROTEAU, 32 WESTLAND ST., EAST HARTFORD, CONN., ALL YANKS DON'T DREAM OF CIGARS, ICE CREAM AND STEAKS.

"THIS IS SO DAMNED SERIOUS WE DON'T MISS THOSE THINGS," HE SAID. "YET WE DON'T GO AROUND WITH LONG FACES. WE GO ABOUT OUR WORK AND WHEN GERMAN SHELLS COME OVER WE DUCK."

"CROTEAU HIT IT RIGHT ON THE HEAD," COMMENTED CAPT.CHARLES B. MACDONALD, DILLON, S.C., COMPANY COMMANDER.

THE MEN WERE SEATED AROUND A LANTERN IN A 20-FOOT SQUARE CONCRETE UNDERGROUND SHELTER WHICH FORMERLY WAS ONE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES.

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PFC WALTER C.ZELLER, 571 PALMER AVE., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO AND 1508 1/2 15TH AVE., MONROE, WIS., SAID EIGHT GERMAN ARTILLERY SHELLS EXPLODED ON A ROAD HE HAD JUST BEEN OVER.

"THE HUNS MUST BE TRYING TO GET OUR CHOW TRUCK," SAID MACDONALD.

"IT IS GOING TO BE PRETTY ROUGH IN GERMANY FROM WHAT WE'VE SEEN HERE," DECLARED SGT.RAYMOND L.SAVAGE OF LEEDS, ALA.

OTHERS SEATED AROUND THE SHELTER INCLUDED PFC KENNETH LAMPTON, 1480 WHITCOMB AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; FIRST SGT.HENRY D.ALBIN HOUSTON HEIGHTS, TEXAS; PVT.ANGELO BUTARE, 241 LEXINGTON ST., EAST BOSTON, MASS.; PVT.HUBERT BURGER, GREENEVILLE, TENN.; PVT.EARLING G.SALBERG, BERESFORD, S.D.; LT.P.B.RUDOLPH A. FLAIM, ST.JAMES, MO.; PFC. JESSE CARROLL, JUNCTION, TEX., AND PFC ALVIN W.TURNER, 2849 SOUTHWICK ST., IDA., MICH.

JJ124PEW

OCT 15 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

AACHEN, OCT. 14-(AP)-SOLDIERS OF LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' FIRST ARMY WORKED THEIR WAY DEEPER INTO AACHEN IN HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLE TODAY AGAINST INCREASINGLY STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

AMERICAN GUNS AND PLANES CONTINUED TO POUND NAZI REINFORCEMENTS EAST OF THE CITY AND BALK ANY MAJOR ENEMY COUNTERATTACK.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE GERMANS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN STRENGTHENING THE AACHEN GARRISON BY SLIPPING SMALL GROUPS AT NIGHT THROUGH THE NARROW CORRIDOR WHICH THEY MANAGED TO HOLD OPEN ON THE NORTHEASTERN SIDE OF THE CITY.

DURING THE LAST FIVE DAYS THIS AMERICAN DIVISION WHICH IS ASSAULTING AACHEN HAS TAKEN ABOUT 1,000 PRISONERS, BUT IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE STILL ARE ABOUT 2,000 LEFT IN THE BURNING AND BATTERED CITY.

"THE ENEMY'S ESCAPE GAP IS AS GOOD AS CLOSED NOW," SAID LT.COL. ROBERT EVANS OF DAVENPORT, IA. "THEY CAN GET ALMOST NOTHING IN OR OUT OF THE CITY. OUR BOYS ARE TAKING IT SLOW IN CLEANING UP AACHEN FOR WE DON'T WANT ANY MORE CASUALTIES THAN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY."

THIS MORNING MORE THAN 60 PRISONERS WERE TAKEN TO ADD TO THE MORE THAN 300 ROUTED OUT OF CELLARS AND STRONGPOINTS YESTERDAY.

THE FIGHTING INSIDE THE CITY IS HARD BUT THE DOUGHBOYS ARE ADVANCING STEADILY THEY ARE METHODICALLY KNOCKING OUT PILLBOXES AND DRIVING THE NAZIS OUT OF THE HOUSES AND CELLARS WITH MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES AND GRENADES. SMALL ARMS FIRE CRACKLES THROUGH THE STREETS AND THERE IS THE CRUMP OF HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE MASSING ON ENEMY STRONGPOINTS.

MEMBERS OF THE AACHEN POLICE FORCE, WHO HAVE BEEN USED AS INFANTRY, REPORTED WHEN TAKEN PRISONER THAT THERE WERE ABOUT 10,000 CIVILIANS REMAINING IN THE CITY.

COMBINED ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS SO FAR HAVE SMASHED EVERY NAZI EFFORT TO MOUNT A HEAVYCOUNTERATTACK TO SAVE AACHEN. MORE THAN 200 GUNS, INCLUDING EIGHT-INCH WEAPONS, WERE TURNED ON ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS YESTERDAY IN THE VICINITY OF BROICHWEIDEN AND WURSELEN AND THOSE POINTS STILL WERE BEING POUNDED TODAY. THE THREAT OF A HEAVY COUNTERATTACK HAS NOT PASSED, BUT THE ENEMY HAS TAKEN HEAVY PUNISHMENT IN TRYING TO RUSH COLUMNS OF ARMOR FORWARD UNDER THE DIRECT OBSERVATION OF OUR ARTILLERY AND AIR FORCE.

THE POLICE CAME TO AACHEN TO EVACUATE CIVILIANS, BUT THOUSANDS HAVE REFUSED TO LEAVE. WHEN THE ASSAULT ON THE CITY BEGAN, THE POLICE WERE FORMED INTO COMMANDO GROUPS AND PLACED AT STRATEGIC POINTS AND STREET CROSSINGS TO RESIST THE DOUGHBOY ADVANCE.

AACHEN HAS HAD NO WATER OR ELECTRICITY FOR ABOUT THREE WEEKS.

REPORTERS WILL NOT BE GIVEN PERMISSION TO ENTER THE CITY UNTIL FURTHER ADVANCES ARE MADE. THESE RESTRICTIONS MAY BE LIFTED IN A FEW HOURS WHEN A LARGER SECTION OF THE CITY IS FIRMLY CONTROLLED.

MT918AEW

30.24 — 19577

BY JAMES M.LONG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FRANCE, OCT 14 -(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY IS PATCHING THE AACHEN BREACH JUST AS IT PATCHED ITS NORMANDY LINE, BY JUGGLING TROOPS RATHER THAN BY POURING IN STRATEGIC RESERVES.

THESE TACTICS DID NOT CONTAIN THE BEACHHEAD AND CANNOT INDEFINITELY SAVE THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE RHINE AREA.

THE ANSWER, IT SEEMS CLEAR FROM THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE, IS THE SAME IN BOTH CASES: THE HIGH COMMAND DOES NOT HAVE THESE STRATEGIC RESERVES.

THE STIFFENED GERMAN DEFENSE IS NOT REGARDED BY HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS AS HAVING BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY INCREASING THE TOTAL MANPOWER OF THE NAZI FORCES.

SIX WEEKS AGO, WHILE THE ALLIES STILL WERE MAINTAINING CONSIDERABLE MOMENTUM, IT WAS ESTIMATED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THE GERMANS HAD THE EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT 25 DIVISIONS IN THE WESTERN LINE. THESE WERE PATCHED TOGETHER FROM REMNANTS OF PERHAPS AS MANY AS 50 MAULED DIVISIONS, AND PADDED OUT WITH REST TROOPS, GARRISON TROOPS AND TRAINING TROOPS--SCRAPED FROM CLOSE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL.

THERE IS NO REASON TO SUPPOSE AT THIS MINUTE THAT THE FIGHTING MANPOWER OF THE GERMAN WESTERN LINE HAS BEEN INCREASED ABOVE THAT--OR CAN BE MUCH INCREASED WITHOUT BLEEDING OTHER FRONTS EQUALLY HARD PRESSED.

THE LATERAL SHIFTING OF UNITS BEHIND THE LINE--PARTICULARLY WHEN EXPOSED TO AIR ATTACK AS AT ARNHEM AND AACHEN--IS TOO COSTLY EVEN IF RESERVE TROOPS WERE AVAILABLE.

IT IS A PART OF ALLIED STRATEGY TO PUNCH FIRST ONE SORE SPOT AND THEN ANOTHER OF THE PRESENT FRONT TO FORCE THE SAME LATERAL MOVEMENTS FOR THE SAME SAPPING PURPOSE.

KK902PEW

OCT 15 1944

BY GEORGE TUCKER

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, U.S. 12TH TACTICAL AIRFORCE, FRANCE, OCT 14-(AP)-THE ARMY THAT ESTABLISHES THE FIRST SOLID BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE AND SECURES COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE THE ARMY THAT WILL WIN THE WAR, BRIG. GEN. GORDON P.SAVILLE, SAID DURING A LONG PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

"IT COULD BE THE FIRST ARMY OR THE THIRD ARMY OR THE SEVENTH ARMY AND IT COULD HAPPEN ANYWHERE ALONG THE LINE FROM HOLLAND TO THE SWISS FRONTIER," HE SAID.

GENERAL SAVILLE, WHOSE FIGHTER-BOMBERS HAVE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED 542 LOCOMOTIVES AND 3,698 RAILROAD CARS SINCE D-DAY, JUNE 6, SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION, THE MERE FACT OF A SUCCESSFUL BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE RHINE WOULD BE SUCH A PSYCHOLOGICAL CRUSHER THAT THE HIGHER-UPS OF THE NAZIS WOULD HAVE TO ADMIT DEFEAT.

"I DON'T MEAN JUST A BRIDGEHEAD ON GERMAN SOIL," HE SAID. "WE'VE GOT THAT ALREADY. I MEAN A SOLID BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THAT RIVER WHICH ANY GERMAN WILL ADMIT IS THE LAST AND STRONGEST BREAKWATER AGAINST THE ALLIED TIDE."

SAVILLE INDICATED HE DID NOT HOLD WITH THE VIEW THAT THE GERMANS HAVE NO AIRFORCE LEFT, SAYING HE EXPECTS THE ALLIED ARMIES TO FACE A PERFECT HELL OF FIGHTER PLANES DEFENDING THE REICH WHEN THE BATTLE FOR THE BREAKTHROUGH COMES.

SINCE LT. GEN. ALEXANDER M. PATCH'S DIVISIONS LANDED ON THE RIVIERA BEACHES, SAVILLE'S COMMAND HAS BEEN RANGING FAR AND WIDE AHEAD OF THE ADVANCING TROOPS. IT HAS DESTROYED 95 ENEMY AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AND IN THE AIR, PROBABLY DESTROYED 16 OTHERS, DAMAGED AN ADDITIONAL 143 AIRCRAFT. IT HAS SUNK 31 ENEMY NAVAL VESSELS AND PROBABLY SUNK SIX OTHERS AND DAMAGED 166 OTHERS. IT DEFINITELY HAS DESTROYED 19 RAILROAD BRIDGES AND DAMAGED 47.

"TO ONE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, AND WE HAVE LEANED OVER BACKWARD ARRIVING AT THESE TOTALS, WE HAVE DESTROYED 128 GUN POSITIONS AND DAMAGED 88 OTHERS," SAVILLE SAID.

30.24 — 19577

TA825PEW

PARIS, OCT 14-(AP)-MORE THAN 30 PERSONS, A NUMBER OF THEM MEMBERS OF VICHY'S STRONG ARM POLICE, HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY CIVIL COURTS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS AND SEVERAL ALREADY HAVE BEEN EXECUTED, THE PARIS PRESS SAID TODAY.

JUDICIARY POLICE REPORTED THE ARREST OF JACQUES BERNAUD, VICHY DELEGATE IN CHARGE OF FRENCH-GERMAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DURING THE OCCUPATION.

OCT 15 1944

G1245PEW

BY ROGER GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY ON THE MAAS RIVER FRONT, OCT. 14-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS, BATTLING WITH WILD AND SAVAGE FANATICISM TO DEFEND THE DOORSTEP TO THE REICH, GRUDGINGLY YIELDED MORE GROUND SOUTHEAST OF THE DUTCH TOWN OF OVERLOON TODAY.

THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH TROOPS WAS SLOWED, HOWEVER, BY THICKLY PLANTED MINES AND BY THE SOGGY TERRAIN WHICH GREATLY IMPEDED TANK ECHELONS.

AFTER A NIGHT OF SHARP CLASHES THE VANGUARDS OF LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S ATTACK FORCES STILL WERE ONLY JUST OVER ONE MILE BEYOND OVERLOON.

THIS IS GRIM, EMBATTERED FIGHTING WITH EVERY FOOT OF GROUND HOTLY CONTESTED AS THE GERMAN STRUGGLES WITH SUICIDAL FURY TO GUARD THE LAST FEW MILES BEFORE THE MAAS. THE ENEMY IS PAYING A HEAVY PRICE IN KILLED AND WOUNDED--CUT DOWN BY BRITISH TOMMIES WITH BAYONETS IN THE SLIT TRENCHES.

WHILE THE MAIN ACTION CENTERED ON THE MAAS FRONT THE GERMANS THREW IN A DETERMINED COUNTERATTACK ON THE WEST FLANK OF DEMPSEY'S SALIENT IN HOLLAND NEAR SCHIJNDEL, SOUTHEAST OF 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH. THE ENEMY THRUST MADE BUT SLIGHT HEADWAY IN ITS INITIAL PHASE AND WAS SOON STOPPED.

JS 3AEW

Add Rome 31st Fighter Grp xxx 15th Air Force

LT.COL.YANCEY S.TARRANT, BROWNWOOD, TEX., THE GROUP'S COMMANDER, AND THREE OTHERS WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY.

THE CITATION AND AWARDS WERE PRESENTED FOR ACTIVITY BY THE GROUP OF MUSTANG FIGHTERS OPERATING FROM RUSSIAN BASES ON JUNE 25. THE MUSTANG PILOTS STRAFED A BIG GERMAN TRUCK CONVOY, KNOCKING OUT 19 VEHICLES AND INFLICTING MANY CASUALTIES. LATER THE GROUP ENCOUNTERED 40 GERMAN DIVEBOMBERS ENROUTE TO ATTACK RUSSIAN LINES. THE AMERICANS KNOCKED DOWN 27 OF THE ENEMY PLANES WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE MUSTANG.

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SILVER STARS ALSO WERE AWARDED TO CAPT.JOHN J.VOLL, GOSHEN, OHIO; CAPT.THOMAS R.HARDEMAN, 4141 NORTH ARDMORE ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND ROBERT E.RIDDLE, 1523 EAST 66TH PLACE, CHICAGO, ILL.

18AEW

A78 Add Rome Brazilians ex-ground crews

BRIG.GEN.OSWALDO CORDEIRO DE FARIAS WAS IN COMMAND OF THE NEW FORCE, MADE UP MOSTLY OF VETERAN ARTILLERYMEN AND INFANTRYMEN. ALSO ON THE CONVOY WAS BRIG.GEN.FALCONIERE DA CUNHA, INFANTRY COMMANDER.

THE TROOPS WERE DESCRIBED AS READY FOR COMBAT AFTER BRIEF ADDITIONAL BATTLE INSTRUCTION.

AMONG THE BRAZILIAN PHYSICIANS IN THE MEDICAL UNITS WAS DR. LUTHERO VARGAS, SON OF PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS.

THE BRAZILIAN PILOTS, TRAINED IN PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES, ARE TO FLY WITH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES.

THE BRAZILIAN COMMANDERS WERE WELCOMED BY LT.COL.JOHN N.COBB OF PASADENA, CALIF., PORT COMMANDER; MAJ.FRED BUNHAM OF PUEBLO, COLO.; AND MAJ.ROBERT M.LASALLE OF WABASH, IND., MEDICAL OFFICER.

MAJ.J.C.HALL OF ATLANTA, GA., WAS IN CHARGE OF THE DOCK AREA.

MASTER SGT.THOMAS COLLIER OF JOLIET, ILL., A MEMBER OF THE LIAISON GROUP, SAID THE BRAZILIANS PROVIDED THEIR OWN ENTERTAINMENT ENROUTE WITH FREQUENT CONCERTS AND DANCING.

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"AT LEAST NCE A DAY," HE SAID, "THEY WOULD SING 'GOD BLESS AMERICA' IN PORTUGUESE. THEY LOVED IT."

OTHER U.S. ARMY MEN WHO MADE THE TRIP WERE LT.COL.GORDON F.SWARTHOUT OF CHICAGO, ILL.; LT.COL.LEO A.DUPRE OF LOUISVILLE, KY.; MAJ.CLARENCE T.ADAMS OF LOUISVILLE, KY.; CAPT.CAESAR MILLO (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) CAPT.FRANK CAMERON OF MADISON, WIS.; TECH. SGT.HENRY P.TROUT OF ALTOONA, PA.; TECHNSGT.CHARLES B.RAVOLLE OF NEW LONDON, CONN., AND CORP. KENNETH R.ORR OF VANDERGRIFT, PA.

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JJS 1OAEW

A142 Add Rome Greek (Norgaard) xx Jalve to 11

THE ALLIED COMMAND AGAIN WAS SILENT ON OPERATIONS OF BRITISH L FORCES AND PARTISANS ON GREEK MAINLAND TERRITORY.

BRITISH AND PARTISANS WHO SWEPT ACROSS THE PELOPENNESUS LAST WE REPORTED MOVING UP FROM CORINTH, WHICH STANDS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE CORINTH ISTHMUS LINKING THE PENINSULA WITH THE MAINLAND. CORINTH IS LESS THAN 40 MILES FROM ATHENS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF AEGINA ISLAND, JUST OFF ATHENS IN THE GULF OF SARONIKOS, ON THURSDAY WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE.

THE BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER COLOMBO BOMBARDED AN ENEMY BATTERY, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE GERMANS STILL WERE MANNING THE GUNS.

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G1225PEW

ROME--INSERT THIRD NIGHT LEAD GREECE AFTER EIGHTH GRAPH XXX PARTISAN FORCES. (Norgaard)

THE CAIRO RADIO SAID GERMAN FORCES HAD WITHDRAWN FROM ALL OF ATTICA AND THAT FIGHTING HAD BROKEN OUT AT MARATHON, 14 MILES NORTH OF ATHENS WHERE IN 490 B.C. THE GREEKS DEFEATED THE PERSIAN ARMIES OF KING DARIUS.

THERE WAS ETC XXX NINTH GRAPH.

KA812PEW

ROME, OCT 14-(AP)-GREEK PILOTS FLYING RAF SPITFIRES ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE LIBERATION OF THEIR HOMELAND AN AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY.

THE AIRMEN WERE ALL IN THE GREEK AIR FORCE BEFORE THE FALL OF GREECE AND MANY MADE DARING ESCAPES AFTER GERMAN OCCUPATION TO JOIN RAF FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

KA455PEW

ROME, OCT.14 (AP)--SGT. PETER M. MACKINTOSH,JR.,2737 S.W.SECOND ST.,MIAMI, FLA.,A LIBERATOR GUNER, WAS OVER UPPER SILESIA YESTERDAY, FRIDAY THE 13TH, WHEN HIS SHIP WAS RIDDLED BY FLAK.

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ONE PIECE STRUCK RIGHT BEHIND HIM. WHEN HE GOT BACK TO HIS BASE MACKINTOSH EXAMINED THE FRAGMENT AND FOUND IT CARRIED THE NUMBER 13, PROBABLY PART OF THE SHELL'S SERIAL NUMBER.

APRB01150AM925AM

30-24-19579

ROME, OCT 14-(AP)-U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS RETURNED TO GERMAN SILESIA TODAY BLASTING A SYNTHETIC OIL REFINERY AT BLECHHAMER, 75 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BRESLAU, AND A PLANT AT NEARBY ORDETAL WHILE OTHER HEAVY BOMBER FORMATIONS HIT COMMUNICATIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

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AS ON YESTERDAY'S RAIDS ON BLECHHAMER AND TARGETS IN THE VIENNA AREA DURING WHICH 36 HEAVY BOMBERS AND 12 FIGHTERS OF THE U.S. 15TH AIR FORCE WERE LOST, TODAY'S BOMBER FORMATIONS WERE ESCORTED BY MUSTANGS AND LIGHTNINGS.

HEAVY CLOUD FORMATIONS OBSCURED THE TARGETS.

AMONG THE RAIL TARGETS HIT WERE BRATISLAVA ON THE DANUBE; ERSEKUJVAR, AND KEMARNOM, HUNGARY, ON THE MAIN RAIL LINE TO VIENNA, AND A LARGE RAIL BRIDGE AT MARIBOR IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE BIG FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WITH THEIR FIGHTER ESCORT ENCOUNTERED TERRIFIC ANTIAIRCRAFT BARRAGES OVER THE TARGETS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA BUT OTHERS, HITTING AT ENEMY INSTALLATIONS IN HUNGARY, MET ONLY MODERATE OPPOSITION.

BETWEEN BLECHHAMER AND THE LAKE BALATON AREA IN HUNGARY ESCORTING FIGHTERS REPORTED THEY KNOCKED OUT A NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS ON THE GROUND AND DESTROYED 15 LOCOMOTIVES.

MUSTANGS ATTACKED RAILROAD, AND RIVER TRAFFIC BETWEEN BUDAPEST AND VIENNA DESTROYING 48 LOCOMOTIVES, 82 OIL TANK CARS AND MOTOR TRANSPORT.

MORE THAN 30 ME-109S WERE OBSERVED IN THE VIENNA AREA BUT THERE WERE NO FIGHTS.

FLIERS REPORTED GOOD RESULTS IN THE ATTACK ON THE VIENNA RAILYADS.
MT859AEW

OCT 15 1944

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD STALIN-CHURCHILL AT BALLET XXX BRITISH GUEST.

THE EVENING'S ADVERTISED PRINCIPAL OFFERING WAS OLGA LEPISHINAKAYA IN THE LEADING ROLE OF THE BALLET "GISELLE."

IN THE BOX WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND STALIN WERE BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.MOLOTOV, VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ANDREI VISHINSKY, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN AND KATHLEEN HARRIMAN, THE AMBASSADOR'S DAUGHTER.

THE PROGRAM BEGAN WITH THE 100-PIECE ORCHESTRA PLAYING "GOD SAVE THE KING" AND THE SOVIET HYMN. THE AUDIENCE INCLUDED A LARGE NUMBER OF GENERALS, THE ENTIRE DIPLOMATIC CORPS--EXCEPTING THE JAPANESE--MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MILITARY MISSIONS AND THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CORPS--EXCEPTING THE JAPANESE.

CHURCHILL WORE HIS KHAKI-COLORED COLONEL'S UNIFORM. HE SETTLED DOWN AFTER EXCHANGING GREETINGS WITH MOLOTOV, VISHINSKY AND THE OTHERS AND WATCHED THE BALLERINA CLOSELY. ONCE HE TOOK A CIGAR FROM HIS POCKET AND CHEWED IT A BIT AND THEN RETURNED IT TO HIS POCKET.

WHEN STALIN ARRIVED, HE TOOK A SEAT BESIDE CHURCHILL.

THE PRIME MINISTER BEAMED WELCOME AND REACHED OVER AND SQUEEZED STALIN'S LEFT ARM.

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LEPISHINSKAYA GAVE A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE IN THE FIRST ACT OF THE BALLET. STALIN AND CHURCHILL GAVE POLITE APPLAUSE. THEN, STALIN, APPARENTLY DESIRING TO LEAVE THE STAGE TO CHURCHILL, DUCKED OUT. THE AUDIENCE SAW THE PRIME MINISTER AND BURST INTO HEAVY HANDCLAPPING. CHURCHILL SMILED FROM SIDE TO SIDE.

THE THEATER WAS STILL ECHOING WITH APPLAUSE FROM THE STANDING AUDIENCE FACING THE BOX WHEN STALIN REAPPEARED. A GREAT ROAR ROSE FROM THE ORCHESTRA TO THE HIGHEST TIER OF THE HOUSE. STALIN STOOD BESIDE HIS FRIEND. IN RUSSIAN STYLE, HE ACKNOWLEDGED THE APPLAUSE BY ALSO APPLAUDING.

CHURCHILL STOOD ERECT AND LOOKED ABOUT HIM RATHER SELFCONSCIOUSLY. FINALLY HE RAISED HIS HAND IN A KIND OF SALUTE. IT BROUGHT FORTH ANOTHER BURST OF APPLAUSE.

FINALLY, AFTER SEVEN MINUTES OF IT, BOTH PRINCIPALS LEFT FOR AN INTERMISSION.
KA1053PEW

30-24-19579

OCT 15 1944

FIRST LEAD RUSSIAN (200)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, OCT 14-(AP)-FALL OF RIGA, LATVIAN CAPITAL AND LAST BALTIC CITY THAT REMAINED TO THE GERMANS, RELEASED TWO POWERFUL RUSSIAN ARMIES TODAY FOR A THRUST SOUTHWARD TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA.

ON THE RED ARDMY'S SOUTHERN FLANK, SILENCE CLOAKED DECISIVE OPERATIONS IN HUNGARY.

THE SOVIET DRIVE IN HUNGARY NOW MAY BE COMPARED TO OPERATIONS LAST YEAR IN ITALY DURING WHICH GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY MARCHED UP THE ITALIAN PENINSULA FOR SIX DAYS AFTER CROSSING THE MESSINA STRAIT.

IT IS RECALLED THAT THE BRITISH LANDED ON THE MAINLAND AT DAWN SEPT. 3, 1943--THE SAME DAY THAT MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S EMISSARIES SIGNED AN ARMISTICE. UNTIL EVENING OF SEPT. 8 BRITISH TROOPS OFFICIALLY REGARDED THE ITALIANS AS ENEMY BELLIGERENTS, BUT DAY AFTER DAY WERE AMAZED BY LARGE-SCALE DESERTIONS AND EVEN ACTIVE HELP.

BADOGLIO'S STAFF OFFICERS CLAIMED LATER THAT IF THE ALLIES HAD TAKEN THEM INTO THEIR CONFIDENCE AND HAD DISCLOSED THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE ANNOUNCEMENT WELL IN ADVANCE INSTEAD OF THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 7, A COORDINATED TRAP COULD HAVE BEEN SPRUNG AGAINST THE GERMANS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RED ARMY'S ENTRY INTO EAST PRUSSIA IN FORCE FROM THE FRONTIER BELT 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF TILSIT MAY BE MADE TONIGHT.

RIGA, A CITY OF 385,000, WHOSE CAPTURE BY TROOPS OF GEN.ANDREI YEREMENKO'S SECOND BALTIC ARMY AND GEN.IVAN MASLENNIKOV'S THIRD BALTIC ARMY WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT BY MARSHAL STALIN, WAS TAKEN BY STORMING THE PORT AREA ON THE MOUTH OF THE DVINA, AFTER THE RUSSIANS CROSSED SUPPOSEDLY IMPASSABLE SWAMPS ON THE NORTHEAST. THUS THE SOVIET FORCES BLOCKED A GERMAN PLAN FOR A SEABORNE EVACUATION.

A CORRESPONDENT OF RED STAR, SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER, SAID THE ENEMY TRIED TO BURN RIGA AND HAD DEMOLISHED CENTURIES-OLD ST. PETER'S CHURCH. HOWEVER, A SWIFT RUSSIAN BREAKTHROUGH PREVENTED COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY.

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THE GERMAN COMMANDER, COL.GEN.SCHERNER, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ORDERED WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS AMONG THE WAVERING TROOPS. ELEVEN NAZI SOLDIERS WERE REMOVED FROM A MOVIE HOUSE IN RIGA AND SHOT IN THE STREET FOR BEING ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE, A SOVIET DISPATCH SAID.

THE RUSSIAN ASSAULT TOWARD THE LATVIAN CAPITAL BREACHED A DEFENSE ZONE OF MORE THAN 25 MILES IN DEPTH. THE SUSTAINED ATTACK CRACKED, ONE AFTER ANOTHER, LINES CALLED BY THE ENEMY THE PANTHER, THE BLUE THE GREEN AND THE WINTER.

THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ESTIMATED THAT "SEVERAL DOZEN" ENEMY DIVISIONS HAD BEEN BEATEN IN THE AREA, AND A CONSIDERABLE SHARE OF THESE WERE DESTROYED IN THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST RIGA ITSELF. THE NEWSPAPER ALSO SAID THAT 500 OF 800 GERMAN TANKS WERE KNOCKED OUT WHEN THE RUSSIANS REPELLED A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK WHICH THE NAZIS HOPED WOULD SAVE THE RIGA POSITION THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED X X X ETC., THIRD GRAPH ORIG.
MT957AEW

Add Moscow Polish xxxx his cabinet.

IN ALL PROBABILITY MIKOLAJCZYK HAD A FAIR IDEA OF WHAT THE UNITED STATES THINKS ABOUT THE SITUATION AS A RESULT OF THE DISCUSSIONS WITH HARRIMAN.

THE CHIEF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO POLISH GROUPS APPEARS CENTERED ON THE 1935 NATIONAL CONSTITUTION. THE LUBLIN GROUP WANTS IT ABANDONED. MIKOLAJCZYK, ALTHOUGH NOT OFFERING TO RENOUNCE THE CONSTITUTION, SUGGESTED TO THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE TWO MONTHS AGO THAT HIS GOVERNMENT BE REORGANIZED ON THE BASIS OF FIVE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, INCLUDING COMMUNISTS.

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THE LUBLIN GROUP WANTS THE POLISH PRESIDENT, WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ, SHORN OF HIS POWERS AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THE LUBLIN COMMANDER IN CHIEF, COL.GEN.ROLA ZYMIERSKI, AS HEAD OF ALL POLISH ARMED FORCES.

THE FUTURE BOUNDARY OF THE COUNTRY WAS NOT BELIEVED TO BE ANY OBSTACLE IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

KK408AEW

MOSCOW, NIGHT LEAD POLISH, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH

XXX IMPENDING CONVERSATIONS. (Luce)

BOLESLAW BERUT, CHAIRMAN AND CONSIDERED THE MOST POWERFUL FIGURE IN THE LUBLIN COMMITTEE, TONIGHT PREDICTED "THE UNIFICATION OF POLAND ON THE BASIS OF SOME KIND OF COMPROMISE WITH PREMIER MIKOLAJCZYK." BERUT TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD "FOUND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL VERY FRIENDLY" WHEN HE AND OTHER LUBLIN OFFICIALS MET WITH HIM.

PREMIER STALIN THIRD GRAPH.

OCT 15 1944

KA1007PEW

Add Moscow Polish (Luce) xxx commander in chief.

A CHIEF ISSUE IS WHETHER ARMED CIVIL STRIFE CAN BE AVERTED.

MIKOLAJCZYK'S SESSION WITH CHURCHILL AND STALIN LAST NIGHT ALSO WAS ATTENDED BY SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, ROMER AND HARRIMAN. THE LATTER IS NOT PARTICIPATING IN THE TALKS ACTIVELY, BUT IS OBSERVING SO AS TO BE ABLE TO REPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

MIKOLAJCZYK HAS EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS "MOST HOPEFUL" OF AN ACCORD WITH THE LUBLIN GROUP. NO EARLY PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT WAS EXPECTED, HOWEVER, SINCE MIKOLAJCZYK PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO RETURN TO LONDON FOR A CONFERENCE WITH HI OVERNMENT.

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BERUT (Co) TOLD INTERVIEWERS TONIGHT IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE LUBLIN AND LONDON GROUPS WOULD GET TOGETHER FOR THEIR FIRST MEETING PROBABLY TOMORROW. HE SAID THAT AT THE CONFERENCE WITH CHURCHILL AND HIS STAFF, WHICH HARRIMAN ATTENDED AS AN OBSERVER, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER LISTENED ATTENTIVELY AS THE LUBLIN POLES SOUGHT TO "CORRECT IDEAS WHICH RESULTED FROM MISINFORMATION SPREAD ABOUT THE SITUATION INSIDE POLAND AND ABOUT LUBLIN."

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ASKED IF HE WAS OPTIMISTIC BERUT LAUGHED AND SAID "YES, WE BELIEVE OPTIMISM IS A GOOD WEAPON IN POLITICS." HE TALKED TO REPORTERS DURING THE INTERMISSION AT MOSCOW'S BOLSHOI THEATER, WHERE THE LUBLIN LEADERS ATTENDED THE RUSSIAN BALLET. MIKOLAJCZYK AND THE OTHER POLISH DELEGATES FROM LONDON WERE NOT PRESENT.

KK1125PEW

OCT 15 1944

HALSINGBORG, SWEDEN, OCT 14-(AP)-GERMAN TRAVELERS ARRIVING HERE TODAY SAID THAT THE NAZIS WERE BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS IN SOUTHERN HOLSTEIN EAST OF HAMBURG BECAUSE THEY FEAR AN ALLIED LANDING THERE.

IN THE AREA ALONG THE ELBE RIVER BELOW HAMBURG THE GERMANS ARE WORKING FEVERISHLY, THE INFORMANTS SAID, ADDING THAT MANY ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE REGION.

KA720PEW

Add B-29 Base Watching (Groves) xx Theater.

IT ALSO MARKED THE BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE OF SUPERFORTRESS OPERATIONS. MAJ. GEN. CURTIS LE MAY, IN A PRE-RAID ANALYSIS AND FORECAST, SAID "PREVIOUS OPERATIONS WERE LARGELY PRELIMINARY WHILE THE CREWS LEARNED TO USE THE GREAT NEW WEAPON WITH CONFIDENCE. THE FIRST PHASE OF COMBAT TESTING IS SATISFACTORILY ENDED. FROM

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NOW ON THE REAL JOB BEGINS AND GREATER DAMAGE WITH EACH SORTIE CAN BE EXPECTED."

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KA1014PEW

BY JOHN GROVER

A U.S. B-29 SUPERFORTRESS BASE IN WEST CHINA, OCT 14-(AP)-B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES IN THEIR FIRST NINE RAIDS SET THE AMAZING RECORD OF NOT LOSING A SINGLE PLANE SHOT DOWN BY ENEMY FIGHTERS, MAJ.-GEN. CURTIS LEMAY OF THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND SAID TODAY.

"OUR MISSION IS TO DROP BOMBS AND MORE BOMBS," LEMAY SAID. "I WOULD BE JUST AS WELL SATISFIED NEVER TO KNOCK DOWN A JAP FIGHTER, BUT THE BIG BOYS CAN TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES ANYWHERE. THE RECORD SHOWS IT."

THE BOX SCORE OF NINE MISSIONS SHOWS SEVEN SUPERFORTRESSES LOST TO ENEMY ACTION, BUT LEMAY STRESSED THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE AUTHENTICATED CASE OF A SHIP REPORTED DOWNED BY JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS. IN THE SAME NINE RAIDS, B-29 GUNNERS SHOT DOWN 37 JAPANESE PLANES, PROBABLY DESTROYED 36, AND DAMAGED 59.

JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOTS FIND THAT THE ONLY EFFECTIVE TACTIC AGAINST THE BIG SHOPS IS THE OLD MANEUVER KNOWN AS "GETTING OUT OF THERE FAST." POST-RAID INTERROGATIONS OF PILOTS REGULARLY CONTAIN REPORTS OF ENEMY PLANES SIGHTED, BUT STAYING AT A HEALTHY DISTANCE.

ON FIVE IF THE NINE RAIDS NO B-29S WERE LOST TO ENEMY ACKACK FIRE, LEMAY SAID.

LEMAY SAID THE RECORD OF LOSING NO PLANES TO ENEMY FIGHTERS WAS ALL THE MORE REMARKABLE IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE B-29S WERE UNESCORTED ON ALL MISSIONS.

GUN PLACEMENTS AND CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL ON THE B-29S PERMIT A CONCENTRATION OF FIREPOWER ON ATTACKERS FROM ALMOST ANY ANGLE, HE SAID. THE FIGHTERS' NORMAL EFFECTIVE RANGE IS ABOUT 600 YARDS, HE ADDED, WHEREAS THE SUPERFORTS' KILLS WERE MADE AT A LONGER RANGE. HE CLAIMED THAT SOME JAP FIGHTERS WERE BLOWN APART AT 1,200 YARDS.

HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE LOW LOSS RECORD OF B-29S IN COMBAT WAS UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER AIRPLANE. DEFENSIVELY, HE ADDED, THE SUPERFORTS ARE PERFORMING FAR IN EXCESS OF EXPECTATIONS AND HAVE VIRTUALLY WRITTEN OFF JAP FIGHTERS AS A BARRIER TO COMPLETING MISSIONS.

KA231AEW

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All Abt U.S. Carrier in Pacific (Thrashed) xx ships.

OTHER PILOTS SAID THE PLANE'S TALE SHREDDED AND WHEN THE PLANE HIT THE WATER IT EXPLODED AND SEEMED TO DISINTEGRATE. FROM THIS CARRIER SMOKE WAS VISIBLE AS THE WRECKAGE BURNED BRIEFLY ON THE WATER. A DESTROYER SPED TO THE SCENE BUT FOUND ONLY AN OIL SLICK.

THE SKIPPER OF THIS ESSEX CLASS CARRIER, ONE OF THE NEWEST AND LARGEST AFLOAT, PRAISED THOMPSON'S WORK AS COMMANDER OF THE CARRIERS' TORPEDO SQUADRON. THOMPSON SUCCEEDED THE LATE LT.COMMANDER DAVID WOOSTER TAYLOR, JR., LONG BEACH, CALIF., WHO WAS KILLED IN A SIMILAR ACCIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES LAST MAY.

"LOSS OF THESE TWO MEN IS A GREAT BLOW," SAID COMMANDER JOHN D.LAMADE, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., COMMANDER OF THE AIR GROUP IN WHICH THOMPSON'S AVENGER UNIT WAS THE SENIOR SQUADRON.

"WE HAD CONSIDERED OURSELVES VERY FORTUNATE IN GETTING THOMPSON WHO HAD BEEN OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE TORPEDO TESTING UNIT AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. HE WAS ONE OF THE FOREMOST EXPERTS IN AERIAL TORPEDO WARFARE IN THE UNITED STATES," LAMADE SAID. HE ADDED THAT SEVERAL NOTABLE IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMING INTO USE WERE MADE AT NEWPORT UNDER THOMPSON'S DIRECTION.

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A NATIVE OF PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON, THOMPSONS' MOTHER NOW LIVES AT 4225 BROOKLYN STREET, SEATTLE. HE IS SURVIVED BY A WIDOW AND TWIN FOUR YEAR OLD SONS.

LIGHTFOOT TWICE NARROWLY ESCAPING DEATH, FREQUENTLY OBSERVED THAT HE WAS LIVING ON BORROWED TIME, SAID HIS SQUADRON SHIPMATE HARRY E.STALEY, 2720 1/2 SOUTH SYCAMORE STREET, LOS ANGELES.

"SEVERAL YEARS AGO IN THE STATES HE CRACKED UP IN A TBF," STALEY SAID. "THE OTHER TWO MEN WERE KILLED BUT HE WAS NOT EVEN HURT. LAST YEAR HE WAS IN A TORPEDO BOMBER THAT WAS SHOT DOWN WHILE RETURNING FROM THE PLOESTI RAID. THE PLANE SANK 30 FEET AND WAS HIT BY A COUPLE OF DEPTH CHARGES. LIGHTFOOT WAS THE ONLY ONE TO GET OUT .

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"I DIDN'T KNOW RUSHING QUITE AS WELL. HE MARRIED A FEW MONTHS AGO. THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY I HAD A BEER WITH HIM AND HE TOLD ME HOW M[illegible]E LOVED HIS WIFE AND WHAT BIG PLANS THEY HAD FOR AFTER THE WAR.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE THREE MEN WERE HELD ABOARD SHIP BY THE SHIP'S CHAPLAINS.

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VX1226PEW NM

ADDED TO DO THE MOST GOOD.

Add 7th AAF HQ, Central Pacific (McMurdy) xxscore

THE CONSTANT BOMBING HAS NOT BEEN TOO COSTLY, HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS SAID. TEN BOMBERS HAVE BEEN LOST TO ENEMY ACTION THROUGH JULY. THERE WERE NO LOSSES IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

THE LIBERATORS HAVE DESTROYED 35 JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES AND PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ANOTHER 25.

THE ENEMY HAD PLANNED TO USE TRUK AS A GREAT BASE FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AND BUILT SIX LARGE TANKS THERE TO STORE 60,000 GALLONS OF FUEL FOR SHIPS AND PLANES. FOUR HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY BOMBINGS. MORE THAN 1,000 OF THE 1,200 BUILDINGS ON DUBLON ISLAND HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. NINETY PER CENT OF THE WAREHOUSES, BARRACKS, HANGARS, SHOPS AND IMPORTANT BASES OF MOEN, FETAN, ETEN AND PARAM HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

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SURVIVORS OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON, ESTIMATED ONCE AT 35,000 MEN, APPARENTLY ARE LIVING IN CAVES BECAUSE THEIR BARRACKS HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP.

FOOD AND WATER PROBABLY ARE SCARCE DUE TO THE INABILITY OF THE JAPANESE TO KEEP THEIR PACIFIC SHIPPING LANES OPEN.

HW725PPW NM

ABOARD A TRANSPORT PLANE OVER THE PACIFIC, OCT. 3-(AP)-(DELAYED)-STAFF SGT.JOE MOSEUK, 23, IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE GENERATION WHICH HAS FOUND NEW GUINEA OR INDIA AS CLOSE IN THE WARTIME WORLD AS THE STATE CAPITAL BACK HOME WAS BEFORE THE WAR.

HE WAS A SYRACUSE,N.Y., STEEL WORKER BEFORE WARTIME AVIATION MADE THE WORLD HIS RUN. HE IS THE ONLY ENLISTED MAN ABOARD THIS HEAVILY LADEN, NEW GUINEA BOUND C-47 TRANSPORT, BUT HE HOLDS THE TOP PRIORITY OF THE PASSENGER LIST.

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JOE FLEW WITH THE FERRY COMMAND BEFORE COMING TO THE PACIFIC LAST JUNE TO SERVE AS RADIO OPERATOR ON TWO-ENGINED TRANSPORTS WHICH CRISS-CROSS THE FAR-FLUNG AIR LANES OF THE VAST PACIFIC, HOPPING FROM ISLAND TO ISLAND WITH CARGOES RANGING FROM A GROUP OF BATTLE CASUALTIES TO 2 1/2 TON TRUCKS. HE HAS BEEN TO CASABLANCA, TO INDIA, TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS, AND NOW HE IS MOVING UP CLOSER TO THE BATTLE FRONTS.

JOE WITH A SISTER AND FIVE BROTHERS IN THE ARMED SERVICES, IS A CHARACTERISTIC GLOBE-GIRDLING G.I. HE IS "SWEATING OUT" THE ANXIOUS WEEKS BEFORE THE STORK CALLS FOR THE FIRST TIME ON HIS WIFE, ALICE, BACK AT 1032 W.BELDEN AVE., IN SYRACUSE. HE WANTS A LEAVE SO HE CAN BE WITH HIS WIFE FOR THE BIG EVENT.

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JOE HASN'T STARTED TO WORRY ABOUT HIS POSTWAR PROSPECTS BECAUSE HE THINKS THE ARMY WILL WANT THIM TO KEEP FLYING IN TRANSPORT SERVICE AFTER MANY OTHER SERVICES HAVE BEEN CURTAILED.

"I WOULD HATE TO GIVE UP FLYING NOW," HE REMARKED. "IF I WERE GROUN I THINK IT WOULD MAKE ME SICK."

RQ358PEW

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT. 14-(AP)-AMERICAN B29 SUPERFORTRESSES FROM CHINA BOMBED FORMOSA IN FORCE TODAY (U.S. TIME), THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED, PUTTING THE ARMY IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE NAVY IN A WEEK OF DEVASTATING RAIDS ON JAPAN'S INNER DEFENSES.

GEN.H.H.ARNOLD IN WASHINGTON SAID THE BIG BOMBERS, IN A LARGER NUMBER THAN EVER ENGAGED IN ANY PREVIOUS ATTACK, CENTERED THEIR FORMOSA STRIKE ON OKAYAMA, "THE MOST IMPORTANT AIR TARGET SOUTH OF JAPAN PROPER," AND RETURNING CREWMEN'S REPORTS "INDICATE A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK."

(TOKYO RADIO SAID THE SUPERFORTRESSES WERE PRECEDED BY TWO FORMOSA RAIDS BY 450 AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES. THE U.S.NAVY HAS NOT ANNOUNCED SUCH RAIDS.)

WITH THE NAVY'S SUMMING UP OF ITS FOUR-DAY SCORE ON JAPAN--140 SHIPS SUNKS OR DAMAGED AND 525 PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN BLOWS INITIATED MONDAY IN THE PHILIPPINES-JAPAN AREA--NEWSPAPERMEN HERE

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30.24-19583

WERE PERMITTED TO SPECULATE THAT CARRIER FORCES WERE STILL PROWLING NIPPON SEAS.

INDICATIONS POINTED TOWARD AN APPROACHING AMERICAN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, OR PERHAPS EVEN FORMOSA OR THE RYUKYU ISLANDS ABOVE FORMOSA, WAS A NEAR POSSIBILITY.

THE NAVY'S STRIKES AT THE RYUKYU ISLANDS MONDAY, AT LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES TUESDAY AND THE FORMOSA ATTACKS WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF JAPANESE SHIPPING, FURTHER COMPLICATING THE ENEMY'S PROBLEM OF SUPPLYING ITS GARRISON OF AN ESTIMATED 150,000 TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

REVISING THE FIGURES ON THE RYUKYU STRIKE, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID 46 ENEMY VESSELS WERE SUNK, INCLUDING A DESTROYER ESCORT AND FOUR SMALL SUBMARINES, AND 11 OTHER SHIPS PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED. TWENTY SHIPS WERE DAMAGED. ASIDE FROM THESE 77 VESSELS, 50 SMALLER CRAFT OF LESSER TONNAGE BUT NONETHELESS IMPORTANT AS SUPPLY ELEMENTS, WERE SUNK OR PROBABLY SUNK.

NIMITZ SAID THAT ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE IN THE SOUTHERN PALAU ISLANDS HAD CEASED. MARINES AND ARMY TROOPS ARE CLEANING OUT JAPANESE REMNANTS ON PELILIU AND ANGAUR ISLANDS. THE PALAU OFFENSIVE STARTED SEPT. 15, AND GAVE THE AMERICANS CONTROL OF 12 ISLANDS 515 MILES EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

GG348PCW

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EDMONTON, ALTA., OCT. 14-(AP)-A SINGLE-ENGINED NORSEMAN AIRCRAFT OF THE RCAF NORTHWEST AIR COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS FLIGHT RETURNED HERE TODAY AFTER RESCUING 17 STRANDED AMERICAN FLIERS IN THE HUDSON'S BAY REGION AND FLYING THEM 4,500 MILES TO CHURCHILL, MAN., AN RCAF SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED.

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THE SHIP, BUFFETED BY 40-MILE-AN-HOUR WINDS AND CONSTANT ICING CONDITIONS, WAS PILOTED BY FO. JOSEPH COOMBES OF PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

AN AMERICAN PLANE, ENGAGED IN FERRYING PERSONNEL FROM ISOLATED POSTS ALONG THE NORTHWEST SHORES OF HUDSON'S BAY TO CHURCHILL, WAS DAMAGED IN A FIERCE STORM.

COOMBES FLEW TO CHURCHILL VIA PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PAS, MAN. IN THREE ROUND TRIPS FROM CHURCHILL ALL 17 OF THE STRANDED U.S. FLIERS WERE CARRIED SAFELY TO THE NORTHERN PORT.

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JJ342PEW

OTTAWA, OCT 14-(AP)-FLT.SGT.THOMAS JOSEPH RYAN, SON OF T.J. RYAN OF 5524 SOUTH HONORE STREET, CHICAGO, WAS LISTED IN A ROYAL ANADIAN AIRFORCE CASUALTY LIST TODAY AS PRESUMED DEAD FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

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BZ329AEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 14-(AP)-GUATEMALA IS IN A STATE OF DISORDER, SAYS A TRAVELER WHO CAME FROM THERE BY AIR TODAY, BUT PRESIDENT FEDERICO PONCE AND HIS GOVERNMENT STILL ARE IN POWER.

THIS PERSON, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD, TOLD DIPLOMATS HERE THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS BUT THAT IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE AN ORGANIZED REVOLUTION. HE LEFT THERE LAST NIGHT AND ARRIVED HERE AT NOON. HIS INFORMATION COINCIDED GENERALLY WITH THAT RECEIVED THROUGH OTHER CHANNELS.

REPORTS FROM REFUGEES CROSSING THE MEXICAN BORDER AT TAPACHULA, HOWEVER, SAID FOLLOWERS OF FORMER PRESIDENT GEN. JORGE UBICO, HAD OVERTHROWN THE GOVERNMENT AND THAT PRESIDENT PONCE IS A PRISONER. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THESE REPORTS.

KA945PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 14-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY CLAIMED THAT UP UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT (JAPANESE TIME) "AT LEAST 13 ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS INCLUDING SEVEN STANDARD CARRIERS OF THE LARGER TYPE WERE DEFINITELY SUNK BY OUR AIR FORCE IN THE WATERS EAST OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA). THE DOMEI BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT "MANY OTHER WARCRAFT OF THE ENEMY TASK FORCE WERE SUNK AS A RESULT OF REPEATED ATTACK BY OUR RAIDERS."

THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE CLAIM.

KA1252PEW

BROADCAST

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., OCT. 14--MONITORS OF THE BLUE NETWORK HERE REPORTED TODAY THEY HAD PICKED UP A TOKYO JAPANESE BROADCAST SAYING THE NIPPONESE "HAVE SUNK AN ADDITIONAL AIRCRAFT CARRIER, AN EXTREMELY LARGE CRAFT, BELIEVED TO BE THE FLAGSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES TASK FORCE."

NN1128ACW NM

OCT 15 1944

NEW YORK, OCT 14-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF MAJ. GEN. YVON GERARD AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN FORCES OF THE INTERIOR HAS BEEN CONFIRMED BY THE BELGIAN CABINET AND "LEGALLY RECOGNIZED RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS" HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED UNDER THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE, THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

KA720PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 14--BRITISH TROOPS HAVE ENTERED ATHENS, A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS SAID TODAY. AN EARLIER BROADCAST SAID ORDER PREVAILS IN THE GREEK CAPITAL, AND THAT THE GERMANS HAD "CARRIED OUT ONLY A LITTLE DEMOLITION."

MT936AEW

NEW YORK, OCT 14-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PIERRE CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT IN THE VICHY REGIME, WOULD BE TRIED IN ABSEN.. FOR "INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY."

IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE PARIS ANNOUNCER SAID THE CASES AGAINST LAVAL AND THREE PROMINENT PRO-NAZI FRENCH NEWSPAPERMEN HAD BEEN COMPLETED BY A MARSEILLE COURT AND TURNED OVER TO THE MARSEILLE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, WHO WILL DECIDE WHEN THE TRIAL WILL BE HELD.

THE THREE NEWSPAPERMEN WERE NAMED AS JEAN GAILLARD BOURRAGEAS,

FORMER MANAGER AND DIRECTOR OF THE PETIT MARSEILLAIS; ALBERT LE JEUNE, OWNER OF THE PETIT NICOIS AND THE LYON REPUBLICAIN, AND GEORGES CHAMPEAUX, A MEMBER OF THE INTER-FRANCE NEWS AGENCY STAFF DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

KA808PEW

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EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.15, 1918--PRESIDENT WILSON REPLIED TO GERMAN NOTE THAT THERE COULD BE NO PEACE SO LONG AS THE GERMANS CONTINUED "ILLEGAL AND INHUMAN" PRACTICES, SPECIFICALLY SUBMARINE SINKINGS AND WANTON DESTRUCTION AND PILLAGING DURING THEIR ENFORCED WITHDRAWAL IN FRANCE.

OCT.15, 1940--GERMAN PLANES BOMBED LONDON AND BRITISH PLANES STRUCK BERLIN AND FIVE OTHER GERMAN CITIES. THE FIRST PARTY OF 10,000 CHILDREN BEING EVACUATED FROM BERLIN REACHED POLAND.

KK856PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.14, 1940--WORKERS DIG FOR 20 HOURS IN THE DEBRIS OF A BOMBED BLOCK OF LONDON FLATS, RESCUE 45 PERSONS ALIVE. GERMANS BOMB CITY AGAIN AT NIGHT.

KK420AEW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

THE JAPANESE GAVE CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT GUERILLA WARFARE IS INCREASING AGAINST THEM IN THE PHILIPPINES WHILE COMMEMORATING A HOLLOW FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUPPET "REPUBLIC."

SHOZO MURATA, JAPANESE "AMBASSADOR" TO MANILA, REPORTED IN HIS OFFICIAL SPEECH ON THE OCCASION FRIDAY THAT "AMERICAN GUERILLAS" WERE HARASSING NIPPONESE COMMUNICATION LINES. COUNTER EFFORTS OF THE PUPPET PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, HAVE "NOT BEEN VERY SATISFACTORY."

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MENTION OF THESE PERSISTENT OPPONENTS--MANY OF THEM AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN WHO ESCAPED TO THE HILLS FROM THE CONQUERING JAPANESE--ALWAYS HAS BEEN A SORE POINT WITH THE OVERLORDS. IN THE PAST THE NIPPONESE HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THEIR EXISTENCE ONLY PERIODICALLY AND WHEN THEY EXPECTED TO GAIN FROM PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT. MANY TIMES THEY HAVE REPORTED THE "FINAL ELIMINATION" OF THESE ROVING BANDS.

MURATA'S CURIOUS STATEMENT APPARENTLY WAS PROMPTED BY TWO MAIN REASONS. EVIDENTLY GUERILLA ACTIVITY HAS INCREASED TO THE POINT WHERE THE JAPANESE WOULD LOSE PRESTIGE IF THEY ATTEMPTED TO IGNORE IT. AT THE SAME TIME THE "AMBASSADOR" SPOKE IN OBVIOUS ILL TEMPER WHICH INDICATED THAT JAPANESE DISSATISFACTION WOULD BRING HARSHER EXTERMINATION ATTEMPTS.

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THE GUERILLAS HAVE BEEN PRESENT CONSTANTLY DURING THE JAPANESE REIGN. AT TIMES THEIR MILITARY IMPORTANCE WAS SLIGHT, BUT THEY WERE A CONSTANT SYMBOL TO KEEP ALIVE THE FLAME OF RESISTANCE AMONG THE PEOPLE. THEIR COURAGE AND DETERMINATION, WITH THE KNOWLEDGE THAT CAPTURE MEANT TORTURE AND DEATH, WOVE A DRAMATIC STORY INTO PHILIPPINE HISTORY.

AMERICAN COMMANDERS UNDOUBTEDLY WILL UTILIZE THIS INTERNAL FORCE TO ASSIST THE ANTICIPATED INVASION OF THE ISLANDS. SUPPLIED AND COORDINATED FROM THE OUTSIDE, THE GUERILLAS COULD BECOME AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE BATTLE.

MURATA'S FRANKNESS MAY INDICATE THE BEGINNING OF THE GUERILLA PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN. CERTAINLY IT SHOWS INCREASED ACTIVITY BY THESE MEN WHO HAVE WAITED SO LONG IN THE MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS FOR THE APPROPRIATE TIME TO STRIKE.

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THE PHILIPPINE "REPUBLIC" WAS PROCLAIMED OCT.13, 1943. JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS TRIED TO MAKE THE ANNIVERSARY A CONVINCING DISPLAY OF FILIPINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP. BUT THE THUNDER OF NEARBY AMERICAN NAVAL GUNS AND AERIAL BOMBS OUTSHOUTED THEM.

GG1221PCW NM

SEATTLE, OCT.14-(AP)-LILLIAN HELLMAN, AUTHOR OF THE CURRENT BROADWAY PRODUCTION, "THE SEARCHING WIND," LEFT HERE TODAY BY PAN-AMERICAN PLANE FOR FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, ENROUTE TO MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

SHE IS ACCEPTING AN INVITATION FROM VOKS, SOVIET CULTURAL ORGAN-

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IZATION AND IS ONE OF THE FEW WOMEN TO BE ALLOWED TO VISIT RUSSIA DURING WARTIME.

FR1002PCW NM

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT.15)
(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,OCT.14-(AP)-A NEW "SUPER-FUEL" WILL GIVE PLANES OF THE UNITED NATIONS "EVEN GREATER SUPERIORITY OVER THE JAPANESE AIR FLEETS," RALPH K. DAVIES, DEPUTY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR, SAID TODAY.

THE NEW FUEL, DEVELOPED BY TECHNOLOGISTS OF THE AMERICAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY, PROBABLY WILL BE USED CHIEFLY IN CARRIER-BASED PLANES AND IN GIANT BOMBERS SUCH AS THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS, DAVIES REPORTED.

HE SAID IT WILL GO INTO PRODUCTION AS SOON AS MILITARY AUTHORITIES GIVE THE WORD, AND ONLY MINOR CHANGES IN A REFINER'S PROCESSING TECHNIQUE WILL BE REQUIRED.

THE UNITED NATIONS NOW ARE MANUFACTURING ABOUT 500,000 BARRELS A DAY OF 100-OCTANE AVIATION GASOLINE, AND THIS MONTH, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, THE OUTPUT OF THIS FUEL WILL EXCEED REQUIREMENTS FOR COMBAT AND TRAINING PURPOSES.

DAVIES PREDICTED THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF AVIATION GASOLINE WILL "DROP MATERIALLY" WHEN THE "SUPER-FUEL" GOES INTO PRODUCTION BECAUSE A BARREL OF CRUDE WILL PRODUCE ONLY ABOUT HALF AS MUCH OF IT AS OF 100-OCTANE GASOLINE. FOR THIS REASO AMERICAN REFINERIES ARE NOT EXPECTED TO GO ALL OUT IN THEI ION OF THE NEW FUEL, BUT TO LIMIT THEIR OUTPUT TO QUANTIT ENT FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF CARRIER-BASED PLANES AND NEW S.
ACCORDING TO DAVIES, AIRC E "SUPER-FUEL" WILL HAVE GREATER CRUISING RANGE ULL-THROTTLE" PERFORMANCE.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF S)

AR225PEW

HUNGARY ASKS TRUCE, BUT FASCISTS REBEL; CANADIANS NARROW POCKET ON SCHELDE;

JAPANESE NAVY REPORTED OUT FOR B LE

HORTHY MAKES PEACE BID IN ORDER OF DAY

RegentReportedArrested Later By Gestapo And Taken To Germany

New York, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Ankara radio quoted reports from Bern today that 60 persons were said to have been killed and hundreds injured in peace uprisings last week in Vienna.

Stockholm, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Swedish Foreign Office announced officially tonight that all export of Swedish ball bearings to Germany had ceased. The Foreign Office said in its brief statement, "no such export is now being carried on."

London, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Hungarian Government of Admiral Nicholas Horthy sued for peace tonight, but as Russian armies drove across the country's central plains toward Budapest the Germans and pro-German elements apparently seized the capital.

The petition for an armistice with the Allies was broadcast by the Budapest radio early this evening in an order of the day signed by Regent Horthy.

Regent Reported Arrested

Then the Hungarian Nazis—presumably aided by German SS divisions rushed to Budapest from Vienna—took over the radio. They called for the "elimination of the cowards and betrayers" and urged the Hungarian army and home front to fight on beside Germany.

Horthy, according to a report broadcast by the radio at Lille, France, was seized by the Gestapo and taken to Germany.

Late tonight a broadcast from Budapest announced that the Hungarian Nazi party headed by Ferec Szalasi had taken control of the country and "taken matters in hand to eliminate traitors at all cost. The most ruthless measures will be taken against those disobeying orders — including the death penalty."

"Treachery" Frustrated

The broadcast declared that "Horthy's attempted treachery was frustrated at the last minute" and that the Hungarian Nazi regime had asked the German army to protect "the faithful Hungarian population." Also broadcast was an "order of the day" by Szalasi charging Horthy with selling out the country to "Bolshevism."

The Moscow radio, broadcasting a straight news report of developments in Hungary, said "it appears that an internal struggle is going on" in that country with Nazis in control of the Budapest radio.

Ankara broadcasts said the Gestapo was making mass arrests in Budapest.

Radio Station Held By Nazis

Budapest radio's 10 P. M. broadcast indicated the Nazis were in control at least of the radio station. It broadcast only the German military communique, making no reference to Horthy's armistice petition or to the Hungarian internal situation.

Later Budapest broadcast an order from Francis Szalasi, chief of the pro-Nazi Arrow Cross party, criticizing Horthy and promising to continue fighting alongside Germany.

Horthy's petition, as recorded in London, did not order Hungarian soldiers immediately to lay down their arms. It was followed by broadcast of a statement by the Chief of the General Staff, Col. Gen. Vitez Voeroes, urging the troops to continue fighting "until the outcome of armistice negotiations is known."

Soldiers Reported Quitting

However, the Lille radio quoted Swiss reports that many Hungarian soldiers were quitting.

Hungary's exit from the war, besides depriving the Germans of the aid of 30 to 40 divisions, would open to Russian armies the road to Vienna and another highway to the invasion of Germany.

The Ankara radio reported peace demonstrations already were occurring in Vienna and the Austrian province of Styria.

Karolyi Rejoices At Defeat

In London Count Michael Karolyi, exiled former president of the first Hungarian republic, declared, "We have lost—therefore we are victorious. Hungary should be out of the way in a few hours."

Confirmation of the armistice request was expected hourly from Moscow, where Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin are in conference. Neutral sources said yesterday Hungarian armistice delegations were en route to Moscow.

The Ankara radio, quoting ...y's order of the day, said ...ngary had accepted the Allied ...stice terms.

General Voros' Broadcast

...radio report of Colonel Gen. ...oros' broadcast said: "No one ...t interpret the contents of the ...gent's broadcast as meaning that the Hungarian army is laying down its arms. So far it is only a question of armistice negotiations.

"The outcome of these is as yet uncertain and every Hungarian soldier and unit is therefore to continue to fight without change and with all its might in the face of every attack."

But the military fate of Germany's last active European satellite appeared sealed by Russian armies driving across the Hungarian plains 50 miles from Budapest.

...rms for Hungary were believed

to parallel those of Romania, which meant that the former could take no easy way out of the war, but would have to turn her armies against Germany.

The terms were believed to include the disarming and interning of all German forces in Hungarian territory, restoring Transylvania to Romania, dissolving organizations hostile to the United Nations, installing a liberal all-party government and erasing anti-Semitic laws and other trappings of Fascism.

Russia, which has promised Transylvania to Romania, is expected to present a reparations bill for damage done to the Soviet Union by Hungarians fighting with the Germans.

Nazis Seize Budapest

The Ankara radio said more German SS (Elite Guard) troops were pouring into panicky Budapest, making arrests by the score.

There was no immediate reaction from the German radio to the Budapest announcement. Last night the Nazi radio admitted Hungary was in a panic and that "all Europe is watching with a sense of tension." Berlin insisted the German army would fight for every foot of occupied Hungary "as if it were German soil."

Hungary's exit would deprive Germany of the help of an estimated 30 to 40 divisions.

German morale was expected to be less shaken by this new defection, however, than it would have been months ago, for how the Nazis are busy bracing the army and home front for the defense of the Reich itself.

Among the factors that kept Hungary close to Berlin through five years of Axis war were fear of losing her trade with Germany and the prospect of regaining territory lost after World War I.

German influence in the country mounted as the Germans used Hungary freely for troop movements and assumed control of the vital Danube waterway. Late in 1940 Hungary formally entered the German-Italian-Japanese alliance as a minor partner.

She declared war against Russia on June 21, 1941, and the following December Britain declared war on Hungary. Six days after Pearl Harbor Hungary followed the Axis line and declared war on the United States.

As German military might began to wane, the Hungarians showed evidence of becoming dissatisfied. Losses of troops in the Russian fighting met with poor reception at home.

Last March the Germans virtually took over Hungary, establishing a puppet Government and placing the country under military control. The country was forcibly held in line with the Axis.

CANADIANS SMA GERMAN POCKET BEFORE ANTWERP

Oct 16 1944

Allies Attack Below Schelde Estuary in Drive to Open Port.

YANKS GAIN IN SOUTH

Patton's Forces Prepare for Big Offensive in Metz Sector.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 16—(AP) The Western Front flared with action Sunday from its northern end in the low countries to the southern sector in the Vosges mountains.

While a savage and crucial battle raged south of the Schelde River estuary, where Canadian forces were striving to free the entry to the port of Antwerp, U. S. First army units fgihting inside Aachen smashed the heaviest Nazi counterattack yet made in the direction of that German city and other Americans at the southern end of the line advanced swiftly on Bruyeres, 12 1-2 miles east of Epinal, France.

Nazi Attack Repulsed

The Nazi attempt to relieve the Aachen garrison was repulsed by massed artillery and anti- tank guns. Doughboys meanwhile worked their way slowly through the city, house by house and pillbox by pillbox.

The sudden American move in the south was made against only spotty Nazi resistance despite reports that the Bruyeres vicinity, from which the Germans earlier had launched violent counterattacks, was strongly defended. A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent George Tucker said the Americans were within a mile of the city Sunday afternoon.

Also on the move was Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army which drove a mile east beyond the Parroy forest in the Metz-Nancy sector of the line, and the Lille (France) radio said the Americans in that region seemed to be preparing for "an important offensive."

Canadians fighting in Belgium chopped off half the German pocket south of the Schelde estuary today in their campaign to open the port of Antwerp to receive supplies for the Allied armies on the western front.

Upwards of 6,000 Allied bombers, hammering Nazi communications cities behind the Siegfried line in weekend assaults, dealt Germany a second setback in this crucial struggle for supply channels—a test which Berlin said might determine the need for a Winter war.

Nazi Pocket Caved in

Twin Canadian drives caved in half the stubborn German pocket below the Schelde estuary blocking Allied use of Antwerp, one of the world's greatest ports, 30 miles to the east.

Infantrymen bursting south from their Schelde beachhead linked with units at the head of Savojaargs inlet. Three miles to the west, Canadians struck over the Leopold canal, seized Watervliet, and hit within two miles of the main beachhead forces to the north.

The double successes forced the Germans to pull back to a small canal running through the middle of the Schelde pocket about six miles from the coast, a front dispatch said.

But north of Antwerp the Germans in a powerful counterattack drove Canadian army men back from the roads and railway causeway leading to the estuary "watchdog" islands of Zuid Beveland and Walcheren. Allied artillery still dominated the causeway to Beveland and to flooded Walcheren, where German garrisons also are barring the water approach to Antwerp.

To the east in Holland, British forces battered another 1,000 yards southeast of Overloon against fierce resistance, striking within 2,500 yards of the Nazi stronghold at Venray toward the German frontier. A front dispatch reported signs of a German pullback all along the narrow front before Venray.

Aachen remained the focal point of the heaviest Western front battles. But even as the Germans threw in new strength there. Allied planes tumbled 4,000,000 war news leaflets on six cities along an 80-mile long sector near the Rhine, telling the civilians of the progress of the war closing in upon them.

Leaflets Scattered over Duren

The leaflets were scattered over Duren, 16 miles east of Aachen, and on Euskirchen, Schleiden, Prum, Bitburg, and Trier, the latter 80 miles below Aachen.

Berlin radio also hinted of great impending battles, declaring U. S. reinforcements for the Western front now are arriving "in a matter of days direct from America."

Farther south, in France, the French First army fighting north of Belfort deepened its bridgehead across the Moselette river, captured two villages, cleaned up the forest of Gehan north of Le Thillot, and won heights for artillery emplacements commanding Nazi positions. Cornimont, 11 miles southeast or Remiremont, was captured.

The Germans apparently were pouring troops into Holland in attempts to hold the estuary islands before Antwerp.

A German radio commentator, underscoring the importance of Antwerp, declared the Allies had met the same problems of extended supply lines that confronted the Germans in France.

"Now the boot is on the other foot," he said, terming the current Western front battles delaying actions by the Germans. "We need the sixth Winter of war in order to carry it next year into French territory."

TOKYO ASSERTS 23 U. S. VESSELS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED IN SEA CLASH

ask Force Again Hits Formosa And Luzon, Destroys 91 Planes

OCT 15 1944

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 15 (AP)—Fighting off strong Japanese air attacks, Pacific fleet task forces smashed at Formosa and Luzon again Friday and destroyed at least 91 enemy airplanes.

At last report the fighting still was under way, and there were strong indications that the battle along the approaches to the Orient was building up to a tremendous peak.

Fleet Engagement Sought

The Japanese have announced that their fleet is in action. Although there was no indication here that this was so, an engagement with the Japanese fleet long has been sought by Admiral William F. Halsey.

The Japanese communique, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, said:

"The enemy task force in the waters east of Taiwan (Formosa) is fleeing eastward, with our units in full pursuit and subjecting it to heavy fire since October 14, increasing the battle results."

Lists Sinkings Claimed

"Confirmed results up until the present are as follows:

"Instantly sunk: Seven aircraft carriers and one destroyer, including the previously announced three unidentified craft which have been confirmed as three aircraft carriers.

"Damaged: Two aircraft carriers, one battleship, one cruiser and 11 unidentified craft.

"Carrier planes first hit Formosa Wednesday. The task forces fought off small groups of enemy aircraft that night, and again bombed and strafed island installations and shipping Thursday."

Whatever the extent, the going apparently was not unfavorable for the American forces, despite the fact that the Japanese were making their strongest defense since their defeat in the battle of the Philippine Sea June 18 and 19.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of Pacific Ocean areas, announced the continuing raid in a 10 A. M. communique today.

Plane Losses Light

He said "our plane losses so far have been light."

There was no comment on Japanese claims to have sunk or damaged more than 50 American ships.

Planes of the Japanese Imperial air force counterattacked the task forces off Formosa strongly throughout Thursday night, Nimitz said.

His use of the phrase "Imperial air force" indicated that army as well as navy planes might have participated in the counterattack, but gave no indication whether the Japanese actually sent carrier-based planes into the battle.

Shoot Down 20 In Night

During the Thursday night attacks, American carrier planes shot down 13 Japanese planes and anti-aircraft on the task force vessels destroyed seven more.

At dawn Friday carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet, feeling sure enough of themselves to divide their forces, struck both at Formosa and Luzon.

They encountered little air opposition over the target. Preliminary reports were that they shot down 11 Japanese planes and destroyed 30 on the ground.

No Report On Damage

There were no reports on the damage to enemy installations. In the two previous Formosa raids, 396 enemy planes were destroyed and 63 ships sunk or damaged, at a cost of 45 American planes. In a raid upon Luzon Tuesday, 10 to 15 Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground.

Friday afternoon "numerous" single and twin-engine Japanese planes attacked the task forces. One American combat air patrol shot down 28 planes, and ships' guns destroyed two more.

Other task force units also were attacked and many additional planes were known to have been shot down.

Nimitz said further details would be released as they became available.

Lists Fleet Commanders

Admiral Nimitz disclosed the names of officers commanding Third Fleet units off Formosa in a press release issued simultaneously today with a communique reporting air strikes from the Kuriles to the Marshalls.

Vice-Admiral W. A. Lee, Jr., is second in command to Admiral William F. Halsey, the announcement said. Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher is in command of the entire fast carrier task force.

Carrier units are commanded by Vice-Admiral J. S. McCain, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, Rear Admiral R. E. Davison, Rear Admiral G. F. Bogan and Rear Admiral H. B. Sallada.

Small Vessels Damaged

Today's second communique gave no further details of the fleet's operations against Formosa and Luzon. It reported widespread attacks against enemy shipping in which 20 small vessels and five barges were damaged.

Navy search planes bombed and strafed three small coastal vessels and five barges near Iwo Jima.

Liberators attacked nine small cargo vessels near Matsuwa Island in the Kuriles, and Mitchells bombed Paramushiro and Shimushu. They also strafed a 2,000-ton cargo ship and seven small cargo ships in Suribachi Bay, Paramushiro.

Fleet Commanders Listed

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Foe's Bitter Defense In Aachen Described

By WILLIAM C. SMITH-WHITE

With An American Infantry Company in Aachen, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Germans are fighting here in Aachen with hopeless savagery, and this infantry company is moving forward literally only ten feet at a time in an attack which in more than two hours has carried us only two blocks through one ravaged street.

The resistance, in two cases out of three, is that of a single Nazi soldier hiding in a cellar or attic of some house that still stands. The fierce pattern is always the same. The German lets go with a few rounds from a burp gun. Then our heavy machine guns, emplaced behind walls of debris on either side of the street, tear into the enemy hideout, and an American squad creeps up to it.

How The Action Goes

One infantryman fires in with his rifle, another throws two or three grenades. Then there is no more German there.

The commander of this outfit, Capt. Wilbert H. Fuller, of Ludlow, Vt., grins and shouts to his men, "Good! that't it. When we can't see 'em we'll scare 'em to death."

The troops wave and smile and plod on into another similar action.

This is one of those operations which, in the headquarters sense is "light." That is, few Germans are involved. But it is a hard and terribly nasty action, and it makes one wonder if this is to be the way the enemy is going to act in every other German city.

Captain Fuller and I are in front of a ruined bar about half a block behind the forward details which are stalking slowly down the street. In the bar behind us the company telephone operator sits with his earphones attached and plays some mournful improvisation on his harmonica.

Just behind us two Germans have been dug out from a basement. They emerged with their hands clasped behind their heads. Up ahead a Jerry sniper lets go and a bullet clips a broken cable which had been hanging above the door of this bar.

Fuller grins and says, "That's all right; we'll get him."

It is raining, slowly and miserably, but there is more humor here than you could find in many considerably quieter places.

Fuller chuckles and says, "Hear that mortar fire over there? Those are Jerry mortar shells being fired from our mortars. Damn good shells, too."

30-24-19587

Yanks Smash Big German Attack Trying to Relieve Doomed Aachen

By DON WHITEHEAD

AACHEN, Oct. 15—(AP) American troops and guns smashed the greatest German attack of the battle of Aachen today, turning back strong forces of infantry and armor that for a time overran U. S. positions in touch-and-go conflict.

The Nazi attempt to relieve the Aachen garrison sprang from south of Weiden, five miles northeast of the besieged city, but broke under the barrage of massed artillery and anti-tank guns.

Planes Drop Supplies

In Aachen city—where German defenders were supplied overnight by parachutes from transport planes—Doughboys worked ahead slowly digging Nazis from pillboxes and houses.

(A radio correspondent at the front said Americans had won control of about "50 square blocks" in the industrial city).

For days the enemy has been massing reserves east of Aachen, with American artillery and planes taking heavy toll of men and materiel. Today the big blow fell shortly after noon.

The German tanks broke into American defenses but anti-tank guns and a thundering artillery barrage raked the Nazis and forced the armor to pull back.

American artillery hurled huge volleys from more than 100 big guns to smash the assault which was the largest made by the Nazis since the battle for Aachen began.

The Germans moved up large reserves under the protective fire of the largest concentration of anti-aircraft guns fliers said they had encountered in the area.

Inside Aachen itself, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' Doughboys made slow but steady progress from street to street against the German defenders who received supplies at 3:30 a. m. by parachute from six transports which circled the city.

"We'll close in on them gradually and then let 'em rot in their own juice," one officer said.

Attack Was Anticipated

This attack had been anticipated for two days as observers saw men, guns and tanks being concentrated east of Aachen. Dive-bombers and artillery have pounded the area continuously and not until today was the enemy able to mount a counterattack in any force.

"This sector of the front has been extremely sensitive for days," an officer said. "Our men have not been able to move 50 feet during one day without drawing heavy fire and if they moved more than 50 yards at night things began to pop."

The sun shone through broken clouds during the morning but in the afternoon rain clouds closed in and a cold drizzle set in.

But before the weather closed in divebombers had raced in and attacked enemy forces trying desperately to relieve the besieged city.

The Americans continued to take prisoners from the Aachen garrison which has been ordered to fight to the death to hold the first major city to be attacked by the Allies on German soil. The fact that supplies were dropped by air to the garrison this morning indicates the defenders already are having supply troubles since the city is virtually encircled.

Young Prisoners Taken

Two of the prisoners were 14 and 16 years old respectively, both Hitler youth members. They said they came to Aachen 10 days ago to collect some of the possessions left in the city by a family which had been evacuated.

When they reached the city, they related, German soldiers took them to the commander who accused them of coming to the town to pillage.

"Since you are not able to leave Aachen all that is left for you to do is to get into a uniform," they quoted the commander as saying.

The youths said they agreed and were outfitted with uniforms and given rifles which they learned to use as members of the Hitler youth movement.

Another prisoner reported all patients had been removed from the city hospital. The prisoner said he had worked for two days and nights carrying small-arms ammunition into bunkers inside the city. These bunkers, he said, have slots for machine-gun emplacements and form the principal defense system, together with air-raid shelters and buildings located at strategic intersections.

Since the attack began 13 days ago in the Aachen area the army has taken 9,000 prisoners, or the equivalent of a full-sized German division. Since D-day the First Army prisoner total now stands at 194,374.

6,500 PLANES BATTER REICH

RAF Breaks Sorpe Dam As Yanks Hammer Cologne

London, Monday, Oct. 16 (AP)—More than 6,500 Allied planes, including 4,000 heavy bombers, gave Germany a violent hammering Sunday that left her main supply bases back of the Siegfried Line battered and smoking.

Six-ton earthquake bombs dropped by RAF Lancasters scored direct hits on the already dry Sorpe dam, 20 miles southeast of Dortmund.

Coastal observers reported early today that two large forces of RAF bombers over eastern England appeared to be headed for another attack on Germany.

Reports Dam Breached

As Duisburg and Cologne were left in flames by attacks over more than 36 hours, hand-picked British and Canadian flyers successfully breached the Sorpe dam Sunday morning, according to Flight Lieutenant G. Cantell, of Winnipeg, Canada, who was in the first wave of planes blasting the dam.

The Sorpe structure was hit before—in the great raid in May, 1943, when RAF pilots ripped open the Mohne and Eder dams, flooding Ruhr Valley towns.

The Air Ministry said none of the Lancasters or escorting Mustangs was lost in the new attack. Canadian flyers reported the Germans sent up only light flak against the high-level attack on the dam.

The Dortmund waterway was breached in several places two weeks ago and vessels were left high and dry.

2,500 Pound Duisberg

More than 2,500 RAF planes smashed at Duisburg, 35 miles east of Nijmegen, with more than 10,000 tons of bombs over the week end. Twenty RAF planes failed to return.

Cologne, another supply center for West Wall armies, was ripped Sunday by more than 2,000 American heavy bombers escorted by 1,600 fighters. The United States heavies dropped an estimated 6,500 tons in Cologne's railway yards.

Thirty-seven bombers and 12 fighters are missing from the American operations over Cologne and the Duisburg area.

Leave Fires In Berlin

Meanwhile Mosquitos and other medium bombers raced on to Berlin, Hamburg and Brunswick leaving fires and wreckage in their wake.

United States Eighth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses delivered knockout punches to oil near Dusseldorf and communications centers at Saarbrucken Kaiserslautern.

RAF Mitchells and Bostons attacked an important railway bridge at Deventer in Holland this morning. Several crews saw their bombs straddle on the bridge.

The fighter-bombers attacked Aachen and vicinity in support of ground troops. Other Allied planes dropped millions of leaflets on cities along the Rhine, telling the Germans of the war closing in on them.

175th Raid On Berlin

The attack on Berlin during the night was the 175th time in this war that the German capital has been bombed by Allied planes.

Mosquitos of the RAF scored direct hits on a river bridge at Zutphen northeast of Arnhem in Holland and strafed 50 barges near Dordrecht, below Rotterdam.

The Air Ministry announced reconnaissance had revealed that the Kiel Canal in northwest Germany again had been closed in an attack ten days ago. The canal was first closed a month before D-day but had been reopened since.

Rommel Death From Wounds Officially Reported In Reich

London, Oct. 15 (AP)—The death of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who as commander of the German Afrika Korps drove the British to the gates of Alexandria before the tide of battle turned at El Alamein in October, 1942, was announced tonight by DNB, the official German news agency.

The Berlin broadcast said Rommel had "died of his wounds," but did not say how he was wounded or when he was wounded or when he died. DNB said Hitler had ordered a state funeral for the German field commander.

Automobile Strafed

Allied field dispatches first reported rumors that he was dead on July 29 and the next day dispatches quoted Nazi prisoners and French civilians as saying he died of wounds suffered when his car was strafed.

German news and propaganda agencies denied reports of his death at the time, but admitted he had suffered a brain concussion and other injuries in an automobile accident caused by Allied strafing planes on the Normandy battle front July 17.

Rommel became known as the "Desert Fox" during the African campaigns and his Afrika Korps in the summer of 1942 threatened to cut its way to the Suez Canal.

The British under then General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery stalled the German offensive on the approaches to Alexandria, and later mounted a counteroffensive which ended in the destruction of Rommel's forces in Tunisia.

Rommel was ground commander in Normandy at the time of the Allied invasion, and it was he who plotted the futile German plans to block the Allies at the Atlantic Wall.

The DNB broadcast described Rommel as one of Germany's "most successful army leaders whose name will be linked forever with the heroic battle of our Afrika Korps" and said he was a "man deeply convinced of National Socialism."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander, considered Rommel a "great general" but "not a superman."

Quarreled With Von Rundstedt

Rommel and Field Marshal General Karl von Rundstedt, over-all German commander in the west, were reported to have quarreled over tactics in combatting the Allied invasion, and on July 6 the Berlin radio announced that von Rundstedt had been removed as commander in chief in the zone, and replaced by Field Marshal General Guenther von Kluge, who had led the German drive to the gates of Moscow.

This was considered a victory for Rommel.

The "Desert Fox," born at Heidenheim in Wurttemberg in November, 1891, became, at 50, the youngest holder of the rank of field marshal in the German army. His promotion from colonel general—he also was the youngest man to attain that rank—was announced in the summer of 1942 during his successful campaign in Africa.

Considered Hitler Favorite

During the first World War Rommel was assigned to an Alpine battalion and won distinction during campaigns in the Vosges Mountains.

He joined the Hitler movement early and became well-acquainted with Hitler and was considered a great favorite of the Fuehrer.

During the invasion of Poland in 1939, Rommel took part in the kill. He commanded a tank corps that swept through Belgium and France in 1940. In 1941 when the Italians got into trouble in Africa Rommel was sent to save them.

Germans Shift French Captives

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Algiers radio, quoting advices from Berne, Switzerland, said today that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had ordered all French war prisoners and workers transferred from border areas to the interior of Germany.

2 Ready-Made Ports Towed to France by Allies

Artificial Harbors Set Up on Normandy Beaches Supplied the Invasion

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Monday) (AP).—Two artificial harbors, built in secret and towed across the Channel behind the assault forces for installation on the Normandy beaches, supplied the invasion armies and "made possible the liberation of western Europe," Allied supreme headquarters disclosed today.

The worst Channel storm in forty years wrecked one before it was completed, but not before the harbor had contributed heavily to the stream of men and equipment pouring into France. The other was finished as planned—a port as big as Dover, complete with docks, piers and breakwaters, capable of unloading at least 12,000 tons of stores and 2,500 vehicles daily.

The ports were built in three sections—blockships, caissons (seawalls) and breakwaters.

To provide immediate protection for the smaller ships, sixty old ships were sunk, forming five small breakwaters along the French coast. Several British and Dutch warships were sent to the bottom with the old flotilla. That provided 24,000 feet of breakwater.

Planning the gigantic construction task began June 1943 when American and British operations officers decided that French ports falling into Allied hands during the invasion could not possibly have the capacity for the quantity of stores necessary.

"In order to accommodate the necessary shipping and port equipment the size of each harbor had to be roughly the same size as Dover," the announcement said. One harbor was earmarked for the Americans and the other for the British.

A decision to go ahead was made at the Quebec conference of the combined chiefs of staff and involved:

1. Building 150 concrete caissons (harbor walls) of six different sizes to suit various depths of water up to five and a half fathoms (thirty-three feet). The largest caisson displaced 6,044 tons and the smallest 1,672.

2. Prefabrication of seven miles of pier equipment and its assembly into towing pieces 480 feet long.

3. Constructing outer breakwaters made from steel floats weighing 15,000 tons.

4. Preparation of the blockships so that they could be sunk easily and rapidly on an even keel.

Thousands Employed

Building of the caissons alone employed 20,000 British laborers, and thousands more were engaged on other structures.

Although many undoubtedly guessed what their work was leading to, "so far as is known there was no case of leakage of vital information," the announcement said.

In addition to the construction, plans had to be made for:

1. Towing the caissons, floating the breakwater and pier equipment from as far distant as Leith and Glasgow with 85 tugs necessitating 500 tons in the face of enemy action.

2. Servicing and general preparations of the tug fleet.

3. Forming and training staffs and personnel of the U. S. Navy, the Royal navy and engineers.

Embargoed upon after the assault troops hit the beach the old block ships arrived, and in spite of their age, all made the crossing.

They were sunk by explosive charges and within five days troops and equipment ashore were provided very valuable shelter during this critical period.

Meanwhile the breakwaters, caissons and piers were being towed across at an average speed of four knots through choppy water. Luckily few tugs were lost to enemy action.

Heavy Moorings Laid

By D Day plus 8 heavy moorings had been laid in deep water, and the floating breakwaters were attached to them as they arrived.

Port parties of American Seabees, British engineers and British marines cleared mines, cut ramps and prepared roadways down to the beaches to receive the shore end of the piers.

Everything went according to plan for twelve days and then a gale, tearing in from an exposed

direction, almost ruined the American harbor. Steel and concrete breakwaters weighing thousands of tons were tossed onto the beach. The British port did not suffer so badly, however, and was soon completed.

"The shelters provided by both harbors and three additional blockship shelters which stood up well in the gale undoubtedly saved great loss of life and equipment," the announcement said. "Unloading on the beaches elsewhere was quite impossible. . . . Even on the worst day 800 tons of gasoline and ammunition, as well as many troops, were landed over the piers."

Construction of the American harbor was the responsibility of the Seabees, while the British Navy and Army took charge of the other. It was a British responsibility to deliver the equipment.

It was no easy matter to produce a pier hundreds of feet long on a flat beach with a rise and fall of tide more than twenty feet.

On this perplexing problem Prime Minister Churchill sent to operations chiefs a note which is typical of the whole stupendous task: "Piers must float up and down with the tide. . . . Let me have the best solution. Don't argue the matter. The difficulties will argue for themselves."

Seven Killed By Robots In South England Town

London, Oct. 15 (AP)—A flying bomb killed seven people and injured others last night in a community in southern England.

Many were trapped in their homes when the explosion wrecked a number of houses but were freed after several hours by rescue squads.

Night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries teamed up to knock several of the missiles out of the air as the bombs were launched against southern and eastern England from plane carriers. There were warnings in the London area for the fourth night in a row.

King Peter's Premier Off to Confer With Tito

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Dr. Ivan Subashitch, Premier in King Peter's Yugoslav government, anticipating the imminent liberation of Belgrade by Yugoslav Partisans and the Russian Army, has left London to confer with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), it was announced today.

Subashitch, accompanied by General Vladimir Velebit, head of Tito's military mission at Moscow, is expected to arrange for the return of the exiled government to the Yugoslav capital.

EUROPEAN AIR CHIEF SHIFTED

Marshal Leigh-Mallory Is Sent To Asian Command

London, Oct. 15 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, has been named Allied air commander in chief in southeast Asia, the Air Ministry and supreme headquarters announced tonight.

The announcement said Marshal Leigh-Mallory had been relieved of his present command, effective today, and would take his place in the southeast Asia command in the near future.

Air operations in western Europe will now come under General Eisenhower's deputy over-all commander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

DUTCH BACK BRITISH RADIO

Deny BBC Misled Patriots About Allies' Entry Into Homeland

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Netherlands Government today described as incorrect implications of criticism of the British Broadcasting Corporation by Prince Bernhard.

A formal statement by the Government Information Bureau said that assertions by Prince Bernhard Sept. 10 in an interview with war correspondents in the Netherlands that the BBC had been responsible for the death of Dutch patriots by broadcasting premature reports that Allied troops had entered the Netherlands could be attributed only to a misunderstanding.

A Netherlands Government broadcast over Radio Orange on the evening of Sept. 4 reported the crossing of the Netherlands frontier by Allied troops.

BBC subsequently quoted from this Radio Orange broadcast.

Two Generals Named As Collaborationists

Paris, Oct. 15 (AP)—The pre-war generals were named today as alleged collaborationists as French authorities continued their unflagging search for pro-Nazi leaders of the occupation.

Orders were issued for the arrest of Air General Henri Jauneaud, former member of the staff of Pierre Cot, Minister for Air in a pre-war cabinet. Jauneaud was named as founder of the collaborationist publication, *Revue du Monde*.

Air General Armand Pinsard, meanwhile, was questioned by police regarding his connections with a pro-Nazi militia group.

Finns Battle At Kemi River

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 (AP).—Finnish troops, advancing on Kemijarvi from Rautua in the central sector of the northern Lapland front, reached the Kemi River after fighting and are engaging G roops defending the Kemi line at Pernujoki, the Finns announced today. The Kemi River is about twenty-five miles south of Kemijarvi.

70,000 Nazis In North Norway

Stockholm, Oct. 15 (AP)—Seventy thousand German troops and more than that number of prisoners of war still are stationed in the northern Norwegian provinces of Tromso and Finmark, travelers from that region who arrived here recently reported.

SWEDEN HALTS EXPORT OF BEARINGS TO REICH

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.—(AP) The Swedish foreign office announced officially tonight that all export of Swedish ballbearings to Germany had ceased.

Taking cognizance of American press reports to the effect that ballbearing traffic had been stopped, the foreign office said in its brief statement, "no such export is now being carried on."

SOVIET FORCES TAKE PETSAMO

Red Troops Also In Belgrade, Tanks Clash In Hungary

London, Oct. 15 (AP)—A Bulgarian armistice delegation has arrived in Moscow to negotiate final terms with Russia, Britain and the United States, the Moscow radio said tonight. Moscow announced last week that Bulgaria had accepted the Allies' preliminary conditions, which included Bulgarian retirement from territories seized from Yugoslavia and Greece.

London, *Monday*, Oct. 16 (AP)—Russian troops captured the Arctic port of Petsamo yesterday, fought their way deeper inside the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, and on the plains of capitulating Hungary battled against hundreds of German tanks on the invasion route to Austria, 150 miles beyond.

Moscow was silent on Budapest's announcement that Hungary had asked the Allies for an armistice. Soviet communiques for days have not mentioned the Hungarian sector—the usual procedure during negotiations.

Reported In Center Of City

Nor did the Russian bulletin mention the battle for Belgrade.

Berlin said Soviet troops and Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans had fought their way into the center of the city.

A late Moscow broadcast also said that the puppet Government under Field Marshal Milan Nedic had fled along with the German regime.

Berlin implied that other Soviet troops had crossed into German East Prussia on a 27-mile front in Memel territory, but Moscow did not announce any operations in that sector aside from heavy air raids Saturday night on Memel, Tilsit and the Latvian port of Liepaja. Ships, docks, troop concentrations, and communication arteries were battered, the bulletin said.

Cuts Off Sea Route

The Russian seizure of Petsamo cut the German sea escape route from northern Finland and put the Red army within 30 miles east of Kirkenes, another Nazi Arctic base in Norway.

Fourteen other localities were captured north and south of Petsamo. A supplementary Moscow communique said the Russians mauled the 20th German Lapland Division severely near the mouth of the Petsamo inlet and annihilated a battalion of 800 men. On the road to Petsamo they routed the Second German Mountain Infantry Division.

An order of the day by Premier Stalin announced the amphibious capture of Petsamo, rich nickel mine center ceded by Finland to Russia in the recent armistice. Stalin described Petsamo as an "important naval base and a powerful German stronghold in the extreme north."

Say 170,000 Took Part

Gen. K. I. Meretskov, comm of the Soviet Karelian Army, Admiral A. A. Golovko of the Fa Northern Red Fleet directed the assault on the port, an operation which Berlin declared was launched with 170,000 troops, and with the ultimate aim of slicing down into Nazi-held Norway from the north.

Petsamo was ceded to Russia by Finland under the recent armistice terms, but the Germans had refused to give it up and also are fighting the Finns in north-central Finland opposite the Swedish border along the Kemi river, 250 miles to the south.

West of Riga the Russians advanced three miles beyond the city, capturing eight localities, including Preidaine.

Yugoslav Junction Taken

In Yugoslavia the Russians announced the fall of Poza Revac, an eight-way communications point 36 miles southeast of Belgrade, and also Krusevac, 95 miles southeast of the capital.

The tank battle on the Hungarian plains was one of the heaviest of the war, Moscow dispatches said. The Germans said the Russians were sending in fresh reserves, and the Soviet communique announced that 143 German tanks had been knocked out Saturday and 61 enemy planes shot down. This made a nine-day total of 1,294 German tanks and 393 planes destroyed on the basis of Moscow bulletins, probably most of them in Hungary.

The tank battles with German and Hungarian forces raged between Szolnok, 50 miles southeast of Budapest, and Debrecen, 115 miles east of the capital. The Russian lines around Szolnok, on the Tisza river, were only 150 miles from Austria, "back door" to Germany along the Danube Valley.

Trap Threatens Germans

German troops retreating in Transylvania, east of the present fight, and also those battling Russian and Czechoslovak forces along the Polish frontier in the north, were threatened with entrapment in a 12,000-square-mile salient.

A Cairo radio report said that Czechoslovak troops fighting alongside the Red army had advanced ten miles into their homeland, capturing several communities, but there was no Moscow confirmation.

In Transylvania, the Russians and Romanians rolled through 50 more localities, including Dej, rail junction 26 miles north of Cluj.

The Red army clearly was on the ever of another string of momentous victories, battling along history's longest land front stretching 2,000 miles from the Arctic almost to the Mediterranean. British troops rolling northward through Greece from liberated Athens completed the sea-to-sea front.

Violent tank battles with German and Hungarian forces still raged on the Hungarian plains between Szolnok, 50 miles southeast of capitulating Budapest, and Debrecen, 115 miles east of the Hungarian capital.

STALIN, CHURCHILL DISCUSS MILITARY MATTERS AT TALKS

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 — (AP) The Moscow conference turned in the direction of solid military matters today as the Polish question neared its final phase in an atmosphere of hopefulness.

Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin met with Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the United States military mission to the Soviet Union, Lt. Gen. Brocas Burrows, chief of the British military mission, Field Marshal Gen. Sir Alan Ismay, the Prime minister's chief of staff, in an hours-long conference.

Marshal Stalin represented the Red army at the military talks, which it is understood were broad overall discussions on how to bring the war in Europe to a speedy close.

A responsible source indicated that the Allied military representatives informed Stalin on the up-to-the-minute plans of the Americans and British on the Western front.

It also is not improbable that the Allied military delegates asked the wily Marshal — recognized as a great military strategist—for some advice.

While Stalin and Churchill were engaged in military talks, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr met with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish London government at the British embassy here.

After the conference Mikolajczyk and his group prepared to meet members of the Soviet sponsored Polish National Committee of Liberation.

Polish Outlook Better

It was learned from a good source that the British and the London Poles have more or less rounded out their talks and that Mikolajczyk has definite proposals in mind which he may make at any time now.

The Polish Premier at a press conference today gave the impression that the situation was better.

Members of the National Committee, on the other hand, were optimistic in their viewpoint of the eventual outcome of the controversy between the two groups and a well informed foreign source said the outlook for solving the Polish problems was definitely hopeful.

The feeling prevailed in all quarters that the discussions were nearing an end, with developments expected [illegible]

Churchill Works Hard On Mission to Moscow

Fine Red Chef, Bullet-Proof Car at His Disposal

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill, his health probably more robust than at any other time this year, is putting in some hard licks of work on his mission to Moscow.

When he is not in conference with Premier Josef V. Stalin his time is occupied with reading diplomatic dispatches from London and with reports from all parts of the world which pour into his quarters here. The flow of international and empire matters requiring his attention never ceases.

An American limousine with bullet-proof glass has been put at Churchill's disposal by the government. One of the city's best chefs is demonstrating his virtuosity with Russian and English dishes at the Soviet guest house where Churchill is staying.

Head Of Peasant Party Resigns Polish Post

Moscow, Oct. 15 (AP)—Andrei V. Witos, head of the peasant party in liberated Poland and in charge of its land reform program, has resigned as vice-chairman of Polish National Committee because of failing health, it was announced today.

President Edward B. Osubka-Morawski of the Polish National Committee has assumed responsibility for the land reform measures, it was disclosed after a council meeting.

Pollpress, news agency for the council, asserted that the delay in preparations for land reform measures, which had been scheduled to take place in liberated Poland October 10, was due to sabotage by "Pilsudkists" who the agency says "bored their way" into local land councils.

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PRAVDA HITS AT DEWEY

MOSCOW, Oct. 15—(AP) The international review column in Pravda, official Communist party organ, asserted today that Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee for President of the United States, has made statements which have encouraged American "Polish reactionary groups." The column declared these groups have become "more insolent" as the U. S. elections approach.

Clark Praises Departing Wacs

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 15 (AP)—The work of WACS departing for home was praised by Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark today as he bade them goodbye. Pfc. Lucy Ambers of 285 Schnectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pfc. Katherine E. Voland of 4916 Northeast 23rd Street, Portland, Ore., are returning on rotation after 15 months overseas.

GERMANS STILL HOLD IN ITALY

8th And 5th Armies Make Only Small Gains In Drive On Po

Rome, Oct. 15 (AP)—Canadian troops of the Eighth Army chopped out additional gains today against strong German resistance in the fighting along the principal highway between Bologna and Rimini fronting Italy's valley of the Po.

Allied headquarters reports placed the Canadians at a point south of the small village of Bulgaria between three and four miles from Cesena, an important town along the ancient highway—the Via Emilia, 17 miles northwest of the Adriatic port of Rimini.

British Find Army Tough

British troops south of the highway found rough going in the mountainous area, but reached the road junction of Carpineta on a ridge west of Montiano after an advance of 1,000 yards, then pushed ahead. About 70 prisoners were taken.

On the Fifth Army front American troops advanced across the highway between Castel Del Rio and Castel San Pietro east of Monterenzio, while to the west other American forces remained heavily engaged in the Livergnano area on Highway 65, about ten miles south of Bologna. Castel San Pietro is 14 miles from Bologna on the Rimini-Bologna highway.

Mount Stanco Retaken

Farther west Mount Stanco was recaptured by South African troops after several days of fighting and they pushed on toward Grizzana, a town on a lateral road 21 miles southwest of Bologna.

More Germans were nabbed in this area, hiking the prisoner total for the Fifth Army since September 13 to 7,800.

Reconnaissance disclosed additional German reinforcements in the vicinity of Vergato, about four miles northwest of Grizzana on Highway 64, another main route to Bologna.

The Germans clung firmly to their line between the Adriatic Sea and the Bologna-Rimini railway, but to the southwest the Eighth Army appeared to be moving its forces gradually out of the hills and mountains. The Canadians, in their advance up the Rimini-Bologna highway, were in close contact with Nazi forces resisting all the way.

More Peaks And Crags In Way

Several more dominating features in the wilderness of peaks and crags six miles directly south of Cesena fell to the Eighth Army, but it appeared that much heavy fighting will take place before Allied troops begin to smash their way across the Po Valley.

Aerial support was given the Allied ground forces, with fighters and fighter bombers hitting at gun positions and road and rail traffic in the Bologna area. Coastal aircraft attacked enemy shipping in the Adriatic.

Pope Blesses Brazilians

CIVITAVECCHIA, Italy, Oct. 15 (AP).—Pope Pius XII, greeting a group of doctors and nurses of the Brazilian Air Force on Oct. 12 at his daily general reception, gave his blessing to all the people of Brazil, it was made known today.

Pope Regrets World Ignored Peace Plea

Vatican City, Oct. 15 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, in a broadcast today to the Eucharistic Congress being held in Buenos Aires, expressed regret that the world had not heeded his message of peace delivered at the similar congres held in Buenos Aires ten years ago.

In 1934, the Pope, who then was Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, presided at the congress as the legate of Pope Pius XI and then urged humanity to turn to Chirst "that He may have the direction of nations."

Exile Returns To Italy

Rome, Oct. 15 (AP)—Ignazio Silone, Italian politician and author of the anti-Fascist novels "Bread and Wine" and "Fontamara," has arrived in Rome from Switzerland, where he lived in exile after the fall of France. Emanuele Modigliani, one of the leaders of the Italian Socialist party, has returned also from exile in Switzerland.

FLEEING NAZIS HIT AT LARISSA

Germans Still In Greece Are 135 Miles North Of Athens

Rome, Oct. 15 (AP)—German troops were reported fleeing northward from Greece today as Allied mine sweepers began freeing the Aegean for naval operations and RAF warplanes and United States transports began using at least one airport in Athens, liberated capital of the Hellenic nation.

The comparatively few Nazis remaining in Greece were heading for Yugoslavia as fast as limited transport facilities and Allied aerial attack permitted.

Close on their heels came British seaborne units, Greek patriots who buried their factional differences and joined in the immediate job of ousting the Germans, and finally the first shipments of food and medical supplies promised by the Allies to alleviate the suffering of three years under the Nazis.

Fleeing Enemy Attacked

The only indication of the whereabouts of the fleeing Nazis was an air force announcement that British Mustangs had shot up enemy transport, troops and locomotives in the vicinity of Larissa, 135 airline miles northwest of Athens and an important junction of rail and highway routes.

The main concern of the Nazis was to run the gantlet of Marshal Tito's Partisans and the Red army in Yugoslavia to the north. It is 500 airline miles from Greece's northern border to the German frontier and nearly every feasible land route already is cut.

Athens and its port of Piraeus were occupied yesterday by seaborne units after the Germans fled. Once the breakup of the last German hold on Greece began, developments came too fast even for the planning and execution of Allied follow-up operations.

Paratroops Were Late

A British paratrooper formation jumped at noon yesterday in a 30-mile gale for the purpose of securing the Megara airfield, 28 miles west of Athens. Instead of being greeted by bullets from Nazis, the paratroopers were met by jubilant Greek civilians, British soldiers and war correspondents.

A column of British troops operating as "land forces of the Adriatic" had taken both the town and airport of Megara the preceding Sunday night. RAF planes already were using the airport.

The parachutists landed among American-made bulldozers brought in by gliders and busy restoring runways damaged by the Nazis.

Beyond the bare announcement last night that Athens and its port were freed, Allied headquarters gave no report on the situation in the capital.

Tons Of Food Arrive

Alongside the scores of American C-47's which already have hauled many tons of food and supplies for Athenians were the shattered hulks of German Ju-52's, intended for use of Nazi personnel but caught by the Allies on Athens airfields.

Planes of the United States 51st Troop Carrier Wing shuttled back and forth landing the supplies. They were under the command of Col. Timothy J. Manning, Omaha, Neb., and the crews reported no opposition as they carried out the operations.

Paratroops Land At Megara In 30-Mile Gale; Two Killed

BY SIDNEY A. FEDER

Megara, Greece, Oct. 14 (AP.—Delayed)—Completing a three-day operation, an American troop carrying outfit landed the last of a powerful force of British paratroopers here today for the final drive to Athens.

Despite rain and high wind the troop-carrying group which participated in the landings in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and southern France succesfully landed troops and huge stocks of supplies.

The first day of the operations, last Thursday, turned out to be one of the wildest parachute jumps on records. The troopers leaped into the teeth of a 30-mile gale with the result a number of them were injured and two killed.

Natives Rush To Their Aid

As the troopers with their varicolored chutes hit the ground the wind dragged them along. Thousands of cheering natives, however, sandied to their aid and helped collapse the chutes.

Directing the operations were Lieut. Col. Lelande Coulter, Ann Arbor, Mich; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Gibson, North Sacramento, Cal., and Lieut. Col. Louis Salomon, New York city.

The three officers were flown in by Capt. Robert Lane, San Diego, Cal., and were the first Americans to land close to the Greek capital, only 22 miles east of here.

Negro Flyer There First

The only American to beat them in was Lieut. Andrew D. Marshall, Negro flyer from Bristol, Va., who had to crash-land his P-41 seven days ago while on a strafing mission. Natives hid him in the hills and yesterday he was brought here by a parade of several hundred peasants. Marshall was astride a horse with the natives crowding around him as they marched down the road.

The last German garrison pulled out of this water-front town last Sunday and several hours later a small force of British troops arrived. Members of the Greek Popular Liberation army had everything under control.

For three days the sound of heavy explosions could be heard in the direction of Athens, showing the Nazis were carrying out demolitions in the capital.

German Reprisals In Athens

One report said a German officer was killed in Athens 15 days ago and in retaliation the Germans burned 125 houses in one section of the city, machine-gunning the occupants when they tried to escape. Later the Germans bombed another district, killing over 100 persons.

From a hillside outside Megara last night I saw tremendous fires in the Athens area, and the ground shook from demolition charges.

Megara Proud Of Its Record

Megara still was horrified by the machine-gunning of 10 men on the main square here several days ago, and said that on Good Friday this spring the Germans hanged a dozen men.

The citizens of Megara are proud of their record in helping retreating British soldiers when they pulled out of Greece in 1941. Some 50 to 60 were hidden by families here, including five in the home of Kristo Roisos, where this is being written.

Roisos lived in the United States for 15 years until he returned here in 1928. He worked in Buffalo and in Columbus, and Massillon, Ohio, where he operated a saloon. He also worked in Salt Lake City, Utah. A brother, Mike, now operates a grocery store and butcher shop in Massillon.

Ten days ago five Germans attempting to take some of Roisos' sheep shot his 14-year-old son in the arm and it was necessary to amputate the arm.

Gin-Rummy During Raid

A B-29 Base in West China, Oct. 14 (AP—Delayed)—Enemy interference with a massed formation of Superfortresses which dropped bombs on Formosa today was so negligible that bomber crews played gin rummy en route home over Japanese-held territory.

Foe Driven From Burma Hills

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 15 (AP).—West African troops on the Arakan front in Burma have forced the Japanese from positions in hills between the Sangu and Kaladan Valleys, an Allied communique said today.

Delayed reports showed that American Mitchell bombers had knocked out twenty bridges in Burma in the first thirteen days of October in blows against enemy communications.

JAPS' ISLAND BASES RAIDED

MacArthur's Planes Mass Against Ceram And Boeroe

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Monday, Oct 15 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur unleashed at least 150 planes at Japanese air and naval bastions south of the Philippines while navy air power was striking Formosa Friday, headquarters announced today.

The communique disclosed that a mass attack by 150 planes swept over the islands of Ceram and Boeroe, which the Japanese are using as aerial outposts for the protection of the Philippines and the homeland, and left three important airfields cratered. Eighty tons of bombs struck the targets.

Balikpapan Raided Again

Balikpapan, the enemy's aviation gasoline and oil center on Borneo, again was struck and large fires were started. The near-by airfield of Manggar was damaged.

Another raid was aimed at Pomelaa, in Celebes, which produces nickel, and 20 tons of bombs were dropped on the nickel refinery and airdrome, leaving a heavy smoke pall.

In the mass attack on Ceram and Boeroe the important airdrome of Amahai was the chief objective, headquarters indicated, and was left cratered. Fires were started among the buildings.

Harass Coast Shipping

This raid was carried out by medium, attack and fighter bombers that harassed coastal shipping and bombed other targets of opportunity. Warehouses and oil installations were damaged.

The oil center of Boela on Ceram was bombed and its facilities smashed.

Flying over the Philippines, reconnaissance planes bombed Matina airdrome at Davao and destroyed or damaged a small steamer, a lugger and a barge south of Basilan Island.

U. S. ARMY DESERTERS FOUND IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 15—(AP) Deserters from United States armed forces, some of them absent without leave for as long as two years, are being found in civilian jobs posing as Australians, an American provost marshal said today.

Some of the men rounded up recently were married to Australians, said Captain Chambers, the provost marshal.

Two of those just caught actually were trading with their own countrymen without being detected. One was operating a hamburger stand, selling "genuine American hamburgers" and another conducting a house rental business and charging fellow Americans excessive rentals.

The rental agent might never have been caught had he not been reported to authorities for making excessive charges for extras, Chambers said.

Japs Report Increase Of U. S. Planes In China

San Francisco, Oct. 15 (AP)—Japanese newspapermen in China report a "great increase in the United States Air Force in that country," the Japanese Domei News Agency said today in a Tokyo broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

400 HONDURAN REBELS ARE DEFEATED IN ATTACK

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Oct. 15—(AP) A group of approximately 400 Honduran revolutionaries exiled in San Salvador was defeated in an attack on the Honduran city of San Marcos yesterday, it was announced officially here today.

The Honduras air force bombed and machine-gunned the attackers

as they fled into nearby mountains, the announcement said.

(A dispatch from San Salvador, however, quoted travelers from the combat zone as reporting that the revolutionaries' attack on San Marcos was successful.)

The official account said 11 of the rebels were killed at San Marcos, while 10 were wounded seriously. The Honduran national forces garrisoned in the city lost eight men and many were wounded in the two-hour battle, it said.

'Intrepid Action' At Munda Brings Congressional Medal

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—A giant infantry officer who held a key hill position alone, shattering Japanese charges with carbine fire and hand grenades, although twice wounded, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The War Department said today that the "interpid action" of Capt. Robert Sheldon Scott, of Santa Fe, N. M., inspired his men to efforts which resulted in the capture of Munda airstrip, major objective in the battle for New Georgia Island.

The 31-year-old officer stands 6 feet 4 inches tall—and he found it not too easy to take cover behind a single blasted tree stump on the dome of the hill while turning back the enemy counterattacks in the engagement of July 29, 1943. Scott had deployed his riflemen and advanced alone to the top of the hill, from which most of the cover had been swept by artillery and mortar fire.

Grenades Tossed Up To Him

"Disregarding small arms fire and exploding grenades aimed at him, suffering a bullet wound in the left hand and a painful shrapnel wound in the head after his carbine had been shot from his hands, he threw grenade after grenade with devastating accuracy until the beaten enemy withdrew," the citation said.

At one point, Scott ran out of grenades and called for more. His men passed them forward to a private who tossed them up the hill to Scott.

The medal wll be presented to Scott overseas, the department announced.

Cruiser Ahead Of Time

Camden, N. J., Oct. 15 (AP)—The 13,000-ton heavy cruiser Macon slid down the ways of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, today—21 minutes ahead of schedule when winds upset tide calculations.

Double-Purpose Mortar Disclosed By Army Man

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—Use of a new 60-millimeter infantry mortar which can be fired either in the conventional lobbed manner or in a rifle-like flat trajectory was disclosed by the army today.

The "one-man" mortar, weighing only 20 pounds, consists of a tube, base plate and firing mechanism. It is equipped with a trigger, making possible its use as a flat trajectory weapon. (Conventional mortars usually are fired by dropping the projectile into the muzzle, the propellant explosive detonating when the projectile seats at the bottom of the up-ended tube).

Announcement of the new weapon was made by Major Edward Crossman, of Santa Monica, Cal., speaking from Fort Benning, Georgia, on the Army Hour broadcast.

Bis[illegible] Manning Urges [illegible]e Help For China

New York, Oct. 15 (AP)—Bishop William T. Manning, of New York, appealing for "adequate help" for China, today declared the country's needs "are so great they are almost beyond the imagination."

"Whatever the reason, it is the bitter truth that only a pitifully small amount of aid has been furnished to China by the United States and British Commonweath of Nations," the bishop said in an address at a Thanksgiving service on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

Paying tribute to the "heroic, indomitable spirit" of the Chinese people, now in their eighth year of war, Bishop Manning said:

"What China now needs from us is not criticism or meddling in her internal affairs, but understanding sympathy and sorely needed material and military suplies. If we will provide these, China will do her tremendous part in the common struggle as she has already so nobly shown."

WAN[illegible] S U. S. TO BACK WORK

Bowles Says Government Has Investment Responsibility

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—The final responsibility for seeing to it that total investment (private, municipal, State and Federal) is sufficient to support full employment rests with the Federal Government, Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, said today.

Bowles was one of several Government officials who outlined their views on a proposal by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, that the Government underwrite the business structure of the nation whenever anticipated investment falls below a $40,000,000,000 annual level. This objective Patton proposes to accomplish through direct Federal loans and a public-works program.

"While Federal underwriting of total investment is not the only measure required to convert our economy to full peacetime activity," Bowles said in a letter made public by Patton, "it is an essential element in a post-war program for full employment.

For Private Business

"We should, of course, do everything possible to encourage increased investment of risk capital by private business."

Bowles also held that one of the most important aspects of the program advanced by Patton, which the Senate has been asked to consider in legislative form, "is that if private business were assured that the Government stood ready, through public investment, to underwrite the huge markets that go with full production and full employment, there might be very little need for the Government actually to undertake investment above the normal amount involved in immediately essential public works."

Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.) told Patton that his proposal "seems to offer a practical, realistic basis for a program to assure full employment and production in the transition and post-war periods," and that he was giving it "careful consideration."

Calls It Meritorious

Michael W. Straus, Acting Secretary of the Interior, advised Patton that his approach to the problem . . . "has considerable merit."

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said Patton's suggestion that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation make supplementary loans up to the amount that private and governmental investment falls below $40,000,000,000 "is not likely to be effective."

The RFC, she said, has not succeeded heretofore in making loans even up to the extent of its present permitted maximum.

But Scretary Perkins commended Patton "for having taken the first steps in initiating positive legislative activity" toward high and stable employment.

Favors Annual Revision

Leo T. Crowley, director of the Foreign Economic Administration, while in favor of the basic objectives of Patton's proposal, said provision should be made for revising annually the $40,000,000,000 estimated investment need, to conform to business conditions.

Patton, in disclosing the responses to his suggestion, also took occasion to criticize a recent Brookings Institution report on probable post-war income, asserting it "smacks of defeatism, contains numerous errors in analysis and lends comfort to reactionaries."

The Brookings study concluded that the probable annual figure for 1947 is about $123,000,000,000, in contrast to other public estimates ranging up from $140,000,000,000.

URGES CARTEL SUPERVISION

Foreign Policy Report Also Backs Publicity On Trade

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—Full publicity on any post-war international supervision of cartels "would go far to correct some of the abuses with which the private industrial agreement now is charged," the Foreign Policy Association said today.

Need for such supervision "if the various national economies are to work out their destiny at a high level of employment and with the guarantee of an expanding world trade" was reported in a study of the cartel problem prepared by Grant S. McCullough of the association's research staff.

"It is essential," McCullough's report said, "that in so far as cartels exhibit the anti-social practices of monopoly, they must be adequately regulated.

Called Paramount Need

"The paramount necessity of insuring that consumer interests are represented in any agreement undertaking the organization of production and distribution of the world's commodities or processed goods also argues for international government action. At the very least, registration of all such agreements, intergovernmental or private, with an international economic tribunal is essential. . . .

"Were such an international economic tribunal with the requisite powers of supervision created, full publicity would be afforded to the various commodity controls and industrial agreements.

"This alone would go far to correct some of the abuses with which the private industrial agreement is now charged."

Cites Growing Momentum

Commenting on what he called "the growing momentum of the attack on cartels" in the United States, the author said "no such opposition has arisen to other restrictive trade practices, although the recent statement of Secretary Hull indicates that the cartel problem will be approached within the broader terms of foreign trade policy.

"American proposals couched in such broader terms may go far to allay the belief in some foreign countries that the United States is ready to press for the eradication of this particular restrictive trade practice, but unwilling to tackle further its own existing tariff ar[illegible]"

Airlines' Experts Consulted

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Government is seeking the advice of both the transport and manufacturing branches of the aircraft industry in connection with the international civil aviation conference at Chicago next month.

While the industry will not have direct representation among the United States delegation, it became known today that at least three airline officials will be asked to serve in an advisory capacity and probably some manufacturers will be on hand.

Transport Group Consulted

Officials in charge of conference arrangements have discussed their plans with the air transport association and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Three classes of air lines will be represented in the advisory group, an international carrier, probably Pan American Airways, since it has the longest experience in that field, a large domestic operator and a small or regional domestic carrier.

Both industry associations have been getting technical data together for the American delegation. The decision to give them a more direct part in the conference followed some discussion within aviation ranks of delay in requesting the views of companies which will fly the routes and manufacture the equipment to be used.

Exhibit Prepared

The manufacturers were asked last week to prepare an exhibit representative of American products, and also to make arrangements so that visitors from other countries may see aircraft or aviation equipmant plants in operation if they wish.

The State Department probably will announce the names of the United States delegation shortly. It is understood that a preliminary meeting of this group will be held in Washington before going to Chicago. Delegates from members of the British commonwealth of nations have announced such a conference to be held in Montreal next week.

The Montreal meeting probably was called for a final poll of views on a program for support of demands for an international commission vested with economic control of air transport among the nations.

Col. Hobby Recovering

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Women's Army Corps, is recuperating from a recent minor operation performed at Walter Reed Hospital, it was disclosed today. Colonel Hobby is expected to resume her military duties at her office in the Pentagon Building within a week.

REPORT IS SOUGHT ON STATLER BRAWL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 — (AP) Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) said today he will ask the Senate Campaign Expenditures committee, of which he is a member, to make public a full report on its inquiry into the first fight between two Navy officers and a group of A.F.L. teamsters following President Roosevelt's opening campaign speech Sept. 23 at the Statler hotel.

Such a report, he said, should be made "as soon as all of the facts are in." Committee investigators have been at work about 10 days.

Ball's suggestion came after Senator Green (D.-R. I.) chairman of the committee, had declined to release affidavits obtained by the investigators from Teamsters' union members.

Ball made it clear, however, that he believed Green was justified in refusing to disclose contents of the affidavits until they have been examined by other committee members. The committee is scheduled to meet Oct. 18 and 19, and Green said that what is to be done about the so-called "battle of the Statler" will be decided then.

"My feeling is that the incident has been blown up for political purposes, but nonetheless the facts, on both sides, should be made public," Ball told a reporter.

Green told a news conference Friday that at least some of the Teamsters involved in the punch-trading had been identified, and that none of them was "a personal friend of President Roosevelt."

Lt. (j.g.) Randolph Dickins, Jr., said the fight started when he and a fellow Navy officer refused to tell a group of men outside the teamsters' banquet hall who they would vote for President. Dickins said someone told him he had "just struck a personal friend of the President."

WRITER GROUP FOR DEWEY

Ten Authors, Artists Form Unit To Back GOP Candidate

New York, Oct. 15 (AP)—Formation of "The Independent Artist and Writers Group for Dewey" by ten prominent writers and novelists was announced tonight by the Republican National Committee.

Headed by Louis Bromfield, the group includes Booth Tarkington, Kenneth Roberts, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Margaret Culkin Banning, Sophie Kerr, Rachel Crothers, Grace Thompson Seton, Inez Haynes Irwin and Faith Baldwin.

Statements Issued

The committee said the writers issued these statements in support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, Republican Presidential nominee, and Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, his running mate:

Bromfield—"I am voting Republican for the first time in my life because I believe we need a fresh and vigorous administration to solve the great problems which confront us at home and abroad."

Tarkington—"Republics cease to exist when they are ruled by a one-party system."

Was Washington Correspondent

Roberts—"I was a Washington correspondent for years and I've seen a lot of candidates for a lot of offices, but I never before saw a candidate so well equipped for the office he was seeking as is Dewey . . . ."

Rinehart—"Dewey's election means to me a return to the American form of government and mode of life."

Banning—"Dewey's statements on both foreign and domestic policy are sound and well directed toward the future."

Kerr—"I shall vote for Dewey because of his record as Governor of New York State; because he is not backed by tainted political bossism; because he is honest; because he is competent."

Crothers—"I shall vote for Mr. Dewey because I think it is un-American and destructive to keep a President in office three terms—let alone four."

Seton—"I think the best interests of the republic and of democracy are served by rotations in office and that there is no 'indispensable man.'"

Irwin—"I do not wish to see in

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the United States of America the perpetuation of Presidential dynasties."

Baldwin—"I believe the success of the Dewey-Bricker ticket is essential to the country."

N. Y. TIMES OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

Democratic Foreign Policy Wins Paper's Support

New York, *Monday*, Oct. 16 (AP)—The New York *Times*, which supported Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency in 1940, came out for President Roosevelt's reelection in an editorial this morning.

The *Times* says that on the issue of foreign policy "we believe that the scales tip heavily in favor of the Democratic party," which, the editorial adds, has written "a more forthright statement of policy" than the Republican party. . . ."

International Issue Put First

Prefacing its reasons for supporting President Roosevelt with the statement that "we have not changed our minds about the domestic record of the Roosevelt Administration," the *Times* says that "in some respects we believe that an administration led by Mr. Dewey could do a better job in the domestic field."

It says that "since we believe that the international issue far overshadows the domestic issue in importance, since we believe that unless the United States does actually win the peace for which its young men are fighting, we shall have at best only a fugitive few years before another war engulfs us, we arrived at the conclusion that the Democrats and Mr. Roosevelt are a wiser choice than the Republicans and Mr. Dewey."

"With all Mr. Roosevelt's inconsistencies in the field of foreign policy . . .," the *Times* says, "the fact remains that in the single greatest crisis of our times, when Britain stood alone as the outpost of civilization against the dark forces that threatened to engulf us, Mr. Roosevelt saw the issue clearly and met the issue boldly."

The editorial, headed "We Choose Mr. Dewey," concluded:

"In the very nature of the democratic process there must be—as Mr. Roosevelt once said—an occasional new deal. We need one today."

The News supported Mr. Roosevelt for his first and second terms and was non-committal on the third term.

Once before, in 1896, The News supported a Republican nominee, William McKinley, against William Jennings Bryan.

President Made Betting Choice At 1-To-3 Odds

St. Louis, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt is a 1-3 choice to win the November election, meaning a bettor must wager $3 to win $1, and the odds on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey are 2½-1, meaning a bettor who puts up $1 will win $2.50 if Dewey is elected, James J. Carroll, betting commissioner, said today.

Carroll listed 29 States with 296 electoral votes in the Roosevelt column. The other 19 States with 235 electoral votes are in the Dewey column but the odds on Illinois, New York and New Jersey voting the Republican ticket are so close as to be uncertain. Carroll said. The same odds of 5-6 are quoted on both Democratic and Republican candidates in those three States.

Close Democratic States

Of the States considered likely to vote Democratic, the betting chart shows Missouri, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Massachusetts and New Hampshire as those in which the election will be closest. The Roosevelt bettor must wager $5 to win $3, while the Dewey bettor must wager $5 to win $6.

In Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida and Virginia, the Roosevelt odds are 1-8 and the Dewey odds 6-1. The Roosevelt odds in Tennessee are 1-4 and against Dewey 3-1.

Ohio, Oregon and Minnesota are considered better Republican States, the bettor having to wager $5 to win $3 on Dewey and $5 to win $6 on Roosevelt.

Dallas News Supports Dewey for 'a New Deal'

By The Associated Press.

DALLAS, Oct. 15—The Dallas Morning News, independent Democratic, came out yesterday in an editorial in support of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee for President.

on the Herald-Tribune Forum Wednesday, which he customarily closes with an address.

Asked if she thought that the President's declination was in any way related to the fact that she was scheduled to precede him, Mrs. Luce said of course that can't be the reason. Sidney Hillman has also declined to speak for the Democratic party at the Forum. The President probably decided to clear out with Sidney."

DEWEY HITS ANEW AT ROOSEVELT ON WAY TO ST. LOUIS

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He Terms White House Analysis of His Speeches 'Slippery Tactics.'

STANDS ON CHARGES

G. O. P. Nominee to Broadcast Tonight; New York Registration High.

ENROUTE WITH DEWEY TO ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, replying to an "analysis" of his campaign speeches released through the White House, declared tonight that "the conclusion seems to be that Mr. Roosevelt is continuing the slippery tactics the New Deal has always employed."

"It seems regrettable," the Republican presidential nominee said in a statement, "that the man who wants to be President for 16 years should find it necessary to hide behind evasions by his associates and should sink to using the White House to make a headline for a 10-day old release by the publicity director of his party."

Simultaneously with his statement, Dewey aides aboard his special train enroute from Albany to St. Louis, where he speaks Monday night, issued what they said were copies of a memorandum "to all speakers" over the name of Paul A. Porter, director of publicity of the Democratic National committee. The memorandum, dated Oct. 4, was described by Dewey as "exactly the same" as the statement issued yesterday at the White House.

"Mr. Roosevelt has found it necessary," Dewey declared, "to dust it off and issue it with the sponsorship of the White House."

"In this statement," he went on, "Mr. Roosevelt confesses that every single statement I made in my Oklahoma City speech was exactly correct down to the last period and comma.

Says Claims Upheld

"Mr. Roosevelt's failure to prepare this country and the resulting price we have had to pay is established out of the mouths of his own followers. As I have said, I did not intend debating the tragic results of Mr. Roosevelt's total failure of leadership. But the facts are even more clearly etched as a result of his statement of yesterday."

Porter's memorandum, as released by Dewey's campaign staff, cited speeches which it was contended showed "in detail how Thomas E. Dewey distorted every quotation he used in his Oklahoma City speech on Sept. 25th, by tearing them out of their original contexts."

"This is a complete documentation of Dewey's quotations," the memorandum added. "It replaces each quotation in its original context, the complete quotation reveals how recklessly Dewey has distorted the truth and perverted the meaning and intent of each statement."

Attached was a series of quotations labeled "Dewey's Statement" and "The Facts."

The Republican nominee, declared "The Facts" bore out the contentions he made at Oklahoma City.

"Hiding Behind the White House"

"The record is dreadfully bad," he said. "It cannot be concealed by epithets or by hiding behind the symbol of the White House.

"It is equally amazing that Mr. Roosevelt should find it necessary to get his subordinate and close associate, Mr. (Adolf) Berle, the Assistant Secretary of State, to write him a letter accusing me of 'misquoting,' 'dishonesty' and of having 'dipped' a sentence from its context.

"Once again the facts are very simple. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Berle again admit my statement that Mr. Berle said in a memorandum:

"Over a period of years, the government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants of the United States.'"

While Dewey said Berle claimed he "meant the opposite," the Republican nominee declared "he skillfully omits to quote the relevant language in the very same passage from which I have quoted above. It read:

"If the country desires to make wealth creation a function of government (I personally believe it must do so in larger measure than it has heretofore) the choice should be considered the choice of the country and not the result of a policy of drift.

"The government's ability to create wealth efficiently is denied by a good many people. It seems to me a good many of these attacks are unjustified, though I am frankly biased in favor of public ownership of certain forms of wealth."

Dewey said "there is more of the same doctrine in Mr. Berle's memorandum."

To Visit Milwaukee

A three hour stopover in Milwaukee Oct. 25, en route to Chicago from Minneapolis, was added to the Governor's schedule during the day. No formal speech was arranged for Milwaukee.

The Republican nominee, armed with portfolios of data compiled in the past week of semi-seclusion, traveled toward St. Louis for his first major broadcast since his speech a week ago last Saturday at Charleston, W. Va., where he asserted President Roosevelt was receiving Communist support.

He will be met in East St. Louis, at 11 a. m., (C.W.T.) tomorrow, by Missouri Gov. Forrest C. Donnell, Mayor A. P. Kaufman, and a group of other dignitaries. After a news conference in a St. Louis hotel, he will meet Republican leaders of Kansas City and western Missouri before going to Kiel auditorium for his broadcast.

The "urgent need for honesty and competence in our national government" was the announced theme of his St. Louis talk, and the title indicated that he planned to renew the attack he launched against Mr. Roosevelt at Oklahoma City and followed up at Charleston.

New York Registration High

Dewey left New York amid a whirlwind of speculation over the voter registration figures for that state. New York city, normally overwhelmingly Democratic, reported a total of 3,216,613 registrants, compared with 3,390,000 in the last presidential race four years ago. Democrats and Republicans both claimed the comparatively high registration, despite the absence of thousands of servicemen and the migration of war workers, augured favorably for their cause.

Both presidential candidates have arranged speaking engagements in New York city, where the vote normally wipes out a big upstate Republican plurality. Mr. Roosevelt will address the Foreign Policy association there Saturday and Dewey will close his campaign with a Madison Square Garden rally the night of Nov. 4 and a studio broadcast on Election-eve, Nov. 6.

In addition, Dewey plans to address the New York Herald Tribune's annual forum on current events on Wednesday, using foreign policy as his subject. President Roosevelt declined an invitation to speak before the same gathering.

After his St. Louis speech, Dewey will return to Albany before going on to New York for the Herald Tribune speech.

R 'Out with Sidney,' low, Mrs. Luce States

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Representative Clare Boothe Luce declared today that "the President probably had decided to clear out with Sidney," when she was asked to comment about the announcement from the White House that President Roosevelt had declined to talk

Norman Thomas Asks Lightened Peace Terms

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, today told a gathering here that "there are at least 500,000 decent Germans who might revolt against the Hitler regime if the peace terms were lightened."

He said that he believed "the thought of their country being permanently divided and the threat of work in foreign countries destroyed rather than stimulated the Germans' will to resist their present Government and surrender to the Allies."

Thomas characterized the term "unconditional surrender" as applied to the Axis as "something meant to divert us from thinking and make us drunk with emotional wine."

LaGuardia Points To "Third War"

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Chicago, Oct. 15 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York asserted today that President Roosevelt has "won one war" against depression, was leading a second to victory, and had fought a "few battles of a third war for justice and peace."

Speaking to a Democratic rally in the Coliseum, LaGuardia said:

"When the history of this war is written by men and women with a more distant perspective, it will be shown that the one man who did everything constitutionally possible to make the best of a bad situation was President Roosevelt."

"The third war," he added, "is for justice in the world, for economic security in our country, a war for everlasting peace.

"Several battles already have been fought under the leadership of our President. Let the people of Europe, of the Pacific, of our hemisphere know we're united.

"Give that man the support he needs by electing a Senate and House that will cooperate with him."

gro Aids Are "Bungling"

...INGTON, Oct. 15.—"The Washington Tribune," a Negro newspaper, said today that "bungling" by "Negro braintrusters working with the Republican National Committee in New York may cause the nation's Negro vote to go to President Roosevelt by a two-to-one margin.

"A report from a cross-section of the country revealed . . .

Navy Training To Be Cut

No Enrollments Slated in College Term Beginning March 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—No trainees will be enrolled in Navy college training programs for the term beginning March 1, 1945, the Navy announced tonight.

It was explained that decision to eliminate any new enrollments for that period was based upon newest estimates of future officer requirements. Approximately 69,000 men now are enrolled in the program. The Navy emphasized that students already in training "will continue the training as scheduled."

...Y CITES VOTE ON DEFENSE

Says Democrats Were For, GOP Against Preparedness

Washington, Oct. 15 (AP)—Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) quoted voting records through a decade today to support a contention that Democratic Senators overwhelmingly have favored national defense preparations and measures to achieve world peace.

But the voting record of Republican Senators and Senatorial candidates, he said in a statement, "has been against preparedness and against organizing for peace."

Cites Ballots On Various Bills

O'Mahoney, chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, cited ballots on a naval expansion bill in May, 1938, on legislation in March, 1939, to establish stockpiles of strategic materials, on a measure to lift the arms embargo in October, 1939, on banning exports of helium gas in Aug

that all is not well in the Republican ranks because of the alleged apathy and ineptness in the work among Negro voters," the paper said. The paper charged "bungling" to Judge Francis E. Rivers, of the City Court, and Dr. Clilian B. Powell, editor of "The Amsterdam News" and assistant director of publicity of the Republican National Committee, both of New York. Judge Rivers, it charged, "makes daily trips to Republican headquarters to promulgate the strategy which is to be used among Negroes," and added that Mayor F. H. LaGuardia "may be called upon to investigate him." Dr. Powell was accused of having incurred the "wrath" of most Negro newspapers.

1937, on establishing selective service in 1940, on creating lend-lease in 1941.

The Republicans divided evenly on the naval expansion bill, O'Mahoney said, but on all other measures, a majority of them were recorded in opposition.

"By their votes ye shall know them," he asserted.

SECOND LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 16-(AP)-RAF LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES CONTINUED THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT WITH A HEAVY ATTACK ON HAMBURG AND THE NAVAL BASE OF WILHELMSHAVEN, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.

MORE THAN X X X FIRST GRAF.

LONDON--SECOND ADD WESTERN FRONT XXX 4,500-TON RAID.

THE RAF ATTACK SWELLED THE TOTAL OF BRITISH-BASED BOMBERS AND ESCORTS TO NEARLY 5,000 PLANES IN THE PAST 36 HOURS. AND EVEN AS THE BIG CRAFT WERE RETURNING HOME, AN ASSOCIATED PRESS OBSERVER ON THE DOVER CLIFF REPORTED SEEING ONE OF THE LARGEST FORCES OF FLYING FORTRESSES IN HIS EXPERIENCE STREAMING OUT AGAIN IN THE DIRECTION OF HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

RAF PILOTS REPORTED HUGE FIRES STILL BURNING FROM SATURDAY'S ATTACK ON DUISBERG, ONLY 30 MILES BEHIND THE BATTLEFRONT. COST OF THE DOUBLE BLOW--HEAVIEST THE RAF HAS AIMED AT ANY SINGLE OBJECTIVE--AT 14 DAY BOMBERS AND NINE NIGHT BOMBERS, ONLY .9 OF THE FORCES USED.

THERE WERE FEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GROUND FIGHTING FROM BREDA TO BELFORT.

BUT, WHILE THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "HEAVY FIGHTING" FOR THE SCHELDE ESTUARY IN HOLLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT BILL BONI DECLARED THAT TROOPS OF THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY WERE MOVING FORWARD IN THREE DIFFERENT SECTORS AGAINST RAPIDLY-SOFTENING RESISTANCE.

SB926AEW

HUNGARY ANNOUNCED THAT ITS TROOPS STILL WERE FIGHTING, AND WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS PENDING ALLIED ACCEPTANCE OF ITS ARMISTICE SUIT, BUT THIS WAS REGARDED AS A MERE FORMALITY, AND THERE WERE ALREADY REPORTS THAT THE HUNGARIANS WERE QUITTING THE STRUGGLE, LEAVING LARGE GERMAN FORCES TO FIGHT ALONE.

FROM THEIR LINES AROUND SZOLNOK ON THE TISZA RIVER, LAST WATER BARRIER BEFORE BUDAPEST, THE RUSSIANS WERE ONLY 150 MILES FROM AUSTRIA, "BACK DOOR" TO GERMANY ALONG THE DANUBE VALLEY.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, FACED WITH THE IMMINENT PROSPECT OF A HUNGARIAN DESERTION, WAS IN A DILEMMA. IT HAD TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE RUSSIAN PUSH TOWARD AUSTRIA WAS THE MAJOR DRIVE OR MERELY A FEINT INTENDED TO SPREAD EVEN THINNER THE GERMAN FORCES BATTLING TO DEFEND THE HOMELAND.

THE MAJOR RUSSIAN BLOW STILL MAY BE LAUNCHED ACROSS THE POLISH PLAINS TOWARD GERMAN SILESIA, THROUGH EAST PRUSSIA, OR IN ALL THREE THEATERS.

GERMANY'S HIGH COMMAND BULLETIN ACKNOWLEDGED THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BELGRADE, BUT REFLECTED GREATER ANXIETY TO THE MORE IMMINENT THREAT TO MEMEL, EAST PRUSSIAN BALTIC PORT.

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COL.ERNST VON HAMMER, NAZI RADIO COMMENTATOR, SUGGESTED THAT THE RUSSIANS ALREADY HAD CROSSED INTO MEMEL TERRITORY ON A WIDE FRONT WHEN HE SAID THAT "HAVING BROUGHT UP FRESH REINFORCEMENTS, THE RUSSIANS LAUNCHED A LARGE-SCALE ASSAULT AGAINST THE FORTRESS AREA, THE CENTER OF THE FIGHTING BEING FOCUSSED ON THE ROAD FROM HEYDEKRUG TO MEMEL."

THIS ROAD IS FROM TWO TO SEVEN MILES INSIDE MEMEL, A 1,099-SQUARE-MILE AREA ANNEXED BY GERMANY FROM LITHUANIA IN

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MARCH, 1939. HEYDEKRUG IS 27 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE PORT OF MEMEL.

"FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN AND HARBOR OF MEMEL HAS REACHED DRAMATIC STAGE," VON HAMMER ADDED.

THE BERLIN COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THAT THE GUNS OF THE NAZI BALTIC FLEET HAD BEGUN FIRING ON THE RUSSIANS IN AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE HARD-PRESSED MEMEL DEFENDERS.

AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER-MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN ANNOUNCED THE AMPHIBIOUS CAPTURE OF PETSAMO, RICH NICKEL MINE CENTER CEDED BY FINLAND TO RUSSIA IN THE RECENT ARMISTICE. STALIN DESCRIBED PETSAMO AS AN "IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE AND A POWERFUL GERMAN STRONGHOLD IN THE EXTREME NORTH," AND ORDERED A VICTORY SALUTE OF 20 SALVOS FROM 224 MOSCOW GUNS.

GEN.K.I.MERETSKOV, COMMANDER OF THE SOVIET KARELIAN ARMY, AND ADMIRAL ~~GOLOSKOV~~ A.G.Golovko OF THE FAR NORTHERN RED FLEET DIRECTED THE ASSAULT ON THE PORT, AN OPERATION WHICH BERLIN DECLARED WAS LAUNCHED WITH 170,000 TROOPS, AND WITH THE ULTIMATE AIM OF SLICING DOWN INTO NAZI-HELD NORWAY FROM THE NORTH.

PETSAMO WAS CEDED TO RUSSIA BY FINLAND UNDER THE RECENT ARMISTICE TERMS, BUT THE GERMANS HAD REFUSED TO GIVE IT UP AND ALSO ARE FIGHTING THE FINNS IN NORTH-CENTRAL FINLAND OPPOSITE THE SWEDISH BORDER ALONG THE KEMI RIVER, 350 MILES TO THE SOUTH.

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FOURTEEN OTHER LOCALITIES WERE CAPTURED NORTH AND SOUTH OF PETSAMO, WHICH IS DEFENDED NATURALLY BY HILLS, MARSHES AND LAKES, AND TO WHICH THE GERMANS HAD ADDED FIELDS OF BARBED WIRE AND MINES DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

BERLIN HAD ANNOUNCED A SOVIET LANDING LAST WEEK AT LIINAHAMARI, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE PETSAMO INLET, AND A SUPPLEMENTARY MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RUSSIANS MAULED THE 20TH GERMAN LAPLAND DIVISION SEVERELY IN THAT AREA, AND ANNIHILATED A BATTALION OF 800 MEN. ON THE ROAD TO PETSAMO THEY ROUTED THE SECOND GERMAN MOUNTAIN INFANTRY DIVISION, THE BULLETIN SAID.

A SIZABLE AIR BATTLE WAS FOUGHT, TOO, THE SUPPLEMENT SAYING 66 GERMAN PLANES WERE DOWNED IN COMBAT AND 33 RIDDLED ON THE GROUND. THE GERMANS LAST WEEK HAD CLAIMED A BAG OF 84 RUSSIAN PLANES.

TA940PEW OCT 15 1944

AERIAL

LONDON, OCT. 15-(CP CABLE)-EIGHT GERMAN AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND AND FIVE MORE DAMAGED BY A SINGLE R.C.A.F. MOSQUITO OF FIGHTER COMMAND ON AN OFFENSIVE PATROL TO THE GERMAN BALTIC COAST THIS MORNING.

NOT A SINGLE SHOT WAS FIRED AT THE MOSQUITO DURING THE WHOLE TRIP, YET WHEN IT LANDED BACK AT BASE THE OUTSIDE OF THE LITTLE PLANE WAS BATTERED AND TORN AND COVERED WITH BLOOD. ON THE HOMEWARD TRIP IT HAD RUN INTO A LARGE FLOCK BIRDS, "KILLING SOME AND CAUSING CASUALTIES TO OTHERS."

FO. S.P. SEID OF SAN FRANCISCO, 23, PILOTED THE PLANE AND FO. DAVE MACKINTOSH OF STANSTEAD, QUE., WAS NAVIGATOR.

"WE WENT OFF TO THE GERMAN BALTIC COAST AND VISITED A FEW AIRFIELDS TO TRY TO FIND SOME JERRY AIRCRAFT TO SHOOT UP," SAID MACKINTOSH. "AFTER PAYING UNSUCCESSFUL CALLS AT A NUMBER OF DESERTED AIRFIELDS WE CAME TO STARGARD. THERE WERE A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT DISPERSED ABOUT THE FIELD IN TIGHT LITTLE BUNCHES AND

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WE MADE TWO RUNS ACROSS, FIRING OUR CANNON AS WE WENT."

"AN ME 110 AND A JU. 87 WENT UP IN FLAMES AND TWO ME. 109'S AND AN UNIDENTIFIED TWIN-ENGINED AIRCRAFT WERE BADLY DAMAGED.

"THEN WE CAME TO KOLBERG WHERE A WHOLE FLOCK OF JU88'S WERE DISPERSED AROUND THE PLACE. WE WENT IN AT THEM WITH OUR CANNON AND SIX OF THEM WENT UP WITH TERRIFIC INTERNAL EXPLOSIONS AND SHEETS OF FLAME. ANOTHER COUPLE WERE PRETTY BADLY DAMAGED BEFORE WE LEFT.

"NOT A SINGLE SHOT WAS FIRED AT US DURING ALL THESE ATTACKS, BUT SHORTLY AFTER WE LEFT KOLBERG WE RAN INTO A FLOCK OF BIG BIRDS. THE WING AND TAIL OF THE AIRCRAFT GOT BADLY KNOCKED ABOUT AND THE WIND-SCREEN WAS COVERED IN BLOOD AND FEATHERS.

"YOU COULD DESCRIBE THE MORNING'S WORK AS A KIND OF NICE PARTY."

LGR BG637P

CAT
WITH HUNGARIAN
LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-AN AMBITIOUS FORMER ARMY MAJOR, FERENC SZALASI, LEADER OF THE HUNGARIAN ARROW CROSS (NAZI) PARTY WHICH ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD SEIZED BUDAPEST AFTER OVERTHROWING THE ARMISTICE-SEEKING REGIME OF ADMIRAL HORTHY, HAS HAD A STORMY CAREER AND HAS BEEN IN JAIL FREQUENTLY FOR INCITMENT TO REVOLT IN HIS ATTEMPTS TO GAIN POWER.

CAREER AND HAS BEEN IN JAIL FREQUENTLY FOR INCITMENT TO REVOLT IN HIS ATTEMPTS TO GAIN POWER.

TA1020PEW

LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-ALGIERS RADIO, QUOTING ADVICES FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, SAID TODAY THAT GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER HAD ORDERED ALL FRENCH WAR PRISONERS AND WORKERS TRANSFERRED FROM BORDER AREAS TO THE INTERIOR OF GERMANY.

TA938PEW

AIR
LONDON, OCT 15-(AP)-MORE BOMB TONNAGE HIT DUISBURG DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS THAN LONDON GOT DURING THE WORST MONTH OF HITLER'S BLITZ.

IN 18 HOURS 2,000 RAF BOMBERS SHOWERED MORE THAN 10,000 TONS ON DUISBURG AND LOST 18 PLANES. DURING THE LUFTWAFFES RECORD MONTH ON LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1940, GERMAN PLANES DROPPED JUST UNDER 10,000 TONS, BUT LOST 1,124 AIRCRAFT, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE GERMAN INLAND PORT. LOCATED WHERE THE RHINE MEETS THE RUHR, IS SCATTERED OVER 45 SQUARE MILES. LAST PILOTS OVER THE TARGET AT 3 A.M. TODAY SAID THE "PLACE WAS BURNING FROM END TO END. WE COULD SEE FIRES WHEN WE WERE 200 MILES AWAY."

SB228PEW

LONDON, OCT 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY SAID ATHENS WAS EVACUATED THURSDAY IN A WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN GREECE.

ROMANIAN AND BULGARIAN "TREACHERY" NECESSITATED THE EVACUATION FROM SOUTHERN GREECE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND DETACHING MOVEMENTS STARTED WEEKS AGO IN THE AEGEAN ISLANDS AND PELOPONNESUS. SOME AEGEAN ISLANDS STILL ARE BEING HELD, THE BULLETIN ADDED.

SB944AEW

KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE, OCT 15-(AP)-THE MOST REV.CYRIL FORSTER GARBETT, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, SAID TODAY THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS OFFERED A "PRACTICAL AND REALISTIC" APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF MAINTAINING PEACE.

ADDRESSING A "RELIGION AND LIFE" MEETING HERE THE ARCHBISHOP SAID THREATS OF WAR COULD BE RESTRAINED ONLY BY "THE RIGHTFUL USE OF FORCE" AND HE FOUND "GREAT HOPE" IN THE PROPOSAL FOR A SMALL COUNCIL DEAL PROMPTLY WITH THREATS OF AGGRESSION.

SB210PEW

LONDON, OCT.15-(AP)-A JET-PROPELLED MESSERSCHMIDT 262 PILOT TRIED TO RUN AWAY FROM LT.HUIE H.LAMB,JR., TODAY, AND WHEN THE ABILENE, TEXAS, BOY WOULDN'T SHAKE LOOSE THE NAZI LED THE THUNDERBOLT THROUGH TWO SHOWERS OF FLAK OVER GERMAN AIRFIELDS BUT STILL LOST.

"I EASILY TURNED INSIDE OF HIM," LAMB SAID. "I WAS GETTING LOTS OF HITS. THE JET JOB JETTISONED HIS CANOPY, HIS PLANE CAUGHT FIRE AND IT EXPLODED IN MIDAIR.

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME A JET-MODEL PLANE WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN. THE OTHER WENT TO THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF MAJ.JOSEPH E. MYERS, CANTON, OHIO, AND LT.SANFORD O.CROME, SEATTLE,WASH., ON AUG.28.

MAJ.RICHARD E.CONNER, VICKSBURG,MISS., LED THE 78TH FIGHTER GROUP TODAY WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR ALL SEVEN PLANES SHOT DOWN.

"ALL OF THE ENEMY PLANES WERE UNEAGER," CONNER SAID. "MOST OF THEM TRIED TO AVOID A FIGHT."

ONE THUNDERBOLT PILOT, LT.ROBERT T.GREEN, 1969 FASHION AVE., LONG

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BEACH,CALIF., SHOT DOWN THREE FOCKE WULF 190'S AND SHARED IN GETTING ANOTHER WITH LT.JULIAN S.REEMS, 2504 NORTH 78TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., WHO DESTROYED A SECOND BY HIMSELF.

HW1045PEW

LONDON, OCT. 15-(AP)-DAVID C. SCHILLING, COMMANDER OF THE 56TH FIGHTER GROUP, HIGHEST SCORING AMERICAN OUTFIT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WITH A TOTAL OF 723 ENEMY PLANES TO ITS CREDIT, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF COLONEL.

SCHILLING'S GROUP, FORMERLY LED BY COL. HUBERT ZEMKE OF MISSOULA, MONT., WHO NOW COMMANDS ANOTHER OUTFIT, HAS SHOT DOWN 561 NAZI PLANES AND DESTROYED 162 ON THE GROUND.

SCHILLING'S WIFE LIVES AT 2 HILLTOP HOMES,RAVERSE CITY,

SCHILLING'S WIFE LIVES AT 2 HILLTOP HOMES, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

HJ1235AEW

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Aff Aachen (Whitehead) xx at 194,374

THE ENEMY ATTACK TODAY WAS MADE BY INFANTRY OF BATTALION TO REGIMENT STRENGTH WITH 30 TO 40 TANKS SUPPORTING THE DRIVE. FOR A TIME IT WAS "TOUCH AND GO" AN OFFICER SAID, BUT AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND AIR POWER SMASHED THE THRUST.

"THE ENEMY IS EXPECTED TO TRY TO TAKE THE BREAKS IN THE WEATHER AND MAKE A LARGE SCALE EFFORT UNDER THE COVER OF RAIN OR FOG TO BREAK THE AMERICAN HOLD ON AACHEN," AN OFFICER SAID.

SB223PEW

FIRST LEAD BRUYERES (120)
BY GEORGE TUCKER
SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT. 15-(AP)-SHOWING MORE POWER THAN AT ANY TIME WITHIN RECENT WEEKS, BOTH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY AND THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY WON NEW GROUND OVER EVERY SECTION OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP FRONT TODAY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BELFORT SECTOR.
AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION, THE AMERICANS DROVE ALMOST TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRUYERES, 12 1/2 MILES EAST OF EPINAL, AND OCCUPIED THE TOWNS OF EMBERMENIL, GLONVILLE AND FONTENAY, SOUTH OF RAMBERVILLERS.
THE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKED WITH TANKS BUT WAS REPULSED.
FRENCH FORCES AGAIN STRUCK FOR LETHOLLY, BUT MET STIFF OPPOSITION. HEAVY FIGHTING RAGED IN THE NEARBY WOODED AREAS.
PRISONERS TAKEN TODAY WERE IDENTIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE GERMAN FIFTH PANZER ARMY, REGARDED AS THE SECOND LARGE CONCENTRATION OF ARMOR ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE ATTACK MOVED FORWARD WITHOUT BENEFIT OF PRELIMINARY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT AND BY 2 P.M. THE FIRST WAVE OF ATTACKERS WAS WITHIN A MILE OF THE GOAL.
THE ENTIRE ADVANCE WAS MADE AGAINST ENEMY OPPOSITION DESCRIBED AS SPOTTY. WHILE THE CENTER OF THE ASSAULT FORCE MOVED DIRECTLY ON THE CITY, FLANKING MOVEMENTS WERE MADE TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
THE EASE WITH WHICH THE FIRST STAGE OF THE OPERATION PROGRESSED CAME AS A SURPRISE, FOR THE BRUYERES AREA HAD BEEN THE SCENE OF AN EARLIER STRONG GERMAN COUNTERATTACK AND HAD BEEN BELIEVED STRONGLY DEFENDED.
MORE INFANTRY UNITS WERE USED IN THIS ATTACK THAN HAD BEEN THROWN AGAINST A SINGLE OBJECTIVE IN ALMOST A MONTH.
IN ONE COMMAND POST, AN OFFICER WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY WHO WAS TALKING FROM A FOREST WHERE RESISTANCE HAD GROWN MOMENTARILY SERIOUS. THE OFFICER LISTENED A MOMENT AND THEN CRIED OUT, "SHOVE RIGHT UP IN THERE. DON'T HESITATE. SHOVE RIGHT UP AND GET RIGHT IN THERE."
APPARENTLY THE CAPTAIN AT THE OTHER END OF THE WIRE SAID HE WOULD, FOR THE OFFICER NODDED HIS HEAD IN SATISFACTION.
AT NO TIME DURING THE DAY WAS ENEMY ARTILLERY MORE THAN MODERATE. GERMAN GUNS FIRED SIX TO EIGHT ROUNDS, THEN SUBSIDED FOR A TIME, THEN FIRED A FEW MORE.
SOME OF THE TROOPS FACING THE AMERICANS WERE YOUNGSTERS FROM GERMAN AIR FORCE TRAINING SCHOOLS WHO HAD BEEN SHOVED INTO THE LINE AND BOLSTERED BY SOME ELITE GUARDS. ABOUT 60 TAKEN PRISONER DURING THE AFTERNOON SEEMED UNCONCERNED AT THEIR CAPTURE.
TWICE DURING THE MORNING FLIGHTS OF MESSERSCHMITTS WERE OVER THE BATTLE AREA BUT DROPPED NO BOMBS.
RQ816PEW

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY OCT 15-(AP)-STRIKING FORWARD IN THREE DIFFERENT SECTORS AGAINST RAPIDLY SOFTENING GERMAN RESISTANCE, CANADIANS THIS MORNING WERE WITHIN LESS THAN TWO MILES OF LOPPING OFF THE ENTIRE EASTERN SEGMENT OF THE GERMAN POCKET SOUTH OF THE SHELDE.

TROOPS WHO MADE AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING ACROSS THE SAVOJAARDS INLET BEFORE DAYLIGHT ON OCT. 9 DROVE SOUTH AND LINKED UP WITH OTHER UNITS WHICH PUSHED THROUGH THE GAP BETWEEN THE EASTERN END OF THE LEOPOLD CANAL AND THE BASE OF THE INLET.
AT THE SAME TIME ANOTHER CANADIAN FORCE STRUCK OUT ACROSS THE CANAL ABOUT THREE MILES TO THE WEST AND RAPIDLY PUSHED A BROADENING FINGER INTO GERMAN HOLDINGS TO A DEPTH OF TWO MILES AND ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE SHORT OF A LINKUP WITH THE BEACHHEAD FORCE.
IN THE ORIGINAL CANAL BRIDGEHEAD SOUTH OF AARDENBURG SHERMAN TANKS SWEPT AROUND THE PERIMETER, SHOOTING UP NAZI POSITIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
SIMULTANEOUSLY HOWEVER THE BATTLE ON ZUID BEVELAND SPIT ABOVE ANTWERP TOOK A LESS FAVORABLE TURN WITH A POWERFUL GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK DRIVING OUR TROOPS BACK TO THE ROADS AND THE RAILWAY CAUSEWAY SOUTH OF THE TOWN OF WOENSDRECHT, WHICH THE CANADIANS HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO QUITE CLEAR OF GERMANS.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE RUMBLE OF ARTILLERY COULD BE HEARD, AND GUN FLASHES WERE VISIBLE OVER THE HORIZON AS THE CANADIAN AND BRITISH BATTERIES POUNDED THE REINFORCED ENEMY. THOUGH THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN DISLODGING THE CANADIANS FROM POSITIONS STRADDLING THE CAUSEWAY, IT WAS STILL COVERED BY OUR MACHINE GUN POSTS. THE CAUSEWAY AND THE ENTIRE SPIT WERE WITHIN EASY RANGE OF ALLIED ARTILLERY.

THE HEAVIEST RESISTANCE AGAINST THE BEACHHEAD WAS STILL ALONG THE WESTERN FLANK, WHERE THE CANADIANS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO REGAIN GROUND LOST YESTERDAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO DRIVE TOWARD BRESKENS, ONE OF THE ENEMY NERVE CENTERS IN THIS AREA.

SB929AEW

BY GEORGE TUCKER

AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS OCT 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY CAPTURED CORNIMONT AND GAINED GROUND RAPIDLY TODAY NORTHEAST OF THE TOWN OF LE THILLOT WHICH THE GERMANS WERE DEFENDING FURIOUSLY AGAINST A VIOLENT FRENCH ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

OBSERVERS SAID LE THILLOT APPEARED BATTERED INTO SHAPELESSNESS AS THE FRENCH REPLIED TO GERMAN ARTILLERY AT THE RATE OF FIFTY SHELLS TO ONE. CORNIMONT IS FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF LE THILLOT IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS SECTOR OF THE ALLIED LINE.

FRENCH INFANTRY UNITS HAVE ALSO OCCUPIED THE FOREST OF GEHAN, WHICH HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF MUCH BITTER FIGHTING DURING THE LAST THREE DAYS, AND CAPTURED TWO SMALL VILLAGES IN THE SECTOR.

WEST OF LE THILLOT, WHICH IS 18 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY OF BELFORT THE NAZIS MADE AN EFFORT TO INFILTRATE THROUGH ALLIED POSITIONS BUT WERE BEATEN BACK.

MEANWHILE IN THE EPINAL-LANEVILLE SECTOR FURTHER NORTH ENEMY ARTILLERY WAS ACTIVE AS AMERICAN TROOPS REPULSED A COUNTERATTACK IN THE VICINITY OF BRUYERS. THE ENTIRE FRONT IN THE AREA APPEARED TO BE HEAVILY MINED.

KK722AEW

Add WAC 5th Army Italy WACs, xxx overseas

SGT. BERTHA C. BENNINGHOFF, (4621 SOUTH DREXEL) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND STAFF SGT. MARJORIE C. BYRAM, (745 SECOND AVENUE NORTH) TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, ARE RETURNING FOR 30-DAY LEAVES.

APR/01530/MP-415PEW

Add Gen Lavrechia Pope-Brazil xxx known today.

DOCTORS AND NURSES DESCRIBING THE AUDIENCE TODAY SAID THAT AFTER GREETING THE BRAZILIANS, WHO WERE ACCOMPANIED BY U.S. ARMY NURSE LT. JOELLA WALLACE OF DECATUR, GA., THE POPE SAID A SPECIAL BLESSING FOR ALL BRAZILIANS.

SB201PEW

ROME, OCT 15-(AP)-AFTER THEY HAD DROPPED THE BRITISH PARATROOPERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF ATHENS YESTERDAY BY SEABORNE AND AIRBORNE FORCES, C-47 TRANSPORT PLANES OF THE U.S. 51ST TROOP CARRIER WING CONTINUED TO AN AIRFIELD ON THE PELOPONNESUS, PICKED UP SUPPLIES AND FLEW THEM BACK TO THE HUNGRY CITY.

HUNDREDS OF TONS OF FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND OTHER VITAL NECESSITIES FOR ATHENS' CIVILIAN POPULATION WERE CARRIED BY THE AMERICAN PLANES SHUTTLING BETWEEN THE AIRFIELD AND THE CITY, AN OFFICIAL AIRFORCE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE TRANSPORT PLANES COMMANDED BY COL. TIMOTHY J. MANNING OF OMAHA, NEB., MET NO OPPOSITION DURING THESE OPERATIONS AND CORRESPONDENTS WHO RODE WITH THEM SAID THERE WAS NO SIGN OF THE ENEMY ON THE GROUND.

HERBERT MITGANG OF 131 PARCKVILLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y., WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR STARS AND STRIPES, WHO RODE IN A B-25 MITCHELL BOMBER ACCOMPANYING THE TRANSPORT PLANES, REPORTED THAT WHEN THE BRITISH PARATROOPERS JUMPED TO TAKE AN AIRFIELD IN THE ATHENS AREA, CROWDS OF GREEK MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN APPLAUDED AND RUSHED TO HELP EACH MAN OUT OF HIS RIGGING.

"HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE LANDING THE BRITONS WERE LINED UP AND READY TO MOVE AFTER THE FLEEING ENEMY INTO THE HILLS BEYOND ATHENS."

MITGANG SAID OTHER PARACHUTES BEARING SUPPLIES FOR THE FIGHTING MEN CONTINUED TO DROP THROUGHOUT THE AFTERNOON AND THAT GLIDERS CARRYING JEEPS AND SMALL ARTILLERY ALSO WERE LANDED NEAR ATHENS.

RQ831PEW

Add Winston Churchill xxx Stalin

AFTER THE DINNER FOR STALIN AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY THE OTHER NIGHT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN CONTINUED THEIR CONVERSATIONS UNTIL 4 A.M. USUALLY THEY BREAK OFF THEIR NIGHTLY MEETINGS AT 1 A.M.

HIS AIDES SAY THE PRIME MINISTER MANAGES TO GET AN AVERAGE OF SIX HOURS' SLEEP EVERY NIGHT, HOWEVER, AND TRIES TO SQUEEZE IN A SHORT NAP AFTER DINNER.

IT IS REPORTED RELIABLY THAT THE PRIME MINISTER IS NOT AN ARDENT CONVERT TO VODKA, BUT LIKES IT WELL ENOUGH WITH CERTAIN HORS D'OEUVRES. HE HAS NOT INDICATED ANY DISMAY AT THE QUANTITIES OF VODKA IN EVIDENCE AT MOSCOW BANQUETS.

CHURCHILL HAS GIVEN STALIN AN AUTOGRAPHED PICTURE OF HIMSELF IN RETURN FOR ONE THE SOVIET PREMIER SENT HIM AFTER THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE A YEAR AGO. THE PICTURE BORE A CORDIAL INSCRIPTION TO MARSHAL STALIN, BUT ITS EXACT WORDING WAS NOT RELEASED.

SB235PEW

30.24-19597

CHUNGKING OCT 15-(AP)-JAPANESE COLUMNS OPERATING WEST OF THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILROAD TOWN OF HINGAN FRIDAY NIGHT LAUNCHED ANOTHER DRIVE AGAINST CHINESE POSITIONS 25 MILES NORTH OF KWEILIN, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEXT MORNING UNDER ARTILLERY COVER THE JAPANESE INFILTRATED INTO CHINESE POSITIONS NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CONTESTED AREA. THOSE IN THE SOUTH IMMEDIATELY WERE WIPED OUT WHILE THOSE IN THE NORTH WERE BEING ROUNDED UP, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID. KWEILIN IS A KEY DEFENSE CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST CHINA.

ON THE WEST RIVER FRONT JAPANESE TROOPS DRIVING NORTHWARD FROM PINGNAM, 80 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, REACHED A POINT ABOUT 18 MILES FROM PINGNAM BUT WERE THROWN BACK SATURDAY.

KK826AEW

CHUNGKING, OCT 15-(AP)-AN AIR OPERATIONAL REVIEW FROM GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS:

DESPITE POOR FLYING WEATHER AND ENEMY NIGHT BOMBING OF OUR BASES THE FOURTEENTH ARMY AIR FORCE OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK OF OCT. 5 THROUGH OCT. 12 FURTHER WHITTLED DOWN JAPANESE SHIPPING. THIRTY SIX HUNDRED TONS WERE SUNK, 4,600 TONS PROBABLY WERE SUNK AND 9,100 TONS WERE DAMAGED.

NOT INCLUDED IN THE TONNAGE FIGURES ARE 31 SMALLER SHIPS SUNK, 26 PROBABLY SUNK AND 38 DAMAGED DURING THE WEEK.

MOST OF THE RIVER CRAFT SUNK AND DAMAGED WERE LOADED WITH ENEMY TROOPS AND SUPPLIES. KNOWN ENEMY TROOPS DESTROYED BY OUR PLANES WERE LISTED AT 2,199 WITH 2,954 WOUNDED. FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND EIGHT BRIDGES ON THE ENEMY LINES OF COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLY WERE DESTROYED.

EIGHT ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED IN AIR COMBAT AND 11 WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND. ONE OF OUR PLANES WAS LOST IN AERIAL COMBAT. NONE OF OUR PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND BY NIGHT BOMBINGS.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH ARMY AIR FORCE AGAINST JAPANESE COLUMNS THRUSTING SOUTHWEST TOWARD KWEILIN AND WESTWARD OUT OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE IN KWANGSI AND TOWARD KWEIPING SOUTH OF THE BIG BEND IN THE WEST RIVER CONTINUED WHENEVER WEATHER PERMITTED.

NORTHEAST OF THE HUNAN-KWANGSI FRONT THERE WERE NO INTERCEPTIONS OF OUR MISSIONS. INTERCEPTIONS AT HUKOW, KIUKIANG AND SAMSHUI BY A TOTAL OF 27 JAPANESE PLANES WERE COSTLY FOR THE ENEMY. THE JAPANESE APPEARED RELUCTANT TO COMMIT THEIR PLANES TO DAYLIGHT COMBAT IN THE WEST RIVER AREA WELL WITHIN RANGE OF THEIR LARGE AIR BASES. (END)

SB918AEW

CHUNGKING, Monday, Oct. 16-(AP)- The Chinese Central News Agency said today that Gustave Soderbom, a Swede, had been sentenced by the Shensi Province higher court at Sian to 38 months imprisonment on a charge of espionage. Soderbom appealed.

A Frenchman was acquitted of the same charge on ground of insufficient evidence the agency added. The two were accused of collecting documents and other info mation concerning Chinese defenses.

OCT 15 1944

alb/ 0200 pw moosa 459pew

A B-2[illegible]N WEST CHINA--1ST ADD RUMMEY OVER JAPS (TOP AYE)

X X X HEL[illegible]RY.

COM[illegible]THE RAID, LT [illegible]OL.WALTER LUCAS OF STOCKVILLE,MISS.,

SAID "IT WAS A PRETTY GOOD DAY'S WORK."

COL.WILLIAM BLANCHARD, GROUP COMMANDER, ADDED:

"THE BOYS FEEL LIKE SOMETHING WHEN THEY KNOW THEY DID A GOOD JOB."

CAPT.WILLIAM A.HUNTER, A PILOT, SAID THE TARGET AREA WAS FLAMING BEFORE HALF OF THE RECORD FORMATION HAD HIT THE OBJECTIVES. HUNTER LIVES AT SAN ANGELO,TEXAS.

CAPT.SILVIO LANZONI, A PILOT FROM SPRINGVALLE,N.Y., TERMED THE MISSION "SWEET AND SOLID."

OCT 15 1944

MASTER SGT.HARRY C.MILLER, 431 WILLIAMS ST., DENVER, COLO., A FLIGHT ENGINEER SAID IT WAS ALMOST PERFECT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF WEATHER, RESULTS AND LACK OF OPPOSITION.

HW1008PEW

FIRST LEAD PACIFIC

BY VERN HAUGLAND

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.15-(AP)-JAPAN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IMPERIAL FLEET UNITS WERE IN ACTION OFF FORMOSA, AS SILENCE HERE COVERED DEVELOPMENTS OF A NAVAL-AIR BATTLE NEAR THE KEY ISLAND WHICH BEGAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND WHICH ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ REPORTED THIS MORNING WAS CONTINUING.

THE ADMIRAL ISSUED HIS SECOND COMMUNIQUE OF THE DAY AT 6 P.M. (8:30 P.M. PACIFIC WAR TIME), REPORTING PACIFIC AERIAL STRIKES FROM THE KURILES TO THE MARSHALLS. HE SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE FORMOSA ENGAGEMENT.

HIS EARLIER COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT PACIFIC TASK FORCES SMASHED AT FORMOSA AND LUZON AGAIN FRIDAY, AND DESTROYED AT LEAST 91 ENEMY AIRPLANES. HE SAID FLEET UNITS WERE FIGHTING OFF STRONG JAPANESE AERIAL ATTACKS, BUT MADE NO MENTION OF THE NIPPONESE FLEET.

OCT 15 1944

A215FX

DOMEI (JAPANESE) NEWS AGENCY QUOTED A TOKYO IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT AS SAYING THAT "THE IMPERIAL FLEET HAS FINALLY MADE ITS APPEARANCE OFF FORMOSA." THE WIRELESS DISPATCH, TRANSMITTED TO JAPANESE-OCCUPIED AREAS, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY AND HIS FIGHTING MEN LONG HAVE SOUGHT AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE JAPANESE FLEET. THE ENGAGEMENT WHICH BEGAN FRIDAY WAS THE THIRD NIPPONESE AERIAL THRUST AT ATTACKING AMERICAN FORCES BUT NO MENTION HAS BEEN MADE OF SURFACE UNITS.

WHATEVER THE EXTENT X X X PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT 4TH GRAPH.

USPFH, PEARL HARBOR, FIRST ADD SEPARATE PACIFIC X X X H.B. SALLADA.

TODAY'S SECOND COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FLEET'S OPERATIONS AGAINST FORMOSA AND LUZON. IT REPORTED WIDRESPREAD ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING IN WHICH 20 SMALL VESSELS AND FIVE BARGES WERE

DAMAGED.
NAVY SEARCH PLANES BOMBED AND STRAFED THREE SMALL COASTAL VESSELS AND FIVE BARGES NEAR IWO JIMA.
LIBERATORS ATTACKED NINE SMALL CARGO VESSELS NEAR MATSUWA ISLAND IN THE KURILES, AND MITCHELLS BOMBED PARAMUSHIRO AND SHIMUSHU, ALSO IN THE KURILES, HITTING INSTALLATIONS. THEY ALSO STRAFED A 2,000-TON CARGO SHIP AND SEVEN SMALL CARGO SHIPS IN SURIBACHI BAY, PARAMUSHIRO.
RAIDERS ALSO HIT PAGAN AND ROTA ISLANDS IN THE MARIANAS, NAURU, MARCUS AND WAKE ISLANDS AND BY-PASSED ISLETS IN THE MARSHALLS.

A205FX
VICE ADM. WILLIS AUGUSTUS LEE, SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE THIRD FLEET, IS 56 YEARS OLD. HE IS A NATIVE OF MATLEE, KY., AND HIS HOME IS OWENTON, KY. LEE COMMANDED THE BATTLESHIPS WHICH TURNED BACK THE JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE GUADALCANAL. HE HAS COMMANDED BATTLESHIPS IN THE PACIFIC SINCE APRIL, 1943.
VICE ADM. JOHN SIDNEY MCCAIN, 60, IS A NATIVE OF CARROLLTON, MISS. HE HAS HELD MANY AIR COMMANDS AND MOST RECENTLY WAS DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR AIR.
BORN IN PORT HURON, MICH., REAR ADM. FREDERICK CARL SHERMAN, 56, IS A FORMER SUBMARINE OFFICER. HE COMMANDED THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER LEXINGTON WHICH WAS TORPEDOED IN THE CORAL SEA, MAY, 1942.
REAR ADM. RALPH EUGENE DAVISON, 49, OF ST.LOUIS, MO., WAS WITH THE USS OKLAHOMA IN THE LAST WAR AND HAS SERVED IN VARIOUS NAVAL AVIATION ACTIVITIES.
REAR ADM. GERALD FRANCIS BOGAN FRACTURED HIS SKULL AND BROKE HIS NOSE FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN THE SPRING OF 1943 WHILE SKIPPERING THE AIR-CRAFT CARRIER SARATOGA.
FORTY-NINE-YEAR OLD REAR ADM. HAROLD BUSHNELL SALLADA OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER ON THE CARRIER WASP IN 1941 AND COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE USS ALBERMARLE IN MARCH, 1941. IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR, HE HEADED THE PLANS DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS, LAYING THE GROUNDOWRK FOR A GREATLY EXPANDED NAVAL AVIATION PROGRAM.
(EDS: IN FIRST GRAF MAKE READ X X X FRANCIS BOGAN, 50, FRACTURED ETC).
QD915PPW NM

ONE MAN WAS FOUND WORKING ON A FARM. HE HAD BEEN AWOL FROM HIS UNIT FOR TWO YEARS. TWO OTHERS LISTED AS MISSING FOR 18 MONTHS WERE FOUND BUILDING A HOUSE AT A SEASIDE RESORT.

ANOTHER DESERTER MARRIED AN AUSTRALIAN GIRL AND SETTLED DOWN TO FARMING. HE FARMED FOR 12 MONTHS AND NOBODY IN HIS DISTRICT SUSPECTED THAT HE WAS NOT AN AUSTRALIAN.

EA213PPW NM

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 16-(AP)-CPL. JOHN JACOB HOOPER, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. MARY HOOPER, LIVES AT 11670 METTETAL STREET, DETROIT, MICH., HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION, ACCORDING TO A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HE WAS A MEMBER OF A WEST ONTARIO REGIMENT.

CLIFFORD JOHN BRYDGES, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 607 SUPERIOR STREET, PORT HURON, MICH., WAS LISTED AS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., EWT, MONDAY, OCT. 16)

HJ1257AEW

OTTAWA, OCT. 15-(AO)-ROY THOMAS RAGSDALE, SON OF LEE RAGSDALE OF (3842 NORTH SHEFFIELD AVENUE) CHICAGO, ILL., WAS LISTED AS WOUNDED BUT REMAINING ON DUTY, IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY.

HJ1236AEW

THE INCREASE "HAS BEEN DUE TO THE STEPPED-UP TRANSPORTATION OVER THE INDIA-CHINA AIRWAY," THE CONFERENCE OF BUREAU CHIEFS OF THE JAPANESE NEWSPAPER ASAHI IN CHINA WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SAID.

"WHEN THE LEDO ROAD (IN NORTHERN BURMA) IS COMPLETED, THE NUMBERS WILL PROBABLY INCREASE," THE CONFERENCE REPORT ADDED.

"AS OF JULY 31, THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE WAS COMPOSED OF 400 PLANES, THE COMBINED UNITED STATES-CHINA AIR FORCE OF ABOUT 150, AND THE CHUNGKING AIR FORCE STOOD AT ABOUT 130," THE ASAHI BUREAU CHIEFS SAID.

"AT THE END OF AUGUST THESE TOTALLED APPROXIMATELY 750 BUT THE LATEST REPORTS PUT THE NUMBER AT 850."

JW1038APW NM

NEW YORK OCT 15-(AP)-THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT "AN ENEMY FORMATION OF 60 CARRIER-BASED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS RAIDED THE MANILA AREA" BUT WAS INTERCEPTED BY JAPANESE PLANES AND WAS "FORCED TO FLEE." THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION.
THE BROADCAST DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID CONFIRMED ENEMY LOSSES WERE 18 PLANES AND THAT JAPANESE LOSSES "WERE EXTREMELY LIGHT." IT DECLARED THE ATTACK WAS AIMED AT AN AIRFIELD.

KK638AEW

30-24 - 19599

30.24 - 19599

PUNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A CLAIM THAT THE ALLIED TASK FORCE WHICH HAS BEEN ATTACKING FORMOSA WAS "FLEEING EASTWARD, WITH OUR UNITS IN FULL PURSUIT AND SUBJECTING IT TO HEAVY FIRE," WAS MADE BY JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS IN A COMMUNIQUE TRANSMITTED BY DOMEI TODAY.
THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THAT SEVEN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND ONE DESTROYER HAD BEEN "INSTANTLY SUNK" AND TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER AND 11 UNIDENTIFIED CRAFT DAMAGED BY JAPANESE ATTACKS WHICH BEGAN OCT. 14 (JAPANESE TIME).
SF556APW NM

FIRST LEAD UNDATED FORMOSA
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TOKYO RADIO DECLARED TODAY (SUN) THAT ANYWHERE FROM 23 TO 52 "ENEMY WARSHIPS" INCLUDING AS MANY AS 17 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS HAD BEEN SUNK OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED AND AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ENEMY TASK FORCE EAST OF FORMOSA WAS "FLEEING EASTWARD WITH OUR UNITS IN FULL PURSUIT."
THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE JAPANESE FLEET HAD GONE INTO ACTION WAS MADE DURING A PROPAGANDA BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES AND WAS WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION.
THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCER INTERRUPTED A PROGRAM TO SAY:
"WORD HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED THAT THAT THE JAPANESE FLEET IS NOW IN PURSUIT OF THE FLEEING ENEMY TASK FORCE. AFTER RECEIVING DESTRUCTIVE BLOWS FROM OUR AIR FORCE, THE STRENGTH OF THE ENMY FORCE HAS CONSIDERABLY WEAKENED."
ONE TOKKYO BROADCAST DECLARED 17 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS HAD BEEN SUNK. LATER THE RADIO SAID 14 HAD BEEN DESTROYED. THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST SAID A TOTAL OF "23 WARSHIPS, INCLUDING NINE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ARE SO FAR KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SUNK OR HEAVILY DAMAGED."

PICTURING THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE AS HAVING DEPRIVED THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE OF "ITS WILL TO FIGHT," DOMEI SAID:
"AT THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT IT WAS LEARNED THAT OUR (JAPANESE) NAVAL HIGH COMMAND, JUDGING THE LONG AWAITED OPPORTUNITY FOR LAUNCHING AN ALL OUT ATTACK AGAINST THE ENEMY HAD ARRIVED, AT LONG LAST GAVE THE FINAL SIGNAL AT AN UNDISCLOSED DATE TO THE JAPANESE NAVAL FLEET TO RUSH TO THE SCENE OF BATTLE IN FULL FORCE."
THE BROADCAST QUOTED IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS AS ANNOUNCING THAT SEVEN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND ONE DESTROYER WERE SUNK AND TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ONE BATTLESHIP, ONE CRUISER AND 11 WARSHIPS OF UNSPECIFIED CATEGORY WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED.
OCT 15 1944
THE U.S.NAVY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT ITS STRIKES AT THE RYUKYU ISLANDS LAST MONDAY, AT LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES TUESDAY AND THE FORMOSA ATTACKS WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY RESULTED IN THE SINKING OR DAMAGING OF 140 JAPANESE SHIPS AND THE DESTRUCTION OR DAMAGING OF 525 JAPANESE PLANES. THE NAVY HAS REPORTED THAT NOT AN AMERICAN WARSHIP WAS DAMAGED.
IF THE JAPANESE FLEET ACTUALLY WAS VENTURING FROM HIDING FOR A)WDOWN BATTLE IT WOULD BE PRECISELY WHAT ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, MMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U.S.PACIFIC FLEET, HAS BEEN TRYING VAINLY TO :COMPLISH WITH HIS FAR-RANGING OPERATIONS FOR MONTHS.
THE JAPANESE VERSION OF THE FORMOSA ASSAULT WAS THAT ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD U.S.FLEET WAS IN A "DISORDERLY RETREAT" EASTWARD "EXPOSED TO REPEATED JAPANESE ATTACKS."
A LATER DOMEI BROADCAST SAID THAT THE AMERICANS LOST 14 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND PROBABLY LOST TWO MORE IN THREE CONSECUTIVE DAYS BEGINNING LAST THURSDAY.
IT SAID THAT ON SATURDAY JAPANESE PLANES SANK ONE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND HEAVILY DAMAGED TWO OTHERS AND ALSO SANK ONE BATTLESHIP AND HEAVILY DAMAGED ANOTHER WARCRAFT OF UNSPECIFIED CATEGORY.
THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY DID NOT DISCOUNT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INVASION OF FORMOSA.
"IT CANNOT YET BE SAID," THE TOKYO RADIO SAID, "WHETHER THE AMERICANS ONLY INTENDED TO RAID FORMOSA OR WHETHER THEY HAD OTHER AIMS IN MIND."

AMONG THE "OTHER AIMS," THE JAPANESE MIGHT BE EXPECTING EITHER LANDINGS ON FORMOSA OR THE IMPENDING INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES.
THEY DOUBTLESS WERE GIVING COGNIZANCE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF FORMOSA AS AN AMERICAN STEPPING STONE FOR NIMITZ' AVOWED DRIVE WITH ALL SPEED STRAIGHT TO THE CHINA COAST.
OR, IN EVENT OF A PHILIPPINES INVASION, NEUTRALIZATION OF JAPANESE AIRPOWER ON FORMOSA WOULD BE A LOGICAL PRELIMINARY TO A LAND[illegible]G.
KK723AEW

JAPANESE
SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.15-(AP)-THE FIRST IMPERIAL JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS ASSERTION THAT THE NIPPONESE FLEET HAS JOINED THE DEFENSE OF FORMOSA AGAINST AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS CAME TONIGHT THROUGH DOMEI (JAPANESE) NEWS AGENCY.
DOMEI QUOTED AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT AS SAYING "THE IMPERIAL FLEET HAS FINALLY MADE ITS APPEARANCE" OFF FORMOSA. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
EARLIER DISPATCHES AND BROADCASTS MERELY QUOTED OR WERE BY TOKYO RADIO AND DID NOT MENTION IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.
TONIGHT'S DISPATCH BY DOMEI SOFTENED FIRST APPRAISALS OF [illegible] AMERICAN LOSSES AND SAID NINE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE "SUNK OR DAMAGED" BUT ADDED THE BATTLE STILL RAGE[illegible]E DESTROYER WAS LISTED AS SUNK AND A BATTLESHIP, CRUISER AND 11 [illegible]R SHIPS, AS DAMAGED.
AT ONE TIME TOKYO RADIO WAS CLAIMING "FROM 23 TO [illegible]NEMY WARSHIPS," INCLUDING AS MANY AS 17 CARRIERS, WERE SUN[illegible] DAMAGED.
"THE ENEMY TASK FORCE IS NOW IN FLIGHT," THE DOMEI [illegible]RY SAID TONIGHT. IT ADDED THAT IMPERIAL FORCES ARE IN PURSUI[illegible] EADY TO ATTACK AND DEAL AN ANNIHILATING BLOW."
"WE HAVE ALREADY BEEN INFORMED THAT AN ADDED WAR RESULT WAS ACHIEVED, INCLUDING ONE SPECIALLY CONVERTED AIRCRAFT CARRIER SUNK, ONE BATTLESHIP SUNK, ONE LARGE TYPE CARRIER SEVERELY DAMAGED, ONE BATTLESHIP SUNK AND ONE LARGE SHIP SET AFIRE," DOMEI SAID.
OCT 15 1944
(IN SAN FRANCISCO NBC HEARD TOKYO RADIO SAY THE JAPANESE NAVY IS PURSUING AN AMERICAN "TASK FORCE" WHICH WAS FLEEING FROM TAIWAN IN FORMOSA. IT CLAIMED THERE WERE 1,500 AMERICAN CASUALTIES THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AND SAID 53 SHIPS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED. THE BROADCAST SUGGESTED "TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS AND THOUSANDS OF PLANES" MUST HAVE SHARED THE FATE OF THE WARSHIPS THAT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED. SIX HUNDRED AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN, THE BROADCAST SAID. IT ANNOUNCED ANOTHER COMMUNIQUE FROM IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS WAS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY AND EVERYONE WAS URGED TO LISTEN.)
QD1003PPW NM

FOLO LONDON ARTIFICIAL HARBORS

NEW YORK, OCT. 15-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS CRUISER SUMATRA WAS AMONG THE SHIPS SUNK BY THE ALLIES TO FORM BREAKWATERS ALONG THE INVASION COAST OF FRANCE SHORTLY AFTER D-DAY, ANETA, DUTCH NEWS AGENCY, SAID TONIGHT.

TA1022PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 15-(AP)-THE INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT COL.DONALD J.KEIRN OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES HAS BEEN SELECTED TO RECEIVE THE 1944 THURMAN H.BANE AWARD FOR HIS WORK IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE NEW JET PROPULSION ENGINE.

THE AWARD IS GIVEN ANNUALLY FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT BY AN OFFICER OR CIVILIAN OF THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND, WRIGHT FIELD, OHIO. THE NEW JET PROPULSION ENGINE WAS COMPLETED IN 1943 "AS A RESULT OF INTENSIVE EFFORT, OUTSTANDING ABILITY AND LEADERSHIP" OF COL.KEIRN, THE INSTITUTE SAID.

SB212PEW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 15-(AP)-THE ANKARA RADIO QUOTED REPORTS FROM BERN TODAY THAT 60 PERSONS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AND HUNDREDS INJURED IN PEACE UPRISINGS LAST WEEK IN VIENNA.

CALM HAS NOT YET BEEN RESTORED COMPLETELY IN VIENNA, THE BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS ADDED.

SB444PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1..WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)

2..RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)

3..ITALIAN FRONT: 560 MILES (FROM LIVERGNANO)

SK1029PEW

NIMITZ REPORTS ATTACK ON LUZON STILL UNDERWAY

146 Enemy Ships Sunk or Damaged During Week's Action.

OCT 17 1944

FIGHTERS RAID APARRI

Nippon Radio Announcement on Big Naval Battle Not Confirmed.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 16 (AP) Carrier planes of the Pacific fleet are still striking at the rich Japanese targets on Luzon island in the Philippines, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight.

Far from being driven away, as the Japanese have claimed, the Third fleet is opening the second week of the most sustained carrier attacks yet launched upon the inner island approaches to Japan.

U. S. raiders destroyed 100 more Jap planes in the two new assaults on the Philippines, Nimitz reported.

146 Jap Ships Sunk

The week has cost the Japanese 146 ships sunk or damaged and from 705 to 720 planes put out of commission. Nimitz in previous communiques said American losses have been light.

In a 7:30 p. m. communique (1 a. m., EWT) the Pacific ocean areas commander also disclosed that the three days of air attacks upon Formosa, starting last Wednesday, were centered upon Tainan, the island's second largest city, Takao, third largest, and Okayama and Heito, all on the west coast.

Thirty warehouses were destroyed in the Takao docks area and 14 buildings were wrecked at Heito, 15 miles inland.

At Tainan, seven hangars were destroyed, five heavily damaged and several barracks demolished. Tainan is three miles inland and in 1938 had a population of 131,079.

American raiders destroyed another 100 or more planes in two new attacks on the Philippines while Super-Fortresses blasted Formosa a second time within 48 hours at the end of the first week of the great Third fleet aerial assault, American commanders announced today.

U. S. Planes Hit Aparri

In a noon communique the Admiral said that fighter aircraft raided Aparri, on the north coast of Luzon, Friday, and on Sunday attacked airfields in the Manila area, 200 miles southward.

The Japanese air force, stung into desperate action, attacks with the greatest vigor it has shown in many months, but at terrible cost.

In one battle alone the American carrier planes shot down all but 10 or 20 of one intercepting force of 50 Japanese fighters.

There was no announcement of American air losses. Nimitz said "only superficial damage was done to our surface ships" in the Manila bay area raids Sunday.

There still was no word here that any unit of the Japanese fleet had put in an appearance as had been indicated in Nippon radio reports.

Third fleet units, working under radio silence, probably still are lurking in enemy waters trying to draw Japanese warships into battle.

Meanwhile the carriers and their escorting ships have been busily occupied fighting off the unusually strong and determined Japanese air attacks.

Meet Little Opposition

Carrier fighters raiding Aparri Friday found no enemy planes in the air, and only a few twin engine and three single engine aircraft on the ground. Five parked planes were destroyed by strafing.

Nimitz previously announced that other carrier units, in fighting off Japanese air attacks Thursday night during raids upon Formosa and on Luzon Friday, destroyed at least 91 Japanese planes.

On Sunday a large force of carrier planes attacked Nichols, Nielson and Marivales airfields in the Manila area and destroyed 15 to 20 planes on the ground. It was this force that was intercepted by an estimated 50 enemy fighters. Thirty or 40 of the Japanese planes were shot down.

While the Manila raids were under way Japanese airplanes persistently attacked one carrier task group. They managed to inflict superficial damage on some of the surface ships. Thirty of them were shot into the water, however, by the carriers and their escorting ships and by carrier planes.

Near another fleet unit nine more Japanese planes were shot down. Other units, which may have seen even sharper air action have yet to report.

There is nothing, however, to indicate that the anticipated big sea battle with the enemy fleet has materialized.

Iwo Jima Blasted

Nimitz also reported that Liberators dropped 45 tons of bombs on Japanese installations at Iwo Jima in the Kazan islands south of Japan. Mitchel medium bombers attacked Paramushiro in the Northern Kuriles Saturday.

Eight Japanese planes, attacking with phosphorous bombs, vigorously contested the slash at Iwo. One of them probably was shot down by the raiding Yanks and three others damaged, without loss to the American planes.

Truk, the once formidable enemy base in the Carolines, was bombed again Friday by the Liberator bombers. Three Nipponese planes in the air at the time avoided interception.

Anti-aircraft fire was reported meager or moderate in all of these attacks on the enemy's island bases.

American Superfortresses, adding to the fury of the battle of Formosa, blasted that strategic island for the second time within 48 hours amid Japanese claims that their elusive navy finally had entered the conflict.

Japanese broadcast claims of heavy American warship losses in the Formosa area have received no confirmation from Admiral Nimitz. Nor has the Pacific fleet commander mentioned the presence of enemy surface units in those waters.

In a communique Sunday, Nimitz reported attacks by enemy planes on the Yank task force operating off Formosa.

"Many of the Japanese fliers were shot down, Nimitz said, while American plane losses so far were "light."

A Japanese propaganda broadcast via radio Tokyo, heard by the Federal Communications commission, said "the distinctive war results achieved by our Army (land-based planes) and Navy in annihilating the enemy 58th Task force in the waters east of Taiwan(Formosa) have marked a shift in our position from a defensive to an offensive." The Japanese claimed the American fleet was "fleeing."

Japs Report Big Battle

Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso was quoted as saying "the long-awaited decisive battle has begun" and it

100 Jap Planes Blasted by Yanks In Two New Raids on Philippines; Nazis Hurled Back from Aachen

OCT 17 1944

30-24 — 19601

30. 24 19601

augurs a bright future." He said neither the Japanese people nor the government would become "overconfident in victory."

Radio Tokyo claimed scores of American ships have been knocked out by Nippon naval and air forces and added this had delayed the "impending invasion of the Philippines by at least two months."

The second B-29 attack on Formosa was reported today by the 20th Airforce. The communique said the sky giants blasted Okayama and Heito, two major bases in Formosa's southwestern coastal area. Okayama is an air repair and supply base while Heito has an airdrome and is also used as an air supply depot.

No Superfortresses were lost during the second Formosa mission from airdromes in China.

The Yank fliers observed "very good bombing results."

The communique said the initial B-29 strike Saturday accomplished "excellent" results as the big planes unloaded record bomb cargoes to totally wreck 37 buildings and heavily damage 16 others. One Superfortress was lost in the first attack. Two others, previously reported missing, were found to be safe while another crash-landed at a forward base. Ten of 11 members of its crews were safe.

Admiral Nimitz's Sunday communique said American carrier planes hit Formosa Friday for the third consecutive day. Simultaneously Yank carrier planes hit Luzon island, northern Philippines, for the sixth time.

of hiding and was pursuing the United States task force fleeing from Formosa, were unconfirmed by Allied sources.

"Fleeing In Defeat"

A communique reported Japanese planes intercepted and "carried out repeated fierce attacks in waters east of the Philippines" on American carrier forces sent to attack Manila in a diversionary attempt to "rescue the enemy task force now fleeing in defeat" from Formosa.

Tokyo radio quoted "naval observers" as saying "the avowed enemy offensive against the Philippines has been dealt a sledge-hammer blow" by Japanese counteraction off Formosa.

"Opportunity Has Come"

In a message to the nation on "the brilliant war results scored by Japanese army and navy forces," Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso said "the long-awaited opportunity for Japan's battle in the Pacific has come."

"Our army torpedo planes," he added, "have been showing their mettle side by side with our navy air force in the present action."

Radio Tokyo, in a broadcast recorded in London, asserted that a "great defeat" of United States naval forces east of Formosa has postponed the "impending invasion of the Philippines by at least two months."

An earlier communique asserted 16 United States warships were sunk and 19 damaged off Formosa.

Propaganda broadcasts made the

ship, four cruisers and 11 other unidentified warships were damaged.

No U. S. Confirmation

Sunday's Imperial communique listed purported United States losses at eight sunk and 15 damaged.

The Monday communique said the additional damage was inflicted by our units while continuing the chase of the fleeing enemy task force.

"In explaining the term 'our units,' authoritative quarters disclosed that they include not only Japanese land-based air units but also the Japanese fleet of surface craft," the Domei news agency reported in a broadcast.

There was no American confirmation that the Nipponese fleet had at last put in an appearance, long sought by the United States naval command.

Cabinet Given News

Another Domei broadcast said the Cabinet heard a "detailed explanation" by Marshal General Sugiyama, War Minister, and Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, on the "annihilative operation against the enemy task force in waters east of Formosa."

A Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press in London, said a Tokyo dispatch quoted a Japanese naval spokesman as saying:

"At the end of the still-raging battle Admiral Halsey's fleet will have vanished from the seas. This is a victory which will make the victories of Hawaii and Malaya appear like a sideshow."

Compared To Russ Defeat

One Domei propaganda dispatch compared the action to "the decisive victory over the Czarist Russian Baltic fleet 39 years ago. Another reported scenes of wild joy in Japan in celebration of the reported defeat of "the arrogant enemy task force."

The action in Philippine waters, Domei reported, followed a raid on Manila Sunday (Tokyo time) by 60 carrier-based bombers and fighters. Domei asserted 18 raiders were shot down. It admitted "extremely light losses" and conceded that some Nipponese planes failed to return from the attack.

second daylight Japanese attack on this carrier task force is over.

The sky seems strangely empty without the black puffs of anti-aircraft fire reaching out for Japanese bombers.

Between 50 and 75 enemy aircraft attempted to break through our protective screen during the day. The heaviest attack is the one just ended, with the coming of nightfall.

At Least 60 Japs Down

All told, at least 60 Japanese planes were shot down by fighters or anti-aircraft guns.

The bells calling the crew to battle stations reached the men at the dinner table. There was a scramble fo rthe ladders, but it all was very orderly and calm. Some men scooped up whatever food could be carried, not knowing when they would be back.

But who is hungry at a time like this?

I made my way to the hangar deck in time to see two Japanese bombers shot down only 1,000 feet off the starboard, in the wake of another carrier. The planes were blasted by ship's gunfire. Both flamed up before falling into the water. Everybody cheered.

Close Call For Cruiser

One cruiser had a close call. A plane, described as a Japanese suicide bomber, dove for the ship, landing barely on her fantail.

Damage was superficial, and the skipper messaged: "We now have half of a Jap plane."

The cruiser's gunners shot down six planes.

This daylight attack—the Japanese were spotted at 5 P. M.—is something we aboard warships have not seen for a long time.

Usually At Dawn Or Dusk.

Usually the Nipponese raids are staged at dawn or dusk, when it is harder to see the planes.

It took carrier strikes on such a stronghold as Formosa to bring out air retaliation in strength.

About an hour earlier Japanese planes began circling the task force area, after American planes returned from hammering Formosa for the third successive day. Most of the island's many airfields were torn up by mobing, but the Nip-

down by Hellcat fighters patrolling the skies.

(Nimitz has reported Japanese aerial counter blows also were aimed at the task forces Wednesday and Thursday nights, United States time, preceding the Friday assault, which apparently was the largest.)

One American squadron knocked down nine enemy planes during the second attack today.

Gets 3 In First Combat

This ship's Hellcats downed ten Japanese, three of which were credited to a young ensign in his first brush with the enemy. Pilot William Garlic, 22, of Summitville, Ind., destroyed the trio, all torpedo planes.

"I spotted the Japs about 30 miles out," he said. "The first two went into the water about 200 yards apart.

"My guns jammed on the first burst at the third plane, but I had one gun left. After we nearly collided, he got behind a squall. I caught up with him and nailed him. "All three planes broke into flames and blew up."

Fear Own Ships' Fire

The anti-aircraft barrage thrown up by the carriers' escort warships was awesome from the bridge. Our fighters showed no hesitancy about chasing the Japanese, but they are always fearful of being caught by their own ships' fire.

Lieut. (j.g.) Luther D. Prater, 22, of Alger, Ohio, kept on the tail o fone Japanese plane, while seeing four other Nip aircraft crash into the sea.

The Japanese plane was traveling at top speed, Prater said, but he closed in and caught his right wing with a blast of gunfire.

"He began smoking, and I let my guns cool, then gave him another burst. I pulled up and watched him nose over and go straight in the water."

Prater became a five-plane ace when that happened.

cific war time) but made no mention of the Formosa engagement in recounting routine aerial strikes from the Kuriles to the Marshalls. This indicated that radio silence prevented the Third Fleet from making further reports.

Nimitz has not confirmed the presence of Japanese surface units in the battle. The Domei (Japanese) news agency, however, quoted a Tokyo Imperial headquarters announcement last night as saying "the Imperial fleet has finally made its appearance off Formosa." The Federal Communications Commission intercepted the wireless dispatch, transmitted to Japanese-occupied areas.

41 More Planes Bagged

American carrier aircraft, sufficiently confident to divide their forces, attacked Formosa for the third consecutive day and Luzon for the sixth time at dawn Friday. Nimitz reported little air opposition was encountered. Preliminary reports indicated 11 Japanese planes were shot down and 30 destroyed aground.

"The Associated Press and the United Press and the British Reuters agency have assumed the attitude as if nothing had happened," said the propaganda broadcast beamed to Japanese occupied territory in China and the southwest Pacific. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

Asserting that Japanese naval air forces have achieved "brilliant war results" in the Formosa area, the broadcast claimed that the "only thing" released so far by the American and British organizations has been a communique from Adm. Chester W. Nimitz on Oct. 15 saying air forces were engaged in battle.

"They have not mentioned a word about the Japanese Imperial headquarters announcement," it continued, "although it is their rule to make thorough press comments on the Imperial headquarters communique, whether favorable for them or not."

Attacks On 'Fleeing' Forces Pressed, Tokyo Says

San Francisco, Oct. 16 (AP)—Tokyo radio reported today that Japanese naval and air forces, driving home attacks on American carrier forces off Formosa and the Philippines, have knocked out scores of United States ships and set back the "impending invasion of the Philippines by at least two months."

Claims of victory reported in various jubilant Japanese broadcasts varied from 40 to 52 United States warships sunk or damaged. Imperial communiques listed 40, including 11 aircraft carriers sunk and 6 damaged.

The broadcasts, including a report that the long elusive Nipponese fleet had at last come out

claim that 52 ships had been sunk or damaged.

This communique said that "war results known to date" at 3 P. M. (Tokyo time) Monday included ten carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and one destroyer, "instantly sunk."

It said three carriers, a battle-

JAPS' ATTACK IS DESCRIBED

Writer With Carriers Tells Of Cruiser's Close Shave

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

Aboard U. S. Carrier off Formosa, Oct. 14 (Oct. 13, U. S. Time) (AP—Via Navy Radio—Delayed)—The

onese have other bases less than 50 miles away, on Luzon.

One enemy bomber, dipping through low-hanging clouds, made a run on this ship at approximately 1,000 feet from the stern. A bomb plopped into the water some 50 feet away. The plane made a fast-climbing getaway that evaded heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Only a few enemy aircraft, however, got through to the vicinity of the ships. As was the case last night, most of them were hunted

U. S. Radio Silence Veils Pacific Battles

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 16 (AP)—A furious air-naval duel off Formosa, which began Friday, went into its third day today, Tokyo reported after officially announcing the imperial fleet had joined the battle.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced yesterday morning that strong Japanese aerial attacks precipitated the engagement in mid-afternoon Friday and said "this fight is continuing." The Nipponese counterattack, their third of the Formosan campaign, followed new American raids on that island and Luzon.

New Aerial Blows

The admiral issued a second communique at 6 P. M. (8.30 P. M., Pa-

JAPS SAY 17 CARRIERS SUNK IN FORMOSA FIGHT

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

Glib claims in Japanese propaganda broadcasts that from 40 to 52 American warships, including 17 carriers, have been sunk or damaged in the Formosa area resemble the unconfirmed reports that emanated from the Tokyo radio at the time of the Philippine sea battle last June.

The Nipponese propaganda line in June was that 300 U. S. planes were destroyed and a battleship, a destroyer and a submarine sunk in the air battle that turned back Japan's attempt to interfere with the invasion of Saipan island in the Marianas.

Those claims apparently were put out in an attempt to soften for the Japanese homeland the real results announced by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz as follows:

Japanese losses—402 planes destroyed; four ships, including a carrier, sunk; 13 warships, including a battleship and four carriers damaged.

American losses—122 planes and "superficial damage" to two carriers and a battleship.

NEWS SERVICES IGNORE CLAIMS, JAPS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 — (AP) Radio Tokyo complained tonight that American and British news gathering organizations were ignoring the Japanese claims of a great victory over American task forces operating in the Formosa area.

Guadalcanal Hero In Formosa Fight

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 16 (AP)—Vice-Admiral W. A. Lee, Jr., one of the naval heroes of Guadalcanal, is second in command under Admiral William F. Halsey of United States Third Fleet units operating off Formosa.

The current spot of the Owenton (Ky.) admiral was disclosed last night in a Pacific Fleet announcement listing naval commanders in the Formosa action.

Others Are Listed

Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher commands the carrier task force with carrier units commanded by Vice-Admiral J. S. McCain, former deputy chief of naval operations for air; Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, one-time submarine officer who commanded the carrier Lexington when it was torpedoed in the Coral Sea; Rear Admiral R. E. Davison, of St. Louis, Mo.; Rear Admiral G. F. Bogan, who formerly commanded the carrier Saratoga; and Rear Admiral H. B. Sallada, who helped plan expansion of navy aviation as chief of the Plans Division, Bureau of Aeronautics during the first two years of the war.

At Guadalcanal Admiral Lee commanded battleships that broke up Japanese attempts to bring in reinforcements.

B-29S HIT FORMOSA IN RENEWED ATTACK

Two Japanese Bases on Island Are Blasted —Tokyo Says Fleet Is Out Against Halsey's Force at Last.

OCT 17 1944

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Superfortresses have attacked Formosa for the second time in forty-eight hours, striking installations at Okayama and Heito. The second mission was accomplished without lo[ss] of aircraft, the Twentieth Air Force said.

An almost complete lack of enemy air opposition in both the attacks of B-29 bombers against Formosa was reported today.

A statement by Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Twentieth Air Force, said that reconnaisance photographs of the first mission made two days ago showed that "all air strips in the target area were inoperable due to bomb damage" and that at least fifty aircraft had been destroyed or damaged on the ground. "Since our targets were somewhat removed from these airfields," the statement added, "it is presumed that most of the damage had been inflicted earlier by Navy carrier-borne attacks, and that the same Navy operations against the island of Formosa are responsible for the lack of enemy air opposition to the B-29 assaults. The result is that the B-29's had a freedom of action for the accomplishment of their missions that might not otherwise have been possible."

Only One B-29 Lost.

Of four B-29s previously unreported on the October 14 mission, the Air Force said, two are safe and ten of the eleven members of the crew are safe from a third plane which crash-landed at a forward base. This leaves only one Superfortress lost on the two missions, both of which carried the heaviest bomb loads so far employed by the big planes.

The text of communique No. 16 follows:

"A large force of B-29 Superfortresses of the Twentieth Bomber Command returned to Formosa today for the second time in forty-eight hours to attack military targets at Okayama and Heito. No aircraft were lost on today's mission, which was accomplished from bases in China.

"The weather over the target areas was good, and very good bombing results were observed by participating crews. The same targets that were attacked on October 14 were struck again at Okayama. Heito is an important Japanese airfield and air-supply depot

Photos Show Results.

"Photo reconnaisance of the October 14 strike against Okayama reveals that the bombing results were excellent. Thirty-seven buildings were totally destroyed and sixteen others heavily damaged, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the target.

"Of the four B-29 aircraft previously unreported on the October 14 mission, two are safe, and ten of the eleven members of the crew are safe from a third plane that crash-landed at a forward base.

"This leaves only one B-29 aircraft lost on two missions within forty-eight hours, both of which were large efforts, carrying the heaviest bomb loads so far employed by the Superfortresses."

Heito is seventeen miles north of Okayama and is on the southwestern coast of Formosa. Both towns are in the area of Takao.

The two missions within forty-eight hours occurred much closer together than any previous Superfortress operations. Since the first mission of the B-29's last June, intervals of more than two weeks have elapsed between strikes. The frequency of the raids apparently has been governed by the ability of the air forces to fly gasoline, bombs and other supplies into China from India.

Little Opposition in Formosa

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—An almost complete lack of enemy air opposition in both of the attacks on Formosa by B-29 Superfortress bombers was announced today by the 20th Air Force.

A statement by General H. H. Arnold, commander of the 20th, said that reconnaissance photographs after the first attack made two days ago, showed that "all air strips in the target area were inoperable due to bomb damage," and that at least fifty enemy aircraft had been destroyed or damaged on the ground.

AMERICANS DOWN 49 JAP PLANES IN BORNEO RAID

SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 17 — (AP) The greatest bag of Japanese planes ever downed in a single raid in the Southwest Pacific theater fell to an American bomber-fighter force that dealt a terrific new blow Saturday to Balikpapan, important enemy oil center on Borneo, headquarters announced today.

Forty-nine Japanese were knocked from the air into the inferno of fire and flame that engulfed the strategic oil refineries and other industrial plants of the Borneo refining center. Another 18 Japanese planes were listed as "probably destroyed." Smoke rose to 18,000 feet and fliers reported tremendous explosions.

A total of 390 tons of explosives have been dropped upon Balikpapan in a series of four heavy raids that must have reduced its output disastrously for the Japanese. The raids were on Sept. 30, and Oct. 3, 10 and 14.

In all, 179 Japanese planes have been damaged or destroyed in the four raids, besides the heavy damage done to oil installations that produced 15 per cent of Japanese aviation gasoline and oil.

The flight to Balikpapan is over one of the longest operational routes of its type flown successfully by U. S. air forces, headquarters said. The distance is more than 1,500 miles.

Accompanying a sustantial force of B-24 bombers of the Fifth and Thirteenth air forces, the fighter planes tore into Japanese interceptors that attempted desperately to disrupt the raid. The bombers dropped 140 tons of bombs on the main oil refinery and subordinate plants.

Balikpapan is the largest refinery acquired by the Japanese in 1942 when they took over oil regions of southwest Asia and the Netherlands East Indies. It now is a valuable oil refinery and distribution center aiding the Japanese in keeping their grip on this area.

Beside the Balikpapan raid, today's communique said bombers have struck at airdromes of Ceram and Boeroe, causing damage.

Japs Claim New Allied Weapon

San Francisco, Oct. 16 (AP)—A Japanese dispatch from the Southwest Pacific war front, broadcast by Domei through Radio Tokyo today, indicated Allied forces were using a new weapon in the Rabaul sector of the Bismarck archipelago northeast of New Guinea.

The broadcast, picked up by United States Government monitors, said "the enemy hurled five radio-controlled weapons against our Rabaul position; but these were all shot down by our units."

The dispatch said Allied air raids on Rabaul, where thousands of Japanese soldiers have been bypassed, increased in intensity during the last ten days with a total of 588 planes attacking the base during that period. The Japanese claimed repulse of the attacks with "heavy losses" to the Allies.

[During the past ten days Gen. Douglas MacArthur has reported nine air smashes in the Rabaul sector, with bomb tonnage dropped ranging from 50 to 103. He made no mention of the alleged radio-controlled weapon.]

Women's Reserves Land At Honolulu

Honolulu, Oct. 16 (AP)—The first members of the navy and marines women's reserves to go overseas landed today at the Honolulu naval air station.

They were Col. Ruth Streeter and Major Marian Dryden, of the marines, and Lieut. Com. Jean Palmer and Lieut. Com. Joy Hancock, of the WAVES. The four officers will spend a month here surveying facilities available to their forces.

AMERICANS CLOSE PINCERS AROUND WRECKED BASTION

H-COWAN

Allies Force Nazis to Retreat at Two Points Below Maas.

NEW DRIVE HINTED

Berlin Says Offensive Expected to Break at Geilenkirchen.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 17—(AP) The taut battleline stretching 50 miles between Aachen and the Maas (Meuse) river in Holland bent toward Germany in two places early today and the Berlin radio asserted preparations were being made for a new Allied offensive in that sector.

The Germans were hurled back from Aachen itself and the American pincers were snapped clean through the half-mile gap in the steel ring which had been forged around the city. Doughboys of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodge's First U. S. army came from the north to capture Wurselen and linked up with troops from Crucifix Hill to the south.

Allies Pull Up At Venray

British troops pulled up at the outksirts of Venray, five miles south of the Maas. The German radio reported a Nazi withdrawal in this sector to the railway embankment west of the river, several hundred yards behind the previous enemy positions.

These two Allied advances, though perhaps not significant in themselves, coincided with German reports of a budding offensive in the only two sectors where General Eisenhower's forces have any freedom of movement in the forward battle areas—those held by the British Second and the American First armies.

The German reports said "strong troop reinforcements" had been seen behind Hodges' lines and the Berlin commentator predicted they would be employed in the coming "battle of Geilenkirchen."

Allied sources have not mentioned Geilenkirchen, 10 miles north of Aachen, since a chunk was torn out of the Siegfried Line there a week ago.

Battle to Free Antwerp

The Canadian First army, meanwhile, continued its determined fight to clean out Nazis from the 50-mile Schelde river estuary so the Allies can use the spacious and undamaged port factilities of Antwerp, only 75 miles west of Geilenkirchen.

Another convulsive German counter-attack was shattered by Yank artillery near Weiden, just east of Wufselen, before the infantry and armor of two converging First army columns finally formed a juncture and cut off Aachen's last, thin contact with the outside. Tonight Nazi planes sped across the city, lighted by many fires, and parachuted supplies to the trapped garrison.

Fifty to 60 German tanks were estimated to have been destroyed in the past three days as the enemy launched five heavy counter-attacks in an effort to free Aachen.

At least 10 were smashed today, and there was every indication the Nazis would be back.

Apart from today's main German counter-assault against Crucifix Hill, which dominates Aachen from the northeast, a lesser but bitter one was sent against American troops within the rubbled streets of the city. Members of the garrison threw themselves against the American lines shouting "Heil Hitler," and were repulsed only after savage, bloody fighting. Three-hundred Nazis were taken prisoner.

"There was no question that the Germans were making a major effort to keep Aachen from falling into Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' hands," wrote AP Correspondent Don Whitehead from just outside the city. "The First army intends to make an example of this industrial center as a warning to other German cities that the same destruction will be carried to them if the Nazis use them as fortresses."

Canadians Gain in Holland

Canadian troops made steady progress in their crucial battle in Holland to clear the approaches to Antwerp so that great port might be opened to Allied traffic, and Supreme headquarters reported that the Allied sixth army group had "gained momentum" in its advance north of the Belfort gap, advancing within two miles of La Bresse, 24 miles north of Belfort and 32 miles from the Rhine.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army troops were disclosed to have abandoned their 10-day battle for Fort Driant, medieval bastion guarding the French city of Metz. The Doughboys withdrew before dawn Friday from tunnels inside the fortress after wrecking all installations they had held through days of hard, close-quarter fighting.

An Allied spokesman said no more than a battalion of Americans was involved in the attack on the Fort and declared that "much valuable information on the construction of forts in the Metz area" was gained by Yank engineers.

Among the things learned in the attack was that the forts guarding Metz are so arranged that an assault on any one of the chains brings down interlocking fire from all the others. It was found, as well, that the Metz forts are proof against the heaviest field guns even at pointblank range.

British Cross Neder Rhine

British patrols crossed the Neder Rhine on probing expeditions west of Arnhem, where British parachutists made their epic stand that highlighted the Allied thrust into Holland. Otherwise the British Second army front was quiet except for slow progress toward the Dutch town of Venray, southeast of Overloon. Tommies were reported within 2,000 yards of Venray in their push toward the Meuse.

The Paris radio reported, without Allied confirmation, that German resistance along the Schelde estuary in Holland had suddenly collapsed and that "the entrance to Antwerp harbor is now clear." Field dispatches indicated, on the other hand, that the Nazis were holding out along the estuary as long as possible.

Walcheren island, guarding the entrance to the Schelde from the north, was reported to have been 75 per cent flooded from breaches made in dikes by Allied "earthquake" bombs. But the two principal cities, Vlissingen and Middelburg, still were above water, and they were alive with big German guns.

The Canadians joined their three bridgeheads across the Leopold canal in the Watervliet area, giving them a solid holding some four miles deep and more than six miles long south of the Schelde, a firm base for an assault on a German pocket around Breskens. Other Canadians won complete control of Woensdrecht, at the mouth of the causeway leading from the Dutch mainland onto south Beveland and Walcheren islands.

Germans Fight to Death

German troops were reported to be fighting to the death within three to four miles of their main defense line through the southernmost passes of the Vosges. Several Nazi prisoners captured in a bitter battle for a gate through the moun-

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tains to the Colmar-Mulhouse plain along the Rhine told Allied officers they had been threatened with reprisals against their families at home if they yielded ground.

It was, of course, impossible to tell whether such reprisals actually were being carried out by the Gestapo.

GERMANS LOSE 50 TO 60 TANKS IN FIERCE FIGHTS

SINGLETON

Canadians Tighten Grip on Foe in Drive to Clear Way to Antwerp.

OCT 17 1944

GAINS MADE ON LONG FRONT

But Patton's Men Pull Out of Fort Driant After Weird Ten-day Battle.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The last thin lifeline of the Nazi garrison of Aachen was cut today by American forces which made a junction from positions north and northeast of the city.

The junction was made at Wurselen, three miles north of the city, by the American First Army which crushed five counter-attacks in three days and knocked out fifty to sixty of the enemy's tanks. Wurselen was mopped up in the process.

With the city completely locked by encircling forces, the Germans were reduced to supply the garrison by parachute.

Elsewhere Allied forces sent patrols across the Neder Rhine in Holland, clamped a two-[illegible] hold on the sea approa[illegible] Antwerp in Belgium [illegible]

tured a dozen towns, villages and forts in a broad advance in the Vosges which took French troops to within thirty-two miles of the Rhine.

At Aachen, American troops fought off the third German counter-smash in twenty-four hours and edged forward by blocks inside the city. Operations were proceeding slowly—with a deliberation intended to save American lives.

But along the Moselle the bitter battle inside Fort Driant ended unsuccessfully after ten days of close-quarter combat. American forces withdrew there before dawn Friday, it was announced today. The fort, with its maze of underground passages, mushroom pillboxes and steel doors had taken everything big American guns and planes could give it. Installations the Americans had occupied were wrecked before the withdrawal from this bastion guarding the French city of Metz.

Nazis Attack Crazily.

The Americans around Aachen threw a German charge off Crucifix Ridge, northeast of the city, and in cold and bloody fighting turned back a counter-attack inside the city by Nazis crazily screaming "Heil Hitler" as they rushed the American lines.

Thirty enemy tanks had been knocked out yesterday and today by artillery and planes at Aachen, a staff officer estimated.

British patrols crossing the Neder Rhine to feel out the Nazis where British "Red Devil" parachutists failed three weeks ago to hold the bridgehead menacing Adolf Hitler's comparatively defenseless northern frontier, were a tentative threat to Nazis fighting fanatically in the western Netherlands.

Canadians were waging a crucial battle for the opening of Antwerp as a supply port before winter's gales, and the drive in the Vosges, on the south of the long Allied front, aimed at clearing the snowy range before winter. Supreme Headquarters said the Sixth Army group, comprising the First French Army and the Seventh American Army, had "gained momentum" in the advance north of the Belfort Gap.

Four Towns Freed

"Gains were made against strong resistance along a wide front and several towns were freed," including Baccarat, Glonville, Fontenoy, and Fremifontaine, the communique said.

For three hours today the Germans gave furious battle with infantry and tanks in a desperate counterattack at Aachen, but a storm of American steel smashed the effort to knife through to the besieged Nazi garrison, field dispatches reported. Four enemy tanks were knocked out.

Nazis Claim Some Gains

With rain clouds hanging low over the battlefield, infantry and artillery, with tank support, had to stop the German attack without the support of aircraft.

German accounts and the headquarters communique itself indicated, however, that the Germans had made some small gains in their determined counterattacks. The headquarters communique said Allied planes had bombed Wurselen, three miles north of Aachen, a part of which at least had previously been held by American troops.

Berlin said Verlautenheide, two miles northeast of Aachen, which had been taken by the southern jaw of the American pincers about Aachen, had been recaptured, along with the village of Knopp.

Artillery Fire Heaviest Yet

Over the German radio came a report that the Aachen home guard is engaged in "a desperate struggle to keep open a very narrow corridor leading into Aachen." It gave this picture of punishment within the city:

"Artillery fire suprasses all previous barrages. Every village, large or small, is exposed to the incessant fire of the heavy guns. Every orchard that may hide a strongpoint is showered with grenades."

"They have been given the order that, come what may, Aachen's lifeline must not be severed," the broadcast said.

Aachen Pounded Pitilessly

But the German countereffort apparently had not slowed down the power of the American assault on the city itself. It was proceeding with a deliberateness calculated to save the lives of American soldiers.

Aachen was gripped in a vise of steel and pounded as pitilessly as were Warsaw and Stalingrad, with the German high command ruthlessly sacrificing its industrial future for a generation in a dogged attempt to bulwark the break in the Siegfried Line.

The Allied communique told tersely of pressure "against stubborn resistance from mortar fire and dug-in tanks."

Warning To Nazi Cities

There was no question that the Germans were making a major effort to hold Aachen, and the First Army intends to make an example of this industrial center as a warning to other German cities that the same destruction will be carried to them if the Nazis use them as fortresses.

North of Aachen, American infantry, supported by tanks and heavy artillery, attacked the thin corridor that the Germans have fought frantically to maintain.

Prisoners taken by the First Army since D-day total 194,718. In addition, the army has buried 14,789 Germans.

The Schelde Fighting

The Paris radio said German resistance east and southeast of the Schelde pocket west of Antwerp had suddenly collapsed and "the entrance to Antwerp harbor is now clear."

But this was not confirmed either by headquarters or by field dispatches, which indicated rather that the Germans were clinging to their watchdog gunposts on each side of the Schelde estuary as long as possible.

Swiftly capitalizing upon a link-up along the western shore of Savojaargs Plaat, Canadian troops plunged westward and joined their Leopold Canal bridgehead forces in the Watervliet area.

Bridgeheads Joined

Three Canadian bridgeheads across the canal and west of the Savojaargs inlet thus were joined, and an area four miles deep and more than six miles long consolidated south of the Schelde.

With a firm base organized for an assault on the final German positions in the pocket around Breskens, other Canadian outfits drove north of Antwerp and finally clinched control of Woensdrecht—at the mouth of the causeway leading to Zuid Beveland and Walcheren, the islands guarding the north side of the Estuary.

Woensdrecht had been a disputed place, with the Germans holding part of the village for days and driving the Canadians completely out for a brief period yesterday.

Nazi Guns On Dikes Still Fire

Walchern Island was reported three-fourths flooded from breaches in dikes caused by Allied earthquake bombs, but the Germans' elevated guns on the dikes could still fire and the two principal cities, Vlissingen (Flushing) and Middelburg, were still above water.

Freeing of Antwerp to Allied supplies was high in the priority of Allied operations.

To the east, the British Second Army's patrols struck northward across the Neder Rhine near Renkum, five miles west of Arnhem, where British "Red Devil" parachutists made one of the war's most heroic stands before giving up the bridgehead that might have permitted Allied troops to sweep into northern Germany.

It was in the Renkum area that a German toehold south of the Dutch Rhine was liquidated only a few days ago.

British Regain Ground

On the eastern reaches of their Dutch salient the British regained ground in an advance toward Vierlingsbeek, 17 miles southeast of Ijmegen and three miles from the German border.

The Germans appeared to be withdrawing farther south and the capture of Venray appeared imminent. The village of Smakt, two miles due east of Overloon and seven from the German border, was captured [illegible]

once more as He has so many times before and I might survive to return safely to my loved ones."

YANKS SHOT AT IN MARSEILLE

DYING

mond Aubrac, regional commissioner, admitted overzealous FFI guards might have been responsible in some cases.

FFI Get Strict Orders

The spokesman said strict orders were given the FFI not to halt military vehicles in nightly patrols for Vichyite groups. Cases have been reported where the FFI fired on American drivers who failed to hear or heed orders to halt.

"We know there are Vichy militiamen hiding out in the city," the spokesman said.

"They are firing on Allied personnel or FFI patrols in order to stir up trouble between us Allies. It is necessary to track each one down."

Diary Found at Aachen Shows Fading Morale

OCT 17 1944

Aachen, Oct. 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—In the clothing of a dead German sergeant, American soldiers found a diary today which indicated what the pulverizing attack on Aachen is doing to the morale of some enemy troops. Here was its final entry, dated October 2, and showing, incidentally, that "Franz" had been too busy to keep it up:

"It is almost midnight; it is only sixty meters to the American lines. For five days the iron language of the front has been drumming in my ears.

"How different it is here from Russia! There the eternal brrrp of the machine gun and the roaring of the steppes of Asia. Here, the uninterrupted and nerve-wracking artillery and mortar fire.

"We are in this position in the Aachen area with continuous uneasiness in our hearts that we might be encircled. Nobody told us anything about the danger, but everybody can see for himself that the circle around us is being closed.

"An enemy loudspeaker announces clearly 'German soldiers, surrender! You are encircled. Our planes bomb Aachen. Our artillery shells Aachen. You have no other way out.'

"Is that actually true? Then we hear some recent hit songs until the finale comes with a tremendous barrage from all the guns around Aachen.

"There is nothing else which could be more demoralizing. What would my wife say, or my parents, if they knew about me right now? I wonder whether I'll see them again. Must I end like Loisl, in the front at Stalingrad? I'm afraid nobody knows the answer to all these questions, but the Lord might protect me

Big Mediterranean Port Proves Headache To Allies

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP)—The great Mediterranean port of Marseille is providing a headache to French and Allied authorities attempting to maintain order along military supply lines, conversations with responsible army and navy officials disclose.

American soldiers and truck drivers have been shot at under various circumstances. Their trucks or ducks have been robbed of gasoline or rations—both extremely valuable in a region where the food supply is most stringent and transport is difficult to obtain.

French authorities and the legitimate French Forces of the Interior have been engaged in nocturnal street battles with outlaws masquerading as FFI members or Vichy military organization. On one occasion the battles continued more than a week.

Ducks In Night Convoys

American authorities countered by running ducks in convoy at night and placing armed guards on each, while French officials ordered all persons except members of the regular army or regularly organized FFI units to turn in their arms. The French also made a show with a military parade containing elements of three divisions.

The American commander placed all United States personnel under an 8 P. M. curfew after a civil affairs driver was fatally shot near Toulon. Two psychological warfare officers were injured near Marseille. Later the curfew order was rescinded.

Thirty Cases Cited

In an official statement French authorities and civil affairs officers minimized the extent of the disturbances, but a tally of shootings as recounted by army and navy officers showed a score of nearly 30 cases, including near misses. The civil affairs driver was the only verifiable death.

Vichy militiamen or Gestapo agents were blamed for many incidents, but a spokesman for Ray-

2 PORTS BUILT FOR INVASION

Prefabricated Harbors Floated to France.

OCT 17 1944

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Two artificial harbors, built in secret and floated across the English Channel, explain the riddle of how the Allies were able to supply their ground troops which swept through northern France while the Germans held every port but Cherbourg.

In disclosing the use of these harbors, Supreme Headquarters said last night that they "made possible the liberation of western Europe."

Floating steel barges, 150 concrete caissons or floating boxes and seven miles of prefabricated pier equipment divided into segments 480 feet long were used to make the harbors along with a flotilla of old ships sent to the channel bottom to provide part of the breakwater system.

Storm Wrecks One Harbor.

The worst channel storm in forty years wrecked one of the harbors before it was completed, but not before it had contributed heavily to the stream of men and equipment pouring into France. The other was finished as planned—a port as big as Dover, capable of unloading at least 12,

000 tons of stores and 2,500 vehicles daily.

Construction of the harbors was started in June, 1943, when American and British operations officers decided that French ports falling into Allied hands during the invasion could not possibly have the capacity for the quantity of stores necessary.

When sunk the flotilla of old vessels, including several British and Dutch warships, provided five small breakwaters of which two were in the areas where the artificial harbors later were established.

Capt. Moran Collected Tugs.

Each concrete floating box had valves making it possible to sink or float them as desired. These boxes plus the floating line of steel barges anchored farther out in the water were designed to reduce an eight-foot wave to one or two feet.

Capt. Edmond J. Moran of New York, on leave from Washington as deputy assistant administrator for the War Shipping Administration, collected 130 tugs from the British Navy and Merchant Marine and from the Dutch Navy for the towing job.

Capt. A. D. Clark of the American Navy, whose home is in East Orange, N. J., had charge of fitting the pieces of the artificial harbor into place in France.

2,500,000 MEN PUT IN FRANCE

OCT 17 1944

Somervell Cites Supplies Landed In 109 Days

New York, Oct. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces, disclosed tonight that during the first 109 days of the invasion the Allies landed nearly 2,500,000 troops, 500,000 vehicles, and 17,000,000 ship tons of munitions, vehicles and supplies.

"*Blitz* may be a German word, but we've given it an American accent," Somervell said in a speech at the first session of the New York *Herald Tribune* annual forum.

12,000,000 Veterans, Topic

Nine other speakers joined with Somervell in discussing the topic, "Twelve Million Veterans—a New Force," the first subject of the three-day forum's general theme, "Builders of the World Ahead."

Somervell, recently returned from a service and supply inspection tour in Italy and southern France, gave the invasion figures on "these things that the German generals boasted we could not accomplish and which today are proven facts."

The 17,000,000 ship tons of supplies, he said, are "more than twice the total General Pershing received through friendly ports in the 19 months of the first World War," while the 500,000 vehicles landed represent "four vehicles a minute, day and night . . . and we're still landing them."

Highest Stakes In History

Terming the Red Ball motor route across France from the beaches to the battle lines a "race course with the highest stakes in history," Somervell said:

"Convoys on this road move endlessly at high speed. They are hauling . . . ammunition, food, fuel, clothing. Repair trucks prowl the route, ready to give quick aid. Spare vehicles stand by; if repairs will take long, cargo is transferred and speeded on its way.

"Every minute, day and night, a fresh truckload of supplies starts up the Red Ball toward the front. Upon the skill and stamina of these young drivers, many of them Negroes, may rest the outcome of the battle and the fate of the civilized world. . . .

1,000,000 Gallons A Day

"Our troops on the Continent are getting at least 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline a day. We already have laid down 800 miles of six-inch pipeline, reaching from the channel and the Mediterranean toward the front.

"On one airfield we saw more planes unloading supplies and loading casualties than there are on all the commercial airlines in this country combined. Already more than 50,000 wounded men have been flown to hospitals in England and 12,000 across the Atlantic to hospitals at home. . . .

"The Germans," Somervell said, "destroyed roads and bridges, and our army engineers rebuilt them fast enough so that we constantly were tramping on their heels. . . . And when our divisions break through the present line, the engineers will be with them, and they'll have bridges to cross the Rhine, too. . . .

Spread Own Wire Network

"Because the Germans wrecked most French telephone and telegraph systems, our signal corps men are spreading their own communications network from the Atlantic toward the Rhine. . . . The railroad bridges and yards . . . were destroyed. Our people rebuilt them, landed thousands of American locomotives and cars, now are shipping nearly 100,000 tons of supplies a week by rail. . . .

"The ceaseless flow of the products of our farms and mines and factories here at home advances steadily, on a timetable that is methodical and accurate. Each man has his job to do, knows what it is and how to do it, and does it with all his might. . . .

"There are no idle hands, anywhere from the shore line to the front. Nor is there an idle railroad engine or an idle truck."

Nazis Admit Death of Rommel

OCT 17 1944

Famed German Marshal Succumbs to Injuries Received in Allied Air Attack.

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Doubt over the fate of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, famed commander of the Afrika Korps and one of the ablest leaders in the German Army, was dispelled yesterday when the Berlin radio announced that he had died of wounds.

Rumors of Rommel's death had been current since late July when Allied field dispatches quoted German prisoners as saying he had succumbed to injuries suffered when the car was strafed by Allied planes in Normandy. The Germans subsequently denied his death, but acknowledged he had suffered a brain concussion and other injuries in an automobile accident during a strafing attack on July 17.

The Berlin broadcast yesterday did not say how Marshal Rommel was wounded or when he had died, but said Adolf Hitler had ordered a state funeral. The announcement described him as one of Germany's "most successful army leaders."

Drove to Gates of Alexandria.

Marshal Rommel, who became known as the "Desert Fox" during the African campaign, when his troops drove the British to the gates of Alexandria before they were stopped in 1942 by the British Eighth Army, was ground commander of German forces in Normandy at the time of the Allied invasion.

He was reported to have quarreled with Field Marshal Gen. Karl Von Rundstedt—then overall German commander in western Europe—concerning tactics used in combatting the invasion. On July 6 the Berlin radio announced that Marshal Von Rundstedt had been replaced by Field Marshal Gen. Guenther Von Kluge in a move that apparently was a victory for Marshal Rommel.

A veteran of the first world war, in which he fought with distinction, Marshal Rommel joined the Hitler movement in its early stages and later was considered a great favorite of the Fuehrer. He won promotion to field marshal at the age of 50 during the summer of 1942 for his up-to-then successful campaign in North Africa, becoming the youngest German officer ever to hold that rank.

During the early phases of the present war he took part in the invasion of Poland and commanded a tank corps during the conquest of Belgium and France.

Hitler To Eulogize Rommel

New York, Oct. 16—Adolf Hitler will speak at the State funeral for Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, the London radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

King George Back After Front Tour

London, Oct. 16 (AP) — King George VI returned to London tonight after a five-day tour of the battle areas in Holland and Belgium.

He flew to the front Wednesday in a C-37 transport escorted by Spitfire fighters. The King was greeted at an airfield in Holland by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, 21st Army Group commander.

Making his fifth visit to the battle lines during the war, the King first visited headquarters of the British Second Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir Miles Dempsey, and tthen inspected the Canadian First Army headquarters.

Allies Take 570,185

London, Oct. 16 (AP) — Allied armies have captured at least 570,185 prisoners since D-day, with 400,185 of them caged by the four American armies in the field.

Latest official totals on the campaign since June 6:

U. S. First Army	194,718
U. S. Third Army	96,155
U. S. Seventh Army	90,000
U. S. Ninth Army	19,312
British Second Army	78,681
Canadian First Army	72,392
French Forces of the Interior with the British and Canadian armies	18,927
Total	570,185

Two other armies are in the field but their prisoners have not been announced. These are the First Allied Airborne Army in Holland and the French First Army before the Belfort Gap. All totals except that of the United States First Army are several days behind the actual count.

The prisoner totals are for the Western front only.

U. S. Doctors Halt Cholera Spread

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP)—Prompt action by United States army medical authorities averted the spread of cholera or the bubonic plague in Algiers early this month when the disease broke out among the native population.

A special plane from Oran took anti-cholera serum into Algiers after an unverified number of deaths. Some reports placed the deaths as high as a score.

The entire city was declared off limits to American personnel stationed outside Algiers—most of them in service and supply units at airfields. Currently, a small number of American officers and troops within the city are restricted to their billets, mess halls and offices.

Persons entering and leaving the area were checked for cholera inoculation. Within a week the situation was reported under control.

ERICA (HOLLAND) I. OBJECTIVE

With United States Troops the British Front, Oct. 16 A. P.).—American troops are ghting today less than five iles from America — that's ght, America. True, it is only pinpoint on the map of Holnd, but if you think it isn't a owing incentive to the G. I. s who have been slogging all ough France, Belgium and lland these many months, you should hear them.

A bunch of steel-helemeted infantrymen clustered around a sergeant and asked where they were headed.

"Come on, you guys," the brisk sergeant shouted, "we're going to America." The village is six miles due south of Venray, on the Maas (Meuse) River front.

LIGHTS OUT IN BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16 — (AP) A shortage of coal caused all electric current throughout Brussels to be cut off from 7:30 a. m., until 6 p. m., today, except in hospitals.

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THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 560 miles (from Livergnano).

Admiral Placed Under Arrest

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP)—The French Navy Ministry today announced the arrest of Admiral Jean de la Borde, commander of the fleet at Toulon who gave the order in November, 1942, to scuttle the ships at that Mediterranean base.

The admiral is accused of not taking steps to insure the fleet's escape to North Africa when the Germans seized the port.

Vichyite Reported Executed

New York, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Paris newspaper *Ce Soir* said tonight that Rear Admiral Rene Platon, former Vichy Secretary of State for Colonies and food counsellor for the Marshal Petain regime, has been shot at Le Mans after a military trial, the Brazzaville radio reported in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

De Gaulle Confers With Giraud

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen Charles de Gaulle conferred Saturday for the first time since the former French commander-in-chief returned to France, and there was speculation today that Giraud might resume an active military or governmental role.

A War Ministry spokesman said the generals' meeting was "cordial," but did not announce their topic.

Giraud, who was established by the Allies as the French civil and military chieftain in North Africa when Americans and Britons invaded that continent, was reported to have been offered a Cabinet post or command of a French army on the Rhineland front.

Not In Paris Papers

Official circles expressed belief that any decision would be held in abeyance until the Cabinet meets on Wednesday. Paris newspapers carried no reports on the conversations.

Giraud has been living in retirement near Oran in Africa since last Easter. Recently he was wounded in the cheek by a Moroccan soldier.

The possibility of his reemergence as a military figure was attributed to certain French generals, to moderates among the resistance groups, and to right-wing elements of the French Forces of the Interior. These are mostly former army officers who helped organize the "Secret Army" while Giraud still was commander in chief at Algiers. Some said the organization was undertaken by direction of Giraud.

Secret Army Merged

The Secret Army later was merged with Communistic elements into the FFI.

Giraud sentiment is reported particularly strong throughout the Savoie and Jura region, where the French command maintained secret aerial liaison with Algiers for more than a year before Giraud's disappearance from the North African political scene.

Giraud appeared last week in Lyon and dedicated a bridge repaired by the local FFI. He made a short speech praising the work of the underground. Many army officers esteem Giraud as a military leader with no political ambitions. His supreme aim, as often expressed in Algiers, is to lead an army capturing his home town of Metz.

French Issue Appeal For Blankets, Clothing

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP)—War has left 500,000 persons homeless in Normandy alone, the French Government said today in issuing an appeal to the French people to donate blankets and clothing to aid these victims who are facing a winter of suffering.

In its sweep across France the war has left the city of Caen four fifths destroyed and Coutances and Avranches three quarters destroyed.

A report issued in London tonight by Secours Social, a society for the alleviation of distress among French war victims, listed other hard-hit cities as Le Havre, which "has disappeared"; St. Malo, "completely destroyed," and Cannes.

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30-24-19605

four fifths destroyed.)

The water in Normandy is polluted and mines block many wells.

Lineup Of New French Assembly Announced

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP)—The French Government has announced that the division of the parliamentary section of the enlarged and revised Consultative Assembly has given the Radical Socialists and affiliated groups 21 of the 60 seats.

The Socialists have been given 15 seats, the Rightist groups 17 and the Communists seven.

Parisiennes Brave Rain To See Fashions Shown

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP) — Women braved a drenching rain in multicolored bicycle-trailer taxis today for a showing by the fashion house of Balenciaga.

Mannequins exhibited black toreador hots, boleros, fringed shawls and tassel-bordered square yokes on black velvet coats. A cream-colored lace gown with a pale green velvet bodice and a Spanish mantilla in lace-bordered velvet convertible into a shoulder shawl featured the show. Large neck bows in light colors brightened costumes.

REDS EXTEND RAILWAY HOLD

Spread 175 Miles Along Balkan Line—Battle In Belgrade

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 17 (AP)—The battle for Belgrade developed into hand-to-hand fighting in the streets at the center of the city last night while combined forces of Russian, Bulgarian and Yugoslav troops spread out along the Trans-Balkan Railway to a distance of 175 miles south of the Yugoslav capital.

This stranglehold on the main rail route leading north from Athens threatened to choke off the retreat of large German forces from Greece even before the combined drive westward had made more than a dent into Yugoslavia.

Confirms Capture Of Nis

The Russian communique announced that the important highway and railway junction of Nis, 125 miles southeast of Belgrade had been captured by united action.

Seizure of the city already had been announced Saturday by the Bulgarians, who apparently, from the language of the Russian communique, played the biggest role in this action.

Moscow said: "The Bulgarian army, operating against the Germans together with troops of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and with our troops have captured in fighting on the territory of Yugoslavia the town and railway junction of Nis."

Railroad Straddled

Moscow's announcement tonight, however, said that this combined drive had rolled up additional successes, straddling the railroad as far down as Vranje, 52 miles south of Nis. In the process the combined forces captured Leskovac, 21 miles south of Nis, and punched 13 miles westward, taking Lebane.

The liberation of Belgrade seemed imminent. The Algiers radio said two thirds of the city already had been freed and that the Russians with Marshal Tito's Partisans had fought their way to Belgrade's principal square. This description said two German divisions were caught inside the city and that their position was "hopeless."

The Germans themselves said Russian tanks had broken into the inner defenses of the capital. The Russian communique said only that Red army troops with Partisan units, "are fighting for the capital of Yugoslavia," but added that 1,500 prisoners had been taken in the suburbs.

Nazis Quit North Finland

Another German broadcast declared the Soviet autumn offensive "is in full swing along the 3,600-mile front from Petsamo to Yugoslavia," and added that the bulk of German forces in northern Finland had withdrawn to the Norwegian frontier "after frustrating encirclement attempts by reinforced Russian armies."

For the fifth straight night the Moscow communique omitted any reference to fighting in Hungary. From other sources there came reports of a giant tank battle on the plains south of Debrecen. Mobile Soviet columns, fighting for Kecskemet and Szolnok, were about 50 miles from Budapest, the capital.

At the same time this wedge was being driven into Hungary from the southeast by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army. Combined Russian and Romanian forces were sweeping close to the northern borders of Transylvania.

They enveloped more than 100 populated places Monday, Moscow's communique announced, and captured the railroad station of Borsa, only 11 miles from the old Polish frontier.

The third side of this triangular trap was being closed from the north by another Russian army smashing through the Carpathian passes into Slovakia.

Take Towns In Latvia

Far to the north, Soviet troops which Friday captured Riga, capital and principal port of Latvia, pushed southwestward along the coast and took at least 16 populated places.

Insterburg, a transportation hub in the northern sector of East Prussia, was heavily raided by Russian bombers Sunday night, Moscow said, reporting three military trains were blown up and fires started.

Along the whole front during the previous day's fighting, 93 German tanks were disabled or destroyed and 57 aircraft shot down, bringing to a total of 1,387 tanks and 450 planes the number the Russians claim to have knocked out in ten days' fighting.

Petsamo's Loss Slices German Escape Route

London, Oct. 16 (AP)—The German sea escape route from northern Finland has been cut with the capture of the Arctic port of Petsamo and Red army tanks were reported today to have won an important road junction close to the Norwegian border.

Pravda of Moscow described the newly-won highway center as the "key to Norway," without naming it further and said it had been captured after Russian forces beat off a counterattack by a German armored column retreating toward Norway.

Two Divisions Reported Routed

Also, *Pravda* said, the land and sea asault on Petsamo, capture of which was announced officially by Moscow last night, routed two choice enemy Alpine divisions in a three-hour battle.

(Finnish troops have reached the heights overlooking Rovaniemi, German stronghold in northwestern Finland, and now hold positions along a broad stretch of the Kemi river, a Helsinki communique announced today.)

Moscow did not report on progress of the Red army in Hungary, where Hungarian Nazis were reported to have imposed a rule of terror following an armistice petition by Regent Nicholas Horthy.

Reported In Belgrade

The battle for Belgrade was not mentioned in the official Soviet communique, but Berlin acknowledged that Russian troops and tanks and Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans had fought their way into the city after reaching the outskirts Saturday.

Berlin implied also that other Soviet troops had crossed into German East Prussia on a 27-mile front in the Memel territory.

Three-Mile Gain In Latvia

Moscow announced Red army troops had advanced three miles west of the fallen Latvian capital, Riga, as they steadily herded Nazis into the narrow trap sprung when the Soviet First Baltic army reached the Lithuanian coast north of Memel.

In Yugoslavia, the Russians announced the fall of Pozarevac, an important communications point 36 miles southeast of Belgrade, and also Krusevac, 95 miles southeast of the capital.

Big Tank Battle.

Other Moscow dispatches described the tank battle on the Hungarian Plains as one of the heaviest of the war and the Soviet communique announced that 143 German tanks had been knocked out Saturday. This made a nine-day total of 1,294 German tanks destroyed on the basis of Moscow bulletins, and presumably most of the toll was taken in the battle that has forced Hungary to her knees.

In Transylvania the Russians and Romanians took fifty more localities, Moscow announced, including Dej, rail junction twenty-six miles north of the fallen capital of Cluj.

FINNISH TROOPS GAIN

Stockholm, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Finnish troops have reached the heights overlooking Rovaniemi, German stronghold in northwestern Finland, and now hold positions along a broad stretch of the Kemi River, a Helsinki communique announced today.

BULGARS DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 — (AP) The Bulgarian Armistice delegation headed by Foreign Minister Petko Stainov discussed peace terms today with American, British and Russ[illegible] representatives and quick agreement was expected.

Armistice terms were reported almost completely drafted by the United Nations before Stainov and his party left Sofia. Because of the detailed preliminary consultations among the Allied Powers the negotiations with the Bulgarian representatives probably will set a "speed record" for armistices in Moscow.

One of the most difficult issues was disposed of last week when the Sofia government agreed to withdraw troops from Greek and Yugoslav territory.

It was believed the Allied governments would concur in demanding that Bulgaria make reparations for whatever damage was suffered by Greece and Yugoslavia from acts of Bulgarian occupation forces.

If the Romanian precedent is followed, the United States and Britain will keep representatives in the country but the chief responsibility for supervising the fulfillment of the armistice terms would rest on the Red army command.

The Bulgarian delegation attended the ballet last night at the Bolshoi theater where the night before Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin had appeared together.

ACCORD SOUGHT ON POLISH DISPUTE

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred today with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer of the Polish government-in-exile amid strong indications of an early Soviet-Polish agreement.

As yet, however, there has been no face to face discussion of intra-Polish problems between the London Polish government-in-exile and the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Committee of Liberation although a meeting is in prospect. Reports the rival groups had met last Friday were erroneous.

U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Romer met this morning and later Mikolajczyk, Romer and Stanislas Grabski, president of the Polish state council in London, conferred with Eden. Grabski is regarded as an authority on frontier issues.

Churchill and Mikolajczyk conferred for more than two hours yesterday with Eden and Romer sitting in, but the two prime ministers did most of the talking and London Poles felt today's meeting would be the last preliminary to an agreement with the Russians.

The presence of Grabski strengthened the belief that until now the principal matter for Anglo-Soviet-Polish debate has been an attempt to obtain an agreement between the Russians and the Poles on where the Soviet western boundary would be drawn.

There have been indirect hints also that Poland's western frontier with Germany had been discussed.

If Poland's national territory could be defined to the satisfaction of all interested Allied powers, then it was believed a formula for a coalition government for liberated Poland would be much less difficult to find.

Some Pole Angles Near Decision

Moscow, Oct. 16 (AP)—The news agency Tass reported a political crisis today in Romania with "the National Democratic Front," which it said was organized by the Communist and Social Democratic parties, seeking authorization from King Mihai to form a new Government without the support of the Peasant and Liberal parties.

Moscow, Oct. 16 (AP)—One or more aspects of the Polish question appeared near a decision today.

With all official quarters rigidly silent, observers furnished these bare facts:

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer met this morning. British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden at noon received Polish Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Romer and Stanislaw Grabski, president of the Polish National Council.

Confer For Two Hours

As yet no face to face discussions have taken place between London and Lublin Poles but these were in prospect.

Mikolajczyk and British Prime Minister Churchill had conversations lasting more than two hours yesterday. Eden and Romer sat in but the two Prime Ministers did most of the talking. Later in the day Mikolajczyk and Romer were closeted with Eden.

Gen. Deane At Parley

Yesterday Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin conferred for an hour with British and American military representatives in what was understood to be a broad over-all discussion on how to bring the war in Europe to a speedy close.

The senior statesmen met with Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the United States military mission to the Soviet Union; Lieut. Gen. Brocas Burrows, chief of the British military mission; Field Marshal General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British imperial staff, and General Sir Hastings Ismay, Churchill's chief of staff.

NAZIS SET UP NEW REGIME IN HUNGARY

Fighting Between Groups Reported; Horthy Said To Have "Retired"

London, Tuesday, Oct. 17 (AP). The Germans announced early today there had been "an attempted coup" in the puppet state of Slovakia and that a former Slovak Defense Minister and five other officers had deserted to the anti-German Partisans. A German news agency broadcast said the former Defense Minister, Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, and the other officers had been charged with treason and desertion.

Russian army spreads over 175 miles of Balkan railway. . *Page 3*

London, Oct. 16 (AP)—Pro-Nazi Hungarians, with the backing of the German army and Gestapo, sought tonight to hold their country in the war on Germany's side.

While neutral sources pictured the collapsing nation in a turmoil of free-for-all fighting, the Nazi sympathizers, led by Ferenc Szalasi, announced on the Budapest radio that they had installed a new government after "retirement" of Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy and the resignation of Horthy's

government.

Claims Peace Bid Revoked

The broadcast included a statement that Horthy had agreed to resign to make way for Szalasi and had issued a proclamation "revoking" the plea for an armistice which he had addressed to the Allies yesterday.

No indication of Horthy's whereabouts was given.

The new government immediately proclaimed imposition of a stringent curfew on Budapest and a series of repressive decrees aimed at Jews and dissidents.

Air-raid warnings sounded practically clear across Hungary tonight and the Red army, fighting on the central plains, was reported less than 50 miles from Budapest.

Names Regency Council

Szalasi has named himself acting Regent and Prime Minister of Hungary, has appointed a new pro-German Cabinet and, according to the Budapest radio, named a new regency council composed of Col. Gen. Karoly Bereczky, who also was named chief of staff and Minister of Defense; Dr. Ferenc Rajniss, known as the "Hungarian Goebbels," and Dr. Sandor Csia.

Breaking its silence on the recent Hungarian developments, the Berlin radio tonight hailed the pro-Nazi coup in Budapest as a "full victory which marks the end of all negotiations with the Allies or the Russians and assures close collaboration with Germany.

Says Clique Is Eliminated

The Germans claimed Sunday's armistice broadcast "had an alien author and was delivered against Horthy's will." It added that Horthy was the victim of "a traitorous clique who have now been eliminated, so a similar attempt cannot happen again."

"A tragedy has been averted and now divisions which have been held back in Budapest are being brought to the Debrecen plain, where Hungary's fate is being decided in the battle with the Russians," the broadcast concluded.

From German, Hungarian and neutral reports it appeared that German troops still were fighting the Russians on Hungarian soil that some Hungarian troops—loyal to Admiral Horthy—had turned against the Germans; that some Hungarians were battling Partisan bands operating on a large scale behind the lines, while others were joining the Partisans.

Moscow continued to maintain official silence of several days on the Hungarian operations of the Red army, whose armored columns were last reported less than 50 miles from Budapest.

The Ankara radio reported that the chaos in Budapest was increasing, with tanks patrolling the streets, some members of the Horthy regime in hiding and others in flight across the frontier.

One Radio Repeats Peace Bid

[Repetition of Admiral Horthy's proclamation by one Budapest station today indicated his adherents may have regained control of part of the transmission facilities.]

A Nazi military commentator quoted by Transocean insisted that "events in Budapest have had no influence whatsoever on military operations in Hungary or the Hungarian army."

He said the Vitalti river front was "still firmly in German and Hungarian hands" and that the great tank battle of the Hungarian plains was "still raging."

Rail Strike Reported

Military quarters in London conceded the Germans might have some chance of fighting a better delaying action in Hungary than they did in Romania after that country quit Hitler, because they already were in complete control of Hungary's railroads before Horthy acted.

Hungarian sources in Switzerland, however, reported that the country's railwaymen had gone on strike. These sources said some Hungarian soldiers had turned their backs on the front and were marching to oust the Nazis from Budapest, where the Germans were reported in control of all strategic buildings.

That Partisan bands fighting behind the lines were playing a vital role in the Hungarian crackup was indicated in orders issued by Lajos Csatay, then Defense Minister, during the week end, just before Horthy's dramatic move.

These orders, reported officially from Budapest, called for the immediate organization of national guard units "in every village in Hungary not yet occupied" by the Russians. They emphasized the "havoc" being caused by the Partisan groups.

Admiral Horthy's whereabouts were not known here. Unless he made a quick dash for the Russian lines—similar to Marshal Pietro Badoglio's flight from Rome last year after Italy's capitulation—he may be in imminent danger of liquidation by Szalasi and his Nazi-mined followers.

Hungarians Said To Be Fighting Amona Selves

London, Oct. 16 (AP)—Hungary has toppled into political chaos after Regent Nicholas Horthy's bid for peace.

Horthy's quick eclipse—at least on the Budapest radio—by Count Ferencz Szalasy's last-ditch crowd of Nazis only emphasized that Hungarians were fighting among themselves instead of against the invading Red army. Reports via Stockholm today said that in some places they were fighting the Germans, too.

This all added up to a melting of the barrier between the Red army and a great drive past Budapest to Vienna and a possible final decision in the East.

Buildings Seized

The Germans took quick measures to stave off the debacle but admitted through the official German news agency DNB that Horthy's petition for an armistice had "greatly damaged the waging of the war."

Berlin dispatches to Stockholm newspapers said Nazi troops swiftly took over all strategic buildings in Budapest and that a new government shortly would "try to get Hungarian troops to continue battle on the German side."

One report said Horthy had escaped arrest and was holding out in a strongly fortified castle.

Declaration Promised

A Transocean broadcast from Germany said a "detailed declaration" on the Hungarian developments would be forthcoming later. Meanwhile, Berlin's morning papers refrained from mentioning Hungary.

That Hitler and his advisors should pause for some fast thinking before explaining the Hungarian collapse to the German people was only natural.

It was far more than the defection of Hitler's last satellite—it must seem to any German like the crashing of the gate guarding the Reich's most vulnerable area.

Pro-German elements, presumably aided by German SS divisions rushed to Budapest from Vienna, apparently seized control of the country immediately after the petition for an armistice was broadcast last evening.

"To Eliminate Traitors"

Within a few hours another broadcast from Budapest announced that the Hungarian Nazi party had "taken matters in hand to eliminate traitors at all costs." The Ankara radio said the Gestapo was making mass arrests and a report broadcast by the radio at Lille, France, said Horthy had been seized by the Gestapo and taken to Germany.

The effect of the peace move on the Hungarian army, an estimated 30 to 40 divisions, was not known immediately. Horthy's petition, as recorded in London, did not order Hungarian soldiers to lay down their arms.

Many Reported Quitting

A later broadcast of a statement attributed to the chief of the general staff, Col. Gen. Vitez Voeroes, urged the troops to continue fighting "until the outcome of armistice negotiations is known," but the Lille radio quoted Swiss reports that many Hungarian soldiers were quitting.

An official declaration by DNB said that since the spring of 1942 the Horthy government had made "a complete turn" and "tried by all means to weaken the alliance with Germany and made every possible move to sabotage the war effort."

The broadcast, declaring that Horthy "has at last dropped the mask and become an open traitor," said the regent had made arrangements for his family and friends to seek saftey in neutral territory, suggesting the possibility he may have escaped arrest by the Gestapo.

Confirmation Expected

Confirmation of Horthy's armistice request was expected hourly from Moscow, where Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin are in conference. Neutral sources said yesterday that Hungarian armistice delegations were en route to Moscow.

The Ankara radio, quoting Horthy's order of the day, said Hungary had accepted Allied armistice terms. These were believed in Ankara to parallel those offered Romania, which would mean that Hungary would have to turn her armies against Germany. The terms also were said to include the disarming and interning of all German forces on Hungarian soil, restoring Transylvania to Romania, installing a liberal all-party government and eliminating anti-Semitic laws and other Fascist dictates.

Allies Consider Terms.

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of State Stettinius said today the American, Soviet and British Governments and their representatives in the European Advisory Commission are carefully studying terms for the Hungarian armistice proposal but that he had no new information on the general prospect of getting Hungary out of the war.

Budapest Buildings Reported Seized

Stockholm, Oct. 16 (AP)—Swedish newspaper dispatches from Berlin said today that Nazi troops armed with machine guns and artillery quickly took over all official buildings in Budapest last night immediately after the armistice move by the Hungarian Government.

The *Stockholm-Tidningen* correspondent said that Admiral Nicholas Horthy, head of the Hungarian Government, had taken refuge in an ancient Budapest castle which rises high over the Danube river and a guard of 1,000 men was protecting him.

The newspaper also said in an unattributed undated story that large Hungarian forces had been transported secretly from battle zones to drive out the Germans, adding that clashes had already broken out between Germans and Hungarians.

ALMOST 40,000 TONS HIT REICH

40-Hour Total Is Reached In Fifteen Air Attacks

London, Tuesday, Oct. 17 (AP). A large force of RAF heavy bombers rumbled out over the North Sea during the night, coastal observers reported early today.

London, Oct. 16 (AP)—Decline in the power of Reichsmarshal Herman Goering's *Luftwaffe* and the growing might of the Allied air arm was pointedly emphasized today by Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, 52-year-old Battle of Britain hero about to leave to become chief of the Southeast Asia Air Command.

If the Germans had any reserve air power, he told a press conference, "they would have thrown it at us long ago."

"I can't believe," he said, "the *Luftwaffe* has not made every possible effort within its power at the moment to resist us."

Leigh-Mallory, who has been General Eisenhower's air commander since the American expeditionary air force was constituted last year, declared:

"I think it must be evident to all that without the air forces our armies would never be where they are now."

Praises Yank Air Arms

He paid high tribute to the American Eighth and Ninth Air Forces, saying the Yanks have built up a wonderful tradition as a gallant air-fighting force.

Reviewing the records of the American and British tactical forces, based on the Continent, Leigh-Mallory disclosed that during August alone they had destroyed 873 German tanks, 12,441 motor transport vehicles, 1,413 locomotives, 5,926 freight cars and 406 river barges.

An estimated 7,000 German dead were found, he said, among wrecked transports in the neighborhood of the Seine crossing, where 3,000 vehicles were hit in three days by the RAF.

The air chief asserted the defeat of the German counterattack at Mortain, which paved the way for the rapid sweep across France, was very largely the work of the air forces," which he credited with preventing Nazi armor from breaking through.

Duisburg Warehouses Gutted

Photographs taken after a record two-day attack on Duisburg and Cologne show warehouses gutted, Rhine river docks a shambles and railways leading to the Siegfried Line only 40 miles away blocked by gaping craters.

Most RAF Eighth Air Force fighter bomber crews were given a day of rest today because of the weather.

The German radio interrupted programs to announce that American heavies had struck Salzburg, 25 miles from Berchtesgaden.

Last night, Halifaxes and Lancasters pounded Wilhelmshaven and Mosquitos plastered Hamburg, carrying out the 14th and 15th Allied attacks and bringing the total bomb weight hitting the Reich during 40 hours to almost 40,000 tons.

Four large freight yards and the Cologne-Mulheim railway station caught direct hits from Eighth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses. The Imbert plant, manufacturing producer gas units on which the Germans have been forced to relay for power for their military vehicles, was "heavily damaged."

Smoke covers most of Duisburg's 45 square miles.

U. S. PLANES CLOSE TO BERCHTESGADEN

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—American planes have bombed Salzburg, in southeastern Germany, not far from Hitler's Berchtesgaden mountain retreat, the German radio announced today. Before dawn, British heavy bombers in great strength attacked the German ports of Wilhelmshaven and Hamburg during electrical storms.

The enemy said that the cathedral of Salzburg was damaged heavily and the Mozart house, home of the great composer, was destroyed. Royal Air Force bombers thundered across the North Sea to carry out the fourteenth and fifteenth major Anglo-American raids on the Reich in forty hours.

Halifaxes and Lancasters dumped the main load on Wilhelmshaven, while smaller, faster Mosquitoes struck at Hamburg. Despite the weather, crews said that they found openings in the clouds and bombed visually at Wilhelmshaven, key water and rail link with the northern sectors of the western front, and saw groups of fires "which seemed to be taking a firm hold."

Over the week end more than 40,000 tons of bombs cascaded on western Germany. More than 7,000 planes participated in the 15 principal attacks.

At Cologne, Duisberg

Bombing reached its greatest intensity at Cologne and Duisburg, where four day and night assaults were carried out in rapid-fire succession.

Other attacks were directed against industrial and rail targets at Saarbrucken, Kaiserslautern, Berlin, Brunswick, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Mannheim, Reisholz and the big Sorpe Dam, 20 miles southeast of Dortmund.

The American and British fleets coordinated their work smoothly—the Eighth Air Force hitting Cologne and the RAF taking Duisburg. More than 2,200 Fortresses and Liberators hammered Cologne twice in daylight. The British broke two records on Duisburg Saturday morning, then returned with another 1,000 bombers that night.

Largest Daytime RAF Group

In their first visit the largest force of RAF heavies ever dispatched in daylight dropped 4,500 tons of bombs in 25 minutes.

More fire bombs were rained on Germany in 24 hours than the *Luftwaffe* used on London throughout the *Blitz*.

The total cost for all the raids was 71 bombers—37 American and 34 British—and 12 fighters.

Nine Aircraft Lost

30.24-19607

...AF lost 9 aircraft out of 1,5... it had in action Saturday night.

While the shattering mass attacks were going on American light, medium and dive-bombers were hitting front-line targets from Aachen to the Swiss border.

Marauders showered millions of leaflets over the Siegfried Line telling the Nazi soldiers their days were numbered.

NEW TOP ACE IN EUROPE

Col. Hubert Zemke Leads Americans Now Active With 30 Planes

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP)—A 30-year-old full colonel—Hubert Zemke of Missoula, Mont.—is the leading fighting ace now active in this theatre since Capt. Henry W. Brown of Arlington, W. Va., was reported missing in action Oct. 3.

Captain Brown ran his total of enemy planes to thirty in a wild strafing mission over German air fields two weeks ago, after escorting bombers to southern Germany. A victim aground then gave him sixteen shot down and fourteen by strafing.

Colonel Zemke, a veteran who has destroyed German planes in every type of American fighter over here, has twenty-eight, with nineteen and one-half in the air and eight and one-half on the ground.

Colonel Zemke now commands a fighter group and whenever he is flying leads the pack. Once they got forty-three parked aircraft while following him across an airfield and damaged another twenty-three.

Another time he led them into combat with fifty Germans and got two himself while his pilots were bagging twenty-seven more.

British Gunners Fell Three Robots

London, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—An exceptionally intense ackack barrage met flying bombs fired during the night against southern England and at least three were blasted from the sky.

...with German labor after the war in rebuilding free and democratic German unions.

Opening the annual congress, Ebenezer Edwards, who also is secretary of the mine workers' federation and a former Labor member of Parliament, said the failure of a trade union movement in any part of the world "cannot fail to have its repercussions on the condition of workers in countries where they are organized."

Must Punish Criminals

Punishment of German war criminals is "an issue beyond dispute," he said, and the German people must be required "to make atonement for the wrongs done and the destruction wrought upon their neighbors."

He added, however, that "policies of vengeance and nationalism as distinct from economic well-being are based on capitalistic theories and not on Socialist fundamentals," and said labor's desire for full international cooperation would not permit exclusion of German workers from world labor organizations.

Calls For Sympathy

Discussing difficulties in the way of reestablishing effective labor organizations in countries overrun by the Nazis, as well as in Germany herself, Edwards said that "we must have more than abstract sympathy."

"If there is, and well there may be, a mentality and desire for a democratic and socialist transformation of society," he said, "international labor should assist in that object. . . . I regret the American trade-union movement is not a single unit body to work jointly with us, the Soviet Union and others in the building of a real international trade-union movement."

YANKS 10 MILES FROM BOLOGNA

5th Army Takes Livergnano After Days Of Battle

Rome, Oct. 16 (AP)—Armor-supported American Fifth Army infantry struck to less than ten miles from Bologna today, moving north along Highway 65 toward a steep, rocky ridge from which intrenched Nazi troops guard the approaches to that famed university city and northern Italy communications center.

Tanks and tank destroyers accompanied the Americans as they moved forward from the hill town of Livergnano, captured after days of fierce resistance by the Nazis.

Elsewhere on the Fifth Army front the Germans continued to offer bitter opposition, launching counterattacks and shelling vigorously. On the western sector American, British and Brazilian troops increased patrol activity.

Four Towns Fall To Eighth Army

To the east on the Eighth Army front Allied troops captured four towns.

Canadian units seized the small village of Bulgaria, just north of the Rimini-Bologna highway, in a westward advance toward the important road town of Cesena. They also took Gambettola, across the Scola Rigossa Canal north of the Rimini-Bologna railway, then pushed ahead 1,000 yards against light opposition.

San Angelo in Salute, northeast of Gambettola, also fell.

Indian Troops Advance

Farther west, Indian troops carved out a mile gain, captured Dio Laguardia and took positions on commanding Mount Della Vacche.

(Dispatches from the Italian frontier received at Bern declared German troops, aided by Italian Black Shirts, have regained control of the important Simplon rail line in northern Italy by complete occupation of the Ossola Valley. Previous reports said Italian patriots had cut the line.)

Prisoners taken by the Eighth Army since the start of the battle for the Gothic Line now total 10,300, headquarters announced.

Yanks Capture Hill Town Near Bologna

Rome, Oct. 16 (AP) — American troops have captured the hill town of Livergnano, ten miles south of Bologna, which the Germans had defended fanatically for days, Allied headquarters announced today.

United States infantry, tanks and tank destroyers moved into Livergnano, which guards the approach to the high escarpment on which the Germans defend Bologna. Livergnano is on Highway 65.

German troops still are resisting fiercely all along the front and are launching counterattacks whenever their forward positions are prodded too sharply.

Village Captured

On the other end of the Italian front Canadian units captured the small village of Bulgaria, just north of Highway 9—the Rimini-Bologna highway. Forty prisoners were taken.

The Canadians also took Gambettola, across the Scolo Rigossa Canal north of the Rimini-Bologna railway, and advanced 1,000 yards beyond the town against light resistance.

More Prisoners Taken

In the hills south of Cesena a general advance of about 1,000 yards was made and a number of important terrain features and 140 Germans were captured northwest of Carpinuta.

Indian troops still farther west advanced about a mile, capturing Dio La Guardia on the road leading to Cesena and took up positions on Mount Della Vacche, a commanding feature in that area. The Indians counted 300 German dead.

The Eighth Army has captured 10,300 prisoners since the battle for the Gothic Line started.

Nazis Occupy Valley

Bern, Oct. 16 (AP)—Dispatches from the Italian frontier today said German troops, aided by Italian Blackshirts, had completed the occupation of Ossola Valley, in northern Italy, regaining control of the important Simplon railway line, previously reported cut by Italian Partisans.

BRITISH FLEET IN PIRAEUS

Nazi Garrison On Naxos Surrenders, Others Seem Doomed

Rome, Oct. 16 (AP)—A German withdrawal from Greece was indicated by Berlin today as a strong British naval force reached Piraeus, port of Athens, carrying troops to reinforce Allied and Greek patriot units liberating that country.

A Berlin broadcast quoted a German military spokesman as saying that "because of the German evacuation of Greece the Balkan front will assume a different aspect. Events there are still very fluid. The decision in this sector will fall later."

There has been no direct word on Athens from Allied headquarters since Saturday's announcement of its liberation, but field dispatches indicated the Germans engaged in considerable demolition before withdrawing.

Nazis On Naxos Surrender

German troops withdrawing from Greece were believed heading for Yugoslavia in an effort to escape the trap which advancing Russian forces were closing on the north.

Reports from Cairo indicated all of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea southeast of Greece would be liberated in a matter of hours. The RAF reported that the Nazi garrison on Naxos surrendered yesterday.

A considerable force of enemy troops was believed trapped in garrisons on Crete, Rhodes and a few smaller islands used as staging points along the route of German evacuation. Enemy sea movement has become practically impossible, and air evacuation is increasingly more difficult.

One Section Of Athens Burned

Associated Press correspondent Sid Feder, in a delayed dispatch datelined Athens, said the Germans were reported to have burned one western section of the ancient city. In addition they blew up a huge supply dump and an airfield, and did extensive demolition work on roads west of the city, Feder said.

British troops who reached Athens late Saturday were met by wildly cheering crowds, and a British pilot flying over the center of the city at a low height said he could hardly see the soldiers for the civilians.

Feder said the Germans continued their attacks on civilians even while withdrawing, with several hundred citizens in the little village of Koropi west of Athens slaughtered in reprisal for the killing of five Nazi soldiers by Greek patriots.

Mine Fields Removed

Arrival of the British naval forces was accomplished after enemy mine fields were removed—an indication that sea lanes would be safe for transportation of food and other supplies for Greek civilians.

Stephen Barber, Associated Press correspondent, in a field dispatch, said Greece is not starving but that disastrous inflation has set in.

He quoted these prices for food in Piraeus: One pound of olive oil, one billion drachmas; one pound of fish, six billion drachmas; one loaf of black bread, one billion 500 million drachmas.

As a result of the worthlessness of the drachma, normally valued at a little less than 20 cents, extensive barter sprang up. But with the whole transportation system unhinged, even this device breaks down.

Rome, Oct. 16 (AP)—A strong British naval force has arrived at Piraeus, the port of Athens, and will begin disembarking troops today, Allied headquarters announced.

The fleet, headed by the 7,000-ton cruiser Orion, flying the flag of Rear Admiral J. M. Mansfield, anchored in the roadstead last evening after being delayed by enemy minefields, the bulletin said.

Cruisers Go Along

Accompanying the Orion were the cruisers Ajax, Aurora and Black Prince, several destroyers and various other units of both the British and Greek navies.

Liberation of Athens and nearby Piraeus was announced Saturday night, but there still were no details on this operation.

Field dispatches, meanwhile, reported that the comparatively few Nazis remaining in Greece were heading for Yugoslavia in an effort to escape the trap which advancing Russian forces are closing in the north.

Decision To Evacuate

The Berlin radio indicated today that the Germans had decided to evacuate Greece. The broadcast by the Transocean Agency said:

"Because of the German evacuation of Greece the Balkan front will assume a different aspect, said a German military spokesman this afternoon. Events there are still very fluid. The decision in this sector will fall later."

Transocean added that Bulgarian and Russian forces were attacking the Germans in "interference operations" designed to "slow down the German retreat and hinder building up a new German front."

"These 'interferences' may be possible but the German concentrations cannot be hindered."

Cyclades Islands

Reliable reports in Cairo indicated all of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea southeast of Greece would be liberated in a matter of hours.

The RAF said the garrison on Naxos surrendered yesterday.

Main enemy garrisons still are located on Crete, Rhodes and a few smaller islands used as staging points along the route the Germans are attempting to evacuate. A considerable force is believed trapped on them, for sea movement has become practically impossible and air evacuation is becoming increasingly more difficult.

British Naval Unit At Athens' Port

Jersey Sergeant Honored in Italy

With the Fifth Army in Italy (Delayed), (A. P.).—Master Sergt. Charles F. Draudt, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Draudt of 12 Smith avenue, Bergenfield, N. J., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of oustanding services, headquarters of the North African theater of operations has announced.

Sergt. Draudt won the nation's third highest military award for "unusual administrative ability, leadership and initiative" as chief clerk in a staff section of the Eighty-eighth Infantry Division beginning December 25, 1942, in the United States and through June 5, 1944, on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

BRITISH PLANES BLAST JAPS IN TIDDIM AREA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 16—(AP) British hurricane bombers have attacked Japanese positions in the Tiddim area where the Allied drive for the strategic Burma base has been slowed by strong enemy resistance, Allied headquarters announced today.

In an accelerated aerial offensive, RAF Beaufighters scored hits on rolling stock in the Pyinmana-Myingyan area southwest of Mandalay, and American Thunderbolts damaged a bridge at Waling on the Burma road and destroyed buildings in north Burma villages.

West African troops were reported to have captured two more enemy positions east of Mowdok, in the southeast corner of India near the Burmese border. Mowdok previously had been recaptured by the Allies.

South of this sector the Japanese suffered casualties from ambushes and attacks on rivercraft.

2 More Jap Positions Taken East Of Mowdok

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British Hurricans bombers were active over western Burma over the week end attacking Japanese positions in the Tiddim area. American Thunderbolts damaged a bridge at Waling, on the Burma road, and destroyed buildings in North Burma.

Briton Asks Cooperation With Labor In Germany

Blackpool, England, Oct. 16 (AP). The president of the British Trades Union Congress urged workers in Allied countries today to cooperate

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...rrilous and contemptuous" content of Dilling's written request that the mistrial and postponement motions be heard by another judge.

William Dudley Pelley, one of the 26 defendants, founded and formerly led the Silver Shirts. Dilling is counsel for his former wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, another defendant.

President Roosevelt, asserting in a campaign speech that his opponents had resorted to "fear propaganda," said similar methods had been used by the henchmen of Mussolini and Hitler, and in this country by "the Silver Shirts and others on the lunatic fringe."

Dilling wrote that Justice Eicher was too prejudiced in favor of the President to consider impartially any question in which the Chief Executive was involved.

He said it had been reported that the judge, a former member of the House of Representatives from Iowa, once said in a campaign speech that he was "proud to be a rubber stamp for President Roosevelt and the New Deal." He said it "has been alleged" that Eicher was appointed to the bench for the specific purpose of presiding at the Sedition trial.

Maximilian J. St. George, attorney for defendant Joseph E. McWilliams, objected to what he called "intimidation" of counsel by means of the announced plans for contempt action but Justice Eicher said no intimidation was involved since the matter would come before another judge and await the end of the current case.

Plan To Aid Disabled Presented Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP)—Milton D. Kohn, of Buffalo, N. Y., national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, placed a four-point veterans' program before President Roosevelt today.

Kohn, in a letter which he presented Mr. Roosevelt, recommended: Adequate dependency allowances for disabled veterans; hospitalization and medical treatment for veterans as long as they may need it; vocational rehabilitation to insure permanent employment, and employment preference in Government agencies.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 200 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 67,731 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 26,549 are reported dead, 26,963 wounded, 9,739 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war. Included in the list today are the following with their next of kin:

War Expenditures Smallest Last Month

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP)—War expenditures in September were the smallest for any month in 1944.

The September spending amounted to $7,104,000,000, a decrease of $694,000,000, or nine per cent from the August total, the War Production Board reported today.

From July 1, 1940, through September 30, 1944, war expenditures amounted to $222,000,000,000.

New York Asks New Air Routes Across Atlantic

Port Economist Tells C.A.B. Direct Service Is Needed to More European Cities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—James C. Buckley, principal economist for the Port of New York, told a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on trans-Atlantic air service today that direct service to more cities in Europe is needed.

"The United States flag service pattern over the North Atlantic," Mr. Buckley said, "is woefully inadequate to meet the need of trade and travel."

He said that only three of the leading cities in point of travel origin in Europe were served directly from this country and said that Berlin, Rome, Geneva, Amsterdam and Brussells should be included in the direct or one-carrier service.

Three cities, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, appeared at the hearing to present their claims to rank as ports of entry for international air travel. The hearing was called by the C. A. B. to gather evidence concerning the applications of eleven companies for certificates to fly the ocean.

Robert O. Bonnell, chairman of the Baltimore Aviation Commission, pointed out that that city was not a terminal on any of the international routes outlined by the board in June when it presented a suggested pattern for world air transport service by United States carriers. Mr. Bonnell said, however, that some air lines recently had shown interest in Baltimore as an international air terminal.

He described to the examiners Baltimore's proposal to acquire 2,500 acres south of the city for an airport qualified to handle the largest land planes. A proposed bond issue for the project will be voted on next week.

Philadelphia was represented by Howard H. Shafer, airport manager; Samuel H. Williams, transportation and foreign commerce manager of the Board of Trade; C. Robert Haines, assistant vice-president of the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company, and George E. Miller, traffic manager of the S. S. White Dental Company. They sought to show the importance of Philadelphia as an international trade center and the need for one carrier service between that city and major European cities.

A. N. Kemp, president of American Airlines, testified that if the C. A. B. approved its plan to acquire control of American Export Airlines and to make that company's present trans-Atlantic certificates permanent, his own company would drop its North Atlantic applications and concentrate on Export's requests for more routes to Europe and beyond. Export has temporary certificates to Foynes, Ireland, and Lisbon, Portugal.

American proposes to fly direct from Chicago, Detroit, New York and Boston to European trade centers.

American announced fares it proposes to charge for trans-Atlantic flights including: New York-London, $235; Chicago-Paris, $286.55; Fort Worth and Dallas-London, $315.60; Los Angeles-Paris, $388.85, with a 10 per cent discount for round-trip and $25 extra for sleeping accommodations.

P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, of Akron, Ohio, urged a place for huge lighter-than-air craft in the transocean program.

CAPITAL OPENS CHEST DRIVE

MacLeish And Halifax Compare Fund To War Effort

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, opened the Capital's community war fund drive tonight wit haddresses drawing a parallel between the unification of relief camapigns in the war fund, and the joint war effort of the Allies.

The Ambassador, in a prepared speech, said the campaign is essentially a measure of aid for sons, for friends, for homes.

"I have been long enough in this warm-hearted land," he said, "to learn that no three causes could meet with a more swift and more generous response."

Three Purposes—One Title

Sons in the armed services, he explained, are served by the war fund-supported United Service Organization, friends overseas by the War Relief Agencies financed through the drive, and homes by the domestic relief activities joined in it.

"It was a wise decision that grouped these three purposes under the single title of 'community,'" the Ambassador said. "For it's as a community that we are fighting this war, and it's only as a community, and in this spirit, that we can hope to complete our task in peace. It's not too much to say that upon our success in keeping alive this inspiration the world's future will depend."

Asserting that he spoke from personal knowledge of the value of war relief in Britain in the last five years, Halifax said that help had been given "as your forebears gave it to the stranger who came by 'their door in the wilderness . . . not as a charitable duty but as a mark of comradeship."

Faith In Themselves

MacLeish, presiding at the war fund session which was joined with a United Nations mass meeting, said the present war has demonstrated and "the whole history of mankind has proved one thing—that the great human cause, the cause of humanity, can always triumph when men believe in it enough. . . .

"The people themselves, by their faith in themselves, by their loyalty to themselves, by their stubbornness, their singleness, their courage, have accomplished what their enemies, in their blind contempt and hatred of the people, never dreamed that they could accomplish. And by their victories they have restored the thing their enemies berayed and thought they could demolish—the honor and dignity of man.

"The human cause, the cause of humanity, the cause of the dignity and decency of man, is held in higher honor now than over centuries before this.

Right To Trust Themselves

"The people of the world have won the right to trust themselves, to believe in themselves, to respect themselves; and they do trust, they do believe.

"It is to this triumphant cause we dedicate ourselves tonight. To heal our sick, comfort our friends, to uphold those who have borne the brunt of the fighting is to affirm our loyalty to the common cause of man and to give a real and practical expression to our dearest and most deeply held belief."

The program was broadcast over CBS.

$446,464,000 In U. S. Property Now Surplus

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP)—Government property costing $446,464,000 has been declared surplus by Federal agencies at the end of September, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported today.

Of this amount, surplus property costing $92,419,000 had been disposed of for $74,680,000.

The total was divided as follows: Property costing $146,198,000 was owned by RFC; property costing $300,266,000 was owned by other Federal agencies, and of that amount, $226,326,811 represents airplanes and aircraft equipment.

Mrs. Roosevelt Thinks History'll Forget Her

Washington, Oct. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today asserted that she "can't see why history should be one bit interested in me."

The President's wife made the remark at her news conference when asked the reason for her refusal to permit a statue of herself to be placed in a new hall dedicated to famous living persons.

The first lady added that "I don't like reproductions of myself."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she would go to Buffalo and Rochester Thursday to speak on the necessity of registering to vote in the national election. She declared she would not speak in favor of any candidate, although her audiences will be members of the independent voters organization for the re-election of Roosevelt. She said she also will attend Democratic party functions in New York city on Friday.

Navy Ending Contracts With Two Airlines

New York, Oct. 16 (AP)—Termination of military air transport agreements between the Naval Air Transport Service and its two contract operators, Pan American Airways Atlantic division, and American Export Airlines, effective December 31 next, was announced today by the Third Naval District.

Both companies will continue commercial services which they now operate across the Atlantic, the navy announcement said.

Approximately 1,500 employes will be affected by termination of the agreements, entered into nearly three years ago, and the navy said the action was "due to anticipated reductions in the navy's air transportation requirements to the European theater."

Davies Asserts Attack Made On Roosevelt Cost GOP Votes

New York, Oct. 16 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, said today the "violence and character of the Republican attack" on President Roosevelt had "destroyed its campaign for the independent vote."

Davies, who attended a press conference held by the Democratic national chairman, Robert E. Hannegan, named Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, and Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.), when reporters asked whom he had in mind.

"Honesty And Integrity"

Republicans have attacked the "honesty and integrity" of the President, Davies said, adding:

"You can't do that to the President of the United States."

Davies said the independent vote in "five or six" important States "won't be swung off balance by a charge utterly monstrous."

"The biggest menace to the world is the menace to future peace," Davies said. "The biggest expert in this situation is the man in the White House."

In a formal statement Hannegan said: "Reports reaching the national headquarters from the West Coast demonstrate considerable confusion in the high command of the Republican party.

Cites Bricker's Remarks

"Governor Bricker chose Portland, Ore., as the place to denounce the Political Action Committee of the CIO as 'subversive' and again repeated his innuendo that 'foreign born' were attempting to dictate the policies of the Democratic party."

"What Governor Bricker did not know," Hannegan continued, "was that the Political Action Committee had given its formal endorsement and is actively campaigning for Wayne Morse, Republican nominee for the United States Senate. Governor Bricker's tactics have left a confused situation in his own party in Oregon. . . . The Democratic ticket in Oregon has benefitted from Governor Bricker's visit to Portland."

Price Controls Seen as Weapons Against Inflation After War

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — (AP) Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, said today that maintenance of price controls would constitute one of the most important weapons against inflation following the end of the European war, but declared that "the only lasting answer to inflation is full production."

Bowles told the commerce and industry association that both inflationary and deflationary pressures would be exerted simultaneously in the period after Germany's fall.

He said one of the forces tending for inflation would be that by the end of 1944 $100,000,000,000 of wartime savings will be waiting in the hands of people who have been unable to buy many of the things they wanted most."

Working in the opposite direction, Bowles said, was the fact that "millions of others will face temporary unemployment while the plants in which they work set up their new production lines for civilian goods."

He said many firms already have indicated they plan to sell civilian goods at their 1942 prices or lower. He added that ceilings would be set after industry-wide conferences in Washington. In those cases where higher production costs made a price adjustment necessary.

"The high levels of production and employment, which we are all working to establish when peace comes, can only be maintained by placing the output of our factories and farms speedily in the hands of the consumer.

"It is, therefore, essential that every industry study the problems of distribution now, in order that there may be no interruption in the free flow of goods."

Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Canada, said there was nothing of more vital importance to the creation of a more hopeful international situation than genuine understanding and co-operation between the United States and Great Britain.

Would Avoid Dislocation.

Ernest L. Olrich, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said that the avoidance of serious dislocations in domestic economy was uppermost in the minds of governmental agencies planning the disposal of Government surpluses of consumer goods.

In a speech prepared for the conference, Mr. Olrich asserted that the surplus goods to be disposed of "were produced for one purpose—to aid in winning the war."

"If every last item of these goods were to be destroyed in the process of winning the war," Mr. Olrich said, "no one would think twice about it. No one would complain about the cost to the Government of all this property if it were entirely used for its original military purpose.

Says We Should Keep Thought.

"It is important that we carry over this thought in connection with the disposal of these goods. We should not worry about their cost to the Government to the point where, in trying to recover large sums in the disposal of the goods, we incur what are actually greater costs through introducing instability and unemployment into our industrial system.

"Any revenue which must be sacrificed because the disposal of the property involved would cause undesirable economic dislocation should be accepted as a cost of war. We do not believe in adopting a disposal policy, procedure or practice which results in an increase in unemployment and a decrease in purchasing power."

SEES NECESSITY OF PEACE GOODS

President Says Distribution Will Aid Recovery.

Boston, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that the distribution of civilian goods will be of the utmost importance to post-war recovery.

In a message to the Boston Conference on Distribution, the President asserted:

Dewey Supported By Hartford Times

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Hartford *Times*, an Independent Democratic newspaper which, since its establishment in 1817, supported every Democratic Presidential nominee except William Jennings Bryan and President Roosevelt in 1940, announced today its support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

The paper said editorially it favored Dewey's position on the establishment of a post-war organization for peace, which it felt to be "the uppermost task facing the United States." It said the support of Republican Senators for such organization "possibly can be more certainly commanded under leadership of a Republican President than it can by a Democratic President."

Ickes Finds No GOP Truth-Telling So Far

Newark, N. J., Oct. 16 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said tonight: "The only proposals that Mr. Dewey has even advocated during this campaign are policies which President Roosevelt himself established."

Addressing a meeting of the New Jersey Independent League for Roosevelt, Ickes said: "There has been no truth-telling so far in this campaign on the Republican side."

"Mr. Dewey himself has been the chief offender," he said.

Citing alleged "falsehoods" and "distortions" of the truth, which he said were made by Dewey in campaign speeches, Ickes said: "The Republican candidate for President is a man whose one principle is to do whatever is necessary to be elected to office."

"Just as the Republican word weavers and advertising experts are trying to persuade you to accept an *Ersatz* synthetic Mr. Dewey of luminous convictions, so are they trying to have you believe in a fictitious, non-existent record of accomplishments and principles," he said.

"Until the last few months," Ickes continued, Dewey "bitterly opposed any kind of collaboration with other nations of the world."

FOUR SOLDIERS A.W.O.L. FROM INDIA

Baltimore, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The story of four soldiers who went A. W. O. L. in India and used forged furlough papers to hitch-hike by plane back to the United States was related today by the Third Service Command.

The four landed at Miami, the command reported, and three already have been picked up or returned.

One soldier from Erie, Pa., who had been hospitalized in India, returned to his home after landing at Miami, but the youth's father declined to permit him to stay after learning he was A. W. O. L. and the soldier went back to the Miami air base. He is being held there for return to India and a probable court martial, the command related.

Two others were picked up by Second Service Command Military Police in New York and the whereabouts of the fourth is not known, the command added.

CLARE LUCE SEES 'PLOT'

Roosevelt, Hillman, Communists Figure In Recital

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) charged in an address tonight "a plot" between "the Communist wing of the Political Action Committee and some power-hungry New Dealers" to control the American labor union movement.

In a speech at Syria Mosque, the Connecticut Congresswoman said:

"The issue is clear: Will the American labor union movement be captured lock, stock and barrel by a small group of Communists? For to capture it is the very purpose of the masterminds in a group called the Political Action Committee which has suddenly penetrated the heart of one of our great labor unions, the CIO. No foreign *coup d'état* was ever so slickly devised as this political *Putsch* on the American working man and woman.

"I Call It A Plot"

"In the time at my disposal I can give no more than an outline of this plot hatched between the Communist wing of the Political Action Committee and some power-hungry New Dealers.

"I call it a plot. But it is equally accurate to describe it an accident, a major political accident which has befallen the historic Democratic party, and with it the whole labor movement in America.

"It befell as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's vacillating, unstable, confused labor policies all during his last term, and his increasing inability to chart any coherent domestic course either for his own party, or for the working people of this nation."

Representative Luce said the Communists were against Mr. Roosevelt in the 1940 election "because at that time only America was in danger from Hitler."

Two Reasons

She continued, "today they are for the President for two reasons. "First, because Russia came into the war, and second, because they see a way of exchanging their support at the polls for the right to take over the whole CIO union today, and tomorrw, the whole union movement and the Democratic party.

"The Communist party already calls itself the American Labor party in New York State. After November 7 it hopes to call itself the Democratic party in every State."

"Three Doors"

Mrs. Luce claimed Sidney Hillman, PAC director, has done a good deal of "political business" with Communists both in Russia and in the United States "off and on for more than 20 years." She said he opened three doors into the American political life for the Communists, explaining:

"First, he let them into the CIO branch of the American labor movement in New York city; second, he let them into the American Labor party of New York State; third, he let them into the national Democratic party of the United States.

"Moscow stooges," said Mrs. Luce, "are now admittedly in control of the first two, and are making headway in the Democratic party."

Chattanooga Times Backs Roosevelt

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Chattanooga *Times*, which supported Wendell Willkie for President in 1940, called today for the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Reelection of the President, the newspaper said in an editorial, is "the only way they (the American people) can signify that their demand is for American cooperation with all peace-loving nations to banish war."

"If Governor Dewey is elected, his strong isolationist support, which has not been disturbed by the candidate's expressed views on world collaboration for peace, will certainly interpret his victory as a triumph for their own beliefs," the editorial said.

The *Times* "does not deny" there are domestic policies of the Roosevelt Administration "which we would wish changed or abandoned," said the editorial.

The *Times* is an Independent Democratic newspaper. In 1932 and 1936 it supported President Roosevelt.

DEWEY DENOUNCES FDR FOR 'CHAOS' AT HOME AND ABROAD

He Pledges Administration with 'Ablest Men and Women in America.'

TALKS IN ST. LOUIS

President Authorized Report on Keeping Men in Army After War, He Says.

KIEL AUDITORIUM, St. Louis, Oct. 16—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared tonight that President Roosevelt himself had authorized publication of a report suggesting it would be as cheap to keep men in the Army as to cope with postwar unemployment and tossed out this challenge.

"Now let my oppenent try to pass the buck to one of his assistants."

Addressing a tumultous, cow-bell banging crowd in this big granite hall of 11,500 seats, the Republican presidential nominee openly challenged Mr. Roosevelt's accuracy in terming "unauthoritative" Dewey's delayed demobilization charge, first voiced at Philadelphia on Sept. 7.

Dewey also declared that American representation in vital foreign areas is "on the brink of chaos," assailed the "little men rattling around in big jobs," in Washington, and said:

"We can never achieve our objectives under an administration too tired and worn out to bring order out of its own chaos either at home or abroad."

As the New York Governor spoke to a nationwide radio audience, he faced a huge "D-E-W-E-Y" sign etched out against the dark background of other balcony auditors by young women in white smocks. His appearance was greeted by an ovation which lasted nearly five minutes.

Hits "Bosses" and Reds

Declaring the present administration "has been taken over by the combination of corrupt big city bosses, Communists and fellow travelers," he promised, if elected to install a government "made up of the ablest men and women in America who will receive full authority to do their jobs and will be let alone to do them."

"That's right," he exclaimed when some one in the audience cried "we've got to get rid of Santa Claus."

The crowd, frequently punctuating his talk with shouts of "pour it on, Tom," yelled "no—no" when he asked:

"Is the tired and quarrelsome New Deal all America has to offer?

In a verbal whiplashing of the New Deal administration, which he described as the "most spectacular collection of incompetent people who ever held public office," the Republican nominee made these main points in a nationwide broadcast:

1. That President Roosevelt himself had subscribed to the delayed military demobilization plan which Dewey previously had attributed to Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey as a move to cushion postwar unemployment.

2. That "the New Deal depression in the United States was actually holding back economic recovery all over the world."

3. That "the New Deal's record at home is one long chapter of failure" and "let me ask you: Can an administration which is so disunited and unsuccessful at home be any better abroad?"

Gets Rousing Greeting

The New York Governor, greeted on his arrival here by one of the largest and most enthusiastic street crowds of his campaigns—although there were several cries of "hurray for Roosevelt" along the route—contended the "freedom and future of our country are at stake" in this election.

"Jobs and opportunity for every American and our chance for a lasting peace," he declared, "all depend on this election."

Reviewing inter-agency quarrels in support of his contention that the Roosevelt administration "has lived on conflict," the Governor said:

"We can't afford this kind of planed, noisy chaos and bungling

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in the days ahead.

"This nation of ours can be an inspiration to the world. We can be a steadying influence for freedom and peace. But first we must have peace in our own government. We must set our own house in order.

"That can never be done by a weary and worn-out administration. It can and must be done by a fresh and vigorous administration which will restore honesty and competence to our government."

Dewey, who arranged to return to Albany immediately after his single-speech foray to the scene of last summer's conference of Republican governors, challenged Mr. Roosevelt at one point. At another he quoted Prime Minister Churchill in support of his indictment of the New Deal.

Renews Demobilization Charge

Reverting to his Philadelphia statement that Selective Service Director Hershey had said it would be as cheap to keep men in the Army as to "create an agency for them when they are out," Dewey said:

"Mr. Roosevelt was quite upset. In fact he spoke about 'reckless words, based on unauthoritative sources. . . .' and last Saturday he handed out from the White House a letter from General Hershey in which the general said the idea was all his own.

"Now, is Mr. Roosevelt quite accurate when he calls General Hershey, his own appointee, unauthoritative? The fact is that the director of Selective Service is charged by law with the duty of helping to get jobs for returning veterans.

"Now, where did General Hershey get this idea Mr. Roosevelt calls 'unauthoritative'? I'll tell you. He got it from another one of those 'White House' releases put out by Mr. Roosevelt himself.

"Moreover, it was submitted by Mr. Roosevelt own uncle, Frederick A. Delano, chairman of the National Resources Planning Board. It was the report of the conference on postwar readjustment of civilian and military personnel, appointed by the President."

Dewey then quoted the report as saying:

"'Rapid demobilization might throw into the labor market large numbers of men just at the time when the industries might be least able to absorb them. It might create unemployment and depression.'"

"So," the Governor went on, "this idea of keeping men in the Army for fear that they won't get jobs after the was was in a report made public last year by Mr. Roosevelt himself. The New Deal has had it in mind right along.

"Now, let my opponent try to pass the buck to one of his assistants. They can slip and squirm in this New Deal but when my opponent uses the word 'falsification,' as he did on the radio in the Teamsters' speech, it comes home to haunt him."

Dewey spoke before a Republican rally in Kiel auditorium. His ninth major broadcast of the campaign, it was delivered in the home state of Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic vice presidential nominee.

Quotes Churchill

Renewing his assertion that the Roosevelt regime failed to solve the depression, despite great grants of power and money, until the war brought an industrial boom, Dewey said:

"It was Winston Churchill who, late in 1937, said: 'The Washington administration has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States. . . . is actually at the present moment leading the world back into the trough of depression'."

Declaring Mr. Roosevelt "gives two men the same powers and then turns them loose to fight it out," the Governor said:

'He has been doing that for 12 straight years and it is one of the major reasons the New Deal failed in peacetime and would fail again if it got a chance."

At a luncheon attended by business and professional men, Dewey asserted "Never before has there been an administration which had no faith in itself or in the people."

"The entire philosophy seems to be to quarrel with one another. There aren't five civilians in the national government who have the confidence or respect of the people. If the leaders don't have the confidence of the people it is overwhelmingly clear that it is time for a change."

The presidential nominee later held off the record conferences with western Missouri Republican organization leaders and with editors of rural newspapers.

Here are the objectives he said he and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, the vice presidential nominess, are determined to establish if they win office:

"An administration devoted to public service instead of public bickering.

"An administration working in harmony with Congress.

"An administration in which the cabinet is restored as a responsible instrument of government.

"An administration in which you will not have to support three men to do one man's job.

"An administration which will root out waste and bring order out of chaos.

"An administration which will give the people of this country value received for the taxes they pay.

"An administration made up of the ablest men and women in America who will receive full authority to do their jobs and will be let alone to do them.

"An administration free from the influence of Communists and the domination of corrupt big city machines.

"An administration in which the Constitution is respected so that the liberties of our people shall again be secure.

"An administration which will devote itself to the single-minded purpose of jobs and opportunity for all."

travellers. The people of Mis have shown their independence before by throwing off the rule of the corrupt Pendergast machine. In the light of that record, I am sure they will never permit men who are products of that machine to succeed in their current attempt to take over our national government.

War Drawing to Close

The war in Europe is drawing to a close. But hard tasks remain. We must speed the drive for final victory. We must put behind our fighting men the backing of competent, effective government at home. We must make sure that when total victory is won, those fighting men are brought home promptly. We must take the leadership in bringing about effective international cooperation to prevent a future war.

We in America face a mighty decision. Ten million heroes will be coming home, entitled to the fruits of victory — a prospering country with security and opportunity to get ahead. Millions of workers in war plants will demand their right to a good job in peace industry at good wages with security and stable employment. The farmers of America have a right to know that their tremendous efforts in the fact of inadequate help and machinery will be rewarded by a new future of freedom from regimentation with stable and good prices for the fruits of their labor.

Is the tired and quarrelsome New Deal all America has to offer? Must we go back to leaf raking and doles? Must our returning heroes go on the same old W.P.A.? Must our farmers go back to detailed control by a host of New Deal agents, with falling prices to boot?

Will Be Decided at Election

These questions will all be decided in this election. The freedom and future of our country are at stake. Never in the history was it so important that we have a government which will be respected at home and respected abroad. Never was it so important that we choose a government which can restore our job-making machinery. Jobs and opportunity for every American and our chance for a lasting peace—all depend on this election.

Now, what kind of administration do we need for the mighty problems we shall face after the war? As never before we shall need a government that meets these simple tests:

1—Is it honest?

2—Are the people who run it trained and competent for their jobs?

3—Is it a government with faith in the future of America and a wholehearted determination to make our system work?

Let us apply these simple tests to what we now have so that we can find out whether it's time for a change.

12 Years of Bickering

For 12 years the New Deal has treated us to constant bickering, quarreling and back-biting by the most spectacular collection of incompetent people who ever held public office. We must not trust our future to such people as Harry Hopkins, Madam Perkins and Harold Ickes. Certainly America can do better. I propose that we will do better.

But we can never do better under the New Deal. The scars of its own failures and its own quarrels are too deep. Going right back to its beginning, if it wasn't a free-for-all fight in the N.R.A., it was Messrs. Ickes and Hopkins fighting over who got four billion borrowed dollars to spend on P.W.A. or W.P.A. It was Henderson and Ickes squabbling over the right to be gasoline czar or a fight between the Rubber Director and the Under Secretary of War.

If it wasn't the O.P.A. fighting with itself, it was Mr. Ickes denouncing the War Labor board for its part in what he called a "black—and stupid—chapter in the history of the home front. . ."

Cites Wallace, Jones Fight

The most disgraceful performance came when Vice President Wallace accused Secretary of Commerce Jones of having "done much to harass the. . . effort to help shorten this war. . ." and Mr. Jones charged the vice president with "malice, innuendo, half truths and no truths at all. . ."

What kind of government is this that even a war cannot make it sober down and go to work? Little men rattling around in big jobs. Our country cannot afford the wasteful luxury of incompetent people in high places who spend their time fighting each other.

Even Mr. Roosevelt publicly confessed on August 21, 1942 that these conflicts within his Administration have been a "direct and serious handicap to the prosecution of the war." How costly they have been we will never know. But we do know one thing. Twelve years of this kind of government are too long. Sixteen years of it would be intolerable.

New Deal Lives on Conflict

This Administration has lived on conflict. They plan it that way. Listen to the President's executive order No. 9331. It says in part: "the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food administrator. . . Shall each have authority to exercise any and all of the powers vested in the other. . ."

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt gives two men the same powers and then turns them loose to fight about it. He has been doing that for 12 straight years and it is one of the major reasons the New Deal failed in peacetime and would fail again if it got a chance. We can't afford this kind of planned, noisy chaos and bungling in the days ahead. That's why it's time for a change.

Evading Responsibility

Now there is another important reason why this New Deal administration has been one long chapter of quarreling and confusion. That reason is the conesistent practice of evading responsibility. High officials issue statements. Nobody rebukes or removes them. But when the statements later prove embarrassing they are lightly disavowed or turned aside as unauthoritative.

Last month I challenged a statement by the National Director of Selective Service in which he said, "We can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

Mr. Roosevelt was quite upset. In fact, he spoke about "reckless words, based on unauthoritative sources . . ." and last Saturday he handed out from the White House a letter from General Hershey in which the General said the idea was all his own.

Challenges F.D.R. Charge

Now, is Mr. Roosevelt quite accurate when he calls General Hershey, his own appointee, unauthoritative? The fact is that the Director of Selective Service is charged by law with the duty of helping to get jobs for returning veterans. If anybody in the country is an authority on that subject, he is the man.

Now, where did General Hershey get this idea Mr. Roosevelt calls "unauthoritative"? I'll tell you. He got it from another one of those "White House" releases put out by Mr. Roosevelt himself. Moreover, it was submitted by Mr. Roosevelt's uncle, Frederick A. Delano, chairman of the National Resources Planning board. It was the report of the Conference on Post-war Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel, appointed by the President. This discussed the pros and cons of speedy demobilization. After saying that good reasons exist for desiring a rapid rate of military demobilization, the report goes on to say that: "despite .... compelling reasons for rapid military demobilization, the prospects of economic and industrial dislocation at the close of the war are so grave and the social consequences are so far-reaching that a policy of orderly, gradual, and, if necessary, delayed military demobilization has been strongly advocated. The following reasons," it goes on to say, "have been advanced."

Reads Roosevelt Quotation

"Rapid demobilization might throw into the labor market large numbers of men just at the time when the industries might be least able to absorb them. It might create unemployment and depression. Those in the services," the report continues, "will constitute the only large group of persons over whom the nation could, in the event of economic crisis, exercise any degree of direct control ....". Then it says: "the economic and social costs of retaining men in the services would be less than those involved in dealing with an unemployment depression through civilian relief ...."

So this idea of keeping men in the Army for fear that they won't get jobs after the war was in a report made public last year by Mr. Roosevelt himself. The New Deal has had it in mind right along.

Raps President's Assertion

Now, let my opponent try to pass the buck to one of his assistants. They can slip and squirm in this New Deal but when my opponent uses the word "falsification," as he did on the radio in the Teamsters' speech, it comes home to haunt him.

And let me add that as long ago as last April, Mr. Roosevelt remained silent while his director of selective service in a public speech in New York said he saw no purpose in letting men out of the Army "into some kind of a W.P.A." I do not see any such purpose either. Our fighting men ought to be brought home from the armed services at the earliest possible moment after victory and to jobs and opportunity. And that will be done when we get a new, an honest and a responsible administration in Washington.

The truth is that the New Deal has been afraid all along that when the time came to let men out of

Text of Dewey's St. Louis Address

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16 — (AP) Following is the prepared text of a campaign address here tonight by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican presidential candidate.

Fellow Americans:

I am happy to come to Missouri tonight to carry on the battle for honest and competent government. I am happy also to salute your distinguished Republican governor, who, next January, will become United States Senator, Forrest C. Donnell, and your next Governor Jean Paul Bradshaw.

It is clear by now that the New Deal has been taken over by the combination of corrupt big city bosses, Communists and fellow

Dewey Outlines 10-Point Program He Would Adopt

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16—(AP) A ten-point pledge which he said would be followed by the Republican administration if the G.O.P. national ticket wins in November was enunciated tonight by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

the Army there would be no jobs for them -- that it would be a case of back to normalcy under the New Deal with ten million unemployed.

U. S. Made Poor Recovery

When the New Deal took office on March 4, 1933, the world-wide depression was already nearly four years old. In its first seven years it had more power than any government in our history. It spent nearly 58 billion dollars. Yet the official figures of the League of Nations prior to the outbreak of the World War show that among the major nations of the world the United States had almost the poorest record of all. Out of 22 leading industrial nations of the world, 19 had made greater recovery than the United States from the crash of 1929. All but five had exceeded the 1929 level of production and gone well beyond it. The fact is that the New Deal depression in the United States was actually holding back economic recovery all over the world.

It was Winston Churchill who, late in 1937, said: "the Washington administration has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States. . . is actually at the present moment leading the world back into the trough of depression."

Then he added: "those who are keeping the flag of peace and free government flying in the Old World have almost the right to ask that their comrades in the New World should . . . . set an example of strength and stability."

Roosevelt Ignored Warning

But Mr. Roosevelt ignored the warning. He went on with his war on business and employment, his experimentation—his quarrels and his chaos.

The New Deal's record at home is one long chapter of failure. But some people still tell us: "We agree that the New Deal is a failure at home but its foreign policies are very good." Let me ask you: Can an Administration which is so disunited and unsuccessful at home be any better abroad? Can an Administration which is filled with quarreling and back-bitting where we can see it be any better abroad where we cannot see it? Well, the answer to that seeps through the brick wall of censorship.

For example, on February 11, 1943, while we were seeking vital war materials in Brazil, an article in the New York Times told how the conflict between Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Jones was being echoed among our representatives in Brazil. It went on to say that dissension among the scores of agency representatives had actually "led the Americans to participate in departmental rows among agencies of the Brazilian government itself."

Reads Senator's Statement

Last year a special committee of United States Senators was sent to our war theaters overseas. Read what a Democratic Senator, Richard B. Russell, said in a report to the Senate on October 28, 1943. These are his words: "Our civil agencies abroad are numerous, but too often they are either working at cross purposes, or, worse to relate, in some cases have no apparent purpose."

Here is a report from the July 30, 1943 issue of the United States news. It says: ". . . . in North Africa. . . field agents of half a dozen agencies—the Treasury, B.E.W., Lend-Lease, State department and others — are reported to have brought confusion to the brink of chaos."

Why is it that our representation in the vital areas abroad is on the brink of chaos? The answer is exactly the same as at home.

In addition to the duly constituted officers of the State department and the Army and Navy, there are now operating wholly or partly all over the world the following agencies of this Administration:

The F.E.A., R.F.C., W.F.A., O.C.I.-A.A., O.S.S., O.W.I., W.S.A., W.R.B., O.A.P.C., O.C., O.W.M., P.W.R.C.B., O.F.A.R., F.R.C. and the A.C.P.S.A.-H.M.W.A.

There are more, but that's enough.

U. S. Has Big Role in World

Our country has a very important role to play in the world in the years to come. We can never achieve our objectives under an administration too tired and worn out to bring order out of its own chaos either at home or abroad.

This nation of ours can be an inspiration to the world. We can be a steadying influence for freedom and peace. But first we must have peace in our own government. We must set our own house in order. That can never be done by a weary and worn-out administration. It can and must be done by a fresh and vigorous administration which will restore honesty and competence to our government.

These things we pledge to you:

An administration devoted to public service instead of public bickering.

An administration working in harmony with congress.

An administration in which the cabinet is restored as a responsible instrument of government.

An administration in which you will not have to support three men to do one man's job.

An administration which will root out waste and bring order out of chaos.

An administration which will give the people of this country value received for the taxes they pay.

Free of Communists

An administration free from the influence of Communists and the domination of corrupt big city machines.

An administration in which the constitution is respected so that the liberties of our people shall again be secure.

An administration which will devote itself to the single-minded purpose of jobs and opportunity for all.

My distinguished associate John W. Bricker and I are united in our determination to these ends. We know that they can be achieved.

We are united by these objectives and a firm determination under God to achieve them. America must never go back to the insecurity, unemployment and chaos of the New Deal. Because she must, America can and will go forward once again.

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Federal War Ballots Embarrass Missouri

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 16 (AP)—The newest election problem for Missouri is the receipt of about 70 abbreviated Federal war ballots apparently voted by Missouri soldiers, Gregory Stockard, Secretary of State, said today.

The Federal ballots are not recognized by Missouri law and cannot be counted.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16 (AP).—Carol, former King of Romania, and red-haired Mme. Elena Lupescu remained aboard ship here tonight, although State Department officials at Washington said New Orleans immigration officials had authority to permit them ashore.

The former ruler and his party arrived here this morning aboad the Argentine steamship Tunuyan en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Brazil. The ship is expected to tie up here several days.

In its final edition this afternoon "The New Orleans Item" carried a story quoting Carol's chancellor, E. Uradarinu, as saying, "King Carol has instructed me to say that he does not wish ever to see America again."

The paper said that Mr. Uradarinu, speaking through an interpreter, said Carol withdrew to his cabin after receiving "official Federal orders" that he and his party would not be permitted ashore. Mr. Uradarinu said he did not know who issued "these orders."

After the story was published, Carol told newsmen the statement was not true. "The whole thing is false, a complete misinterpretation," he said.

In Washington, the State Department said New Orleans immigration officials had authority to permit Carol to leave the ship without consulting Washington, and that if Carol had known before leaving Vera Cruz that his ship was putting in at New Orleans he could have requested permission to go ashore from the United States consul in the Mexican port.

Prior to his departure from Mexico the State Department had refused his request to come to New Orlans to board a ship.

United Airlines Ordered 15 Douglas Airliners

Chicago, Oct. 16 (AP)—United Airlines announced today it had signed a contract for 15 four-engined Douglas DC-6 airliners, raising to 50 the number of large high-speed planes the company has ordered for post-war service.

W. A. Patterson, UAL president, said the 50 planes would cost about $25,000,000. One type has a top speed of 300 miles an hour and the other 240.

WOULD DELAY MILITARY PLAN

Lutherans Want Action After Future Is Clearer

Minneapolis, Oct. 16 (AP)—The United Lutheran Church in America late today refused to go on record against universal military service when it turned down a resolution calling for the ban in favor of one asking postponement of action by the Government for one year, or until after the war.

The successful resolution, proposed by the Rev. Paul Scherer, New York city, said:

"Inasmuch as future military needs of our country will be better known after the war and when peace plans are adopted, the ULCA petitions the Government to postpone action on universal military training for males between 17 and 21 years of age for one year, or until after the war."

Headed By Baltimorean

The original, suggested by the Board of Social Missions, headed by Carl M. Distler, Baltimore, called for protest against any form of conscription. When it was proposed the Rev. J. J. Scherer, Roanoke, Va., moved its elimination entirely.

Giving voice to a chorus of 'noes" from the convention, the Rev. Frederick E. Reissing, Washington, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, took the floor to declare "Caesarism is on the march and the church must do something."

Agreeing, Dr. Paul Scherer said "failure to take action of some kind in this matter will serve to render the church in America as impotent as that of Germanay became." His spbstitute resolution was approved unanimously.

Other Resolutions Approved

Also approved were resolutions calling for the "reesttablishment of moral law in governing world order, protection of the rights of minorities, international economic cooperation, and international institutions to maintain the peace of the world."

The delegates also urged the Government to "formulate specific proposals in a spirit, not of vengeance, but of love and mercy, peace plans carrying out the declared purpose of the United Nations in the war; the achievement of political, cultural and spiritual freedom throughout the world and economic justice and a higher standard of living for all purposes." The resolution asked that these proposals be made known to the Government and people of all lands.

Resolutions of appreciation for the work of Dr. C. P. Harry, Norristown, Pa., male student secretary, and Dr. Mary Markley, Washington, women's student secretary, were adopted. Both are retiring after 25 years of service.

Publication Profits

The board of publication reported sales turnover of more than $2,000,000 for the biennium with a profit of more than $130,000, coming from the publishing of 1,137,944 books and an equal number of pamphlets and catalogues.

A "coaching conference," conducted by Dr. F. Eppling Reinartz, Philadelphia, occupied a half-hour session during which delegates—pastors and laymen—from the 32 United States synods were instructed to present outlines of convention action to as many of the 4,000 Lutheran churches as they can possibly visit.

The report on welfare work showed annual expenditures of $4,500,000 in caring for 2,166 children in 20 orphanages, 737 guests in 20 homes for the aged, 7,884 children in fresh-air camps, 1,380 residents in eight hospices, 13 general and special hospitals, ten foreign field hospitals, two mother houses for 168 consecrated deaconesses and 27 other welfare agencies.

VFW Head Assails Troop-Rotation Setup

Kansas City, Oct. 16 (AP)—Jean A. Brunner, Forest Hills, N. Y., commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said today "the only serious weakness in our military machinery is the virtual collapse of the War Department plan to rotate troops overseas in the Pacific."

"The War Department has admitted that men with long periods of overseas service who have already survived several campaigns should be returned home," he said.

"The total number of men actually brought home to date is relatively small," Brunner continued. "Is it because our military experts are too cautious in their willingness to substitute replacements for seasoned combat troops? We think an able-bodied replacement can do more harm to the enemy than a war-weary veteran with combat experience."

"Smear Tactics" Used On Officers, Maas Says

St. Paul, Oct. 16 (AP)—Melvin J. Maas (R., Minn.) today issued a statement here in which he said that "smear tactics" were being used against the two navy officers who fought AFL teamster union officials in the now famous "battle of the Statler."

"I was informed ten days ago by Washington newspapermen that an attempt would be made to whitewash the affair by smearing these navy men," Representative Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, declared. "I have talked to these officers personally and am convinced that they were perfectly sober.

"Not only did they not start the fight, but they were themselves victims of attacks when they sought to avoid any argument."

GOV. BRICKER SEES THREAT TO STATES

Protests 'Usurpation' Of Local Governments By U. S.

San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 16 (AP). Gov. John W. Bricker, protesting what he called "usurpation" of State and local authority by the Federal Government, declared tonight it was a trend which could lead to "political domination" of local governments.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President said the "usurpation" was being accomplished through Federal financial grants.

Urges Proper Safeguards

The use of Federal grants in cases involving a borderline of authority between the Federal and local governments "is perfectly justified," he remarked, but advised that this aid be surrounded "by the proper safeguards."

A plan presented by the Conference of Republican Governors at St. Louis in August was described by the Ohio Governor as a "middle-of-the-road solution." He quoted:

"'When, and in case of national necessity, there are public works which may properly be the province of both Federal and State or local governments, then grants in aid should be made by the Federal Government to States or, through them, to their local governments, without conditions which invade the authority of State or local government.'"

Lists Work Relief, Others

As examples of new areas of local activity into which he said the Federal Government had extended its authority, Bricker listed work relief, agricultural production, education and apprenticeship training, medical service, food distribution and home construction.

Some of the newly assumed Federal activities, he added, are constitutional, some unconstitutional and the constitutionality of others is yet to be decided.

"But this one fact is clear," he asserted. "There has been a steady trend toward relaxing the principle that the Federal Government shall confine its activities to national interests, leaving to the States the conduct of local activities.

Warns Of School Trend

"There is a present tendency for Federal authority to override State responsibility in many fields. To cite just one case, there is a growing movement toward invasion of the public school system.

"This expansion of Federal activity into local affairs threatens the financial independence of local government and opens the door to political domination of them. This danger is the result of the usurpa-

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tion of State and local authority through various fiscal devices, especially the 'matching' grant."

Charter For Business

Giving "one more example of the danger which confronts us," Bricker referred to a decision of the United States Supreme Court which he said held the Federal Government could control the insurance business.

The Republican Governors' Conference, he declared, offered what "might well be called the charter for American business activity in the future" when it said:

"'There should be preserved in the States, where it belongs, the exclusive power to regulate and control the insurance business.'"

Earlier at Santa Barbara, Bricker reviewed the first two weeks of his western campaign and declared he was convinced that California, Washington and Oregon would vote Republican in the November 7 election.

State Signs Encouraging

So too, he added, "Will Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, all of the Middle West, New York, New England and Pennsylvania." He remarked that "There are increasingly encouraging signs in the border States, too, as I have learned on my recent visits to Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee."

Bricker was introduced at Santa Barbara by Leo Carrillo, the movie actor, before a crowd estimated at 4,000 persons.

Ecuador Tax Expert Departs

Los Angeles, Oct. 16 (AP)—Dr. Gonzalo Ramon, technical department director for the Ministry of Finance in Ecuador, left for Quito last night by Pan-American Airways. He has been studying the United States tax system as a guest of the State Department.

Count Von Zedlitz Never Nazi, Miss Kellems Says

Beverly Hills, Cal., Oct. 16 (AP)—Vivien Kellems, Connecticut manufacturer, asserted today that Count Karl von Zedlitz, with whom her name had been linked by Representative John M. Coffee, "is not and never has been a Nazi."

Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) told the House last March that Miss Kellems was the "sweetheart of a Nazi agent named Count Karl von Zedlitz in Buenos Aires, Argentina."

In an address before the Beverly Hills Rotary Club Miss Kellems declared she would present to a Senate committee proof that Count Zedlitz has no Nazi affiliations.

She asserted that during two years of correspondence with Count Zedlitz there were no letters which in any way violated the censorship law or contained anything seditious, and charged existence of a campaign to destroy her good name.

Former Supporters of Willkie Bolt to Roosevelt in California

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SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP).—Bartley C. Crum, San Francisco attorney and once head of Wendell Willkie's California committee, today announced the formation of a Republicans-for-Roosevelt committee to support re-election of the President.

"Those of us taking this step," Mr. Crum said in a statement released by the committee, "do so with full knowledge that, while we are deliberately maintaining our identity as Republicans, we are exposing ourselves to every type of opposition and retaliation from the leaders of the party machine. None of us found it easy to make this decision, but all of us can make no other choice."

Say Republicans Failed

"Our hope that the Republican party would provide leadership in the field of foreign affairs," said a statement on principles issued on behalf of the committee's western headquarters here, "was shattered by the platform in which the isolationist and nationalist influence succeeded in introducing extremely broad escape clauses which allow the party to evade a forthright commitment to aid effectively in the maintenance of world peace."

Some of our objections to the platform might have been overcome if the candidate insisted upon a liberal interpretation of the foreign policy plank. In actual political fact, the candidate is surrounded by many isolationists against whom he has not publicly expressed himself. The chairman of the finance committee and the vice-chairman of the national committee, both presumably in office with his approval, have a history of nationalistic isolation.

The Republican candidate during the last several years has spoken on both sides of almost any major foreign policy issue and we therefore cannot believe that he is either willing or able to pursue a vigorous and forward looking international foreign policy."

Praise for Roosevelt

"President Roosevelt," the statement added, "is experienced in the complex international problems that we now face. He has shown himself by temperament and on the record to be devoted to the cause of democracy. The demonstrated foresight of his administration, which has brought us successfully through the terrible dangers of the last four years, is essential in building a lasting peace, not an uneasy armistice to set the stage for a catastrophic world war III."

Mr. Crum said that the Republicans for Roosevelt Committee was in formation prior to Mr. Willkie's death.

"We who were and are devoted to Wendell Willkie and the principles for which he stood," Mr. Crum said, "refuse to capitalize either on his name or deviously to imply what position he would have taken in this election. It should be a well remembered fact that Wendell Willkie spoke for himself."

Dutch Official Predicts Rubber Rehabilitation

San Francisco, Oct. 16 (AP)—The great rubber industry of the Netherlands East Indies will be one of the first to be rehabilitated, once that territory is freed from Japanese rule, Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting lieutenant governor general of the islands, declared here today.

He told a press conference he believed the Japanese had been unable to destroy the industry, inasmuch as the natives own most of the rubber trees and thus could not be counted on to cooperate in their destruction. The Japanese had little need of the rubber, he stated, as adequate supplies were available in Indo-China.

Underground activities and guerrilla fighting by the Dutch in the Indies probably is much more extensive than is generally believed, Van Mook said.

Nazi Bomb Duds Laid Sabotage And Ersatz

San Francisco, Oct. 16 (AP)—Sabotage and use of *Ersatz* have so undermined efficiency of German war plants that in two of the latest Nazi raids on England 37 per cent. of the bombs dropped were duds, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., the army's chief of ordnance, declared today.

"American ordnance," he said, "cannot be touched by any other army of the world. Less than one half of one per cent. of our bombs are inefficient."

Although German equipment is still of a high standard, compared to the Japanese, Nazi war tools are not of the caliber they were one year ago and in the last four months Germany has stepped up the use of *Ersatz*, General Campbell said.

He addressed the San Francisco post of the Army Ordnance Association.

ADD LONDON -(WERNER) AP DICTATES

HUNGARY HAS BEEN CLOSE TO BERLIN THROUGH FIVE YEARS OF AXIS WARS. INSPIRED BY THE POSSIBILITY OF REGAINING TERRITORY LOST AFTER WORLD WAR ONE AND THE FEAR OF LOSING HER HEAVY TRADE WITH GERMANY, HUNGARY FORMALLY ENTERED THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AS A MINOR ARTNER LATE IN 1940.

HUNGARY DECLARED WAR AGAINST RUSSIA ON JUNE 27, 1941, AND THE FOLLOWING DECEMBER BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON HUNGARY. SIX DAYS AFTER PEARL HARBOR HUNGARY DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES.

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WITH THE WANING OF THE GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE DISSATISFACTION WITH HER AXIS ROLE SWEPT HUNGARY AND THE NAZIS LAST MARCH VIRTUALLY TOOK OVER THE COUNTRY, PLACING IT UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

MAO9AEW

LONDON, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE WESTERN FRONT, SO FAR AS IT IS KNOWN, TODAY:

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THE LINE EXTENDS FROM THE POCKET SOUTH OF THE SCHELDE RIVER ESTUARY JUST EAST OF ZEEBRUGGE ALONG THE LEOPOLD CANAL TO WATERVLIET, AND NORTH TO HOOFPLAAT. IT CONTINUES ACROSS THE RIVER ON THE BEVELAND PENINSULA TO WOENSDRECHT AND EAST ROUGHLY JUST SOUTH OF THE DUTCH BORDER TO NIEUWKERK, THEN MAKES AN ARC FIVE MILES SOUTH AND EAST OF TILBURG AND THE SAME DISTANCE SOUTH AND EAST OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH.

IT THEN SWINGS NORTH TO THE WAAL RHINE JUST EAST OF TIEL, ALONG THE WAAL TO A POINT NEAR NIJMEGEN, WITH A CORRIDOR SEVEN MILES WIDE AT ITS BASE AND FOUR TO FIVE MILES WIDE AT ITS TOP REACHING TO THE

NEDER RHINE FOUR MILES WEST OF ARNHEIM.

IT EXTENDS SOUTH, SKIRTING THE REICHSWALD FOREST, THROUGH BOXMEER ALONG THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER TO GRONINGEN, SOUTH OF WHICH THERE IS A GERMAN BULDGE WEST OF THE MAAS AROUND VENRAY AND SOUTH TO THE VICINITY OF WEERT. THE LINE THEN RETURNS EAST TO THE MAAS AT MAESEYCK.

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IT CONTINUES SOUTHEAST TO THE AACHEN BULGE, THEN SOUTH THROUGH THE FOREST OF HURTGEN AND SOUTHWEST TO A POINT JUST EAST OF MONSCHAU AND AGAIN SOUTH ROUGHLY ALONG THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER WITH WEDGES FIVE TO SEVEN MILES DEEP EXTENDING TOWARD PRUM AND NORTH TRIER.

IT THEN FOLLOWS THE GERMAN FRONTIER THROUGH REMICH, THIONVILLE, MAISIERES, FORT DRIANT AND ACROSS THE MOSELLE RIVER NORTH OF PONT A MOUSSON AND EAST TO LIXIERES AND LETRICOURT, BENDS SOUTHEAST TO EMBERMENIL, JUST EAST OF THE FOREST OF PARROY, AND SOUTH TO AN ARC JUST WEST OF BACCARAT.

THE LINE CONTINUES SOUTH PAST RAMBERVILLERS TO FREMIFONTAINE, THROUGH BRUYERES, PAST LE THOLY AND ST.AME.

THEN IT SWINGS EAST TO LE HAUT DU TOT AND ROCHESSON, SOUTHEAST TO TWO MILES SOUTH OF LA BRESS AND SOUTH TO AN ARC NEAR LE THIUOT.

IT CONTINUES SOUTH TO CHAMPIGNY AND AN ARC TEN TO 15 MILES WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF BELFORT, THEN SOUTH TO MONT BELIARD AND SOUTHWARD TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.

ALSO, THE RINGS OF THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AROUND ST.NAZAIRE AND LORIENT ARE CLOSED.

WE747PEW

LONDON,OCT.16-(AP)-BERLIN RADIO INDICATED TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAD DECIDED TO EVACUATE GREECE.

THE BROADCAST BY THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY SAID:

"BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN EVACUATION OF GREECE THE BALKAN FRONT WILL ASSUME A DIFFERENT ASPECT, SAID A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN THIS AFTERNOON. EVENTS THERE ARE STILL VERY FLUID. THE DECISION IN THIS SECTOR WILL FALL LATER."

TRANSOCEAN ADDED THAT BULGARIAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES WERE ATTACKING THE GERMANS IN "INTERFERENCE OPERATIONS" DESIGNED TO "SLOW DOWN THE GERMAN RETREAT AND HINDER BUILDING UP A NEW GERMAN FRONT."

"THESE 'INTERFERENCES' MAY BE POSSIBLE BUT THE GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS CANNOT BE HINDERED."

MJ949AEW

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, OCT. 16-(AP)-PUNISHMENT OF "WAR CRIMINALS IN ALLIED COUNTRIES" AS WELL AS THOSE INSIDE GERMANY WAS DEMANDED TODAY BY EBENEZER EDWARDS, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, AT ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION TODAY.

WITHOUT NAMING ANY OF THE PERSONS TO WHOM HE REFERRED, EDWARDS, WHO ALSO IS SECRETARY OF THE MINEWORKERS FEDERATION AND A FORMER LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SAID:

"THERE SHOULD BE AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF ALL WHO ASSISTED GERMANY TO WAGE WAR, EITHER BY DIPLOMACY OR BY TRADING IN MATERIALS AND INSTRUMENTS OF PRODUCTION."

THOSE FOUND GUILTY OF SUCH ACTIVITY, HE SAID, "SHOULD FACE THE ESSENTIAL JUSTICE RELATED TO THEIR CRIMES."

EDWARDS CHARGED NAZI GERMANY WOULD HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO PREPARE FOR WAR UNLESS THE UNITED NATIONS HAD SUPPLIED HER WITH RAW MATERIALS "LONG AFTER THE MALIGNANT PURPOSE OF HITLER'S GERMANY BECAME APPARENT."

HE ADDED: "JAPAN CONTINUED TO GET ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF WAR FROM AMERICA UP TO THE WINTER OF 1940-41."

EARLIER, IN OPENING THE CONVENTION, EDWARDS DECLARED THE PUNISHMENT OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS WAS "AN ISSUE BEYOND DISPUTE."

HJ114AEW

by edward kennedy

supreme headquarters allied expeditionary force, oct. 16--(AP)-

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A sergeant who thought up the idea of supplying tanks to make the "rhino", a secret hedgerow buster, in the battle of normandy told his story to correspondents today at the invitation of supreme headquarters.

he is curtis g. culin, 215 holly st., a cranford, N.J.

c

whisky salesman in peacetime, and a member of the 102nd reconnaissance

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d squadron drawn from the famous"Essex troop" of New jersey .

The sergeant and three ~~xxxx~~ officers who helped in the planning have received the Legion of Merit. Five others have received Bronze stars for their part in fashioning the secret weapon which helped in the st. lo breakthrough in Normandy last July.

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The officers, all from the essex troop of cavalry , are Maj. Arthur C. Person, ~~Gxxxxxxx~~ of Madison, N.J., squadron commander, who brought the device to the attention of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Capt. James G. Depew, 787 West Linden Ave., Wahway ,N.J.. Culin's company commander who ~~xx~~ had asked his men for suggestions for a tool to beat the hedgerow, and capt. Stephen M. Litton, of Madison, Tenn., squadron motor officer who built the first pilot model from materials at hand.

their answer to the problem posed by Normandy's hedgerows, centuries-old obstacles---almost impenetrable earthern walls four to six feet high and two to four feet thick, hardened by rain and sun and reinforced by a thick mat of trees and shrubbery---was a light or medium tank fitted with a plow-like attachment ~~xxxxx~~ whose blades would hold the nose of the tank down in the embankment while the weight of the vehicle enabled it to plow through.

"these barriers denied us maneuver and mobility", said Gen. bradley in discussing the development of the "rhino". "they forced us to fight from one field to the next, slugging with the enemy each foot of the way."

Before, engineers had to blow holes in the hedgerows, a slow, diff cult and dangerous task.

To add insult to injury, the creators of the battlefield invention got the blades for their rhino from steel anti-tank traps planted by the germans on the beaches.

Gen. Bradley labeled it a "top secret" until the new weapon was thrown into combat for the first time on the great day of the St. Lo attack.

Culin first suggested weldk ng steel teeth to a tank chassis, and when Lepew and Hitton went to work and built the first one, and when the pilot model proved successful person brought it to Bradley's attention.

the field ordnance dept then did a rush job in welding tusks to the whole allied tank force to be used in the attack in a week's time.

when the tanks came smashing through they so took the Germans by surprise, overran them and opened up the way for the infantry. previously, tanks had had to butt up against the hedgerows four or five times, giving the germans an opportunity to get in shots with bazookas and anti-tank guns.

asked how the idea came to him, the sergeant said, "i d n't know exactly, but it's really very simple."

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innumerable such problems had been taken into account and solved ng in advance of the invasion, but the defense possibilities of the hedgerow had not been fully appreciated until the Germans began full advantage of them.

when Bradley saw the first rhino in action one week however, before the scheduled attack,/and watched it plow sturdily and steadily through

the hedgerows at normal speed he immediately ordered all tanks assigned to the breakthrough operation to be equipped with the device and to be withheld from combat until "H" hour.

First army ordnance men in 49 hours put blades on 500 tanks of the second and third armored divisions and the tank battalions attached to infantry divisions.

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At the attack hour hundreds of the rhinos churned forward, abandoning canalized roads guarded by the enemy, and swept across the country in waves. they broke the backbone of enemy resistance, slashed the germans to pieces and pushed through to Brittany.

Later, it was learned the Nazis themselves had experimented with a similar dash but--ironically--found it impracticable because the cutting

plates they used were made of low-grade French iron which buckled and broke under the pressure.

The five men who first tested the rhino and who were given bronze star medals are Sgt. Wesley A. Hewitt, Fredricton, N.J., Corp. John J. Jessen, 871 Broadway, Bayonne, N.J., and Corp. Ernest Hardcastle, 392 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, who welded the attachments, and Sgt. Harmon M. McNorton of Saline, Tex., and Pvt. John A. Hughey of Cher— St., Sprott, Ala., who tested and demonstrated it.

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LONDON-FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD WESTERN FRONT XXX WAS CAPTURED.

(SINGLETON)

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT THE SEVENTH ARMY DROVE ITS DEEPEST SPEARHEAD WITHIN TWO MILES OF LA BRESSE, 24 MILES NORTH OF BELFORT AND 32 MILES FROM THE RHINE. LA BRESSE, EIGHT MILES NORTH OF LE THILLOT, IS ONLY SEVEN MILES FROM SCHLUCHT PASS THROUGH THE VOSGES.

THE CAPTURE OF FREMIFONTAINE, FARTHER NORTH IN AN AREA 12 MILES EAST OF EPINAL, PLACED A SPEARHEAD WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF BONHOMME PASS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE IMPORTANT MEURTHE VALLEY ROAD JUNCTION OF BACCARAT AND THE TWO VILLAGES OF GLONVILLE AND FONTENOY TO THE NORTHWEST AND WEST ADVANCED THE THIRD ARMY TO WITHIN 18 MILES OF THE SAALES PASS IN THE AREA SOUTHEAST OF NANCY.

STILL FARTHER NORTH THE AMERICANS, PUSHING COMPLETELY THROUGH THE FOREST OF PARROY AND CAPTURING EMBERMENIL BEYOND, NOW HAD THRUST 23 MILES DIRECTLY EAST OF NANCY ON A DIRECT LINE ONLY 45 MILES FROM THE STRASBOURG CROSSING OF THE RHINE INTO GERMANY.

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THE FRENCH WHO APPROACHED LA BRESSE VEERED NORTH FROM THE GUN-BLOCKED BUSSANG VALLEY JUST NORTH OF BELFORT AND ON A FIVE-MILE FRONT DROVE TO WITHIN 4,000 TO 5,000 YARDS OF THE ROAD RUNNING FROM GERARDMER TO THE RHINE FLATS AND COLMAR THROUGH THE SCHLUCHT PASS.

THEY BY-PASSED THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESSON, 4,000 YARDS SOUTH OF THE ROAD AND JUST WEST OF GERARDMER THEY WON THE WESTERN SLOPE OF FORTIFIED HAUT DU TOT PEAK.

THE AMERICANS CLEANING UP AROUND PARROY FOREST, OUTFLANKED THE OLD FRENCH FORT DE MANONVILLER ON A HEIGHT THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF EMBERMENIL AND FORCED THE NAZIS TO WITHDRAW FROM IT.

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THE GERMANS MADE THEIR STRONGEST ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE U.S. FIRST ARMY'S LINES ENCIRCLING AACHEN AND TO RELIEVE THE NAZI GARRISON INSIDE THE CITY.

STRIKING OUT YESTERDAY WITH A STRONG ARMORED ANDINFANTRY FORCE SOUTH FROM WEIDEN, THE GERMANS OVERRAN ADVANCED AMERICAN POSITIONS BEFORE THEIR ATTACK WILTED IN THE FACE OF A MASSED BARRAGE OF U.S. ARTILLERY AND ANTITANK GUNS. WEIDEN IS FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

THE GERMAN ATTACK DID NOT SURPRISE THE AMERICANS, WHO KNEW ENEMY RESERVES FOR DAYS HAD BEEN MASSING EAST OF AACHEN. AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND PLANES HAD TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL OF THESE RESERVES EVEN BEFORE THE ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED.

TRANSPORT PLANES HAVE PARACHUTED SOME SUPPLIES TO THE NAZIS INSIDE AACHEN--AN INDICATION THAT THE DEFENDERS OF THE FIRST MAJOR GERMAN CITY TO BE ATTACKED BY THE ALLIES ARE HAVING SUPPLY TROUBLES.

INSIDE AACHEN THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING WITH HOPELESS SAVAGERY. A FRONT DISPATCH SAID ONE AMERICAN INFANTRY COMPANY IN MORE THAN TWO HOURS OF FIGHTING HAD ADVANCED ONLY TWO BLOCKS THROUGH ONE RAVAGED STREET.

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IN TWO CASES OUT OF THREE, THIS DISPATCH SAID, THE TYPE OF RESISTANCE BEING ENCOUNTERED CONSISTS OF A SINGLE NAZI SOLDIER FIRING FROM THE CELLAR OR ATTIC OF SOME HOUSE UNTIL AN AMERICAN SQUAD CREEPS UP AND DISPOSES OF HIM.

THE AMERICAN PROGRESS WAS SLOW BUT IT ALSO WAS STEADY AND THE GERMANS WERE BEING PUSHED BACK INTO THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY.

BRITISH FORCES IN HOLLAND BATTERING THEIR WAY TOWARD THE GERMAN FRONTIER HAVE ADVANCED ANOTHER 1,000 YARDS SOUTHEAST OF OVERLOON. OVERCOMING FIERCE ENEMY RESISTANCE THE BRITISH STRUCK TO WITHIN 2,500 YARDS OF THE NAZI STRONGHOLD AT VENRAY. THERE WERE SIGNS OF A GERMAN PULLBACK ALL ALONG THE NARROW FRONT BEFORE VENRAY.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY UNITS DROVE A MILE EAST BEYOND THE PARROY FOREST IN THE METZ-NANCY SECTOR.

FARTHER SOUTH ON THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP FRONT AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS WON NEW GROUND IN EVERY SECTOR EXCEPT THE BELFORT AREA YESTERDAY.

AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION, THE AMERICANS DROVE ALMOST TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRUYERES, 12 1/2 MILES EAST OF EPINAL.

JR357AEW

ADD LONDON - (COWAN) XX GESTAPO

RAIN AND LOW CLOUDS CLOSED DOWN ON THE AACHEN FRONT AGAIN TODAY, LEAVING AMERICAN GROUND FORCES WITHOUT AIR SUPPORT IN BEATING OFF THE ENEMY'S REPEATED COUNTERATTACKS.

"IN THE COLD AND GLOOMY FALL RAIN THE FIGHTING IS SAVAGE AND BLOODY," SAID AP CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM S. WHITE. "ONE CAPTURED GERMAN REPORTED THAT HALF HIS COMPANY HAD BEEN KILLED. IN SPITE OF THE RECKLESS PERSISTENCE OF THE ENEMY'S COUNTER ASSAULTS, A HIGH AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER DECLARED TONIGHT THAT OUR HOLD ON THE CITY APPEARED WHOLLY SECURE."

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WHITE SAID THE NAZIS HAD MARSHALED TWO COMPLETE DIVISIONS AND EDEMENTS OF OTHERS IN THEIR DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE AACHEN. THE AMERICAN ASSAULT ON THE CITY ITSELF WAS PROCEEDING SLOWLY AND DELIBERATELY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS. THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE TOLD TERSELY OF STEADY PRESSURE "AGAINST STUBBORN RESISTANCE FROM MORTAR FIRE AND DUG-IN TANKS."

ADD LONDON - XXX TODAY

MOST OF THE RAF AND U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER-BOMBER CREWS WERE IDLE YESTERDAY BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER, BUT THE OVERCAST CLEARED AFTER NIGHTFALL.

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THE GIGANTIC ALLIED AIR FORAYS OF THE WEEKEND WERE AIMED AT RAIL AND COMMUNICATION CENTERS JUST BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN GERMANY, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT TARGETS WERE MARKED FOR THE NI ATTACK LAST NIGHT.

SIR TRAFFORD LEIGH-MALLORY, SOON TO LEAVE TO BECOME CHIEF OF TH SOUTHEAST ASIA AIR COMMAND, YESTERDAY EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT GERMANY WAS HOLDING BACK ITS AIRPOWER.

IF THE GERMANS X X X SECOND GRAPH (DELETING 11TH GRAPH XXX MOST RAF XXX THE WEATHER--AND MAKING 13TH GRAPH READ AT START XXX SUNDAY NIGHT, HALIFAXES, ETC. INSTEAD "LAST NIGHT")

PS1136PEW

[redacted]ET. ADD LONDON - (HERCHER) XXX EIGHTING

THE RUSSIANS PUSHED TANKS INTO BELGRADE FROM THE SOUTHEAST IN THE WIDESPREAD BATTLE TO DRIVE THE GERMANS OUT OF SOUTHEASTERN YUGOSLAVIA. THE GERMAN AGENCY TRANSOCEAN REPORTED BITTER STREET FIGHTING IN THE CAPITAL, WITH NAZI TROOPS CONTENDING FOR EVERY HOUSE.

MARSHAL TITO'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NAZI GARRISON AT NIS REFUSED TO SURRENDER, AND WAS ANNIHILATED.

THE NEXT BIG OBJECTIVE IN SERBIA WILL PROBABLY BE THE RAILROAD JUNCTION OF SKOPLJE, 95 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NIS. PARTISAN UNITS WERE REPORTED ALREADY RANGING CLOSE TO IT.

THE RED ARMY'S WHOLE BALKAN CAMPAIGN IS PLANNED TO ENCIRCLE AND DESTROY THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE SOUTH. THE NAZIS ARE BEING CUT OFF FROM ROUTES HOME AT BELGRADE AND NIS, AND ARE BEING DRIVEN INTO THE HANDS OF PARTISANS AND BRITISH AMERICAN FORCES IN WESTERN YUGOSLAVIA AND TO THE SOUTH IN GREECE.

WHILE RUSSIAN FORCES DRIVE DEEP INTO HUNGARY FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND RUSSIAN AND ROMANIAN FORCES SQUEEZE THE GERMANS WESTWARD FROM ROMANIA, COL. GEN. IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY FIGHTING SOUTHWEST THROUGH THE CARPATHIANS FROM POLAND MAY SPRING THE TRAP SHUT.

THE GERMANS ADMITTED THAT PETROV'S ARMIES WERE SMASHING POWERFULLY INTO SLOVAKIA THROUGH THE CARPATHIAN PASSES AND PRESSING HARD ON THE RETREATING NAZI TROOPS.

COL. ALFRED VON OLBERG, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID THE NAZIS WERE "DISENGAGED DURING THE NIGHT IN THE AREA OF THE SZIROCA VALLEY AND THE DUKLA PASS" LEADING INTO SLOVAKIA.

HE ADMITTED BELATEDLY THE LOSS OF THE LATVIAN CAPITAL OF RIGA, WHOSE CAPTURE THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED FRIDAY.

IN NORTHERN FINLAND, WHERE THE RUSSIANS WON PETSAMO YESTERDAY, PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS BEGAN IN BELOW ZERO WEATHER. THE GERMAN RADIO INDICATED THE NAZIS WERE FLEEING INTO NORWAY WITH STRONG SOVII FORCES CLOSE BEHIND.

NORTH OF WARSAW, WHERE THE RUSSIANS PUSHED POWERFULLY IN THE DIRECTION OF EAST PRUSSIA, THE BERLIN RADIO DISCLOSED THAT SOVIET BRIDGEHEADS WERE ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE NAREW RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF SEROCK, 15 MILES NORTH OF WARSAW AND ROZAN 44 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

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Z351PEW

WITH U.S. TROOPS ON BRIT. FRONT - (GREENOUGH) XX FRONT

WHEN THE AMERICANS FIRST ARRIVED IN THIS SECTOR, THEY GOT A SCARE FROM DUTCH CIVILIANS WHO SAID THE GERMANS WERE ARRIVING IN AMERICA. WE DIDN'T BELIEVE IT, BUT THE DUTCH KEPT WAVING THEIR HANDS AND POINTING TOWARD THE U.S.A.

FINALLY, SOMEONE GOT THE BRIGHT IDEA OF LOOKING ON A SMALL SCALE MAP AND, SURE ENOUGH, THERE IT WAS--AMERICA, HOLLAND.

ASIDE FROM THE CONFUSION OVER AMERICA, THE DUTCH HAVE BEEN A BIG HELP TO U.S.FORCES OPERATING ON THE BRITISH FLANK, AN AMERICAN OFFICER SAID, EXPLAINING:

3024-19619

"THE GERMANS HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO LAY MINES AND THEY HAVEN'T WASTED IT. THEY FORGOT THE DUTCH NATIONAL CHARACTERISTIC OF NEATNESS. THE DUTCH JUST CAN'T ABIDE UNTIDYNESS. SO WHEN THE GERMANS PULL BACK LEAVING MINEFIELDS, THE DUTCH TAKE A VERY DIM VIEW OF WHAT A MESS MIGHT OCCUR AND WHEN WE ARRIVE WE FIND THE MINES NEATLY MARKED OFF WITH BITS OF WHITE PAPER."

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RQ123SPEW

WITH THE BRITISH 2ND ARMY IN HOLLAND, OCT 16-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS WERE REPORTED WITHDRAWING EASTWARD TODAY FROM THEIR POCKET WEST OF THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER AND IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT THE TOWN OF VENRAY MIGHT FALL SOON TO BRITISH FORCES.

FURTHER NORTH BRITISH PATROLS CROSSED THE NEDER RHINE AGAINST LITTLE OPPOSITION NEAR RENKUM, FIVE MILES WEST OF ARNHEM, WHERE THE ESCAPE CORRIDOR REMAINING FOR NAZI TROOPS ALONG THE DUTCH COAST IS ONLY 20 MILES WIDE.

TROOPS FORCED THEIR WAY WITHIN A HALF MILE OF VENRAIJ, FORMER COMMUNICATIONS STRONGPOINT. DESPITE THE GRADUAL WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN FORCES, THE BRITISH DROVE THROUGH HEAVY FIRE OF 88-MM SHELLS AND PICKED THEIR WAY AROUND MORE MINES THAN HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED OCT 17 1944 MANY MONTHS.

THE VILLAGE OF SMAKT, TWO MILES DUE EAST OF OVERLOON AND SEVEN FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER, WAS CAPTURED BEFORE DAWN BY TROOPS CONVERGING ON VENRAIJ. TO THE SOUTH, OTHER INFANTRYMEN HAD CROSSED THE END OF THE DE DOORN CANAL INTO THE FORESTED AREA, WHERE THEY FOUND THE GERMANS PULLING BACK TOWARD THE MOLERBEEK RIVER.

THE ABSENCE OF MUCH ENEMY MOVEMENT INDICATES THE FOE IS PULLING OUT OF THE CORRIDOR WEST OF THE MAAS RIVER BEFORE BEING CAUGHT WITHOUT A MEANS OF ESCAPE.

DEMOLITIONS HAVE BEEN HEARD AND CIVILIANS REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE PULLING BACK TO THE ONLY BRIDGE STILL IN USE ACROSS THE MAAS.

THE TACTICS THE GERMANS HAVE USED IN THE MAAS POCKET RESEMBLE THOSE USED IN ALL THEIR DELAYING CAMPAIGNS--HANG ON AS LONG AS POSSIBLE AND FALL BACK IN AN ORDERLY AND EARTH-SCORCHING RETREAT.

A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID THE MORE RAPID MOVEMENT OF THE GERMANS IN THE LAST 12 HOURS WAS A STRONG INDICATION THAT ENEMY TROOPS HAVE REACHED THE BREAKING POINT IN POSITIONS STILL WEST OF THE MAAS. HOWEVER, THE GERMANS ARE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED EAST OF THE RIVER WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER AND THEY WILL MAKE A STAND ON THAT SIDE AT ALL COSTS, THE STAFF OFFICER SAID.

THE FIGHTING OF THE PAST THREE DAYS HAS BEEN UNDER THE MOST ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THIS FACT COMBINED WITH THE STEADY PUSH OF BRITISH TROOPS PROVED TOO MUCH FOR THE INFERIOR TROOPS THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN USING IN THE MAAS SECTOR.

BRITISH PATROLS PROBED THE GERMAN-HELD NORTH BANK OF THE NEDER RHINE DURING THE NIGHT AND WORKED THEIR WAY INTO RENKUM. THE ENEMY IS EXPECTED TO HOLD AT ANY COSE THE 20 MILE GAP FROM RENKUM NORTH TO THE IJSSEL MEER (ZUIDER ZEEL) FOR THIS REPRESENTS THE ESCAPE CORRIDOR FOR THOUSANDS OF NAZI TROOPS IN WESTERN HOLLAND.

JJ&MJ936AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

WITH THE U.S.FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, OCT. 16-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS SMASHING DOWN FROM ABOVE AACHEN JOINED FORCES TODAY WITH OTHERS WORKING UP FROM THE SOUTH AND COMPLETELY SEALED IN THE CITY BY THE JUNCTURE.

THE UNION WAS MADE EAST OF AACHEN DESPITE THREE FRANTIC GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS IN 24 HOURS, ONE OF THEM FROM INSIDE THE CITY, IN WHICH NAZIS SCREAMING "HEIL HITLER" RUSHED AMERICAN LINES WITH SAVAGE FURY.

FIVE OF THESE DETERMINED COUNTERATTACKS, MADE IN THE LAST THREE DAYS IN AN EFFORT TO REGAIN CONTROL OF AACHEN, WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE COST THE GERMANS 50 TO 60 TANKS.

TEN WERE KNOCKED OUT BY GROUND WEAPONS TODAY.

AN AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE HOLD ON AACHEN NOW WAS WHOLLY SECURE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE NAZIS APPEARED MERELY TO HAVE SUSPENDED THEIR EFFORTS SO AS TO CATCH THEIR BREATH AND INTENDED TO RENEW THEM AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

THE AMERICAN JUNCTION WAS MADE AT 4 P.M. TOAY AT THE TOWN OF WURSELEN, WHICH WAS CLEANED OUT IN THE PROCESS.

THE NAZIS, WHO ATTACKED TODAY ON A HALF-MILE FRONT, ARE DROPPING SUPPLIES TO THE AACHEN GARRISON BY PARACUTE.

THIS MORNING'S COUNTERATTACK WAS LAUNCHED AT 6 A.M. BY TWO GERMAN REGIMENTS SUPPORTED BY TANKS. LIKE THOSE THAT HAD GONE BEFORE, IT WAS DIRECTED AT A RIDGE JUST NORTHEAST OF AACHEN CALLED CRUCIFIX HILL. THE HILL ALSO IS KNOWN AS "DAWSON RIDGE" IN HONOR OF ONE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED FIGHTING MEN ON THIS FRONT--CAPT.JOSEPH DAWSON OF WACO, TEXAS, WHO HOLDS A LONG STRING OF DECORATIONS RUNNING FROM THE PURPLE HEART TO THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

THE RIDGE DOMINATES AND CONTROLS AACHEN. HE WHO HOLDS THE RIDGE HOLDS AACHEN. THE GERMANS, MASSING THE HEAVIEST FORCES IN THIS AREA FOR FOUR OR FIVE DAYS, ARE GOING AFTER THAT RIDGE WITH FEVERISH AND EVEN DESPERATE ASSAULTS.

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ALONG THE WHOLE OF THE AACHEN FRONT THE GERMANS HAVE MARSHALLED TWO DIVISIONS AND ELEMENTS OF OTHER DIVISIONS.

ASIDE FROM THIS MORNING'S MAIN ENEMY ASSAULT A LESSER BUT A BITTER ONE WAS SENT AGAINST AMERICANS IN AACHEN ITSELF. THIS ONE WAS MOUNTED IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE CITY. THE AMERICAN BEAT IT DOWN AND TOOK 300 PRISONERS.

THE ENEMY'S BIG EFFORT AGAINST CRUCIFIX HILL IS AGAINST THE SIEGFRIED LINE IN THAT AREA NOW HELD BY THE DOUGHBOYS.

IN COLD AND GLOOMY FALL RAIN THE FIGHTING IS SAVAGE AND BLOODY.

ONE CAPTURED GERMAN REPORTED THAT HALF OF HIS COMPANY HAD BEEN KILLED.

FIGHTERBOMBERS WENT DOWN SO LOW IN THEIR ATTACKS YESTERDAY THAT THE PILOTS COULD SEE THE UNIFORMS OF THE GERMANS BELOW. IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT ACTS OF AIR SUPPORT EVER GIVEN AMERICAN INFANTRY.

THE NAZIS HERE ARE STRUGGLING WITH CONVULSIVE FEROCITY. IN SOME OF THEIR CHARGES THEY HAVE RUN UP AGAINST U.S. LINES SCREAMING AND SHOUTING "HEIL HITLER."

THEIR LOSSES ARE RUNNING VERY HIGH BUT THERE IS NOTHING TO INDICATE THEIR EFFORT IS RUNNING DOWN.

SB1106AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

OUTSIDE AACHEN, OCT.16-(AP)-BALKED BY STEEL YESTERDAY IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO SMASH THE AMERICAN RING ABOUT AACHEN, THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED AGAIN THIS MORNING BUT AFTER THREE HOURS OF FURIOUS BATTLE WERE DRIVEN BACK FOR THE SECOND TIME WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

IN THE MISTS AND RAIN OF DAWN, NAZI INFANTRY AND TANKS THRUST SOUTH FROM WEIDEN TO TRY TO KNIFE THROUGH THE LINES OF LT.GEN. COURTNEY HODGES' FIRST ARMY.

INSIDE AACHEN, THE AMERICANS CONTINUED THEIR SLOW, METHODICAL CLEANUP OF THE DEFENDERS.

ONCE AGAIN, THE AMERICANS TURNED A THUNDEROUS ARTILLERY BARRAGE ON ADVANCING TROOPS AND TANKS AND AFTER THREE HOURS, THE ENEMY HAD HAD ENOUGH. HIS ATTACK WAVED AND BROKE.

FOUR ENEMY TANKS WERE DISABLED.

WITH RAIN CLOUDS HANGING LOW OVER THE BATTLEFIELD, INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, WITH TANK SUPPORT, HAD TO STOP THE GERMAN ATTACK WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF AIRCRAFT. AS THE BAD WEATHER CLOSED IN AGAIN, THE ENEMY WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE USE OF THE LACK OF ALLIED AIR SUPPORT TO MOUNT ADDITIONAL ATTACKS.

THERE WAS NO QUESTION THAT THE GERMANS WERE MAKING A MAJOR EFFORT TO KEEP AACHEN FROM FALLING INTO HODGES' HANDS, AND THE FIRST ARMY INTENDS TO MAKE AN EXAMPLE OF THIS INDUSTRIAL CENTER AS A WARNING TO OTHER GERMAN CITIES THAT THE SAME DESTRUCTION WILL BE CARRIED TO THEM IF THE NAZIS USE THEM AS FORTRESSES.

NORTH OF AACHEN, AMERICAN INFANTRY, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY, ATTACKED AT 6 A.M. IN A DRIVE AGAINST THE THIN CORRIDOR WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE FOUGHT FRANTICALLY TO MAINTAIN.

TOTAL PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FIRST ARMY SINCE D-DAY TOTAL 194,718.

IN ADDITION, THE ARMY HAS BURIED 14,789 GERMANS.

JJ920AEW

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BY GEORGE TUCKER (150)

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, OCT. 16-(AP)-SODDEN GERMAN PRISONERS TRUDGING THROUGH THE RAIN TO CAGES THIS AFTERNOON EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT THAT THE YANKS HAD BEEN ABLE "TO COUNTERATTACK SO QUICKLY" AFTER THEIR "OFFENSIVE" OPENED IN THE WESTWARD DRIVE YESTERDAY.

THE AMERICANS WHO HEARD THIS WERE EQUALLY ASTONISHED. THEY KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE. ALL THEY KNEW WAS THAT THEY HAD MOUNTED AN ATTACK OF THEIR OWN AT BRUYERES AND THE HIGH GROUND JUST BEHIND THE CITY, AND THAT AFTER TWO DAYS' FIGHTING THEY HAD ALMOST REACHED THE FRINGS OF THE CITY BUT THE OBJECTIVE ITSELF STILL WAS HELD RESOLUTELY BY THE NAZI DEFENDERS.

ALTHOUGH DENIED POSSESSION OF BRUYERES, FOR THE MOMENT AT LEAST, THE AMERICANS OVERRAN THE LITTLE TOWN OF LAVAL, LESS THAN A MILE TO THE SOUTH.

WEST OF LAVAL THE GERMANS THREW IN ONE OF THEIR MOST VIGOROUS COUNTERATTACKS, DRIVING THROUGH A HEAVILY WOODED AREA NORTHWEST OF BRUYERES. THE AMERICANS HELD IN A TWO-HOUR FIGHT AND THE GERMANS FINALLY PULLED BACK INTO BRUYERES.

OUTSIDE FORT DRIANT, FRANCE, OCT 16-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THEIR SMALL FOOTHOLDS INSIDE FORT DRIANT FIVE MILES SOUTHWEST OF METZ, AFTER BLOWING UP ENEMY INSTALLATIONS.

THE WITHDRAWAL CLIMAXED TEN DAYS OF CLOSE QUARTER FIGHTING IN WHICH LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S THIRD ARMY DOUGHBOYS PENETRATED ONLY 100 YARDS INTO ONE OF THE UNDERGROUND PASSAGES OF THE BRISTLING FORTRESS, HONEYCOMBED BY A MYRIAD OF TUNNELS.

THEY CUT DOWN STEEL DOORS WITH ACETYLENE TORCHES AND FOUGHT FROM ENTRANCE TO ENTRANCE. BUT THEY WERE HANDICAPPED IN EFFORTS TO ADVANCE IN UPPER PORTIONS OF THE FORT BY MUSHROOM PILLBOXES WHICH WERE RAISED HYDRAULICALLY TO FIRE UPON THE SOLDIERS WHO HAD PASSED THEM.

THE FORT, ONE OF THE MAIN BASTIONS GUARDING METZ, WAS POUNDED HEAVILY FROM THE AIR AND BY THIRD ARMY ARTILLERY WITH ONLY SLIGHT EFFECT.

EVEN THOUGH THE INFANTRY WAS WITHDRAWN AFTER HOLDING THE NORTHWESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN CORNERS FOR SEVERAL DAYS THE FORT AND ADJACENT STRONGHOLDS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOSELLE WERE STILL UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM AMERICAN GUNS.

THE WITHDRAWAL WAS UNDER COVER OF NIGHT AFTER EXPLOSIVES LEFT OVER FROM THE ATTACK HAD BEEN USED TO BLOW UP THE STRONGHOLDS WON BY THE AMERICANS.

THE WITHDRAWAL WAS COMPLETED AT 2 A.M. FRIDAY. AT NO TIME WAS THERE MORE THAN A BATTALION OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS INVOLVED IN THIS ACTION, DESIGNED AS A TEST TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE METZ RING OF FORTIFICATIONS SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO FRONTAL ASSAULT OR BYPASSED.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE FORT "MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY FRONTAL ASSAULT" THROUGH USE OF MUCH HEAVIER FORCES BUT THAT THE RESULTANT LOSSES WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN JUSTIFIED.

"CASUALTIES WERE NUMERICALLY LIGHT" AMONG THE ATTACKING FORCE, HE SAID.

SB1203PEW

ADD MOSCOW XXX STAFF

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR MET WITH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, OF THE POLISH LONDON GOVERNMENT AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE.

LATER MIKOLAJCZYK AND HIS GROUP, IN AN ATMOSPHERE THAT APPEARED HOPEFUL, PREPARED TO MEET MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO FACTIONS.

M552AEW

MOSCOW, OCT 16-(AP)-HUNGARY'S EXIT FROM WAR MAY DUPLICATE ITALY'S IN CHAOTIC CONFUSION.

IT WAS NO SECRET THAT HUNGARY HAS BEEN DICKERING FOR PEACE, BUT ON THE BASIS OF BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS IT APPEARED THAT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY'S DESERTION OF HITLER WENT BADLY AWRY.

THE HUNGARIAN ARMY WAS ALMOST IRRETRIEVABLY MIXED IN WITH GERMAN UNITS. SAVING HUNGARIAN DIVISIONS FROM IMMEDIATE GERMAN REPRISALS WAS ONE OF HORTHY'S MAIN OBJECTIVES.

UNLESS HORTHY MADE A QUICK DASH TOWARD RUSSIAN LINES HE IS IN IMMINENT DANGER OF LOSING HIS LIFE.

THE RED ARMY IS CONTINUING ITS 72-HOUR-LONG SILENCE ON OPERATIONS INSIDE HUNGARY. THE LAST OFFICIAL REPORT THURSDAY NIGHT PUT THE RED ARMY 50 TO 60 MILES FROM BUDAPEST, AND SINCE THEN NOT A SINGLE WORD HAS BEEN GIVEN OUT WHICH MIGHT HINT HOW THE SOVIET COMMAND WAS PREPARED TO DEAL WITH HUNGARY'S IMMINENT CAPITULATION.

SB1022AEW

AN AIR BASE IN ITALY, OCT. 16--(AP)--LT. COL. NERO MOURA, COMMANDER OF ~~BRAZ~~ THE BRAZILIAN AIRMEN IN ITALY, SAID TODAY HE AND HIS PILOTS WILL GO INTO ACTION VERY SOON AGAINST THE GERMANS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

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"OUR TASK WILL BE TO DIVE BOMB AND STRAFE THE GERMANS," HE SAID. "NATURALLY THAT MEANS FLYING SO LOW EVEN SMALL ARMS FIRE

30.24-19621

IS DANGEROUS. BUT OUR MEN ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO BEGIN FIGHTNG

AND WE ONLY NEED TO COMPLETE THE FINAL DETAILS."

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APR BAGLEYS 1-2210 MB/605PM

BY REYNOLDS PACKARD (160)
REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS
ATHENS, OCT. 16-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS DISEMBARKED AT PIRAEUS AT 7 A.M. TODAY WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED AND PARADED THROUGH ATHENS BETWEEN LANES OF CHEERING, YELLING, PALMLEAF-WAVING GREEKS.
WE TOUCHED SHORE THIS MORNING AFTER WAITING ALL NIGHT LONG JUST OFFSHORE IN PIRAEUS HARBOR, WHOSE WATERS ARE UGLY WITH AEGEAN JELLYFISH, OCTOPI AND GERMAN MINES.
THE SOLDIERS IN THE LCI--LANDING CRAFT, INFANTRY--TO WHICH I CHANGED FROM THE BRITISH CRUISER AJAX, GOING SHOREWARD DIDN'T TALK ABOUT GERMAN GUN POSITIONS OR WHERE TO MAKE A BEELINE FOR WHEN THEY TOUCHED SHORE.
INSTEAD THEY TALKED ABOUT SIGHTSEEING ON THE ACROPOLIS AND MAKING A RUBBERNECK TOUR OF ATHENS AND SPECULATED ON WHETHER GREEK GIRLS WERE PRETTIER THAN ITALIAN GIRLS.
THE NIGHT BEFORE THEY HAD SEEN PIRAEUS LIGHTED UP WITH ELECTRIC SIGNS SAYING IN BOTH ENGLISH AND GREEK "WELCOME ALLIES--BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN" AND SAW BLUE AND RED FIREWORKS SHOT OFF BY THE WAITING THRONGS IN THEIR HONOR.
MJ108AEW

by larry newman

representing the combined american press

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athens, greece, tuesday, oct. 17--(ap)--the athenians went wild welcoming the british troops who entered the city sunday and early monday but at the same time the troops' entry broke up clashes which broke out among rival political parties in civil square.

order was restored within a few hours after the british entered the ancient city which suffered severely during its four years under the nazi yoke. less than a week ago when the germans began pulling out, more than 500 athenians died when the germans machinegunned crowds which milled around civil square, hooting and hissing their oppressors. scores of houses were burned in this section of the cit and black bands were shown. nearly every home suffered from the latest german outrage of those which have been going on since the occupation in april, 1941.

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flags with pictures of premier stalin are everywhere and now as i look out a hotel window toward the acropolis which was undamaged throughout the bombing and occupation, i see a great picture of stalin with general spiliotopoulos, the attica commandant. just as i wrote those words a giant picture of president roosevelt was placed beside stalin's. below on the street there is a great picture of prime minister churchill.

BY JOHN GROVER

A B-29 BASE IN WESTERN CHINA, OCT.16-(AP)-A STRONG FORCE OF SUPERFORTRESSES RETURNED TO FORMOSA TODAY, ADDING THEIR MULTI-TON LOADS TO THE RISING CRESCENDO OF FURIOUS ARMY AND NAVY ATTACKS ON THE MAIN JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AREA.

THE PRIMARY TARGETS WERE THE ALREADY HARD-HIT ENEMY AIRFORCE INSTALLATIONS AT OKAYAMA AND THE AIR BASE AND SHOPS AT HEITO, A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

THE SECOND RAID ON OKAYAMA IN 48 HOURS WAS DESIGNED TO EXPUNGE ANY POSSIBLY USABLE INSTALLATIONS REMAINING AFTER SATURDAY'S STRIKE. THE TARGETS AT HEITO WERE ONLY SLIGHTLY LESS IMPORTANT THAN AT OKAYAMA. CREW MEMBERS ESTIMATED UNOFFICIALLY THAT 75 PERCENT OF OKAYAMA'S MILITARY OBJECTIVES WERE KNOCKED OUT IN THE RAID SATURDAY.

THE RAID FOLLOWING THE RECORD OCT.14 SMASH CARRIED OUT MAJ.GEN. CURTIS E.LEMAY'S ANNOUNCED POLICY OF STEPPING UP THE WEIGHT AND FREQUENCY OF SUPERFORTRESS ATTACKS ON JAPANESE TARGETS. AS A VETERAN EUROPEAN THEATER BOMB GROUP COMMANDER HE PARTICIPATED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROUND-THE-CLOCK TECHNIQUE AND AS COMMANDER OF THE 20TH U.S. BOMBER COMMAND HE REMAINS AN ARDENT ADVOCATE OF TARGET OBLITERATION BY REPEATED, CLOSELY SPACED ATTACKS.

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THE TWO CLOSELY-SPACED RAIDS ON FORMOSA CONSTITUTED THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND TO DATE. A TREMENDOUS EFFORT WAS REQUIRED BEFOREHAND TO TRANSPORT FUEL AND BOMBS ACROSS THE BURMA "HUMP" FOR THE ATTACK.

THE PHYSICAL FEAT OF THE BOMBER CREWS IN MAKING THE DOUBLE ROUNDTRIP OF APPROXIMATELY 2,400 MILES WAS REGARDED AS AN OUTSTANDING "IRON MEN" STUNT.

WHILE THE TOTAL FORCE TODAY WAS SMALLER THAN SATURDAY IT STILL APPROACHED THE NUMBERS OF OTHER PREVIOUS RAIDS.

HW811PEW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIRBASE, OCT. 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CAPT.JOHN J. POWERS, CHAPLAIN IN A U.S. ARMY PARATROOP OUTFIT, ALWAYS JUMPS FIRST. HIS FORMER PARISH WAS ST.HELENS, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

HE HAS SERVED TWO YEARS WITH THE PARATROOPS IN SEVERAL NEW ZEALAND CAMPAIGNS AND HE ALWAYS JUMPS FIRST FROM THE FIRST PLANE, TAKING WITH HIM HIS FULL MASS KIT.

CAPT. POWERS HAS MADE 34 JUMPS WITHOUTINJURY. HE IS ASSISTED BY CORP.JAMES E.FRASER OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., HIS CLERK.

WD1253PEW

SIXTH TIME. ADD U-S-P-F-H-P-H- XXX TIME

LATEST OFFICIAL AMERICAN FIGURES SAID 487 JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND 63 SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE GENERAL REGION OF FORMOSA SINCE THE START OF THE BATTLE. NO AMERICAN SHIP LOSSES HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED. JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST CLAIMED THAT BETWEEN 0 AND 52 U.S. WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED, INCLUDING 1 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WENT DOWN AND SIX DAMAGED.

GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF THE 20TH AIRFORCE, REPORTED AN ALMOST COMPLETE LACK OF JAPANESE AIR OPPOSITION DURING THE TWO B-29 ATTACKS ON FORMOSA.

HE SAID IT WAS PRESUMED THE NIPPONESE ATTEMPTED NO INTERCEPTION BECAUSE THEIR AIRFIELDS WERE RENDERED INOPERABLE BY EARLIER CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS. HE SAID ALL AIRSTRIPS WERE BADLY DAMAGED BY THE NAVY FLIERS AND THAT AT LEAST 50 GROUNDED JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

HEAVY DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON THE TAKAO INDUSTRIAL AREA, WHICH IS THE CENTER OF FORMOSA'S PRINCIPAL FACTORIES. SHIPS ALSO WERE SUNK IN THE HARBOR.

IN ADDITION TO THE 30 WAREHOUSES DESTROYED, BUILDINGS AT THE AIRFIELD WERE DAMAGED.

TAKAO IS 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TAINAN. ITS POPULATION IS 107,857.

CARRIER PLANES ALSO DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BUILDINGS, HANGARS, ASSEMBLY PLANTS AT THE OKAYAMA AIRFIELD, 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF TAKAO, THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE IN THAT AREA.

(OKAYAMA ALSO WAS A PRINCIPAL TARGET DURING TWO B-29 SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS.)

AT HEITO, 15 MILES INLAND FROM TAKAO, 14 BUILDINGS NEAR THE AIRFIELD WERE DESTROYED AND EIGHT DAMAGED. FIVE BARRACKS AT ANOTHER NEARBY AIRFIELD WERE DESTROYED.

THE REPORT THAT JAPANESE WARSHIPS WERE IN THE FIGHT CAME FROM TWO NIPPON SOURCES. AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE, QUOTED BY THE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI, SAID "THE IMPERIAL FLEET HAS FINALLY MADE ITS APPEARANCE OFF FORMOSA." PREMIER KOISO SAID "NAVAL TORPEDO UNITS PARTICIPATED.

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ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST, MONITORED BY FCC, SAID JAPANESE AIRMEN INTERCEPTED AND ATTACKED A DIVERSIONARY U.S. TASK FORCE EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

ADD U-S-P-F-H-P-H- XX AGROUND

"NUMEROUS SINGLE AND TWIN-ENGINE ENEMY AIRCRAFT" ATTACKED AMERICAN TASK FORCES THAT AFTERNOON. TWENTY-EIGHT WERE SHOT DOWN BY A COMBAT AIR PATROL AND TWO BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. MANY OTHERS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IN ATTACKS ON OTHER UNITS OF THE AMERICAN FORCE.

THE THIRD FLEET HAD BEATEN OFF "STRONG COUNTER ATTACKS" BY JAPANESE AIRCRAFT THE PREVIOUS NIGHT. FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN 13 NIPPONESE PLANES AND ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS GOT SEVEN.

THIS TOTAL OF 91 PLANES BROUGHT THE AMERICAN BAG IN THE FORMOSA AREA TO 487 PLANES AND 63 SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

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SMALL GROUPS OF JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED THE AMERICAN FORCES WEDNESDAY, AFTER THE FIRST CARRIER PLANE ASSAULT ON FORMOSA.

WHILE THE BATTLE IN THE NORTH FLARED, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FRIDAY SENT MORE THAN 150 SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BOMBERS AGAINST CERAM AND BOEROE ISLANDS, SOUTHWESTERN GUARDIANS OF APPROACHES TO THE INVASION-MENACED PHILIPPINES. AIRFIELDS, INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING WERE HIT.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT CLAIMED SINKING OR DAMAGING 35 AMERICAN WARSHIPS OFF FORMOSA. IT SAID 10 CARRIERS AND TWO BATTLESHIPS WERE AMONG THOSE SUNK AND THREE CARRIERS AND ONE BATTLESHIP WERE DAMAGED. THIS RAISED PREVIOUS OFFICIAL FIGURES, BUT TOKYO PROPAGANDISTS HAD CLAIMED 52 WARCRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

NIMITZ ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT MARINES ON PELELIU ISLAND, IN THE SOUTHERN PALAUS, HAD SEALED UP SEVERAL MORE ENEMY CAVES.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BOMBERS IN OTHER AERIAL STRIKES HIT THE OIL CENTER AT BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, THE NICKEL PRODUCING AREA AT POMELAA, CELEBES, AND AIRFIELDS NEAR DAVAO, MINDANAO.

HW140APW

30.24/19623

JAP FLEET INTERPRETIVE (230)
BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY
U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,OCT.17-(AP)-
THERE IS GROWING SUSPICION AMONG MANY NAVAL OFFICERS HERE THAT THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FLEET HAS NO INTENTION OF MEETING ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S POWERFUL ARMADA UNLESS TRAPPED.

DESPITE TOKYO RADIO REPORTS THAT THE IMPERIAL FLEET SANK UP TO 52 OF HALSEY'S SHIPS, THERE IS NO INDICATION THE JAPANESE HAVE DARED EMERGE FROM HIDING.

MANY NAVAL OFFICERS HERE WERE ALMOST JUBILANT SUNDAY WHEN TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTS OF A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE, BECAUSE THEY WERE CONFIDENT OF A HALSEY VICTORY.

WITH STRICT RADIO SILENCE IMPOSED UPON HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET, BECAUSE OF THE PROXIMITY OF ITS OPERATIONS TO JAPAN AND FORMOSA BASES, THESE NAVAL MEN AT FIRST WERE INCLINED TO CREDIT TOKYO WITH TELLING THE TRUTH, TO THE EXTENT THAT ACTION WAS ENGAGED OR IMMINENT.

NOW, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THE JAPANESE FLEET IS COWERING YET IN ITS BASES, POSSIBLY STILL LICKING THE WOUNDS OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA BATTLE LAST JUNE.

THAT LEADS TO THIS SIMPLE DEDUCTION: THE IMPERIAL HIGH COMM- AND IS ADMITTEDLY JITTERY OVER HALSEY'S AUDACIOUS THRUSTS AT FORMOSA, THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AND THE PHILIPPINES, INSIDE THE TIGHT JAPANESE DEFENSE PERIMETER. THE COMMAND HAS BEGUN, THEN, A PLANNED PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN IN AN ATTEMPT TO STILL THE FEARS OF THE JAPANESE THAT THE HOMELAND ITSELF IS NEXT ON THE NIMITZ-HALSEY-MITSCHER AGENDA.

(THE U.S. THIRD FLEET BEGAN ITS THUNDEROUS WEEK OF CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS WITH AN ASSAULT ~~SEPT.~~ 29, U.S. TIME, AGAINST JAPAN'S RYUKYU ISLANDS, SOUTHWEST OF THE HOMELAND. HERE IN A DELAYED DISPATCH IS THE STORY OF THAT RAID.)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

ABOARD U.S. CARRIER TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP, LEAVING THE RYUKYU ISLANDS, ~~SEPT~~ 5-(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE SKY VANGUARD OF THE AMERICAN THRUST TO THE WEST REACHED THE GATEWAY TO JAPAN TODAY AND STUNNED THE ENEMY WITH THE GREATEST AIR ATTACK OF THE ENTIRE PACIFIC WAR.

THE WIDESPREAD DAMAGE INFLICTED ON LAND AND SEA IN THE 400-MILE-LONG ASSAULT AGAINST THE ISLANDS APPEARED LESS SURPRISING THAN JAPANESE IMPOTENCE IN THE DEFENCE OF THESE GUARDIAN BASES BEFORE THEIR HOME ISLANDS.

NAVY FLIERS AGAIN DARED LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT IN RAIDS EXTENDING FROM ISHIGAKI, ONLY 160 STATUTE MILES FROM FORMOSA, TO AMAMI OSHIMA, 270 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KYUSHU, ONE OF THE FOUR MAIN JAPANESE ISLANDS, AND 817 MILES FROM TOKYO.

MOST OF THE ENEMY PLANES REMAINED AGROUND, TO BE PICKED OFF BY BOMBING AND STRAFING.

SURPRISE PAID OFF FOR THE BOLD, BRILLIANTLY-EXECUTED OPERATION BY THE LARGEST CARRIER TASK FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED. VICE ADM. MARC A. MITSCHER'S MAURAUDERS NOW INCLUDE SOME OF AMERICA'S NEWEST FLATTOPS.

SCARCELY A HALF DOZEN INTERCEPTORS ROSE TO CHALLENGE THE AMERICANS MAKING THE FIRST ATTACK ON OKINAWA SHIMA, THE LARGEST ISLAND IN THE CHAIN, AND EIGHT OTHER ISLANDS. JAPANESE FIRE WAS HEAVY, BUT THE ONLY REAL BATTLE FOUGHT WAS AGAINST THE WEATHER.

SHIPS OF THE THIRD FLEET SAILED A STORMY COURSE ON THE FRINGE OF A TYPHOON TO REACH POSITION FOR THE STRIKE. LASHING WINDS MOCKED THE MIGHT ON THE NAVAL ARMADA CHURNING WAVES THAT SOMETIMES SWEPT AS HIGH AS THE CARRIERS' FLIGHT DECKS.

ONCE IT APPEARED QUESTIONABLE WHETHER FUELING COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. A WAVE DASHED A MAN TO DEATH AGAINST THE CATWALK ON ONE CARRIER.

THEN THE WINDS SUBSIDED AND THE SEAS CALMED. AT DAWN IT WAS CLEAR.

NEARLY 1,500 SORTIES WERE FLOWN BEFORE DUSK SENT THE CARRIERS ON THEIR WAY AGAIN. THE ATTACK CENTERED ON OKINAWA, 67 MILES LONG, WHICH IS VALUABLE TO THE ENEMY AS A SUBSTANTIAL AND STRATEGIC ANCHORAGE. IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE BAYS AND HARBORS OF OKINAWA WILL SHELTER MUCH SHIPPING FOR AWHILE.

(ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THAT 77 SHIPS AND MORE THAN 50 SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED AND 119 PLANES DESTROYED OR DAMAGED DURING THE RYUKYU ASSAULT.)

THE MAIN PORT OF NAHA -- WHICH HAD A 1940 POPULATION OF 657,765 -- WAS LEFT A "MASS OF FLAMES," PILOTS REPORTED. THIRTY FIRES WERE COUNTED IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY.

ALTHOUGH THE THIRD FLEET UNITS WERE EASILY WITHIN RANGE OF LAND-BASED PLANES ON FORMOSA AND KYUSHU, THE JAPANESE DID NOT RISK THEM AGAINST THE ATTACKERS. AIRCRAFT ON NUMEROUS FIELDS IN THE RYUKYUS WERE PINNED DOWN IMMEDIATELY BY ATTACKING FIGHTERS, WITH HEAVY DESTRUCTION.

NO ENEMY BOMBERS APPROACHED OUR SHIPS CLOSE ENOUGH TO MAKE A BOMBING RUN.

THE NIPPONESE ACTUALLY HAD AN EARLY CHANCE AT INTERCEPTION BUT MISSED IT. AIR GROUP COMMANDER T. HUGH WINTERS, 31, OF SOCIETY HILL, N.C., WENT ALONG WITH THE FIRST WAVE OF ATTACKERS TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS. WHEN HIS PLANE PASSED A JAPANESE SCOUT CRAFT, HE TURNED ABOUT AND SHOT DOWN THE TWIN ENGINE RECONNAISSANCE PLANE WHICH APPARENTLY HAD NOT SIGHTED THE AMERICAN WAVE.

ANOTHER SCOUT PLANE WENT DOWN LATER, WITH THE KILL ACCREDITED TO TWO TORPEDO PLANE GUNNERS, AOM 2/C VIRGIL R.ENGLISH, 23, OF SAN DIEGO AND AOM 2/C ELMO M.HOCKMAN 22, OF CLEVELAND (1417 EAST 120TH ST.).

A SUBTENDER AS WELL AS A LARGE OILER AND MEDIUM TANKER WENT DOWN AFTER PERSISTENT ATTACKS IN THE NARROW STRAIT BETWEEN OKINAWA AND A NEARBY SMALL ISLAND, CALLED SESOKO SHIMA. BOTH LT. JOHN L.BUTTS, 23, OF MIAMI, FLA. (6100 NW SECOND COURT) AND LT. (JG) JERRY B.WILTON, 23, OF GRAND LEDGE, MICH. (113 WESTERN JEFFERSON AVENUE) SCORED HITS ON THE TENDER.

LT. (JG) GORDON B.WHELPLEY, 24, OF BEDFORD HILLS, N.Y., CAUGHT A SMALL CARGO VESSEL OFF SOSOKE.

LT. (JG) WILLIAM E.MCBRIDE, 25, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SAID HE SAW A FELLOW HELLDIVER PILOT LAND A BOMB WHICH BROKE A SMALL CARGO VESSEL IN TWO. THE SUCCESSFUL PILOT WAS LT. (JG) ALVIN EMIG, 24, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO (2114 PRICE ROAD).

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THE ENEMY AIRFIELD AT YONTAN, ON NORTHERN OKINAWA, WAS DESCRIBED AS THE BEST JAPANESE AIRSTRIP HE HAD SEEN BY AOM 2/C CALVIN B.BONDS, 20, OF DECATUR, ILL. (2175 EAST HENDRIX).

"I SAW SIX PLANES IN A ROW," HE SAID, "AND THERE WERE COLUMNS OF SMOKE FROM EACH OF THEM." THE FIELD WAS BOMBED BY HIS TORPEDO PLANE GROUP.

WHEN JAPANESE GROUND GUNNERS OPENED UP ON LT. (JG) JOHN H.CROCKER JR., 23, OF TULSA, OKLA., THE HELLDIVER PILOT RETURNED THE FIRE WITH SOME SUCCESS. AOM 2/C CHARLES W.BRUNSON, 19, OF ST.CLAIRVILLE, N.Y., AN AVENGER GUNNER, OVERHEARD CROCKER ON THE RADIO TELLING HOW HE HAD CHASED A SMALL GROUP OF JAPANESE FROM THE GUN EMPLACEMENT.

"I NEVER SAW GUYS JUMP SO HIGH AS WHEN THE BULLETS STARTED HITTING AROUND THEM," SAID CROCKER.

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(BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT JEREMIA' A. O'LEARY, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE WA INGTON EVENING STAR, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

PELELIU, PALAU ISLANDS--ONE OF THE LARGEST OF THE CORAL CAVES HERE HAS BEEN DUBBED THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

IN THE PITCH-DARK INTERIOR, MARINES BUMPED INTO THE BODY OF A JAP WHO HAD HANGED HIMSELF FROM A RAFTER WITH HIS OWN BELT. THE SUICIDE APPARENTLY HAD KICKED A CHAIR OUT FROM UNDER HIMSELF. FURTHER IN, THE PARTY FOUND ANOTHER JAP WHO HAD MADE A TOURNIQUET WITH A STRIP OF CLOTH AND A BAYONET SCABBARD, AND TWISTED THE SCABBARD UNTIL HE HAD

CHOKED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

USING FLASHLIGHTS, THE MARINES DISCERNED THAT THE CAVE WAS EQUIPPED WITH AN ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM. THE JAPS HAD ENLARGED THE NATURAL SPACE AND PUT IN WOODEN FLOORING AND STAIRWAYS. TROUGHS WERE ARRANGED TO CATCH DRINKING WATER FROM THE SEEPAGE EXUDING FROM THE CORAL WALLS. ENOUGH RICE, FISH AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS WERE FOUND TO ENABLE THE OCCUPANTS TO SUSTAIN A YEAR OF SIEGE.

THE CAVE EXTENDED ALL THE WAY THROUGH A 150-FOOT RIDGE, WHERE MANY MARINES DIED IN THE ADVANCE THROUGH PELELIU'S BARREN CENTER, AND HAD BOTH FRONT AND REAR ENTRANCES. WHILE THE PATROL WAS PROBING THE DANK DEPTHS, OTHER MARINES ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE RIDGE HEARD THE NOISES WITHIN AND PROMPTLY BEGAN GRENADING THE REAR ENTRANCE.

LATER, THE PARTY REENTERED THE CAVE WITH MORE FLASHLIGHTS AND REMOVED THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: JAPANESE RADIOS OF THE MOST MODERN MAKE; NAVAL AND ARMY UNIFORMS; CHAIRS AND OTHER PIECES OF FURNITURE TO INCREASE LIVING COMFORT ON COMFORTLESS PELELIU; ONE FLASH-LIGHT PHOTO OF THE HANGING JAP MADE BY JOE ROSENTHAL, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER WHO ACCOMPANIED THE INVESTIGATORS; ONE BOTTLE OF JAPANESE WHISKEY, WHICH WAS NOT THE LEAST OF THE CAVE'S HORRORS.

GW626AEW NM

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, OCT. 16--(AP)--REBEL CHIEFTAIN GEN. PEDRO CORTES WAS KILLED DURING AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY HONDURAN REVOLUTIONARIES EXILED IN SAN SALVADOR ON THE HONDURAN CITY OF SAN MARCOS SATURDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

(A DISPATCH FROM SAN SALVADOR CONFIRMED GEN. CORTES' DEATH, BUT ADDED THAT THE REVOLUTIONARIES RETURNED TO LAS MERCEDES, WHERE THEY PLANNED TO CONTINUE THE ATTACKS.

(THE DISPATCH ADDED THAT ANOTHER OFFICER AND FIVE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WERE KILLED, BUT IT CLAIMED THAT HONDURAS GOVERNMENT CASULATIES INCLUDED THE DEATH OF THE COMMANDER OF THE SAN MARCOS GARRISON AND 34 SOLDIERS.)

HONDURAN GOVERNMENT FORCES CAPTURED SOME ARMS, A FLAG AND MAIL THROUGH WHICH IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE REBELS HAD PLANNED TO ATTACK THE OCOTEPEQUE DEPARTMENT CAPITAL, BUT THIS PLAN HAD FAILED, IT WAS REPORTED.

THE LOCAL PRESS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE REVOLT WAS A TOTAL FAILURE.

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MB/LPA/716PEW

30.2f-19625

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 16-(AP)-OPPOSITION TO RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC UNDER THE SAME CONSTITUTION AS THE OLD ONE WAS EXPRESSED BY REFUGEE CATALANS, BASQUES AND GALICIANS (GALLEGOS) IN A MEETING LAST NIGHT TO COMMEMORATE THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXECUTION OF LUIS COMPANYS, CATALAN LEADER.

THE SPEAKERS, INCLUDING SANTIAGO AZNAR, REPRESENTING THE BASQUE SOCIALIST PARTY; RODOLFO PRADA OF THE PARTIDO GALLEGUISTA OF BUENOS AIRES, AND JOSEP CARNER, OF THE NATIONAL CATALAN COUNCIL, ASSERTED THE NEXT REPUBLIC MUST GRANT AUTONOMY TO THEIR REGIONS.

"UNIFICATION OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN EXILE IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THOSE WHO GOVERNED THE REPUBLIC WANT TO RESTORE IT ON THE BASIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1931, WHICH IS OUTDATED," SAID AZNAR.

OCT 17 1944

GM11SPCW

MEXICO CITY,OCT.16-(AP)-TWO HUNDRED DOCTORS IN THEIR CARS WHO BLOCKADED A FILLING STATION FOR SIX HOURS TODAY FINALLY DISPERSED WHEN A HURRY CALL BROUGHT A TANK TRUNK WITH 500 GALLONS AND TRAFFIC POLICE SEIZED TWELVE LICENSES.

THE DOCTORS CAN NOT DRIVE WITHOUT THE PLATES AND MUST PAY A TRAFFIC FINE TO RECOVER THEM.

THE BLOCKADE WAS A PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED OIL MONOPOLY'S FAILURE TO SUPPLY GAS AT STATIONS WHERE DOCTORS WERE SUPPOSED TO GET SUPPLIES DURING TEMPORARY RATIONING REQUIRED BY THE BREAKING OF PIPELINES AND INTERRUPTION OF FREIGHT SERVICE DURING RECENT FLOODS.

THE DOCTORS, INCLUDING DR.IGNACIO GONZALEZ, DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, ALSO PROTESTED AGAINST THEIR LIMITATION OF ABOUT TEN GALLONS TWICE WEEKLY (CORRECT) AS COMPARED WITH TEN GALLONS DAILY RATION FOR TAXIS.

BY EARLY AFTERNOON MANY DOCTORS LEFT TO MAKE THEIR ROUNDS OR GO TO HOSPITALS BUT MEANTIME SOME OF THEM SENT WORD TO THE MEDICAL STUDENTS TO JOIN THE DEMONSTRATION. HOWEVER, BEFORE THE STUDENTS ARRIVED, FEAR OF POLICE ACTION SCATTERED SOME AND THE REMAINDER GOT THEIR GASOLINE.

THE DOCTOR PROTESTED FORMALLY TO THE GOVERNMENT OIL MONOPOLY AND TO THE MAYOR AND THEY THREATENED TO REPEAT THE BLOCKADE IF SUPPLIES WERE NOT FURNISHED.

(NO PICKUP)

OCT 17 1944

DV718PCW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 17-(AP)-PVT.WELLINGTON GEORGE BUKER, GRANDSON OF MRS.ROSE HARRISON OF DEER PARK, WASH., WAS INCLUDED AMONG THE WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M., E.W.T., TUESDAY, OCT. 17)

RW1026PEW

(advance) ottawa, oct. 18-(ap)-pte. john robert beaupit, husband of mrs. virginia m. beaupit of 24 newton street, west boylston, mass., and a member of a central ontario regiment, is listed as wounded in a canadian army casualty list released today.

OCT 17 1944

(end advance for use at 8 p.m., e.w.t., oct. 18)

mp-cp-1025pew

(advance) ottawa, oct. 18-(ap)-pte. henry gelber, son of harry gelber of 535 east fifth street, new york city, and a member of a quebec regiment, has been wounded, according to a canadian army casualty list released today.

(end advance for use at 8 p.m., e.w.t., oct. 18)

mp-cp-1000new

(advance)ottawa, oct. 17-(ap)-cpl. robert anthony lafarge, whose wife, mrs. joyce lafarge, lives at 22 st. mary street, st. johnsbury, vt., was listed as having died of wounds in a canadian army casualty list released today.

OCT 17 1944

(end advance for release at 8 p.m., e.w.t., tuesday, oct. 17)

mp-cp-1010pew

OTTAWA,OCT.16-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TOD

THAT PILOT OFFICER CLEMENT HECTOR BROWN, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.C.H.BROWN

LIVES AT 1447A BURD AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.,IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVI

CP--JA-- 139A

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 16-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES:

KILLED IN ACTION--TROOPER RICHARD EDWARD MECHLER, WHOSE FATHER, EDWARD MECHLER, LIVES AT 313 EAST NINTH STREET, MARSHAFIELD, WIS.

INJURED--CORP. JOHN HENRY JOHNSON, WHOSE FATHER, GEORGE W. JOHNSON, LIVES AT 81 MONTICELLO PLACE, BUFFALO, N.Y.

OCT 17 1944

CP-JA-142A

NEW YORK, OCT.16-(AP)-ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT THE CRUISER ORION HAS LED A BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON BACK TO GREECE, ANCHORING WITHOUT INTERFERENCE IN PIRAEUS ROADSTEAD, CONTRIBUTES A FITTING SENTIMENTAL GESTURE TO THE ALLIED RECONQUEST OF THAT KINGDOM.

FOR THE ORION, A 12-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL VICTIMS OF THE DISASTROUS BRITISH EVACUATION OF GREECE AND CRETE IN 1941.

LOADED FAR BEYOND CAPACITY WITH TROOPS, SHE WAS CAUGHT BY THE GERMAN STUKAS THREE YEARS AGO LAST MAY ON THE RUN FROM CRETE TO EGYPT. ENEMY BOMBS INFLICTED A HORRIBLE TOLL OF DEAD AND WOUNDED ON HER JAMMED DECKS AND IN THE CRAMPED PASSAGEWAYS BELOW. IN A NEAR SINKING CONDITION, THE 7,215-TON CRUISER FINALLY LIMPED INTO ALEXANDRIA.

SO DREADFUL WAS HER CONDITION SHE HAD TO BE EVACUATED AND CLEANED BEFORE EVEN TEMPORARY REPAIRS COULD BE MADE.

THEN THE ORION CREPT EASTWARD MORE THAN HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD TO THE AMERICAN NAVAL YARD AT MARE ISLAND, CALIF., WHERE SHE SPENT MONTHS UNDERGOING A COMPLETE REFIT. HER LIGHTING FIXTURES AND MUCH EQUIPMENT TO THIS DAY ARE AMERICAN.

SHE THEN RETURNED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, PARTICIPATED IN THE TUNISIAN CLEANUP, THE CAPTURE OF PANTELLERIA AND THE CONQUEST OF SICILY AND THE INVASIONS OF ITALY; SHE GOT IN ON THE NORMANDY INVASION LAST JUNE, THEN ON THE SOUTHERN FRENCH INVASION.

PS1133PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 10-(AP)-ADM.NICHOLAS HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY, CCUSED GERMANY OF LIES AND INTRIGUES AND DECLARED IT OBVIOUS THAT HE "REICH HAS LOST THE WAR" IN HIS SUNDAY PROCLAMATION SEEKING EACE. IT WAS READ TODAY OVER ONE BUDAPEST RADIO WHICH APPARENTLY SCAPED NAZI CONTROL.

THE PROCLAMATION ASSERTED THAT HUNGARY WAS FORCED INTO THE WAR HROUGH GERMAN PRESSURE BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION AND "HAD NO NTENTION TO SNATCH AS MUCH AS A SQUARE KILOMETER OF ETTITORY ROM ANYBODY."

"THE GERMAN REICH ON ITS PART BROKE THE LOYALTY OF AN ALLY TOWARD OUR COUNTRY A LONG TIME AGO," THE HORTHY PROCLAMATION, TRANSMITTED CURIOUSLY IN GERMAN-LANGUAGE MORSE CODE AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, SAID.

HE ACCUSED GERMANY OF OCCUPYING THE COUNTRY WHILE HE WAS IN CONFERENCE WITH HITLER LAST MARCH, OF PERSECUTING HUNGARIAN JEWS IN VIOLATION OF PROMISES, OF FAILURE TO RENDER PROMISED ASSISTANCE, AND OF "LOOTING AND DESTRUCTION" DURING THE CURRENT AXIS RETREAT. HE SAID GESTAPO AGENTS "TREACHEROUSLY ATTACKED" AND KIDNAPED FIELD MARSHAL SZILARD-BOKAY, A HUNGARIAN CORPS COMMANDER, AND DROPPED LEAFLETS BY PLANE ATTACKING THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

RQ131PEW

3024-19627

WASHINGTON, OCT. 16-(AP)-MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY THAT LORD AND LADY GOWRIE, RETIRING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA AND HIS WIFE, WILL BE OVERNIGHT GUESTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE TOMORROW.

GW1249PEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 16-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE FIRST STEP TOWARD RESTORING A PRE-WAR COMMERCIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH ITALY TODAY BY LIFTING THE RESTRICTION AGAINST BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE LIBERATED PORTION OF THAT COUNTRY.

PRIVATE TRADE TRANSACTIONS STILL ARE PROHIBITED, BUT BUSINESS MEN ARE FREE TO NEGOTIATE AND TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION WITHOUT HAVING TO GET A LICENSE. ITALIAN ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY STILL ARE FROZEN.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN UNDER A JOINT UNITED STATES-BRITISH PROGRAM, IN LINE WITH A SEPT. 26 JOINT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN WHICH THEY SAID THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT SHOULD BE MODIFIED SO AS TO RESUME BUSINESS CONTACTS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT MAKING TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT, SAID BANKS MAY NOW REPLY TO REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FROM THEIR DEPOSITORS IN LIBERATED ITALY WITHOUT TREASURY LICENSE; DOCUMENTS SUCH AS BIRTHS, DEATH AND MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, WILLS AND LEGAL NOTICES MAY BE TRANSMITTED. ITALIAN AND U.S.CONCERNS MAY EXCHANGE BUSINESS INFORMATION.

SINCE TRADE WITH ITALY IS BEING CARRIED ON ONLY THROUGH GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, LICENSES WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR PRIVATE TRADE DEALS UNTIL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RESUMPTION OF PRIVATE TRADE HAVE BEEN MADE. TREASURY OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS UNLIKELY SUCH RESUMPTION WILL COME IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE.

AS FOR FINANCIAL OR PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS ON BEHALF OF, OR INVOLVING PERSONS IN ITALY, TREASURY LICENSES WILL CONTINUE TO BE REQUIRED. EXCEPT FOR THE EXISTING FACILITIES FOR SENDING LIVING EXPENSE REMITTANCES TO LIBERATED ITALY, THE SENDING TO ITALY OF CURRENCY, SECURITIES, MONEY ORDERS, CHECKS AND DRAFTS IS STILL PROHIBITED.

COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION CHANNELS WITH FRANCE ARE STILL CLOSED. TREASURY OFFICIALS SAID IT IS HOPED COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE RESTORED WITH THAT COUNTRY SOON.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, OCT.17)."

OCT 17 1944

VX&EG516PEW

BOSTON, OCT 16-(AP)-MALCOLM MACDONALD, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN CANADA, SAID TODAY THAT THERE WAS NOTHING "OF MORE VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE CREATION OF A MORE HOPEFUL INTERNATIONAL SITUATION THAN XXX GENUINE UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN."

"TO STATE IT SIMPLY," MACDONALD SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE BOSTON CONFERENCE ON DISTRIBUTION, "IF THEY WORK WELL TOGETHER MANY BETTER THINGS FOR HUMANITY BECOME POSSIBLE.

"THEY ARE GETTING ON QUITE WELL AT PRESENT. BUT ANYONE WITH A CLEAR AND HONEST VISITION CAN SEE THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENCES OF CHARACTER AND TEMPERAMENT X X X AND CERTAIN PREJUDICES ON BOTH SIDES WHICH MAY STAND IN THE WAY OF WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION BETWEEN THEM WHEN THE DESPERATE PERIL OF BATTLE HAS PASSED AND UNITY BETWEEN THEM MAY APPEAR LESS ESSENTIAL."

ASSERTING THAT THE PEOPLE OF INDIA WERE MUCH NEARER TO COMPLETE SELF GOVERNMENT THAN THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH COLONIES, MACDONALD SAID THAT THE OBSTACLES TO FULL RESPONSIBLE SELF GOVERNMENT "DO NOT LIE IN BRITAIN, THEY LIE IN INDIA."

MACDONALD SAID THAT THE PRINCIPAL OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR INDIA WAS THE INABILITY OF THE TWO GREAT RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES, THE HINDUS AND MOSLEMS TO AGREE ON A CONSTITUTION FOR A SELF GOVERNING INDIA WHICH SHALL DIVIDE POWER EQUITABLY AMONG THEM AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

AJ1231PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT 16-(AP)-DR. HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, SAID TODAY HE REGARDED FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, "EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN FREE SUFFRAGE."

OCT 17 1944

"VOTES CAN BE BOUGHT AND SOLD," DR. VAN MOOK TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "BUT A FREE PRESS IS A SAFEGUARD AGAINST AGGRESSION FROM ANY SOURCE."

DR. VAN MOOK, WHO ALSO IS THE NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS MINISTER SAID THE WORLD'S MAJOR NEWS OFFICES SHOULD EMPLOY NATIVE WORKING PRESS MEMBERS FROM ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD--"NEWSPAPERMEN, CAREFULLY SELECTED, WHO COULD INTERPRET THE NEWS OF THEIR COUNTRIES ON A KNOWLEDGABLE, IMPARTIAL BASIS FOR WORLDWIDE DISSEMINATION. THIS WOULD MAKE FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY AND TRUE INTERNATIONALISM."

DR. VAN MOOK SAID HE HOPED THE GREAT NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES RUBBER INDUSTRY COULD BE AND WOULD BE SPEEDILY REHABILITATED ONCE THAT TERRITORY WAS FREED FROM JAPANESE RULE. HE DECLARED AN EXPANDING WORLD ECONOMY AFTER THE WAR WOULD LEAVE ROOM FOR BOTH THE NATURAL AND NEWLY-BORN SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRIES.

SF559PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT 16-(AP)-ATTORNEYS FOR EIGHT LONDON, NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA BUSINESSMEN FILED DEMURRERS TODAY TO FEDERAL COURT CHARGES THAT THE EIGHT HAD MAINTAINED A WORLD-WIDE BORAX MONOPOLY.

MOTIONS TO STRIKE, AND REQUESTS FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS, ALSO WERE FILED, AND JUDGE A.F.ST.SURE SAID A HEARING ON THE MOTIONS WOULD BE HELD NEXT MONDAY.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS WERE AGAINST OFFICIALS OF BORAX CONSOLIDATED LTD., THE AMERICAN POTASH AND CHEMICAL CO., AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

ODV856PCW

ADD UNDATED JAP CLAIMS XX BATTLESHIP

OCT 17 1944

JAPANESE CLAIMS OF INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON THE AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCES ENGAGED IN THE CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE FORMOSA AREA ARE ENTIRELY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION. ONLY "SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE" TO SOME U.S. COMBAT VESSELS HAS BEEN MENTIONED AND AIR LOSSES HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS "LIGHT."

SF439PPW NM

UNDATED FORMOSA INTERPRETIVE (320)

OCT 17 1944

BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

FEAR OF IMMEDIATE INVASION OF FORMOSA--OR A CLEVER AMERICAN RUSE--MAY LAY BEHIND THE DECISION TO SEND JAPAN'S HOARDED FLEET INTO BATTLE.

FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, AMERICAN COMMANDERS HAVE GOADED JAPAN'S ADMIRALS RELENTLESSLY, ATTEMPTING TO DRAW NAVAL UNITS WITHIN THE SUPERIOR GUNFIRE OF ROVING U.S. FORCES. IF THE FORMOSA ENGAGEMENT REACHES THE PROPORTIONS ALREADY CLAIMED BY EXCITED TOKYO PROPAGANDISTS, THIS STRATEGIC GOAL MAY BE REACHED.

BUT THE STAKES HAD TO BE BIG. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD HAVE HELD BACK THEIR SURFACE GUNS, IF THEY BELIEVED THE TASK FORCE STRIKES AT FORMOSA WERE ONLY HIT AND RUN RAIDS.

THE ISLAND'S IMPORTANCE AND ITS STRENGTH ARE EMPHASIZED BY THE FACT THAT CARRIER PLANES AND B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES HAVE GIVEN IT THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE TWO-WAY AERIAL ASSAULT OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE EXTENT OF THIS BOMBARDMENT, PLUS THE EVIDENT SIZE OF THE THIRD FLEET, ALSO GIVE TOKYO'S STRATEGISTS GOOD REASON TO FEAR INVASION. SEMI-OFFICIAL JAPANESE SPOKESMEN HAVE SAID AS MUCH.

NIPPONESE NAVAL FORCES ALSO WOULD COME OUT IF THE ADMIRALS FELT THEY COULD TRAP ISOLATED AMERICAN TASK FORCES OF LESS POWER THAN THE JAPANESE. THE FREE-WHEELING U.S. FLEET HAS PEELED OFF SOME OF ITS POWER TO STRIKE TARGETS DISTANT FROM THE MAIN FORCE. FRIDAY'S BIG BATTLE STARTED WHEN ONE CARRIER GROUP WAS NEAR LUZON AND OTHERS NEAR FORMOSA.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THIS SPLIT WAS DONE DELIBERATELY TO LURE ON AN ENEMY WHICH HAS BEEN RELUCTANT TO COME OUT FOR OTHER REASONS.

AT ANY RATE, IT SEEMS EVIDENT THE IMPERIAL NAVAL UNITS INVOLVED WERE LESS THAN FOUR DAYS' SAIL FROM FORMOSA, THE VITAL ISLAND. IN THAT CASE IT IS CLEAR THEY DELAYED THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE BATTLE ZONE UNTIL CONVINCED THAT THE ODDS WARRANTED THE RISK.

TOKYO DOES NOT SPECIFY THE NAVAL FORCES IT SAYS HAVE REACHED FORMOSA. THE "IMPERIAL FLEET" COULD MEAN THE SOUTH CHINA FLEET, NORMALLY KEPT OFF THE CHINA COAST, AND POSSIBLY AUGMENTED. IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT UNITS ORDERED TO DEFEND THE HOMELAND HAVE LEFT THE MAIN ISLANDS.

PM&HW243PPW NM

The following information comes from the OWI, ~~xxx~~ Oct. 17, 1944:
(not carried on AP wires):

A HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF PRO-NAZI EXTREMISTS UNDER FERENC SZALASI AS PREMIER AND ACTING REGENT WAS FORMED TODAY UNDER GERMAN SPONSORSHIP, THE GERMAN-OPERATED BUDAPEST RADIO ANNOUNCED.

THE NEW PUPPET PREMIER, WHO IS LEADER OF THE ARROW CROSS PARTY, SAID IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT QUOTED IN THE DOMESTIC BROADCAST THAT REGENT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, WHO ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT HE HAD ASKED THE ALLIES FOR ARMISTICE TERMS, HAD "RETIRED FROM THE DIRECTION OF AFFAIRS OF STATE AND HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER (GEZA) LAKATOS AND HIS GOVERNMENT."

THE LAKATOS GOVERNMENT WAS INSTALLED BY GERMAN DIRECTION LAST MARC TO THE ACCOMPANIEMENT OF FULL-SCALE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY.

TODAY'S BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID SZALASI HADNAMED A REGENCY COUNCIL COMPOSED OF COL. GEN. KAROLY BERECZKY, DR. FERENC RAJNISS AND DR. SANDOR CSIA. BERECZKY WAS ALSO NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF AND DEFENSE MINISTER IN SZALASI'S CABINET.

WHILE RAJNISS, FORMER EDITOR OF THE OFFICIAL BUDAPEST NEWSPAPER ESTI UJSAG AND KNOWN AS "THE HUNGARIAN GOEBBELS," WAS APPOINTED MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORSHIP AND EDUCATION.

NO INDICATION WAS GIVEN OF HORTHY'S WHEREABOUTS, BUT THE BUDAPEST BROADCAST SOUGHT TO GIVE A VENEER OF LEGALITY TO THE NEW REGIME BY ASSERTING THAT HORTHY HAD "AGREED" THAT SZALASI SHOULD FORM THE REGENC COUNCIL AND THAT SZALASI HIMSELF SHOULD "TEMPORARILY ALSO EXERCISE THE POWERS OF REGENT LEST DELAY BRING SERIOUS HARM AND PERIL UPON OUR NATION AND COUNTRY."

SZALASI'S CABINET, A COALITION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARROW CROSS PARTY, THE MOST EXTREME OF THE HUNGARIAN PRO-NAZI PARTIES, AND SEVERAL EXTREMIST MEMBERS OF THE LAKATOS GOVERNMENT, INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

DEPUTY PREMIER -- JENOE SZOELLOESSY, ARROW CROSS DEPUTY IN PARLIAMENT AND FORMER EDITOR OF OESSZETARTAS, THE PARTY NEWSPAPER.

FOREIGN MINISTER -- BARON GABOR KEMENY, EDITORIAL WRITER FOR OESSZETARTAS.

INTERIOR -- GABOR VAJNA, ARROW CROSS DEPUTY AND SZALSI'S PERSONAL BODYGUARD.

FINANCE -- LAJOS REMENYI-SCHNELLER, A HOLDOVER FROM THE LAKATOS REGIME.

OCT 17 1944

AGRICULTURE -- COUNT FIDEL PALFFY, LEADER OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONA SOCIALIST PARTY.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

INDUSTRY -- LIEUT. COL. EMIL SZAKVARY. ~~AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMERCE~~ -- LAJOS SZASZ.

JUSTICE -- LASZLO BUDINSZKY, ARROW CROSS DEPTY.

SUPPLIES -- BELA JURCZEK, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND SUPPLIES IN THE LAKOTOS GOVERNMENT.

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO -- EMIL KOVARCS (ENTRUSTED WITH "TOTAL MOBILIZATION"); MAJ. GEN. VILMOS HELLEBRONTH (FOR DIRECTION OF THE "CONTINUITY OF PRODUCTION"); FERENC KASSAY (FOR

30.24-19629

NATION AND PROPAGANDA).

THE BUDAPEST BROADCAST SAID THAT SZALASI, "BY VIRTUE OF THE POWERS VESTED IN HIM," HAD DISMISSED COL. GEN. BELA MIKLOS DE DALNOK, COMMANDER OF THE HUNGARIAN FIRST ARMY, AND COL. GEN. LAJOS VOERES, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY. AS THEIR SUCCESSORS HE NAMED, RESPECTIVELY, LIEUT. GEN. DEZSOE LASZLO, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, AND LIEUT. GEN. JENOE MAJOR, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ARMORED CORPS.

LATER THE BUDAPEST RADIO BROADCAST AN URGENT APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NEW DEPUTY PREMIER CALLING ON "ALL OFFICIALS OF THE PREMIER'S OFFICE AND ALL TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE MINISTRY" TO REPORT FOR DUTY AT 8 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING.

"THOSE WHO DO NOT OBEY THIS APPEAL WILL BE PROCEEDED AGAINST IMMEDIATELY," THE BROADCAST WARNED.

THE BROADCAST ISSUED A SIMILAR APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

OCT 17 1944

(NO PICKUP)

ADD LONDON - (ETUNSON) XX MORE

BROWN WAS A MEMBER OF A GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. WILLIAM J. CUMMINGS, LAWRENCE,KAS. THE ONLY OTHER PILOT TO GET A GERMAN PLANE THE DAY BROWN FAILED TO RETURN WAS HIS FLYING MATE, MAJ.CHARLES W. BENFEST, BOISE, IDAHO. W

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.17, 1918--HAIG'S FORCES BREAK GERMAN LINE BELOW CAMBRAI, CAPTURING 3,000 PRISONERS AND ADVANCING TWO MILES TO LE CATEAU.

LONDON ESTIMATES WAR HAS COST NEARLY 1,000,000 BRITISH LIVES.

OCT.17, 1940--BRITISH BOMB TOBRUK; AXIS PLANES BOMB ALEXANDRIA.

PS1059PEW

NIPPON WARSHIPS RETIRE AT SIGHT OF U.S. TASK FORCE

Nimitz Reports Only Two Ships Damaged in Formosa Battle.

YANK RAIDS CONTINUE

Enemy Radio Still Claims Sea Victory Over American Fleet.

OCT 18 1944

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 17 —(AP) Sustained action by carrier-based planes against the Philippines and a new landing in the Western Carolines were reported tonight in a communique of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

The Carrier plane attacks extended operations which have been in progress against Japan's inner defense ring since Oct. 8 and are meshed with land-based strikes by Gen. Douglas MacArthur who reported a fighter sweep over Mindanao.

Jap Navy Flees

New American carrier-based plane attacks on the northern Philippines were reported by radio Tokyo today on the heels of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' statement that Nippon warships retired without a fight after they sighted the U. S. task force armada off Formosa.

Tokyo said the latest hits in the Philippines centered on Clark field, pre-war American air base 40 miles from Manila, and on the port of Legaspi, southern Luzon. The Japanese said the raiders were repulsed.

The Japanese continued to claim a great sea victory over the American task force that has been sending heavy waves of planes against Formosa. But Nimitz declared "on discovering our fighting strength unimpaired, they (Japanese warships) avoided action and have withdrawn toward their bases."

Nimitz reported only two American surface ships damaged against Japanese claims of up to 52 sunk or damaged.

(Tokyo radio specified airfields around Manila as among the latest targets.)

The main island in Ulithi atoll is 19 miles long, 10 miles wide. In the surrounding reef are 30 other islets. Mogmog has the main port. Smaller ports are at Asor, Fassaran and Lossau islets.

Ulithi is in the typhoon belt. Its climate is hot.

Tonight's communique reported a bombing raid on Okdoura town at Naha Jima in the Bonin islands, 650 miles south of Tokyo, and attacks on several small ships in the harbor Monday.

By-passed Truk in the central Carolines, Pagan in the northern Marianas and Wake island were other targets raided.

The new landings made last September but kept secret until today, was achieved without opposition on Ulithi atoll in the Western Caroline group. Eighty-first Division Army troops, of the same group which aided in the invasion of the Southern Palaus, went ashore on Ulithi Sept. 20 and 21.

Has Excellent Harbor

Ulithi is 100 miles east of Yap and is northeast of Palau.It has one of the best harbors in the western Pacific.

The landings were kept secret because the Japanese possibly were unaware of them until recently.

Advance patrols landed on Fassaran and Mangejang islands in the Ulithi group on both sides of the main entrance to Ulithi lagoon Sept. 20.

The next day troops occupied the four islets of Mogmog, Potangeras, Asor and Sorlan.

Ulithi also is known as the Mackenzie islands. They roughly are half way between American-occupied southern Palau and Guam.

Ulithi was used by the Japanese as a minor naval base and for seaplane operations earlier in the war. Lack of opposition was somewhat surprising in view of the Japanese fanatical defense elsewhere.

The communique reference of action against the Philippines was limited to a single sentence. The paucity of reports was believed due to the necessity for long periods of radio silence while the fleet is in action.

One look at the power packed by the mighty force of warships that is Adm. William F. Halsey's Third fleet convinced the enemy no change was prudent in its policy of avoiding a showdwn fight at sea.

OCT 18 1944

Tokyo Reports Dispelled

For days the Tokyo radio had blared to the world that "brilliant war results" had been achieved by Nipponese naval and air forces, that in the end Halsey's fleet "will have vanished from the seas."

Japanese newspapers, swallowing this propaganda smoothly, heralded the event to the homeland under such headlines as "desperately fleeing enemy warships completely destroyed."

Spiking enemy broadcasts that 40 to 52 American warships had been sunk or damaged, Nimitz said:

"There has been no damage of consequence to our battleships or carriers. However, two medium sized ships were hit by aircraft torpedoes and are retiring from the area. Fortunately, the personnel casualties in these two ships were small."

This report covered the fighting, now in its second week, between American carrier planes and shore-based enemy aircraft over the Ryukyus islands, Formosa and Luzon in the Philippines.

Navy Planes Blast Philippines, Troops Take Isle in Carolines; Red Forces Drive into Prussia

War correspondents at Headquarters interpreted "medium sized ships" as referring to cruisers or destroyers.

The carrier task forces commanded by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, Nimitz announced, destroyed 160 enemy planes October 13, 14 and 15 in repelling air attacks against the task groups off Formosa. Five United States planes were lost.

This raised Japanese aircraft losses in the Ryukyu-Formosa-Luzon actions to an estimated 828 to 843, with 37 more enemy planes probably destroyed.

The carrier plane attacks on Luzon were continuing, Nimitz reported in an earlier communique, and the War department announced Superfortresses of the 20th air force had struck again at Formosa. It was the third smash in four days by the aerial monsters against Formosa, Japan's "unsinkable" aircraft carrier.

Formosa Blasted by Yanks

An Associated Press dispatch from a B-29 base in West China quoted Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay, chief of the 20th, as saying the three raids "had knocked hell out" of the enemy on Formosa. "The B-29s really paid dividends."

The latest raid was made by a medium sized force. Bombing was visual and simultaneous by the formations.

Reporting on the carrier plane attacks on Formosa Oct. 11, 12 and 13, Nimitz disclosed that they centered on Tianan, Takao, Okayama and Heito. Airfields were hard hit, many warehouses, hangars, barracks and other buildings destroyed and the Tako harbor severely damaged.

An unspecified number of enemy ships were sunk at Takao and 30 large warehouses in the dock area destroyed.

The 14th air force, based in China, is cooperating with the carrier attacks on Formosa and yesterday sank a Japanese cruiser and probably a destroyer in the South China sea. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters at Chungking announced this action today.

He also reported that bombers of the 14th A.A.F. had possibly sunk 48,000 tons of enemy shipping that sought refuge in Hongkong harbor when threatened by Mitscher's forces.

MCMURTRY

Foe Takes One Look at Our Fleet and Runs —Only Two American Ships Damaged So Far—Superforts Again Blast Formosa.

OCT 18 1944

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Part of the Japanese fleet came out to look at the Third United States Fleet off Formosa, but turned and fled when it discovered that the American fighting strength was unimpaired, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

DAY

His terse communique giving the lie to Japanese boasts of a great air-naval victory in the western Pacific said of the enemy sortie: "On discovering our fighting strength unimpaired, they avoided action and have withdrawn toward their bases."

There has been no damage of any consequence to our battleships or carriers during the week-long offensive along the inner island approaches to Japan, from the Ryukyu Islands to the Philippines, Admiral Nimitz said. Two ships, apparently destroyers or cruisers, were damaged, but were able to retire under their own power.

Admiral Nimitz's blunt denial of Japanese assertions was made almost simultaneously with a War Department announcement that superfortresses of the China-based Twentieth United States Air Force bombed Formosa today in their third attack within four days on that fortress island.

This flat refusal to engage the mighty Halsey-Mitscher force belies radio Tokyo's broadcast boast that imperial warships not only engaged the American fleet, but claimed sinking up to 52 ships, including 11 carriers.

Nimitz also disclosed that Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier pilots destroyed 164 enemy aircraft in the October 13, 14 and 15 bombings of Formosa and in defending the carrier force against topedo attacks.

Still Attacking

Previously Nimitz announced that seaborne fighters and bombers were still attacking the Philippines, opening the second week of raids on the Ryukyu Islands, Formosa and the Philippines.

New Japanese aerial losses announced today brought to more than 800 the number of enemy aircraft knocked out in the first week of these raids.

That about-face of the Japanese fleet apparently ended another attempt to lure the reluctant Imperial Navy into battle.

Jap Boasts Belied

Casualties Light

"During the fighting between our carrier task forces and the enemy air forces based on shore in the Ryukyus, Formosa and Luzon Island, in the Philippines, from October 10 until the time of this communique," Nimitz elaborated, "there has been no damage of consequence to our battleships or carriers. However, two medium-sized ships were hit by aircraft torpedoes and are retiring from the area.

"Fortunately, the personnel casualties in these two ships were small."

Adding to his previous communiques, Nimitz reported that 191 enemy planes attacked one of our task groups off Formosa by day and by night in the October 13-15 period.

One Of Biggest Attacks

This constituted one of the enemy strongest assaults on fleet units in many months. It was exceeded recently only by the enemy's concerted attack on Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet off Guam in June.

At that time Mitscher's carrier pilots destroyed 402 Nipponese naval aircraft and left enemy carriers so helpless that a major force of the imperial fleet was routed the next day. Seventeen Japanese ships were sunk or damaged in that action.

Damaged Ships Attacked

Of the 191 Japanese planes, 95 were shot down by American fighters and anti-aircraft fire, while "we lost five planes," Nimitz reported.

Fighters from only two United States carriers shot down an additional 50 Japanese aircraft of approximately 60 which attempted to attack the two damaged, retiring ships. On the same day 15 more enemy planes were destroyed by search and patrol flights from American carriers.

This brought total Japanese planes destroyed by Halsey-Mitscher forces in the Ryukyu-Formosa-Luzon strikes to an estimated 828 to 843. In addition, 37 enemy planes were estimated probably destroyed.

100 Bagged On Ground

Nimitz made it clear last night that Halsey's carrier forces were still riding waters from which Tokyo said the Americans had fled.

The Aparri field on the northern coast of Luzon was hit Friday (United States time) and airfields near Manila were blasted on Sunday. In these two raids 100 enemy aircraft were caught and destroyed on the ground.

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The Pacific fleet commander said the carrier Formosan raids were centered on Okayama and Heito, Tainan and Takao.

Carrier planes destroyed 30 warehouses at Takao, 14 buildings at Heito, and seven hangars at Tainan. Heavy damage was inflicted on the Takao industrial area, center of Formosa's factories.

Meanwhile Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that his land-based planes netted the greatest bag of enemy aircraft ever brought down in any single Southwest Pacific raid. They bagged between 49 and 67 in the fourth mass raid in two weeks on Balikpapan, Borneo, Japan's richest oil possession.

Fighter-escorted bombers turned the Balikpapan oil refineries into a mass of smoke and flames. In the four big-scale raids since September 30 the oil center, producing 15 per cent. of Japan's aviation gasoline, has been blasted by 390 tons of explosives. A total of 179 Japanese interceptors have been shot down at a cost of 19 United States bombers and six fighters.

SUPERFORTS REPEAT BLOW

Third Formosa Raid In Four Days Made Without Loss

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Superfortresses today carried out their third raid in four days against military targets on the island of Formosa without the loss of a single plane, the 20th Air Force reported late today.

The latest strike against the important Einansho airfield and supply depot, ten miles southeast of Tainan, was the second in a row from which all the big bombers returned safely. In the series of operations begun against Formosa Saturday only one plane was listed as lost and this was "not due to enemy action," it was announced officially.

Encounter Some Fighters

Today's communique said that in the "series of missions, some fighter resistance was encountered, but none of our planes was lost."

It was explained later that the phrase "none of our planes was lost" meant that none was destroyed through enemy action, and not that the entire series of raids was carried out without loss. There was no explanation as to the fate of the plane missing from the first raid.

The communique did not disclose the number of planes sent against Einansho, but the Saturday assault on the big aircraft repair and supply depot of Okayama was carried out by what was described as the heaviest force of Superfortresses yet employed in one mission. Tokyo reported the number as over 100.

Two Returned To Bases

Following that raid it was announced that four planes were unreported, but two of these later returned to bases in China and a third crash-landed in friendly territory.

Describing the result of yesterday's raid on Okayama as "excellent," the communique said that all but two of the 34 major buildings there "have now been destroyed, and most of the subsidiary buildings also have been hit."

Okayama was termed the most important Japanese air installation south of Japan proper.

Converted tug, whose executive officer is Lieutenant Walsh, of Baltimore, shot down three Jap planes at Guadalcanal. *Page 22*

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

Aboard a United States Carrier Off Formosa, Oct. 14 (AP—Delayed)—In skies sometimes too crowded, American fighter pilots from this carrier shot a sizable hunk out of the Japanese air force, one squadron alone downing 52 Nipponese planes during the first three days of Formosa raids.

Lieut. Com. Scott McCuskey, of Stuttgart, Ark., told today how 14 Hellcats piled into a large force of Japanese planes and destroyed 32 of them without American loss.

Runs String To 13

McCuskey, holder of the Navy Distinguished Flying Cross, accounted for three of the Japanese planes himself to raise his total of kills to 13. Commander William Collins, of Arlington, Va., shot down five.

"Japs came in groups of 20," said McCuskey. "There may have been 70 altogether, but that was hard to tell. We went down to get planes circling one field on the northwest coast (Formosa) and they tried to jump us.

Gives Credit To Teamwork

"We got four or five circling the field before tangling with a whole flock of Japs that came in from high cover. We had a helluva fight. There were planes blasting away at each other all over the sky. I did my fighting all the way from 50 to 5,000 feet."

Good teamwork, the veteran flyer said, was largely responsible for each other to brush off Japanese who sometimes sought to concentrate on one Yank plane.

"Sometimes the sky was a little crowded," McCuskey said.

Two More Ships Damaged, Foe Declares

San Francisco, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Japanese high command said today an American aircraft carrier and battleship were damaged by Nipponese planes attacking a task force "that came to the rescue" of United States fleet carrier units east of Formosa.

This communique raised Tokyo's official claims to 37 American warships sunk or damaged off Formosa and the Philippines. The unverified Nipponese reports listed 16 sunk and 21 damaged.

Damage Is Slight

(American communiques reported only superficial damage was caused to surface ships of carrier forces attacking the Philippines. No damage has been reported to the Formosa fleet units.)

Tokyo broadcasts made no further mention of the Imperial fleet which it had previously reported had come out of hiding.

One broadcast recorded by the FCC said "our land-based air forces are at this moment continuing their advance upon the enemy, aiming at a total annihilation of the enemy task force."

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Victory Still Claimed

Japanese newspapers continued to headline reports of an "overwhelming victory." Typical of the stories being presented the Japanese public was this headline:

"Desperately fleeing enemy warships completely destroyed."

"Decisive battle has finally started," said another. "Now is the time to tighten even further determination and march toward still greater production."

Foe Can't Afford Losses, Says Nimitz

New York, Oct. 17 (AP)—American task forces "striking close to the heart of Japan" during the past six days have inflicted on the Japanese "a rate of attrition which he can ill afford," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, said yesterday.

In an address broadcast from Pearl Harbor to the *Herald Tribune* forum, Nimitz declared that Japanese "front-yard" losses in the "past six days have averaged more than 100 aircraft and 10 ships per day."

72 Ships Sunk Since Oct. 9

"Since the ninth of October, when Admiral Halsey's flyers first attacked the Ryukyu Islands in

COMES OUT OF HIDING ONLY TO EVADE FIGHT

Navy Flyers Over Formosa Pare Down Jap Air Force

Japan's front yard, we have sunk 73 Japanese ships and destroyed approximately 670 Jap aircraft," the admiral said.

Nimitz warned, however, "it would be a grievous error to think that success would give rise to the hope that there will be an early end to the war with Japan."

Making no direct reference to Japanese claims of heavy American losses, Nimitz said that more intense air opposition had been met in the vicinity of Manila and Formosa than in the northern Philippines strike October 13.

Crippling Blows

"But even there the enemy has not been able to muster the necessary strength to prevent our inflicting crippling blows," he added.

The Pacific operations, Nimitz said, illustrated the seagoing qualities of American warships and the superiority of United States carrier-based aviation to Japanese aircraft whether based on land or on floating airports.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Army Service Forces commander told the forum audience that in the first 109 days of the invasion the Allies landed nearly 2,500,000 troops, 500,000 vehicles and a total of 17,000,000 ship tons of munitions, transport and supplies.

Blitz Americanized

"Blitz may be a German word, but we've given it an American accent," Somervell said, adding:

"These things that the German generals boasted we could not accomplish . . . today are proven facts."

of the silvery Liberator and nearly plunged the crew of 11 into the China Sea from their run only a few hundred feet above the convoy.

It took all the strength of the command pilot, Major H. S. Carswell, Jr., and the pilot, Capt. Donald N. Armstrong, to pull the bomber out of the dive.

Four times the plane ran through defensive fire from the force, which originally consisted of four destroyers and two cruisers. It got back to its base low on gasoline but undamaged.

(The cruiser was identified in a communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters as of the six-ship Natori class, 5,170-tonners which were constructed from 1921 to 1923. Their main batteries are of 5.5-inch guns.)

Formosa Air Bases Destroyed.

A B-29 Base In West China, Oct 17 (A. P.).—B-29 Superfortresses today hurled their massed might against Formosa for the third time in seventy-two hours, blasting the Einansho air base installations at Tainan.

Major-Gen. Curtis Lemay, Chief of the Twentieth Bomber Command, said: "We knocked hell out of them this trip. We spent a mighty profitable week end. The B-29s really paid dividends."

In the first of the three attacks the Heito air base was thoroughly knocked out, Gen. Lemay said. Witnesses of the

B-24 Sinks Jap Cruiser, Destroyer Off Formosa

A United States 14th Air Force Advanced Base, China, Oct. 16 (AP—Delayed)—A single B-24 Liberator blew up a Japanese cruiser and sank a destroyer in a 45-minute low-level attack today on a six-ship force moving toward Formosa.

The bomber probably put a crimp in Japanese naval reinforcement of that island stronghold. Its feat was all the more notable in that it came at a time when the United States 14th Air Force is fighting to retain a narrowed foothold in southeast China.

The Liberator attack jackknifed the cruiser, filling the air with shattered armor plate and other debris. Evidently the bombs touched off her magazine.

The explosion thrust up the tail

second raid said that the Okayama air force arsenal and the repair shops and depots massed around the field were smashed flat or blown to bits.

The Einansho air establishment was only slightly smaller than Okayama, and ranked with Heito. Situated on the west coast of Formosa, these three fields had formed the heart of Japanese air power over the South China Sea before the Superfortress visit. They had been officially called the most important targets outside Japan proper.

RUSSIAN ASSAULT IS SUPPORTED BY

PLANES, ARTILLERY

Soviet Air Force Strikes at Insterburg, 37 Miles Inside Reich.

REDS SILENT ON PUSH

Further Gains Announced in Transylvania, Battle Rages in Belgrade.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 18—(AP) A tremendous new Russian offensive aimed straight west toward the heart of East Prussia was announced by alarmed German broadcasters yesterday, and the Soviet midnight communique described heavy Red Air force bombings all along the path of advance as far as Insterburg, 37 miles inside the German Junkers' homeland.

The Russians did not directly confirm the offensive by Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovskyi's Third White Russian army group, but left little doubt that it was in progress, announcing that Red bombers Monday night to Tuesday morning hit Insterburg and the intermediate railway junctions of Gumbinnen and Stalluponen, along the very route the Germans said Cherniakhovsky's drive was directed.

Nazis Report Big Drive

The German radio said the new attack was along a 25-mile front on both sides of the Lithuanian town of Vilkaviskis and declared it was backed by forests of artillery and spearheaded by low flying Stormovik planes. The Russians already were at the border at points west of Insterburg.

The Moscow communique announced a further cleanup south and southwest of Riga, the captured Latvian capital, with the remaining German forces in that Baltic state driven into the corner between the gulf of Riga and the Baltic sea. One of their last useful ports, Ventspils, was bombed heavily.

While silent concerning land action against East Prussia, the Russians announced a further slashing drive in Northern Transylvania had carried within two miles of the southern border of the Carpatho-Ukraine territory which Hungary took from dismembered Czechoslovakia, and told of further small gains southwest and west of Nis in Yugoslavia.

Street fighting continued in Belgrade, with the Russians and Yugoslav partisans teamed in battling the Germans for the Yugoslav capital.

A supplement to the Soviet communique this morning said more than 4,000 Germans had been killed in two days of fighting in Belgrade, which it said the enemy had "turned into a powerful center of defense."

"On the approaches to the city and in its streets the Hitlerites have set up many pillboxes and blockhouses with anti-tank and infantry obstacles," the Soviet announcement said.

Reach City's Outskirts

"Our troops dealt the enemy a heavy defeat in the suburbs and broke through to the outskirts of the city. Soviet and Yugoslav units are advancing staunchly. Fighting has reached the center of the city."

Marshal Tito in a communique on behalf of his partisans said all of Belgrade but two districts now had been freed of Germans and declared:

"Three German divisions in the city are putting up a desperate defense. Outside Belgrade two German divisions have been surrounded."

Algiers radio, without giving its sources, said another body of Tito's partisans had reached within two miles of Zagreb, capital of the puppet state of Croatia which the Germans carved out of northwest Yugoslavia.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's drive up through Transylvania, aided by Romanian troops fighting to win that territory back from Hungary, was within 30 mountainous miles of junctions with Soviet forces that have been pressing down from the north in Southern Poland.

Altogether in Transylvania during the day Malinovsky's men took more than 80 populated places, including Ronasec, two miles from the Carpatho-Ukraine, Petrova, six miles away, and numerous communities along the Viseul river, Moscow said.

At Insterburg, also bombed Sunday night, the Soviets said fires were started among German military trains; at Gumbinnen more than thirty fires were caused, with two trains definitely blown up; and at Stalluponen an ammunition train was destroyed and explosions and fires of great size were observed throughout the vicinity of the railway junction.

The German radio in its accounts of ground fighting said the Russians, who had stood for two months at Vilkaviskis, in Lithuania, a dozen miles from the border, began the assault Monday and had reached the border at an unspecified point. Late last night German broadcasts said there was fighting near Naumiestis, Lithuanian border town just across the Ost Fluss from the East Prussian town of Schirwindt.

The German radio said the new Red army attack was along a 25-mile front on both sides of the Lithuanian town of Vilkaviskis and declared it was backed by forests of artillery and spearheaded by low-flying Stormovik planes.

Moscow Silent on Drive

Moscow was silent concerning the German reports, but the assault on East Prussia was the logical next step in the Autumn campaign.

The Germans acknowledged that the Russians had reached the border at one unspecified point in the offensive which they said began Monday. Apparently the first important goal was Insterburg, less than twoscore miles ahead of the driving Russians.

German radio commentators said the Russians had penetrated the Nazi lines at several places and said stubborn fighting was in progress for paths through the fortifications and earthworks so hastily thrown up by the old men, women and children of East Prussia during the past few months.

Streams A Problem

Gumbinnen, about two thirds of the way along the main highway from Vilkaviskis to Insterburg, was heavily bombed by the Russians Monday night, the Germans said.

This drive, under one of the Soviet Union's youngest generals, might develop into the major campaign against East Prussia. The principal difficulty apparently was the crossing of the many little streams that flow through that low region.

Two other strong offensives also were beating against the outer defenses of the German stronghold, however. The only one Moscow has announced was on the northern border along the Niemen river line. It already had approached within artillery range of the East Prussian border stronghold of Tilsit.

No Word On Memel

For several days past the Germans have reported spirited Soviet attacks also from the south, in the region north of Warsaw. They said the Russians had won bridgeheads across the Narew river at Serok, 14 miles north of Warsaw, and in the vicinity of Rozan, 44 miles north of the Polish capital. Berlin said most of the present pressure was around Rozan.

On the Baltic shores the Germans said the Russians were driving hard on the Latvian port of Liepaja, 60 miles north of Memel, but were silent concerning the tight siege of Memel itself, which Germany annexed in March, 1939.

The Germans acknowledged some local Russian penetrations southeast of Liepaja.

New Russ Drive Reaches Border Of E. Prussia

London, Oct. 17—(AP)—A great new Russian offensive has opened and has reached the East Prussian border northeast of the Lithuanian town of Vilkaviskis, the German communique acknowledged today.

The drive was on a 25-mile front on both sides of the town by masses of Russian infantry, tanks and fighter-bombers striking after a drumfire barrage lasting several hours. The Germans asserted 145 tanks were destroyed in opening phases of the battle.

"Large-scale troop concentrations had been observed for days past," the enemy broadcast said. "They now have started their storm against the German defense lines.

"Strong artillery fire and severe bombing preceded the attack of tanks and infantry.

City 12 Miles From Border

Vilkaviskis lies 12 miles from the central section of the East Prussian border, along which Russian troops have been deployed since August 17.

Other Russian troops besieging Memel are threatening the rail city of Tilsit in East Prussia and already have invaded the 1,099 square miles of Memel territory which Hitler annexed to East Prussia six months before the outbreak of the war.

Still others are menacing East Prussia from the south from two bridgeheads which Berlin said were established across the Narew river.

Fight In Belgrade Streets

Far to the south, Russian and Yugoslav Partisans were fighting the last phase of the battle of Belgrade in the streets of that 2,000-year-old capital. The whole German position in Yugoslavia was placed in the greatest jeopardy by the capture of the rail center of Nis and 175 miles of the Trans-Balkan Railway south of the Yugoslav capital.

Berlin said, moreover, that 1,000 Russian tanks had been massed for an imminent assault on the Polish capital of Warsaw, in whose eastern industrial suburb of Praga the Russian armies are bivouacked.

Hungarian Battle Intensified

The Germans said the great tank battle on the flat Hungarian plain within 50 miles east of Budapest had "increased in fury" and that the outcome was uncertain.

Berlin said the attack on East Prussia from Lithuania was on a 25-mile front and came after a drumfire barrage and violent air attack lasting several hours. It was termed a "mass assault by infantry and tanks."

Russians on this sector are commanded by 36-year-old Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakovsky.

While the Germans acknowledged "local breaches," they insisted that the breaks were sealed before the Russians "could get near East Prussia." Seventy Russian tanks were destroyed, the Nazis asserted.

Before dawn, Russian planes attacked the Prussian town of Gumbinnen, 36 miles due west of Vilkaviskis, the Germans said.

Drive For Rail Junction

In the south, the united armies were thrusting toward Skoplje, at the head of the Vardar Valley and last big rail junction point from which any Germans remaining in Greece could swing northwestward over secondary railways.

It appeared questionable, however, that any large numbers of Germans remained either in Greece or lower Yugoslavia. Berlin has indicated that the Nazis have fled or are fleeing. The speed of the Russian-Bulgarian-Yugoslav westward sweep suggested only minor opposition.

Sveta Klara Reported Taken

Yugoslav Partisans have captured Sveta Klara, two miles from the Croatian capital of Zagreb, Marshal Tito announced. His communique reported that Yugoslav and Bulgarian troops were forcing German forces in Macedonia toward the Vardar Valley and increasing the threat to the Nazi escape route from that area of southern Yugoslavia.

Moscow gave no new details of the fighting for Belgrade beyond announcing that 1,500 prisoners were taken in the suburbs.

Moscow remained silent for the fifth consecutive day about the operations of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army,

sweeping into Hungary from the southeast, but by German account an armored battle was raging some 50 miles from Budapest.

Gains In Transylvania

Russian and Romanian troops swept sharply forward in northern Transylvania, overruning more than 100 communities, including Borsa, 11 miles from the old Polish frontier.

The two Russian armies which captured Riga, Latvian capital, pushed southwest against large German forces reported caught in a Russian vise in that area. The newest Soviet advance overran 16 or more communities.

MAGYAR ARMY REVOLT IS ON

High Military Chiefs Go Over To Russian Side

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Germans said tonight their puppet government of Yugoslavia had fled from Belgrade.

A Transocean broadcast said: "The Serbian government of General Nedic left Belgrade after Soviet troops penetrated the southern section of the city. The government now is en route to its future seat."

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—High Hungarian army chiefs have gone over to the Russian side and two army commanders have had to be dismissed, the German official DNB agency announced tonight as the Nazis strove amid deepening confusion to hold Hungary in the war at all costs.

The Berlin and Budapest radios poured out clouds of official explanations, appeals, boosts and accusations tending to obscure the situation, but it appeared a Hungarian army revolt was under way.

DNB announced that the commanders of the First and Second Hungarian armies had been outsted and that Maj. Gen. Bela Miklos von Dalnok, commander of the First Army, had deserted to the Red army along with his staff.

Marching On Budapest

Specific mention of his name was believed in London to be at least implied confirmation of neutral reports that the First Hungarian Army was marching on Budapest with the intention of ousting pro-Nazi Premier Ferenc Szalasi and the German military who hold the capital.

In the welter of proclamations, a broadcast order of the day from Budapest called on all deserters to return to their posts by noon October 20—further supporting reports of anti-Nazi decisions within the Hungarian army since Regent Nicholas Horthy asked for an armistice on Sunday and was subsequently "retired" and disavowed by the Szalasi "Arrow Cross" Hungarian Nazi party.

Germans "All Set"

The Hungarian paper *Uj Magyarsag* said Horthy's armistice appeal was broadcast Sunday only after Andreas Hladki, Horthy's propaganda chief, had seized the Sandouca radio station.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, German Foreign Office spokesman, seeking to put the best face on the Hungarian situation, declared the Germans had known all about Hungarian efforts to get out of the war, and had been all set to act quickly, so that they had the situation well in hand at present. Other reports disagreed.

The Brussels radio said large numbers of Hungarian soldiers were deserting and that armed clashes between the Germans and Hungarians had occurred in various places.

That some of the highest officers were refusing to take orders from the Szalasi government was clear.

Decrees By Radio

Moscow maintained the silence it imposed last Thursday on Hungarian operations, but the Cairo radio reported great Soviet tank forces were massing on the Hungarian plain ready to strike at Budapest momentarily. Some word from Moscow was awaited to clarify the picture of affairs inside Hungary.

The Soviet-sponsored Free Germany National Committee said in a Moscow broadcast recorded by Government monitors that "the so-called Szalasi government" was relying on Heinrich Himmler's German Elite Guard forces to maintain a show of authority "and is even compelled to issue administrative decrees by radio since it has no other state channels at its disposal."

And Horthy?

Meanwhile, the Paris radio said the First Hungarian Army of ten divisions "is marching toward Budapest in a bid to liberate the city." It also said 20,000 Germans had reinforced the German garrison at Budapest.

A communique issued by Szalasi's new war minister said:

"We have lived in comradeship with the Germans for thousands of years. We have to thank the Germans for everything. They are standing at our side again. Victory will be ours if we believe in it and fight for it. . . . If we do not resist, the whole Hungarian people will be mercilessly exterminated."

As the whereabouts of Horthy remained unknown, the Hungarian news agency Transocean denied reports he was dead. It said he was "alive and well in Budapest." The report added "it is not yet known where he will later retire."

Hungarian Army Men Join Reds, Berlin Says

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—Open revolt in the Hungarian army against German efforts to force continuance of the war against the Allies was indicated today in Berlin reports that high Hungarian officers had "gone over to the Soviets."

The official German news agency DNB said the commander of the Second Hungarian Army had been dismissed and that Maj. Gen. Bela Miklos von Dalnok, commander of the First Army, had deserted to the Red army along with his chief of staff, Colonel Keri.

Conditions remained chaotic in Hungary, where invading Russian troops fought within 50 miles of Budapest, and it was questionable whether the Germans could expect any further effective military assistance from this last remaining ally.

Relieved Of Post

Previously, Dalnok was reported relieved of his post, as was Maj. Gen. Ludwig Veress, commander of the Second Hungarian Army.

Berlin asserted that Dalnok "as well as several ladies belonging to the female staff of his headquarters joined the Soviets taking with them all the money of the Hungarian First Army." The Germans accused the general of stealing the army's money for months.

Successor Named

A communique issued in Budapest said Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi had appointed Lieut. Gen. Dezsoe Laszlo, formerly deputy chief of staff of the army, to command the First Army. Lieut. Gen. Eugen Major was named new commander of the Second Army.

It was not clear whether the deposed commander in chief of the Second Army also had "gone over to the Russians."

Formal announcement of Dalnok's removal, however, was seen here as at least partial confirmation of Paris radio reports that the First Hungarian Army of ten divisions was marching on Budapest to oust Szalasi and the Germans.

New Puppet Regime

Installation of a new puppet government, dismissal of top-ranking generals and imposition of a drastic curfew in Budapest were announced last night by the Nazi-controlled Hungarian radio.

The broadcast declared Admiral Nicholas Horthy had issued a proclamation "revoking" the plea for an armistice he addressed Sunday to the Allies as Hungarian Regent. It added that Count Szalasi had formed a new government after Horthy's "retirement."

Berlin Calls It A Victory

The Berlin radio promptly hailed the pro-Nazi coup as a "full victory which marks the end of all negotiations with the Allies or the Russians and assures close collaboration with Germany."

(Moscow meanwhile employed events in Budapest in an attempt to get the people of Austria also to "make a contribution to their own liberation."

(A Moscow broadcast urged Austrians to "let events in Hungary be a warning and a signal that the hour of decision has come for Austria.")

"Against Horthy's Will"

The Germans contended that the armistice broadcast was delivered "against Horthy's will" and that the admiral was the victim of "a traitorous clique who have now been eliminated so that a similar attempt cannot happen again."

A suggestion as to how seriously the Germans regarded the attempted Hungarian desertion was given in a Berlin broadcast saying that "now divisions which have been held back in Budapest are being brought to the Debrecen Plain, where Hungary's fate is being decided in the battle with the Russians" some 50 miles away.

Horthy's whereabouts, meanwhile, remained uncertain. He has variously been reported assassinated, held by the Gestapo in Germany and holding out in a Hungarian castle with 1,000 faithful troops.

Pro-Fascists Reported Among Baltic Refugees

Stockholm, Oct. 17 (AP)—*Ny Dag*, organ of the Swedish Communist party, said today between 30,000 and 40,000 Baltic refugees contained certain "pro-Fascist and anti-Soviet elements" and that their emigration had been carried on in the past year with participation by the Swedish Government and the American legation.

"Some refugees are innocent workers or middle class people who sought to escape the war and are entitled to whatever Sweden can offer," the unsigned article said. "After the war they can be sent back to their countries. But there is a Fascist core to this emigration. It consists of elements which intend to stay here and from the center of the anti-Soviet policy in Sweden."

The newspaper asked if American Minister Hallett Johnson was aware that "900,000 Swedish kronor ($235,000) had been paid by an official of the American Legation for the organization of Baltic immigration to Sweden.

Johnson was not available for comment but a legation official said "it was well known that the war refugee board operates in many countries for the purpose of helping refugees escape to safety."

Finns Take Rovaniemi, Report

Stockholm, Oct. 17 (AP)—The newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* said tonight German troops had left their main Finnish base at Rovaniemi Monday night and a dispatch from Helsinki reported the town now was held by the Finns.

Rovaniemi was set afire, however, before the Germans withdrew to the Norwegian border, advices said.

The Russians and Germans were reported fighting at Kolosjoki and Nikcelmines, south of Petsamo, *Dagens Nyheter* stated.

Finns Fight Nazis In Far North

Stockholm, Oct. 17 (AP)—Finnish troops have crossed the Arctic Circle at several points in their drive to clear the Germans from Lapland, a Helsinki communique announced today.

In the environs of Rovaniemi, Nazis defending fortified positions offered strong resistance. (A Finnish broadcast recorded by the FCC said Rovaniemi had been captured.)

Heavy battles were reported in the Torneajv valley where the enemy used tanks and heavy artillery. Severe losses were inflicted on the Germans who were driven from positions at Turtola, and the pursuing Finns captured Kuoksenki, the communique said.

Leader Reported Changed

An unconfirmed report that Col. Gen. Lothar Rendulic had been removed from the command of the German divisions in northern Finland was published in *Aftonbladet*.

The newspaper's correspondent on the Swedish-Finnish border said Rendulic was accused of "sabotaging German conduct of the war." His successor was reported to be a Colonel General Keitel.

Revolt Is Stirring in Norway

Nazis Increase Terrorism—Seize More Than 1000 Hostages—Sabotage Spreading.

Stockholm, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Conditions in Norway are fast approaching an explosion. The Germans, fearing revolt, are attempting to smash the home front organization with increased terror tactics.

Norwegian legation sources said today more than 1,000 Norwegian hostages have been seized in the last few weeks. Arrests as often as possible are made of likely underground leaders. Prisons and concentration camps are filled. Grini, the most notorious, near Oslo, is packed with 3,000 captives.

Norwegian sources say German patrols search homes and gathering places day and night and that very often, Norwegians are shot "by mistake."

Nazis Massing in Buildings.

Violent sabotage is increasing in addition to the passive resistance and causing nervousness among the Nazi occupants, who are tightening restrictive measures. The Norwegians said they had accurate information showing the Germans were moving together into selected apartment houses after ordering out the Norwegians. Nazi suicide squads could convert such buildings into defense strongholds.

As early as September 19, the first shipload of German women and children was sent home, suggesting the Nazis anticipated a showdown.

There are no signs, however, of any extensive withdrawal of German troops from Norway, legation sources said. Troops withdrawn usually are small units and replaced with green soldiers.

The stiffening Norwegian resistance was first noted last spring when a Nazi labor mobilization of three classes, which could easily be diverted to military training, was thwarted. Thousands of young Norwegians vanished from homes and factories into the forests and mountains. Nazi conscription offices were blown up, records were burned.

Nazi Plants Destroyed.

Since then, planned sabotage against war industries has grown. The program recently was highlighted by a series of bold attacks.

An aluminum factory at Holmestrand was blown up. A carborundum plant at Nydalen, a transformer plant at Konsberg and a shell factory at Raufoss were burned and blasted by patriots. The last job was so effective that the Raufoss plant is said to be operating at only one-tenth capacity.

"With few exceptions, sabotage now is carried out by order of our military leaders and therefore in collaboration with Allied plans," one responsible Norwegian said. "A countrywide sabotage program of German oil and gasoline supplies resulted during August and September."

NAZI RESISTANCE WANES AT AACHEN; PLANES RIP LINES

British Battle Through Venray in Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

DRIVE TOWARD RUHR

30.24— 19633

Yanks Tighten Hold on Encircled Bastion, Enemy Reorganzies.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct 18—(AP) The first day without a German counterattack since the Nazi line was breached at Aachen has passed and the German defenders of the city still are virtually sealed off from their supporting forces and supplies.

Although officers at supreme Allied headquarters would not confirm the view, it was considered possible that the High command had given up hope of saving Aachen or that the furious Allied air attacks on Cologne and Duisberg had made German rescue attempts impossible.

Allies Spar With Nazis

Powerful American and British forces sparred warily with the enemy yesterday all along the 85-mile battle line paralleling the Dutch-German border from Aachen in Germany to Arnheim in Holland

Lt. Gen Courtney H. Hodges' American First army probed cautiously north and northeast of Aachen, where the Nazis, repelled in five furious attempts to break into the encircled city of Aachen in recent days, had rolled up a heavy concentration of tanks and mobile guns.

British Second army troops fought through the streets to the center of the Dutch highway town of Venray, eight miles from the German frontier, and pushed an armored column three miles south and cut the Venray-Deurne road. American armor was disclosed to be in position on the British flank, but was not yet reported to have been hurled into action.

At nightfall British Tommies with bayonets and hand grenades were reported fighting halfway through Venray, with the Germans selling their lives fanatically to defend every house and shop building. Other British forces who threw a bridgehead across a canal five miles southwest of Venray beat off violent German attempts to crush the lodgment, a field dispatch said.

Retreat Across Meuse

In the Overloon area, north of Venray, the Nazis were reported pulling out of pocket approximately 5,000 yards long and from 700 to 2,000 yards wide along the Meuse river, leaving the area a no-man's land.

More than 1,300 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators with an escort of 800 Fighters smashed at the major German city of Cologne, 40 miles east of Aachen, in an effort to cut off supplies and reinforcements for German divisions standing between the First army and the Rhine.

On both sides of the battlefront, now sharply defined after a month of attacks and counterattacks, there continued a day and night struggle for supplies as each side gathered itself for the next phase of the battle of Germany. An Allied official likened the situation to that which preceded the Allied breakout from Normandy in July.

"It has become apparent to correspondents that the state of German supply is better than had earlier been supposed—much better in fact," reported Associated Press Correspondent William S. White from inside Aachen.

White estimated the Nazis had lost 1,500 men captured and 1,000 killed in their desperate attempts to recapture Aachen, or approximately 25 per cent of their attacking forces.

West and north of Antwerp rugged Canadian troops steadily overcame difficult weather conditions and waterlogged terrain in their job of clearing the enemy from the banks of the Schelde estuary and opening up Antwerp, Europe's second port, to Allied war shipping.

A front dispatch said the Canadians entered Ijzendijke, six miles south of Breskens on the south bank of the estuary, and that the Nazis had taken new positions on a line running from Schoondijke westward to Sluis, about four miles inland.

Expect Big Offensive

The German radio said everything pointed to a mighty pre-winter offensive by the Allies somewhere in Germany or Holland. The Berlin Transocean news agency declared 1,500 British tanks were poised in the Nijmegen - Arnhem bridgehead, waiting only for Antwerp to be opened up before striking for the Rhine.

British shock troops were aided by waves of fighter-bombers which blasted German artillery positions and machinegun nests at Venray and attacked a ferry across the Meuse upon which the enemy garrison at Venray is dependant for supplies.

Hal Boyle of the Associated Press wrote from First army headquarters that the Germans were particularly nervous in the Geilenkirchen area 10 miles north of Aachen and that they spent ammunition prodigally in laying down the heaviest barrage of the Siegfried line battle on American positions in that sector Monday night.

The situation remained unchanged on the American Third army front, where a steady rain had filled foxholes to the brim and practically stalled traffic. West of Metz the Nazis rigged up loudspeakers and called upon Yank troops to surrender within three hours or be "annihilated," but at the end of the period nothing happened.

The French First army struggling through almost impossible terrain on the slopes of the Vosges mountains near the southern end of the 460-mile front made slight gains while repulsing repeated German counterattacks. Within a month snow will halt major fighting in the Vosges. American troops of Japanese descent, who fought with distinction in Italy, were disclosed to have joined the American Seventh Army in the vicinity of the Belfort Gap.

Battle House-To-House

American troops inside Aachen continued their grim task of beating the Nazi garrison back house by house and street by street until there should be no point to which the encircled enemy could retreat. About 3,500 German civilians had been evacuated from the dead city and as many more were estimated to be still hiding amid the rubble.

American officers said the German refugees were bitter against both the German army and the Nazi party because they felt Aachen should have been surrendered and because German troops abused and cursed them and looted their homes and stores.

Correspondent White, while pointing out that some German troops in the Aachen area were known to be extremely low in morale, added that "the great bulk of Nazis still fight on with a kind of savage despair."

Allied headquarters announced that 606,666 German prisoners were captured from D-Day, June 6, to Oct. 11.

YANKS SMASH BIGGEST NAZI COUNTER-BLOW

Foe Loses 25 P. C. of Forces in Futile Attacks to Relieve Aachen.

ALLIED PRESSURE BUILDS UP

Germans Say Great U. S. Drive Is Near—British Increase Action in Holland.

London, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—American troops in a night-long battle threw back the heaviest German counter-assault yet mounted east of Aachen, and at dawn today still held their line ringing the dying city.

Fifty miles to the north, British forces fought into the Dutch town of Venray, eight miles from the German frontier at one gateway to the Rhine-Ruhr region. Fall of that stronghold appeared imminent.

The Nazi counterblow near Aachen sprang forward late yesterday and reached a peak near midnight, with fierce fighting north of Crucifix Hill and Verlautenheide.

A front dispatch declared the Germans rested quietly before Aachen today, spent by counter-assaults which an American staff officer estimated had cost the Nazis 25 per cent of their attacking troops.

Nazi Supply Still Good.

The German attacks at Aachen so far have cost them about 2,500 men—1,500 captured and 1,000 killed—the staff officer estimated.

An Associated Press correspondent at Aachen said it had become apparent that "the state of German supply is better than had earlier been supposed—much better in fact." About 3,500 civilians now have been escorted from Aachen he added.

Berlin radio declared the Americans were preparing a new offensive, and the enemy command stepped up the tempo of counter-blows along the front. German artillery was rushed up in the attempt to hold American forces in the sector near and above Aachen.

American-British pressure increased along a fifty-mile front from Venray to Aachen. An Allied tactical authority likened the situation to that which preceded August's Normandy breakthrough.

Tommies fought house to house for Venray, a few miles from the Maas (Meuse) River, and other columns approached from the north and east.

American teams continued slowly digging Germans out of surrounded Aachen, and repulsed all German counter-blows east and northeast of the Siegfried Line city.

German broadcasts told of strong reinforcements moving up behind American lines, and spoke of a coming "battle of Geilenkirchen." This town is ten miles above Aachen in Germany.

A front dispatch said the Germans turned the heaviest artillery barrage of the Siegfried Line battles against Americans southeast of Geilenkirchen yesterday. Supreme Headquarters reported heavy artillery and mortar fire near Ofden, midway between Aachen and Geilenkirchen. "Stiff opposition of all types is being met" near Wurselen, where the Allied pincers on Aachen was closed, it added.

Canadian Army troops advanced more than a half mile above the Leopold Canal in the push to clear the German pocket south of the Schelde Estuary, and open the approaches to Antwerp. The Germans began withdrawing today to a new defense line, running three miles below Breskens.

Nazis Admit Two Gaps.

Berlin radio acknowledged "two small breaches" were opened by tanks and flamethrowers south of Breskens.

The German radio said the British Second Army, backed by 1,500 tanks, was "at the ready" in the Nijmegen-Arnhem area of eastern Holland,, waiting until it can be sure of asupply port.

At the lower end of the 460-mile western front, the French First Army made slight gains in a campaign to outflank Belfort Gap. Repeated enemy counter-assaults were repulsed in the Vosges foothills, two of them falling in the Luneville area. Allied troops advanced farther east of the Moselotte River northwest of Le Thillot.

On the American Third Army sector to the north the Germans west of Metz with loud speakers called on the Americans to surrender or "be annihilated" within three hours. The ultimatum expired, nothing happened, and the silence remained unbroken amid a steady rain which filled foxholes.

The Allied tactical authority at Supreme Headquarters in Paris said the present phase of the western front battle in the Aachen-Venray area and elsewhere is not a period of lull, even though Allied gains have been small.

606,666 Germans Captured

OCT 18 1944

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Oct. 17 (AP)—Supreme headquarters announced today that 606,666 German prisoners were captured from D-day, on June 6, to October 11.

Of the total, the British and Canadians captured 172,645 and the Americans and the French captured the remainder.

Germans Holding Ports For Escape, Paper Says

Paris, Oct. 17 (AP)—German garrisons holding out in various French coastal areas are being deliberately maintained as relay posts for possible escape of high ranking Nazis to neutral nations, and for contact with traitorous fifth columnists within France, the Communist party newspaper *Humanite* declared today.

The paper, which has campaigned for more arms and authority for French Forces of the Interior, proposed that the FFI be given sufficient weapons and material to wipe out these enemy pockets.

The desperate German resistance at Dunkerque, Lorient, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle, the Gironde river mouth and Italian frontier are part of "a diabolic" Nazi plan to continue the struggle behind Allied lines, it said.

Jap-Americans Fighting In France

With the Sixth Army Group in France, Oct. 16 (AP—Delayed)—American troops of Japanese descent have made their appearance in Southern France under the command of the United States Seventh Army.

Presence of these forces was disclosed as Seventh Army units hacked out small gains in the Vosges foothills despite many enemy counterattacks.

Crew Controls Rudder By Hand, Flies Home

A United States Eighth Air Force Bomber Station in England, Oct. 17 (AP)—The crew of a Flying Fortress guided their fraft over Cologne today and brought it safely home by jerking cables in the flak-torn maze of the plane's waist as if they were handling a mule team.

An anti-aircraft burst severed the rudder and trim cables just before the bomber made its run and Lieut. Paul R. McDowell, of Red Cloud, Neb., walked back to the waist and picked out the right cables to keep the plane in action.

Then he turned the "reins" over to Sergt. Kenneth C. Bush, of Bemidji, Minn., and Sergt. James B. Hobbs, top turret gunner, of Blakely, Ga., who guided "Little Miss Mischief" home on instructions shouted by McDowell from the pilot's compartment and relayed by Sergt. Cowell D. Thomas, waist gunner, of Scranton, Pa., and Lieut. Herman U. Balban, of Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

The unidentified ball turret gunner, who was hit when the Fortress was shot up, was trapped in the turret and crew members were unable to free him. On landing, they discovered that if they had been successful in moving the turret a fraction of an inch it would have come loose and hurtled through the air from a height of 10,000 feet.

The gunner was resting quietly tonight in a base hospital.

Other members of the crew were Lieut. William D. Boyle, of Coraopolis, Pa., navigator; Lieut. Ralph D. Barret of Brunswick, Maine., bobbardier, and Sergt. Glenn L. Slaughter of Delo, Nev., tail gunner.

Bomber Santa Claus Planned

▲ UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Oct. 17 (AP).—The men of this 8th Air Force station are saving their candy and chewing gum rations and are writing home for more Christmas packages with which to load a B-17 bomber for a New Year's Day Santa Claus run to a city in France. Jan 1 is France's traditional gift day.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 560 miles (from Livergnano).

French Financial Mystery—Who Owns Suez Canal?

Paris, Oct. 17 (AP)—One of the big-time financial world's most intricate and fascinating games, the game of Suez Canal shares, is resuming full blast in France's security marts. The "score" at the moment is—nobody knows who owns the Suez Canal. . . .

The 100-mile lockless ditch connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean is so important militarily and economically that it is operated as an international project. But financially it is a semi-private corporation.

Speculation A Game

Its securities for half a century have been one of the world's most lucrative investments—so lucrative that speculation in Suez shares has become a game quite apart from the canal itself.

This was demonstrated during this war when juggling of shares went right on in France despite the lack of formal contact with the canal management in Egypt, which went ahead piling up profits for the advent of peace to straighten out.

There was a report during the occupation that the Germans, by manipulating the securities of France, had cornered a working majority of Suez shares. This would be a financial coup of no mean proportions and one which many British minds have dreamed of ever since French engineers completed the canal in the latter half of the 19th century.

Loose Registration System

The Germans, in 1940, ordered the French people to turn in their Suez shares to be impounded, but many did not do so and continued trading in the black market was possible because of France's loose system of registering securities.

In this way the Germans, through French quisling straw men, could acquire Suez shares. Naturally no German is in a position now to exercise his "rights" and the straw men, if they hold certificates, may fall heir to them.

There is a confusing array of types of Suez shares—some being shares in the corporation which, under a complicated transaction before the turn of the century, acquired rights to 15 per cent. of the canal profits that originally went to the Egyptian Government under an equally complex scheme of divided income.

British Hold Shares

However, of the effective 800,000 shares, 353,024 by latest report are in the hands of the British Government. The other 446,796 shares are scattered over the globe, potentially holding the secret of who really "owns" the canal.

The canal management does not know, because there has been no stockholders' meeting since June 3, 1940, just before the fall of France, when the 1939 profits were divided. The profits since then have been impounded in Egypt and England awaiting the next meeting.

The company's Paris offices say they will not be in a position even to guess at the situation for probably at least another six months. Meanwhile the game of shares goes merrily on in France.

Voice Asked For France In Reich Occupation

Paris, Oct. 17 (AP)—French Foreign Minister George Bidault declared today that France should be given a voice in deciding the methods and policies to be followed in occupying Germany and not merely representation in the forces of occupation.

Bidault expressed his view at a press conference at which he also voiced the hope of concluding agreements in the near future to reinforce French cooperation with the United Nations.

French Arrest Former British Newspaperman

Paris, Oct. 16 (AP—Delayed)—Sisley Huddleston, former British newspaperman and one-time president of the Anglo-American Correspondents' Association in Paris, has been arrested by French authorities on treason charges, it was learned today, in connection with his writings and radio speeches during the German occupation.

Huddleston remained in France following the 1940 armistice and became a naturalized French citizen by decree of Marshal Petain, according to a civil affairs officer who investigated the case at Nice.

FFI leaders who seized Huddleston on the Riviera maintained he had defended authoritarian principles and attacked democratic ideals in his writings and speeches.

A resident of France for many years, Huddleston before the war contributed articles to a number of American and British newspapers.

Financial Advertising Banned In Paris Press

Paris, Oct. 17 (AP)—Financial advertising has been banned from newspapers and other periodicals under a new ordinance of the Ministry of Information published today.

The undue influence of financial advertisers has been cited under the liberation regime as one of the French press' shortcomings before the war.

The ordinance lists permissible types of advertising ranging from birth announcements to sewing machines, conspicuously omitting financial advertising and stating all unmentioned categories are forbidden. This is presumably a temporary measure pending the arrangement of a precise code.

COLOGNE HIT BY 4,000 TONS

Vienna Bombed By Liberators From Italian Bases

London, Oct. 17 (AP) — Thirteen hundred heavy bombers of the United States Eighth Air Force poured 4,000 tons of explosives on Cologne today in that ruined German city's 146th raid of the war and the tenth in October alone, while United States 15th Air Force Liberators from Italian bases assaulted Vienna again.

More than 3,500 British-based American heavy bombers have hit Cologne in the past four days, and RAF Mosquitos have struck it three times in the past week, leaving little doubt that the United States First Army, once it finishes off Aachen, is headed for the Rhine river metropolis.

RAF Mosquitos slashed at Cologne Monday night, "just to keep their home fires burning," as one returning airman said. Then the American heavyweights went over a few hours later.

Instrument Bombing

Even though they made their runs about 10 A. M., in an effort to beat the cloud formations that were closing in, much of the bombing had to be done by instruments.

The Americans from Italy meanwhile ranged far into northeastern Austria in undisclosed strength in a campaign to disrupt the last Nazi communications with southeast Europe.

They, too, had to bomb by instruments both at Vienna and in the Blechhammer region of Upper Silesia. Flak was described as heavy.

Other American heavies bombed the Maribor area of Yugoslavia and the Nagykanizsa rail yards in southern Hungary. Some fighter opposition was reported.

The United States Ninth and British Second Air Forces based on the Conitnent flew a few sorties as bad visibility hampered their operations.

Heavy RAF Lancasters, however, again hit the dike on Walcheren Island near Westkapelle. They already had knocked eight holes in that seawall and inundated two thirds of the Dutch island.

The German radio said large formations of planes that bombed East Prussia during the day had headed back, indicating that the Red Air Force was increasing its blows against that embattled German province.

20,000 Tons In Month

The Cologne raid was the day's big Allied show, however, and brought to 20,000 tons the bomb load dropped on the German city this month alone.

Of the 1,300 bombers and 800 escorting fighters, 13 bombers and 3 fighters failed to return. Except for desultory attacks on some stragglers already crippled by anti-aircraft fire, the German air force failed to appear. The flak was intense at times.

Despite the magnitude of the attacks on Cologne, an air force spokesman said its famous Cathedral still stood amid the ruins of near-by buildings.

1,300 Bombers Hit Cologne Sixth Day

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—More than 1,300 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed the Western front communications and industrial center of Cologne today for the sixth time in six days.

The attack followed one in which swift Mosquito bombers flew through the smoke of previous explosive-set fires and bombed the great Prussian city of 768,426 on the Rhine before dawn.

Cologne has vast railway yards which funnel supplies to the Western front and it is the home of the Henschel tank works and the Bettenhausen ordnance works. Arms, chemicals and machines are other important manufactures in the city.

Clouds Obscure City

Some 800 fighters escorted the American bombers today, making the invading planes total more than 2,100.

The huge armada before 10 A. M. flew over the historic Ruhr city, a great part of which now lies in ruins. It was one of the earliest major daylight attacks on the Reich. Clouds obscured most of the city and bombing was by instruments. Early reports made no mention of enemy opposition.

Kiel Canal Blocked

Danish shippers in Stockholm said their German agents informed them that the critically needed Kiel Canal between the Baltic and North seas had been blocked since October 15, when a railroad bridge collapsed into the waterway. The canal will be useless for three or four months, the shippers were told.

"The greater part of the bridge is lying at the bottom of the canal, but there is no accurate information of what happened," the shippers said. "It is believed that time bombs dropped by Allies in the water during a daylight raid on Kiel blew up the bridge supports."

The Mosquito mission over Cologne was without loss.

40 Miles From Aachen

Cologne, less than 40 miles inside the West Wall from Aachen, was ripped by more than 2,000 American Fortresses and Liberators over the week end in the most concentrated raid ever staged by the Eighth Air Force. Reconnaissance photographs showed some of the fires still burning Monday.

A squadron of RAF Tempests, the lightning-fast fighters which gained fame chasing flying bombs, roamed into Germany for the first time yesterday.

Flying through a rainstorm to answer an army call for help, rocket Typhoons silenced a battery of German field guns near Vernay, in Holland, with 56 rockets.

Rail Yards Hit

More than 500 American heavy bombers from Italy attacked seven rail yards, two aircraft engine factories and other targets yesterday in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, while escorting fighters destroyed 19 interceptors, it was announced in Rome.

Fortresses bombed the west rail yards and ammunition dumps in Saltzburg, 25 miles northeast of Hitler's mountain fastness at Berchtesgaden. They also hammered Villach and Linz rail yards, a synthetic oil plant in the Czechoslovak city of Brux and the sprawling Skoda armament works at Pilsen, in Czechoslovakia.

Liberators attacked the Steyer Walziagerwerk airplane engine works and railyards at Spittal, Trieben, Graz and Klagenfurt and the Steyer Daimler Duch assembly plant at St. Valentine. They bombed also the Hermann Goering benzol plant at Linz, the Neudorf air engine factory, the St. Veit railyards and the Klagenfurt aircraft factory.

BRITISH PROPOSE AIR AUTHORITY

LONDON, Oct. 17—(AP) The British government today proposed a new international air authority to govern postwar global air routes and to allocate to participating nations shares of the payloads.

Britain would recognize national sovereignty of the air, but would give the cooperating states freedom to fly over, refuel and embark and disembark passengers from planes of the country of origin.

An offical statement of policy, outlined in a White Paper, said air authority should be linked to the postwar security organization and strive to meet the world public's needs for efficient, plentiful and cheap air services. In addition, the White Paper said, cutthroat competitive practices should be eliminated, insuring the equitable sharing of business by the participating nations.

The licensing of international operators was proposed with a denial of facilities to unlicensed lines.

To insure greate rsafety the White Paper proposed the greatest possible standardization of radio, meteorological and ground facilities, but said domestic adoption of such standards should be optional with each country.

The White Paper declared the formation of such an international authority would contribute to world security.

"The potentialities of air transport," the White Paper said, "are indeed great; so also will be its influence, for good or ill, on international relations."

British Seek New

Global Air Pact

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—A Government White Paper issued today proposed a new global air agreement to replace the Paris convention of 1919 and the Havana convention of 1928 on international air transport.

The paper stated, "The British Government desires to see a radical change in this situation after the war," and said the main objectives of international collaboration should be:

1. To meet needs for plentiful, efficient and cheap air services.

2. To maintain broad equilibrium between the world's air transport capacities and the traffic offering.

3. To insure equitable participation by the various countries engaged in international air transport.

4. To eliminate wasteful competitive practices and, in particular, to control subsidies.

5. To standardize practice on technical matters important to safety of flying.

6. To contribute to world security.

"The potentialities of air transport," the paper said, "are indeed great; so also will be its influence, for good or ill, on international relations."

Record Ack-Ack Fire Sent Against Robots

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—British coastal observers said today the heaviest ack-ack barrage of the war flooded the sky during the night as the Germans loosed flying bombs against southern England and the London area for the sixth consecutive night.

A number of the bombs were shot down by ground gunners and patrol planes, but some pierced the defenses and caused damage and casualties, the Air Ministry announced.

King George Finishes Battle-Area Tour

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—Flying in a C-47 transport escorted by Spitfire fighters, King George VI returned to London last night after a five-day tour of battle areas in Holland and Belgium—his fifth visit to an active front since the war began.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L.

Montgomery greeted him at an airport in Holland. He then inspected British and Canadian troops and presented a number of decorations.

Record Credit Vote Sought

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—The British Government will ask Parliament Friday to sanction the biggest vote of credit of this war—$5,000,000,000, to cover war expenditures for the three-month period ending March 31, 1945.

The amount will increase the total in credit voted for the financial year beginning last April 1 to $17,000,000,000.

A vote of credit is an authorization by Parliament to the Government to spend a specified amount in certain ways.

'Belligerents' To Decide Peace

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the House of Commons today that only those nations which participate in the war as belligerents would be represented "as a right" at the peace conference.

FOE TO FIGHT FOR BOLOGNA

Kesselring Brings Up More Troops For A Stand

Rome, Oct. 17 (AP)—Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring apparently has decided to fight for Bologna, and German troops have been shipped into position to make a bitter, all-out fight for the ancient city in the foothills of the Aplennines, Allied headquarters announced today.

The American Fifth and British Eighth Armies gathered a few more slippery hills into their lines, but Marshal Kesselring still was frustrating the months-long Allied endeavor to destroy his army and chase its remnants out of Italy.

The Fifth Army, in small but important gains before Bologna, advanced past Lamina and Casa di Bortignano along the highway from Florence, reaching a point nine miles from Bologna's outskirts.

New Zealanders Advance

Farther east American troops reached points north of the bulge in the Castel del Rio-Castel San Pietro road and penetrated to the southern slopes of the hill town of Santa Anna and the village of Baccanello.

On the Adriatic front, New Zealand troops advanced more than a mile on a broad front from their bridgehead across the Rigossa canal toward the Pisciatello river, next water obstacle. This advance, along the Rimini-Bologna highway, put the New Zealanders less than two miles from the fairly large town of Cesena.

In the hills to the southwest, British infantry and armor consolidated recent gains and captured Mount Romano, a high feature three miles south of Cesena, and held it against a number of German counterattacks.

German resistance south of Bologna has changed in character from mere delaying tactics to an all-out defensive effort, with heavy concentrations of artillery used during frequent counterattacks in dogged defense of every obstacle, headquarters said. In one 12-hour period about 1,000 rounds of German artillery fell in the forward lines of the Fifth Army along the Florence-Bologna highway.

Marshal Kesselring's move might indicate that he is planning to shorten his line from Bologna to the Adriatic by slowly swinging back his 12 divisions facing the Eighth Army to an approximate east-west line from Bologna, but so far there is no indication of such a maneuver in the Adriatic coastal sector.

One Factor Favorable

Whatever his intentions, he is winning something precious to both sides—time. Already the Eighth Army is finding the rivers, which were dry in September, running strongly. There has been some enemy flooding just south of Cesenatico, and more country suitable for man-made floods lies to the north, particularly the low stretches between the Po and the Adige rivers, approximately ten miles to the north.

The slow advance on Bologna favors the Fifth Army in one respect: engineers are able to keep their road building up to the tempo of the advance so that the army will reach the city with a good sound line of communications ready for pouring men and materiel out onto the Po plain.

Once there, observers here at headquarters feel, the Germans never will be able to hold a stabilized line.

Nazis Go All-Out In Defense Of Bologna

Rome, Oct. 17 (AP)—New Zealand troops of the Eighth Army have advanced on a broad front north of the Rimini-Bologna highway, driving from their bridgehead across the Scola Rigossa canal toward the Pisciatello river, the next water obstacle, Allied headquarters announced today.

To the west the Fifth Army made gains of up to 1,000 yards in the mountains before the northern Italy communications center of Bologna. Fierce fighting continued.

Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring apparently has decided to fight for Bologna and German troops have been shipped into position for a bitter battle for the city, it was announced.

All-Out Defense

The German resistance south of Bologna has changed in character from delaying tactics to an all-out defensive effort with heavy concentrations of artillery fire and frequent counterattacks.

In one 12-hour period approximately 1,000 German artillery shells fell on the forward lines of the Fifth Army in the vicinity of Highway 65, the main road leading from Florence to Bologna.

Nevertheless, the American units which captured Livergnano on the highway have cleared that town and advanced past La Mina and Casa di Bortignano. This advance puts the leading United States troops within nine miles of Bologna's outskirts.

Near Hill Town

Still farther east American troops have reached points north of the bulge in the Castel del Rio-Castel San Pietro road. Other units were on the southern slopes of the hill town of Santa Anna and in the village of Baccanello.

New Zealanders in their push northwest out of Gambettola made an advance of slightly more than a mile along the Rimini-Bologna railway which parallels the highway. Advanced elements with tank support have reached the east side of the canalized Pisciatello river on the Rimini-Bologna highway. This put them about two miles or a little less from Cesena.

Peak Is Captured

In the hills to the southwest British infantry and armor consolidated recent gains and captured Mount Romano, a high feature three miles south of Cesena. The peak was held against a number of German counterattacks.

Allied aircraft from the Mediterranean ranged over Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia yesterday attacking oil refineries, airplane factories and rail yards. They also attacked shipping in the Adriatic and conducted offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia.

Heavy and medium bombers during the night attacked railway yards at Zagreb in northern Yugoslavia. Sixteen Allied aircraft, of which ten were heavy bombers, were missing from these operations. Nineteen enemy planes were destroyed.

GREEK WOMEN NAZI HOSTAGES

Fleeing Germans Use Them To Prevent Patriot Attacks

Rome, Oct. 17 (AP)—Greek women and children are being used as hostages by German troops fleeing northward in an effort to prevent guerrillas from attacking their columns, authenticated reports said today.

The Nazis warned the Greeks that ten hostages would be killed in retaliation for each attack, and reports said the first group of civilians taken along already had been slain.

German troops fleeing from Volos toward Larissa took 50 women and children, but their fate is not known.

Enemy Quitting Salonika

Reports from Ankara said the Germans had started evacuation of their important base and communication center at Salonika where about 50,000 Nazis are concentrated.

Well-informed Greeks in Ankara, however, expressed the belief that at most only some few thousand would succeed in escaping the Greek trap. The others must fight, in a suicidal stand, or surrender.

Some 6,000 Germans were reported still on Rhodes and 12,000 on Crete. They face annihilation or capture as no shipping is available to move them and Allied navies have clamped a blockade on the Aegean Sea islands. Some few may get away by air but Allied warplanes have taken a heavy toll of Nazi air transports in recent weeks.

British End Greek Clash

British troops patrolled the streets of Athens after breaking up clashes between rival Greek factions and order was restored in the newly liberated capital.

The troops were landed from a huge fleet of 150 Allied warships which steamed into the port of Piraeus yesterday morning. Not a shot was fired as the Tommies steamed ashore amid the cheers of the population which suffered greatly during the more than three years of German occupation, Allied headquarters disclosed.

During the last week of German occupation more than 500 civilians were reported machine-gunned by the Germans and scores of buildings burned.

Rhodes Commander A Suicide?

General Kleemann, commander of the German garrison at Rhodes, was reported to have committed suicide after he was ordered to hold the island and not evacuate the garrison to the mainland. There was no confirmation of the report.

Members of the Greek Cabinet are expected to arrive in Athens aboard the Greek cruiser Averof tomorrow, an official said, and military and naval commanders will accompany the Ministers.

Huge stores of supplies were being unloaded from the fleet while minesweepers cleared the channels and approaching waters of Piraeus.

British Troops Break Up Clashes Among Greeks

Rome, Oct. 17 (AP) — British troops, landed from more than 150 warships, patrolled the streets of Athens today after breaking up clashes between rival Greek factions.

The fleet of warships included units of the Royal Navy, and Canadian, South African, Greek, French and Polish naval craft.

The first units of British troops disembarked at the port of Piraeus yesterday and paraded through Athens between lanes of cheering Greeks. Their arrival broke up clashes in the civil square. Order was restored within a few hours.

The huge fleet was under the command of Commodore Geoffrey Oliver and the landing forces under the naval command of Rear Admiral J. M. Mansfield.

The landing was completely bloodless. But dispatches from Greece said the Germans, during their last week of occupation had machine-gunned more than 500 Athenians and burned scores of homes.

Town Of Koropi Wiped Out

New York, Oct. 17—The London radio said tonight it had been officially confirmed that the Germans "have completely destroyed the Greek town of Koropi, 32 kilometers (20 miles) southeast of Athens."

London said Koropi had a prewar population of 6,000. "It is certain," the broadcast said, "that the Germans have killed all those whom they have found in the town as a reprisal against guerrilla actions."

ALLIED GROUND TROOPS ADVANCE ON TIDDIM

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 17—(AP) Allied ground troops aided by warplanes of the Eastern air command have made "some progress" against Japanese positions around Tiddim, Allied headquarters said today.

Patrols were active on other Burma fronts, the daily communique said.

Delayed reports revealed that Mitchells of the U. S. 10th air force in operations Sunday bombed three important advanced Japanese airfields — Onbauk, between Shwebo and Irrawaddy, Meiktila and nearby fields at Thedaw.

2 JAPANESE COLUMNS DRIVE TOWARD PINYANG

CHUNGKING, Oct. 17—(AP) Reinforced Japanese troops operating in two columns are advancing on the West River town of Pinyang, 80 miles south of Liuchow, site of an important U. S. air base, the Chinese high command announced today.

Chinese positions about 12 miles west and northwest of the town were attacked yesterday after the arrival of the enemy reinforcements, the Chinese report.

The Chinese communique today also reported that fighting continued 25 miles north of Kweilin, where the Japanese west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad town of Hingan are trying to smash Chinese defenses in order to outflank Kweilin on the west or attack it directly.

Chinese press reports, meanwhile, said Allied planes attacked Amoy and Quemoy for consecutive three days and had sunk 10 enemy ships and destroyed Japanese barracks and warehouses.

Japs Near U. S. Air Base In China

Chungking, Oct. 17 (AP)—Strongly reinforced Japanese troops were reported striking in two columns today at Chinese positions west and northwest of Pignan, West river town 80 miles southeast of the important United States air base at Liuchow in Kwangsi province.

Mopping up of Chinese defenses in the big bend of the West river is essential before the Japanese drive toward Liuchow can get into full swing.

The Chinese high command announced that heavy fighting was continuing 25 miles north of Kweilin, formerly the site of another United States air base, where Japanese west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway town of Pignan are trying to smash Chinese defenses in order to outflank Kweilin.

Kweilin, in Hunan province, is about 100 miles northeast of Liuchow.

AMERICAN PLANES ATTACK MINDANAO

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Wednesday, Oct. 18—(AP) The First big all-fighter raiding party to sweep the Philippines penetrated far north into Mindanao Monday and surprised a Japanese convoy on a highway, destroying 62 trucks and six staff cars, today's communique announced.

The Americans apparently caught the Japanese entirely by surprise in a bold daylight raid for the fighters flew low and struck not only the convoy but also the important Cagayan and Matina airdromes.

They attacked a cavalry troop and inflicted heavy casualties before the horsemen could scatter.

Despite the distance from their bases, the fighters evidently spent many minutes in the target area as they flew along the highway that connects Macajalar bay and Davao gulf, seeking targets of opportunity.

More than 200 medium and light bombers, in action against by-passed enemy bases, dropped explosives on Japanese bivouacs on Rabaul, New Britain, and Kavieng, New Ireland. The planes dropped 102 tons of bombs. The raid occurred Sunday.

Yank Casualties Tell Of Battle For Peleliu

Aboard United States Navy Samaritan Off Peleliu, Oct. 2 (AP—Delayed) — American casualties streaming aboard this navy hospital ship at the rate of one a minute brought back vivid accounts of the hand-to-hand fighting that ensued for Peleliu Island.

One casualty, Pfc. Fred Douglas, of Boston, Mass., told of two of his buddies killing two Japanese soldiers with trench shovels.

"Those guys crawled right into their foxholes," he said as doctors patched up light wounds Douglas received from a hand grenade tossed into his foxhole.

Cave Of Many Levels

Corporal Wilfred Schall, 23, of Buffalo, N. Y., who stopped some mortar fragments at Bloody Nose Ridge, said the enemy troops had built Maginot Line-like fortifications.

"There was one concrete-lined cave up there (Bloody Nose ridge) that I know went down four room levels. There were more levels below but there were still some Japanese down there and that's as far as we went," he said.

The wounded were rushed to the ship speedily. Corporal Schall got here within three hours after he was hit. Sergt. Paul Stevens, 24, of Prestor, Minn., came aboard two hours after he was hit in the arm by a mortar fragment.

Hit In The Hips

Pfc. Norman Klaus, of Breda, Iowa, was hit in the hips by a sniper. He had gone to aid a buddy who had been wounded in the hips, too.

"Funny thing," said Klaus, "a corpsman came over to help us and that sniper got him in the same place."

Doctors said the men, many of whom were suffering from dehydration, recovered quickly when nurses gave them cold fruit juices and cooked food.

mer and Joy Hancock of the Waves. The four officers will spend a month here surveying facilities available to their forces.

Maps Show Foe Planned To Enter Britain Via Eire

New York, Oct. 17 (AP)—Nazi war maps, found in Brussels by Allied intelligence officers, disclosed that the Germans planned to invade England by way of neutral Eire, the London radio said tonight.

The broadcast, recorded by the CBS short-wave listening station, said the maps were prepared for the purpose of invasion in 1940, but the attempt was frustrated by the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy. The maps, London said, "were kept in a safe until 1942, when the Germans gave up hope of a successful invasion of Britain. They were supplemented by documents and also by photographs and other material, which together formed an invasion Baedeker."

Jap Army Age Now Is 16

San Francisco, Oct. 17 (AP)—Japan today lowered the age for army conscription from 19 to 17, Domei News Agency reported in a broadcast intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Office of War Information pointed out that since, according to Japanese reckoning, a child is one year old at birth this means the Japanese have lowered the conscription age to 16.

The Japanese news agency said boys under 17 would be "eligible as volunteers" for the army reserve.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 17, 1940.—British planes hit Tobruk in Libya and Axis planes raid Alexandria in Egypt.

Navy Sends First Women Overseas

Honolulu, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The first members of the Waves and Marines Women's Reserve to go overseas landed yesterday at the Honolulu Naval Air Station. They are Col. Ruth Streeter and Major Marian Dryden of the Marines and Lieut.-Commander Jean Pal-

Hirschmann Says 48,000 Have Been Freed From Camps in Romania.

Washington, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Ira Hirschmann, War Refugee Board representative at Ankara, said today on his return to Washington that Bulgaria has restored full rights to about 45,000 Jews and an unknown number of other minorities in that country.

He added at a news conference that something like 48,000 Jews had been released from concentration camps in Transnistria in Romania to emigrate to Palestine but that he did not know the total number left in Romania.

Mr. Hirschmann reported that the Turkish Government had been helpful in arranging to take care of refugees from Bulgaria and Romania as they passed through that country on their way to permanent resettlement in Palestine and to temporary relief centers elsewhere in the Mediterranean area.

John W. Pehle, executive director of the War Refugee Board, said that the most pressing problem the board faced today is in Hungary where he described the situation as touch and go so far as the lives of thousands of Jews are concerned. He explained that as battle lines surrounded Hungary on the south and east this problem no longer could be tackled from Turkey but would have to be approached through the Swiss Government.

Mr. Pehle said that he knew of no plans to bring further contingents of refugees to this country, as at Oswego, N. Y., adding that temporary refuge in the Mediterranean countries is now easier to find and that some refugees from Yugoslavia and Greece soon may be expected to start returning to their countries.

Aside from Hungary, Mr. Pehle said that the most pressing refugee problems now are in Poland and Germany.

De Gaulle Regime Soon To Get French Control

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower is expected to turn over to the de Gaulle administration in a few days formal authority over all the territory of metropolitan France except some port areas and combat zones.

Eisenhower will take the action by designating the sections of France not in the present fighting zones as an "interior zone."

The effect will be the transfer to General de Gaulle and his associates of virtually complete control over almost all of France. This may speed up the political organization of the country, although the principal delaying factor so far has been the lack of communication and transportation facilities.

Didn't Desire Quick Control

For some weeks after the Allied drive across northern France de Gaulle made it clear that he did not desire the country to be turned back to him quickly.

Bands of Germans were then still roaming around loose, some French resistance forces would heed only military orders and there was the unusual condition, which reportedly remains, of the Spanish Maquis in the southeastern corner of France near the Spanish border who on occasion have defied the authority of the French Government.

Now, however, de Gaulle has indicated that he is ready to take full responsibility for order in the country. The reasons apparently are the same as those which have prompted President Roosevelt's closest advisers to recommend that he recognize the de Gaulle regime formally as a provisional government.

Leadership Approved

These reasons are chiefly:

1. There has been no opposition of any consequence to de Gaulle's leadership. Some Maquis have been slow or reluctant to obey orders, but this probably was due to poor communications.

2. De Gaulle has constantly broadened the political scope of his Government ever since the liberation of Paris and has shown no indications of desiring to make it a personal government.

3. The strongest elements in the Government are the former underground groups which have made it entirely clear that they intend to have an increasingly important voice in French affairs. This is in contrast to the influence previously exercised predominantly by persons who were outside of France during the period of German occupation.

Bulgar Jews Get Rights Back

FLOATING PORTS EXPLAINED BY FDR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — (AP) President Roosevelt took his news conference behind the scenes of the Normandy invasion today to show reporters how the British and Americans set up huge floating ports on the flat beaches of the English channel.

Pointer in hand, the President seated himself before a huge map of "Mulberry B," a code name for one of the floating docks, and carefully took the reporters through the development of the huge landing site. Stacked about the room as he talked were models of the craft, piers, docks and other installations used on the beaches.

Mr. Roosevelt transferred his news conference from his office to another room in the White House to tell the story of the invasion. The models he used were sent to him by Prime Minister Churchill and will not be placed on public display because of secret details.

Mr. Roosevelt started the conference by telling the newsmen he was going to show them the secret of how we got ashore on D-Day, June 6. He reminded newsmen that there were no harbors on the invasion coast and the Germans had been in command of the beaches for years

Then, playing his pointer across a huge relief map, he told the story of the floating docks, one British and one American.

Merchant ships, largely Liberties which had served their usefulness were piloted near the beachheads on D-Day with the first wave of landing infantry and sunk offshore to form a breakwater against the rough channel seas. In addition another new type of breakwater was set up, anchored to the sand but free on the surface to rise and fall with the tide. The breakwaters made the inside sea so quiet that we were able to land heavy supplies almost immediately, he said.

Oaks Conference Attack Discounted By Envoy

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera today described as a "personal viewpoint" an assertion by Alfonso Flores, member of the Mexican Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the Ambassador's attitude on international conferences do not represent "in the slightest" the sentiments of the nation.

Top Priority Given New Transport Ships

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—A top priority has been assigned for the construction of combat transport ships and combat-loaded carriers, described as vitally needed for future operations in the Pacific.

The new priority is the highest for "anything that floats," the Maritime Commission disclosed.

The program for combat transports and combat-loaded cargo vessels calls for the delivery of 243 of these vessels between June, 1944, and June, 1945. So far 50 have been delivered, and the program was described today as "somewhat behind schedule."

Americans In Parley On European Transport

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—An American delegation headed by Ambassador John G. Winant and Maj. Gen. Frank Ross is taking part in a conference in London on inland transport problems in Europe, the State Department announced today.

The conference is discussing transport problems arising with the liberation of occupied territories, the department said. It is seeking to make possible several objectives, among them being rapid movement of military and civilian supplies, providing transport for displaced persons and populations and restoring normal traffic as soon as possible.

Countries participating are Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Russia and Yugoslavia. The Danish Minister in London has been invited to send an observer.

Wickersham In Britain On Planning Trip

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Representative Wickersham (D., Okla.) is on a trip to England in the interest of post-war planning, his office disclosed.

Wickersham is a member of the House Agriculture Committee. Representative Rizley (R., Okla.), another member of the committee, flew to Great Britain this summer to investigate the farming program.

Generoso Pope Visits President

Washington, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Generoso Pope, publisher of Il Progresso, New York Italian newspaper, discussed the Italian relief situation with President Roosevelt today and said he told him the Italian people in this country are grateful for aid to their native land.

Mr. Pope predicted that the time is approaching when people in this country will be able to send packages direct to individuals in Italy. Wartime controls now prevent such mailings.

LaGuardia Is F. D. R.'s Luncheon Guest

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York, frequently mentioned as a likely White House choice for an important administrative assignment in Italy, was President Roosevelt's luncheon guest today.

Mr. Roosevelt said in two recent news conferences that there might be some news about LaGuardia soon.

Inland Cities' Air Link With Europe Is Urged

Damon Calls Loss of Trade to Foreign Lines Alternative

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Ralph S. Damon, vice-president and general manager of American Airlines, asserted today that unless the United States is "in a position to offer single carrier service linking the great cities" of this country to those in the British Isles and Europe it will be in danger of losing potential business to foreign air-transport companies.

Mr. Damon testified at the Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on applications of eleven companies for routes over the North Atlantic. He

urged that America be authorized to provide service direct from inland cities such as Chicago and Detroit to capitals across the ocean. New York now is the only regularly certified port for aircraft bound for Europe, although under war-time operations some service originated in Washington and elsewhere.

Much of the day's testimony related to the technical aspects of flying the Atlantic, particularly operating costs and problems as estimated by air-line officials from their experience in military contract flying.

In the course of questioning about forecasts of future business, Mr. Damon brought out that American Airlines expects to see domestic commercial flying increase to five times that of pre-war volume during the first five years of peace.

FDR PLANS SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA

OCT 18 1944

President Will Make Major Address at Shibe Park Night of Oct. 27.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — (AP) A Philadelphia ball park speech by President Roosevelt Oct. 27 was announced today, and the Chief Executive said he would make some other speeches before the election but didn't know yet just where or when.

Mr. Roosevelt told a news conference, however, that he definitely was not going to make any transcontinental tour as he said some newspapers had suggested he might do. Some of his political advisers are known to be urging that he speak in Illinois, Ohio and New York as a minimum.

During the conference, the President took an obvious dig at the practice of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in quoting excerpts from speeches or records of the administration.

A reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt to comment on a sentence of a speech by Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) in Buffalo last Saturday in which the senator said we can expect Russian help in the Pacific war.

The President said he's not commenting on a part of what somebody said. He's learned better, he smiled.

In announcing the Philadelphia speech, Mr. Roosevelt confirmed word given to reporters earlier by David L. Lawrence, Pennsylvania Democratic national committeeman, after a White House call.

Lawrence's announcement coincided with these other White House political developments:

Sees Jersey for Dewey

Former Democratic Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey conferred with the President and told reporters afterward that he had called at Mr. Roosevelt's request and given him a political report. Edison said he gave it as his judgment that New Jersey will go for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey by a substantial majority. Edison, who has long been at outs with Frank Hague, Jersey City Democratic leader, also said he thought the Hague organization was hurting the Democratic chances because "the independent vote is against Hague."

The White House fired a second reply to a Dewey campaign speech. Like the one issued Saturday, today's took the form of a compilation of Dewey's quotes from administration documents or speeches followed in each instance by larger excerpts from the same source with obvious design to develop the contention that Dewey's use of the quotions was misleading.

Has Second Largest Vote

Pennsylvania is the second largest prize in the Electoral College with 35 votes. President Roosevelt's Oct. 27 speech is to be in Shibe Park, home of the Philadelphia National league baseball club. Lawrence said the park would hold 35,000 to 40,000. In New York Democratic headquarters said the address would be broadcast from 9 to 9:30 p.m.

The broadcast over CBS and Mutual Networks will be sponsored jointly by the Philadelphia Democratic committee and the Businessmen for Roosevelt, Inc. A group of members of the latter organization, including Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans war constructor, accompanied Lawrence to the White House.

Lawrence said it appeared the Philadelphia speech would be Mr. Roosevelt's only campaign speech in Pennsylvania this year. He predicted the President would carry the state by a larger vote than he did in 1940, when his margin of victory was 280,000.

Dewey is to speak in Pittsburgh on Friday.

Besides the Philadelphia address, Mr. Roosevelt's only other definitely announced speech is one to the Foreign Policy association in New York on Saturday.

Health Pretty Good, Roosevelt Declares

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—President Roosevelt said today he was in pretty good health.

That was his closing remark in a news conference exchange begun when a reporter asked whether the President had read reports "by some of our more rugged correspondents" concerning his physical condition.

Mr. Roosevelt laughed and urged the reporter not to get him to comment on the word rugged or he might say something for which he would be sorry.

He added that he knew a little something more about the health of some reporters than they did of his.

Statement from White House Challenges Charge by Dewey

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — (AP) The White House, making available to reporters today what it termed "a factual analysis" of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's St. Louis speech last night, said the report of the National Resources Board quoted by the Republican presidential nominee actually included this recommendation:

"A general policy of speedy, but orderly controlled military demobilization should be adopted, coupled with the use of all reasonable plans and measures to increase the employment available to those being demobilized."

Dewey, referring to the report he said had been submitted to Mr. Roosevelt by the President's uncle, Frederick A. DeLano, asserted:

"This discussed the pros and cons of speedy demobilization. After saying that good reasons exist for desiring a rapid rate of military demobilization, the report goes on to say that 'despite compelling reasons for rapid military demobilization, the prospects of economic and industrial dislocation at the close of the war are so grave and the social consequences are so far reaching that a policy of orderly, gradual, and, if necessary delayed military demobilization has been strongly advocated.

"'Rapid demobilization might throw into the labor market large numbers of men just at the time when the industries might be least able to absorb them. It might create unemployment and depression. Those in the services,' this report continues, 'will constitute the only large group of persons over whom the nation could, in the event of economic crisis, exercise any degree of direct control.' Then it says: 'The economic and social costs of retaining men in the services would be less than those involved in dealing with an unemployment depression through civilian relief.'"

In the analysis of what it termed "the facts", the White House said the quotation was only part of a long report which included such other language as, "smooth and rapid military demobilization is therefore to be regarded as one of the desirable objectives for any plan for post-war readjustment."

The analysis next quoted Dewey as drawing from an executive order giving the Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator equal authority the conclusion that "Mr. Roosevelt gives to men the same powers and then turns them loose to fight about it."

Under "the facts", the analysis said the reason for the dual authority is so that "no third party might escape liability for illegal act by reason of some technical claim that what was done by the Secretary of Agriculture should have been done by the War Food Administrator or vice versa."

Of a Dewey quotation taken from "the United States News" relating to government agencies working overseas the analysis said: "the United States News is not an official publication. It is a private publishing venture edited by Mr. David Lawrence."

Meanwhile, Attorney General Biddle said in a statement today: "Governor Dewey, in his address at St. Louis last night, appears to have suffered another attack of the Republican occupational disease: Convenient loss of memory. Or perhaps the Governor is too young to remember that in 1937 the fearless Democratic prosecutor for a Democratic national administration, United States Attorney Maurice M. Milligan, prosecuted Thomas J. Pendergast for election fraud and income tax evasion and sent him to prison."

In his address last night Dewey said "the people of Missouri have shown their independence before by throwing off the rule of the corrupt Pendergast machine."

Luce Sought PAC Aid, Thomas Says

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, said today that Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) had sought the support of the Political Action Committee and now was "giving a demonstration of another playwright's lines 'Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.'"

Thomas, who also is treasurer of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, issued a formal statement replying to Mrs. Luce's criticisms of PAC. He said:

"Two months ago Mrs. Luce came up to me at a luncheon of Congressmen from both parties in the speaker's dining room at the Capitol and complained that the PAC in her district was not supporting her for reelection.

"Friend Of Labor"

"She offered me the advice—'as a friend of labor'—that it would be wiser for the PAC to support Republicans as well as Democrats. She said we were making a mistake in tying ourselves to the Democratic party.

"I told her that the local PAC in her district would decide for itself which candidate they would indorse. I told her also that PAC is supporting progressive Republicans and that we were not wedded to any political party.

"Not Worthy Of Support"

"Mrs. Luce tried very hard to get PAC support for her campaign. The PAC in Bridgeport, Conn., has evidently decided Mrs. Luce is not worthy of labor's support.

"As far as PAC is concerned, Mrs. Luce seems to be giving a demonstration of another playwright's lines: 'Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned.'"

O'Mahoney Hits Dewey Views On Expansion

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had not yet obtained information on post-war expansion for New York State, so it was extraordinary that the Republican Presidential nominee "should be talking so blithely to the people of the nation about jobs and opportunities in the post-war world."

O'Mahoney, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said in a statement that "Dewey talks easily about jobs and opportunity, but he has yet to outline a program by which they are to be secured."

He said it was not until October 6 that Dewey began to search for information on new products, processes and materials for the businessmen of his State, by appointing an advisory committee on technical industrial development to assist businessmen in post-war expansion.

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...ord" as favoring a "reasonable period" of universal military training in peacetime to build up a strong military reserve as an adjunct to a small, efficient profes...al army.

ROOSEVELT MAKES WAR FUND APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—(AP) President Roosevelt tonight appealed for greater than ever contributions to Community War Funds as a token of "democracy at its best" to show there is no letdown in our national unity.

He said that on the day of the fighting men's return home—which he declared "We are trying to make as speedy as possible"—they

Congress To Press War Training Bills

OCT 18 1944

Washington, Oct. 17 (AP)—Congress expects to tackle the controversial issue of compulsory peacetime military training soon after the election, with both Senate and House Military Committees to be called into session to consider pending bills.

Chairman Reynolds (D., N. C.) said he would summon the Senate Military Committee to meet the week of November 14 and would propose that the committee start consideration of the subject at once, without waiting for the new Congress to be installed in January.

Several Bills Pending

At the same time leaders of the House Military Affairs Committee disclosed that tentative arrangements have been made for that group to start separate hearings on the proposal shortly after Congress reassembles.

Reynolds said he considered it inevitable that Congress will enact a peacetime training law. Several such bills are awaiting action.

Wants Us Prepared

"I want to see us fortified in the future against the encroachments of any nation in the world," Reynolds said. "I don't believe it is going to be possible for any United Nations organization to keep the peace of the world, although I hope I am wrong about it."

Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, recently went on rec...

will shake War Fund donors by the hand and say "Thanks for helping, Friend."

In a nationwide radio appeal on behalf of War Fund drives, Mr. Roosevelt said "Our gift to our Community War Fund is one way to show that there is no letdown in the spirit and unity of this country. This gift—this expression of our own free will—speaks from the heart of the nation."

"In these days," he said, "as we begin to see the approach of victory, it may seem more of a burden to us to measure up to our war jobs and responsibilities." But, he continued, a War Fund gift is "typical of democracy at its best."

Through War Fund contributions, he said, "We send a token of our own personal friendship to the tragic victims of brute slavery and to those who have so long borne the burden of fighting this war—the hungry, the sick and the homeless peoples of China, Russia, Britain, Belgium, France, Greece, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and other friends and neighbors in the community of nations."

WAGE BOOST PLEA MAY REACH FDR

BEFORE ELECTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — (AP) A War Labor board report dealing with the Little Steel wage formula stands a good chance of reaching President Roosevelt's desk before the election under a modified procedure adopted by the Board today, with labor members assenting.

Some informed persons, however, said this did not necessarily signify that the President would act before the election on Labor unions' demands for increasing the wage ceiling. They considered it probable that the White House would seek information on prices which the report will not contain.

The Board plans a three-part report on wages, the first part dealing with the Little Steel formula, which is the heart of the wage policy and was based originally on the cost of living. Under a resolution adopted today, that part will be transmitted to the President via Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson as soon as it is passed upon by the Board. The other two parts, to be prepared later, will deal with such phases as sub-standard wages and reconversion wage problems.

Chairman William H. Davis said in a news conference he thought there was a real chance of getting the first section of the report to the President before Nov. 1.

The decision to transmit the report on a piecemeal basis occasioned considerable speculation, but the public members of the Board would not give any interpretation.

The public members are drafting the proposed report and, under the schedule adopted today, will submit it to the full board on Wednesday of next week. It was learned that the public members would have been prepared to report on Monday, but delayed it two days to suit the convenience of a labor member, indicating perhaps that there was not necessarily a move by the labor group to rush the report to the White House.

The public members, in explaining their decision last week to give the President a factual report on the Little Steel formula without recommendations, said the WLB is not informed sufficiently as to the effect on prices which a change in the Formula might have. Hence, informed sources suggested, the President may find it necessary to call for comment from price control authorities before acting on the wage report. This would almost certainly delay a decision until after election.

Government Begins Check of Girls Under 20 Working in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — (AP) The Government began a check-up today on how many 'teen-age girls it is employing in Washington and what sort of work they are doing as debate continued over a proposal that those under 20 be sent back home.

In response to a request from the Washington Star, the Civil Service commission agreed to make a sample survey to gather statistics on:

1. The number of 'teen-age girls in government agencies here.
2. What jobs they do.
3. What salaries they make.
4. Their efficiency ratings and attendance records.

The Civil Service commission now has no tabulations on age groups of Federal employes. Its records show there are 152,265 women employes in the Washington area compared with 49,312 in 1939 pre-emergency days.

Thousands of the wartime employes are young girls, however, and civic leaders and others have been engaged in a warm debate over how to protect them from a big city's pitfalls since Dorothy Berrum, 18, War Department clerk from Chippewa Falls, Wis., was found raped and slain in a park Oct. 6. Earl McFarland, 21, Marine Corps private, has been indicted on a charge of killing her.

The suggestion that the 'teen-age girls be sent home came from Ray H. Everett, executive secretary of the Social Hygiene Society, a private organization, who declared "most girls under 20 are too immature to be running loose in Washington."

James A. Nolan, director of the Washington Criminal Justice association, another private organization, agreed with Everett's general stand but said the age limit ought to be 21.

However, a spokesman for the Civil Service commission commented that the girls are doing essential jobs; that "we have to face the fact that this country is at war and therefore we have to call on young people for jobs we would not ask them to do in peacetime." He observed, too, that no one was demanding that "teen-age boys overseas at fighting fronts be sent back home."

Throughout the debate, no one has been able to say what would be the effect of sending 'teen-age girls home because no one has had even an estimate of how many there are and what they are doing.

The Civil Service commission said it had not undertaken to gather such figures heretofore because most government agencies were too busy with war work to take time out to examine their working population by age and job groups.

A Commission spokesman said the survey ordered today will require at least a week and promised:

"If any conditions are shown which need action, we will take action."

Jobs for All Key to Peace, Baruch Says

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 — (AP) Declaring that "peace can't be just about what America makes of it," Bernard M. Baruch said tonight that world security could be attained "if we provide jobs for all."

Baruch, special adviser to the director of war mobilization, told the New York Herald Tribune forum on current problems in a prepared talk:

"The objective of a world community is not so academic as it seems. In fact, supplying everyone who needs it and who is willing to work, even including the Hottentots, with a quart of milk a day might prove an economic as well as social advantage. It might even be profitable."

Among others who spoke at the night session were War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug, Ferdinand Eberstadt, former vice chairman of the WPB, and James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of industrial organizations.

After reviewing the events following World War I, Baruch asserted: "This time we must be prepared to enforce the peace with arms and men, with an international authority based upon real cooperation. I am more confident than the last time because both parties have committed themselves to the principle of world security."

Krug said in a prepared speech that "the problems of finding peace and employment can only be solved by business, by labor and by the government working together."

Krug added that no "sound reconversion plan can be keyed to any definite date or set of circumstances "but must be "sufficiently fluid to meet new conditions as they develop.'"

Eberstadt said in a prepared talk: "If our industry is to play its great potential role in the post-war world, we need a clear national foreign economic policy, bi-partisan if possible—and a dynamic governmental organization to implement and foster it."

"We should as soon as possible hold a United Nations' economic conference to agree on new and sounder world trade policies and to create a strong permanent international organization at the highest level to guide and implement them."

Elsa Graves, a steel worker and chairman of the National Industrial council of the YWCA, said in a prepared talk that "unions must recognize us (women) on equal terms and must consider us a permanent part of the labor force."

She said she believed a great many women want to stay in industry but not at the "price of keeping the returning war veteran out of work."

George McCullagh, president and publisher of the Toronto Globe and Mail, discussed the harmony between Canada and the United States in a prepared speech and said:

"In the period we shall shortly face let us beware of emphasizing superficial differences and selfish short-term economic policies. Let us not fritter away the lessons learned and the understanding gained through our comradeship in arms."

Kirk Says Veterans Want To Be Left Alone

New York, Oct. 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the army, said the returning war veteran is able to make his own way in civilian life and that "too many plans and too many agencies are trying to tell these fellows what to do."

"These men aren't asking for charity or sympathy," he told a New York *Times* forum on "The Veteran and the Community." "They don't want anybody messing in their business. They are men and they know how to act for themselves."

Another speaker, Jean A. Brunner, national commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, also expressed the opinion that too many agencies are concerned with aid to veterans.

KUNG SEES VAST CHINESE TRADE

Says Rail Needs of Nation Will Be 100 Millions.

Boston, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—As soon as the war is over China will need to import a tremendous quantity and variety of American products, Dr. H. H. Kung, China's minister of finance, declared today.

"Our reason for this is the obvious fact that China has to rebuild what has been destroyed or taken away by the enemy," Dr. Kung asserted in a speech prepared for the Boston Conference on Distribution.

"It is not yet possible to estimate the extent of the damage or the amount of reparations that we can get from the enemy," he added, "but common sense tells us that the damage is by no means small, that a great deal of labor and material will be needed for the work of reconstruction and that much of the equipment and material will have to be imported from abroad."

In railroad equipment alone, Dr. Kung said, China will have to purchase about $100,000,000 worth. He said that this example can be re-multiplied in many other fields of industrial activity.

Tells of Industrialization.

Another reason for the need of increased import by China, the speaker declared, is her program of industrialization. "Industrialization is now one of the cardinal policies of the Chinese Government," he said. "It means that when transportation facilities become available, China will have to import an increasingly large amount of capital goods and other commodities essential to her industrialization.

"China's import trade will also be augmented as the result of the restoration to China of the four northeastern provinces, commonly known as Manchuria, and also Formosa.

In a message to the conference, Marvin Jones, head of the War Food Administration, said that victory by the Allies will enable the release of large stocks of food now held in reserve to meet war needs.

Joseph Rovensky, vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York, in an address on the trend of trade relations with Latin America, declared:

"One of the first tests of our breadth of vision will come when our peacetime industrial machinery again starts turning out consumer goods. We have been waiting for automobiles, they have been waiting for automobiles, and all the way down the line they have been depleted more.

"I am definitely in favor of supervision to insure a proper percentage of distribution for export. The pent-up demand of the South Americans for many of our products is our secondary pool after home requirements are met. It will help us get back into a peacetime economy."

In a speech prepared for the conference, Thomas F. Joyce of the Radio Corporation of America said today that television has the power to create consumer buying of goods and services beyond anything that we have heretofore known, and he said that means jobs.

DEWEY TO OUTLINE HIS WORLD VIEWS

G.O.P. Nominee to Make Broadcast Tonight on New York Forum.

EN ROUTE WITH DEWEY TO ALBANY, Oct. 17 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey dictated today the final draft of a foreign policy speech he will deliver Wednesday night in New York city.

Returning to Albany aboard his special train from St. Louis, where he said last night that President Roosevelt's New Deal administration was incompetent to handle domestic or foreign affairs, the Governor worked most of the day in his private car.

A sheaf of messages was placed aboard his train at Terre Haute, Ind., a few hours after his St. Louis broadcast, but aides said they would not be able to measure the public response until they reached the New York state capital.

The Republican presidential nominee, who declared the nation's foreign representation was "on the brink of chaos" because of Washington "bungling," planned to go to New York city tomorrow to address the Herald Tribune's annual forum on current events. His speech will be broadcast at 9:30 p. m., (E.W.T.), over the Blue Network.

Mr. Roosevelt has declined an invitation to address the forum's closing session.

The announced topic for Dewey's speech is "this must be the last war," and his advisers said it would be a "constructive" outline of his views on insuring the peace after victory is won.

He is expected to repeat his contention that the small victims of Axis aggression should have "a full share" in any world organization.

"The structure we plan," Dewey said in a recent statement, "derives from the present war coalition of more than 30 United Nations.

"We know that there is in this country bi-partisan agreement upon the end to be achieved; that there is already a large measure of accord with our British, Russian and Chinese friends, and that our approach to other nations is animated by a genuine desire to deal with them as equal partners."

The candidate's next major address, after tomorrow night's speech, is scheduled for Friday night in Pittsburgh.

Brazilian Award Given Navy Officer

Philadelphia, Oct. 17 (AP)—Rear-Admiral Sylvio de Noronha, naval attache of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington, presented the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross today to Capt. Louis Dreller, USN, planning officer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in recognition for his work in designing destroyers for the Brazilian Navy.

The presentation was made at a navy yard ceremony attended by Rear Admiral N. F. Draemel, commandant of the yard and the Fourth Naval District, and other ranking officers of the United States and Brazilian navies.

Captain Dreller is a native of Portsmouth, N. J.

Recalls War Correspondent

"Philadelphia Inquirer" Says Soviet Rejects Adequate Facilities

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 (AP).—"The Philadelphia Inquirer" an-

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nounced today the recall of its Moscow correspondent, Alexander Kendrick, because of what it termed "the refusal of the Soviet government to afford adequate, reasonable facilities for war coverage."

"Time Magazine," in its Oct. 16 issue, quote Kendrick as saying at a meeting of Russian and American correspondents in Moscow: "The way we (the Americans) cover the great patriotic war of Russia is to sit in our rooms at the Hotel Metropole, read what our Russian colleagues write in the Russian papers, and cable this to our papers. Every effort we have made to get really near the front has been blocked."

Votes 900 Free Lots To Veterans Of War

St. Petersburg, Fla., Oct. 17 (AP). City Council today voted to give free lots to returning war veterans who guarantee to build homes on them as soon as materials are available.

The city has 900 lots which it seized in foreclosure actions and which will go to the veterans, it was decided.

Carol And Mme. Lupescu Remain In Seclusion

New Orleans, Oct., 17 (AP) — Ex-King Carol of Romania and his companion, Mme. Elena Lupescu, sat on the deck of the Rio Tunuyan today and watched the royal dogs romp in the sun. But they apparently were in seclusion from visitors and the press.

Later, ship's officers said Carol had asked that he not be disturbed. Madame Lupescu opened her stateroom door a bare three inches, said she was resting, and wished to see no one. The former King could not be reached.

King Carol Stays Aboard Ship

New Orleans, Oct. 17 (AP)—Former King Carol of Romania remained aboard ship in New Orleans harbor today, but as to whether he planned to come ashore during his expected stay of several days here he had "no comment."

Carol and his red-haired companion, Mme. Elena Lupescu, arrived yesterday aboard the Argentine steamer Tunuyan en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Brazil.

Permission Needed

They stayed on the ship overnight, although State Department representatives in Washington said New Orleans immigration officials had authority to permit them ashore.

The former King blamed a "misinterpretation" for a story in the New Orleans *Item* yesterday quoting Carol's chancellor, E. Uradarinu, as saying "King Carol has instructed me to say that he does not wish to see America again."

Says He Got Orders

The paper said Uradarinu related that Carol withdrew to his cabin after receiving "official Federal orders" that he would not be permitted ashore.

The former monarch told reporters later: "The whole thing is false, a complete misinterpretation."

Labor Disputes Leave 13,000 Idle in Detroit

Truck Axle Output Stopped by Strike of 6,800

DETROIT, Oct. 17 (AP).—Nearly 13,000 workers were idle today in several labor disputes in the Detroit area while another 1,000 returned to their jobs.

At the Timken-Detroit Axle Company plants, where company officials said 6,800 workers have been on strike since Saturday and 700 others idle as a result of the walkout, production of axles for heavy-duty trucks remained at a standstill.

The strikers, members of the United Automobile Workers, Congress for Industrial Organizations affiliate, who were protesting the disciplining of a union committeeman at the company's Melvindale forge division, disregarded the urging of their union officials that they return to work. Many of them appeared at plant gates this morning but did not enter.

Walkouts affecting 1,800 workers at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company McGraw Avenue plant and 1,700 on two shifts at the Military Avenue plant were attributed by company spokesmen to protests of material handlers against the National War Labor Board's refusal to approve wage increases. Union officials withheld comment pending an inquiry. The plants produce tank and aircraft engine parts and brake drums for military vehicles.

Briggs Manufacturing Company spokesmen reported that 850 workers at the Milwaukee Avenue plant left their jobs today without filing any grievances, and that 600 were idle at the company's Hamtramck plant in a dispute over discharge of an employee.

At the American Blower Company's Tireman Avenue plant 1,000 workers returned to their jobs today, ending a walkout in protest against discipling of four welders.

Says Independent Congress Is Need

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Chicago, Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) said tonight "the pressing need in this nation today is a strong and independent Congress that will speak for all of the people and which cannot be herded by any force—in or out of the White House."

The Senator, in an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association, discussed the CIO Political Action Committee and the Citizens' Political Action Committee, referred to them as "the Hillman gang," and talked of demands for a guaranteed annual wage.

Complaint Filed On GOP Speeches

Milwaukee, Oct. 17 (AP)—A complaint demanding that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Presidential candidate; his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker, and Represetnative Clare Boothe Luce retract alleged "defamatory and untrue utterances" against President Roosevelt was filed with the Federal Communications Commission today by William B. Rubin, Milwaukee attorney and former Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

Named as defendants were the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting Company, the Mutual Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network.

Rubin, bringing the action as a citizen "who uses the radio to inform himself on political mattters," demanded that the broadcasting companies call upon Governor Dewey, Governor Bricker and Representative Luce "to make corrections and retractions over each and every one of the radios heretofore used by them," and that the Republican speakers hereafter be required to file manuscripts at least 48 hours before speaking and that the networks delete all false statements.

Rubin's complaint alleged that the three speakers named have "wilfully, maliciously and repeatedly made unjustified charges" against the President.

VFW PROPOSES RELEASE PLAN

Would Have Combat-Disabled Veterans Discharged First

Oct 18 1944

Kansas City, Oct. 17 (AP)—Demobilization procedure which will give combat-disabled veterans first discharge preference is a policy which will be supported by the National Council of Administration, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Jean A. Brunner, Forest Hills, N. Y., VFW commander in chief, attending a two-day session of executive members of the organization here, said the council today approved a program of 14 basic policies.

Order Called For

One of the policies calls for demobilization procedure which will give discharge preference in the following order: combat disabled veterans; those with longest periods of combat service; those with longest periods of foreign service; those with longest periods of home service, along with hardship and dependency cases.

The council also approved policies "which will permit the United States to participate, as a sovereign power, in a world association to maintain peace, using force if necessary, and to inform our people through full publicity as to preliminary negotiations between the United States and Allied nations."

Other policies included:

"Adjusted service pay for World War II veterans through a credit of $3 per day for home service and $4 per day for overseas service, with extra credit of $500 to those wounded in active service in line of duty; with a maximum of $3,500 for home service only and $4,500 for overseas service exclusive of credit for wounds.

Widows', Orphans' Pension

"Pension entitlement to widows and orphans of honorably discharged war veterans who had at least 90 days' service, regardless of origin of disabilities.

"Immediate adoption of a compulsory peacetime military training program and inclusion of combat veterans in the United States delegation to the peace conference."

Brunner said earlier that the Veterans of Foreign Wars will press with the Government a proposal that one third of the jobs on Federal-sponsored projects be reserved for returning servicemen.

'Most Prosperous Era' Seen For Americas

Salt Lake City, Oct. 17 (AP)—Emilio Caleron Puig, newly appointed Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, said today the "Americas faces the most prosperous era in their 400-year history."

Caleron-Puig, visiting here before leaving this week end for his new post, lauded the cooperation evidenced by training of Mexican aviators at United States bases.

"We expect to have at least part of our men on the actual fighting front in the near future," he said.

He declared the most important post-war issue would be construction of a strong world court capable of preventing "barbaric aggression."

RICKENBACKER WARNS AGAINST OVER OPTIMISM

OMAHA, Oct. 17—(AP) Capt Eddie Rickenbacker said tonight "one of the greatest underlying menaces of the moment, with respect to maintaining the high pressure of our war effort, is too much optimism."

Rickenbacker declared in a speech prepared for delivery at the national convention of the American War dads that "it is better to be prepared and keep prepared to fight for a long war and have it end sooner than expected, than anticipate a shorter war and have it last longer than planned."

Asserting that "our only hope of defeating the Axis powers to their fullest is to keep up the pressure against them," Rickenbacker said "swivelchair strategists" and type-writer tacticians" are "threatening the backbone of our will to sustain the war effort to the bitter end with their twaddle about the early conclusion of the war."

'CHICANERY' LAID TO DEWEY

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Truman Attacks Use Of Senate Group Report

San Francisco, Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman told San Francisco's Commonwealth Club today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, has practiced "political chicanery" in his use of "certain sentences" from the Senate Truman Committee's report in campaign speeches.

The Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, former chairman of the War Investigating Committee, said both its Republican and Democratic members had agreed unanimously on reports which contributed to the successful prosecution of the war.

Misconstrued, Truman Says

"The gentleman heading the Republican ticket has taken certain sentences from these reports and construed honest criticisms of mistakes as statements that the President was inefficiently conducting the war," Truman continued.

"It is not within the limits of ethics when political chicanery is practiced by a man running for the highest office in the land."

"Most Magnificent Job"

He said the committee's last annual report asserted that "the most magnificent job in the history of the world has been done on the home front," but "that section has never been quoted by the opposition."

Senator Truman said that if the nation has "forward-looking leadership with confidence in the American people," it would meet post-war problems "just as it met war problems and overcame them."

"That is why I am for Roosevelt," he asserted.

To Go To Portland

Truman planned to leave tonight for Portland, Ore., where he speaks tomorrow night at a banquet arranged by Democrats of the State. A reception will follow the banquet there. From Portland he goes to Seattle for a major speech Thursday night.

In a press conference he declared he did not want to be President, but asserted that newspaper correspondents had offered evidence of his qualifications for that office.

"You force me to make this statement," he said when a local reporter inquired whether he had the experience "to carry on the war and reconversion program if anything should happen."

Tells Of Gallery Poll

Referring to what he said was a recent poll of Washington correspondents, Truman asserted:

"I was nominated by the Senate press gallery as the civilian who knew more about the war effort than any one except the President."

Another reporter asked if he favored making foreign policy an issue of the campaign "in view of what Governor Dewey has said about removing it." Truman replied:

"Foreign policy is the most important thing right now. I don't think Dewey is sound on foreign policy. Neither do Senator Ball (R., Minn.) and other liberals in his party."

HIGH OFFICIALS HIT BY BRICKER

New Deal Leaders Called "Arch-Reactionaries"

Oct 18 1944

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 17 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker declared tonight that the leaders who represent "the so-called liberalism of the New Deal" were in reality "the arch reactionaries of this century."

The Republican candidate for Vice-President defined liberalism as faith in the future of America and a belief that "men can govern themselves."

The New Deal, he added in a prepared text released by his campaign staff before a nation-wide radio broadcast, "is not a people's Government. The power it now exercises has already proved shackles for the liberties of people. That is why the New Deal is reactionary—not liberal."

"Old World Devices"

The Ohio Governor said that while the national Administration promised in 1933 to "hold high the banner of liberalism," instead "it has set this nation on the road toward reaction.

"It has reached back for centuries and taken into its hand Old World devices for subjecting people to governmental regulation. For 12 long years we have had not government by the consent of the governed, but government by orders of the bureaucrats!"

Describing how, he said, "this process of reaction has been ruthlessly promoted by the New Deal prophets and agents," Bricker continued:

"There is Henry Wallace, who proclaimed: 'We are in for a profound revolution'; but who also consoled us by saying: 'We are not going to use the whole Russian political and economic system here in the United States.'

"There is Francis Biddle, who defiantly shouted: 'No business in this country is immune from seizure.'

"And there is Franklin Roosevelt himself, who once told Congress to pass a certain law regardless of doubts, however reasonable, as to its constitutionality."

"Arch Reactionaries"

These men, the Vice-Presidential nominee asserted, "represent the so-called liberalism of the New Deal. But we are not deceived."

"They," he continued, "are the arch reactionaries of this century.

They would make over our American society into a regimented and manipulated economy. They are seeking to convert our American system into an Old World system which makes the Government the master of men."

Bricker pictured Government under the New Deal as a "grotesque monstrosity," in which, he said, "independent bureaucrats" were "the legislature, administrator, prosecutor, judge, jury and sheriff all rolled up into one."

"Turn This Nation About"

Bricker declared the Republican party proposed to end "the march back toward absolutism and economic slavery."

"We propose," he added, "to turn this nation about—and to march forward, a united and prosperous people."

And, he concluded, "we have faith in the future of America. . . . That faith is liberalism. It is the only true liberalism the world will ever know."

The Ohio Governor in a speech in the morning at Santa Ana said that the East should not be permitted to reconvert to peacetime production before the West.

"Responsibility Of All"

Taking cognizance of suggestions, he said, that Eastern plants could return to peacetime production after the defeat of Germany while "you (the West) continue to produce the tools of war to defeat Japan," Bricker remarked:

"I say to you that the winning of the war over Japan is the responsibility of all our country. Any other policy would delay the day of final victory, and it would also impair the economic well-being of this entire nation."

6,000 At Santa Ana

In the afternoon Bricker spoke in the Santa Ana municipal bowl before a crowd estimated at 6,000 persons by police.

In a press conference upon his arrival at Santa Ana, a reporter asked the Governor if the Republicans had opposed shipment of materials to Japan before the war.

"We didn't have much to do about it in the last 12 years," Bricker replied. "The Republicans have not had much authority in Washington."

He added, though, that "I lifted my voice time and again and many other Republicans did."

ADD LONDON - (WERNER) XXX TROOPS

ALTHOUGH BERLIN DECLARED THAT THERE WERE "NO OUTSTANDING DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUDAPEST DURING THE NIGHT," THE SO-CALLED FREE HUNGARIAN RADIO REPORTED VIOLENT STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN NAZI SYMPATHIZERS AND PATRIOTS, AND THAT WIDESPREAD STRIKES HAD BEEN CALLED. THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE PATROLLING THE CITY WITH TIGER TANKS.

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A PARIS BROADCAST REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT 10 HUNGARIAN DIVISIONS WERE MARCHING ON BUDAPEST TO LIBERATE IT FROM THE NAZIS.

IN TAKING OVER THE HELM OF GOVERNMENT, SZALASI PROCLAIMED HIMSELF REGENT AND PRIME MINISTER AND NAMED A PRO-GERMAN CABINET. IN A BROADCAST TO THE HUNGARIANS HIS GOVERNMENT PROMISED THAT THE HOME FRONT WOULD BE SECURED AND ORDERED MOBILIZATION OF ALL MILITARY RESERVES.

ANOTHER FIRST STEP OF THE SZALASI REGIME WAS DISMISSAL OF THE COMMANDERS OF THE HUNGARIAN FIRST AND SECOND ARMIES--COL.GEN.MILOS DE DALNIK AND LT.GEN.DEZSOE LASZLO.

ADD LONDON - (WJAMESON) XX FACTORY

THE 19 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED NEAR BRUX AND THE GERMAN CITY OF DRESDEN, WHERE APPROXIMATELY 100 NAZI FIGHTERS TRIED TO BREAK INTO BOMBER FORMATIONS. THE AMERICANS LOST TEN BOMBERS AND SIX OTHER PLANES.

THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE FLIGHTS FROM ITALY WAS THE SINGLE-HANDED DESTRUCTION OF FIVE ENEMY FIGHTERS BY LT.SHELDON .ANDERSON, 22, A MUSTANG PILOT AND FLIGHT LEADER FROM KENOSHA, WIS.

VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES RESULTED FROM A BRITISH BOMBING OF AILYARDS AT ZAGREB, YUGOSLAV CITY WHICH IS THE CAPITAL OF CROATIA. UTH AFRICAN BOMBERS FLEW 1,500 MILES ROUNDTRIP TO DROP SUPPLIES IN LAND.

ANDERSON, LEADING A FLIGHT OF FOUR MUSTANGS, SPOTTED A FORMATION OF 60 ENEMY FIGHTS BELOW. THE MUSTANGS DIVED WITH ALL THEIR GUNS SPITTING. THE WISCONSIN BOY'S FIRST THREE VICTIMS EXPLODED IN THE AIR. THE FOURTH SPUN FIVE MILES TO EARTH AND THE FIFTH STALLED AND CRASHED AFTER ANDERSON'S BULLETS RIDDLED BOTH THE PLANE AND THE PILOT. HIS ADDRESS IS ROUTE 1, SHERIDAN ROAD.

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ADD LONDON - (WERNER) XX LIEPAJA

ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT THE CONFUSED SITUATION INSIDE HUNGARY STILL OBSCURED DEVELOPMENTS.

MARSHAL RODION Y. MALINOVSKY'S THRUSTS TOWARDS BUDAPEST HAD FORCED THE HORTHY REGIME TO ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE OVER THE WEEKEND, BUT THE GERMANS AND THEIR HUNGARIAN NAZI PUPPETS WERE STRUGGLING--APPARENTLY WITH SOME MEASURE OF SUCCESS--TO HOLD THAT WAVERING ALLY IN LINE THROUGH A REIGN OF TERROR.

THE ROMANIAN HIGH COMMAND, WHOSE TROOPS ARE AIDING THE SOVIET OPERATIONS, SAID TUMULTUOUS FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING SOUTHEAST OF

SZOLNOK, 50 MILES FROM BUDAPEST, AND AROUND DEBRECEN. THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY HAD "RECAPTURED" DEBRECEN FROM THE RUSSIANS AND ROMANIANS.

THE GERMAN RADIO ASSERTED THAT IN YUGOSLAVIA SOVIET TANKS WHICH HAD BROKEN INTO BELGRADE HAD BEEN "ANNIHILATED" AND THE RUSSIANS AND MARSHAL TITO'S PARTISANS HAD BEEN FORCED BACK TO THE SOUTHERN FRINGES OF THE CAPITAL. BITTER STREET FIGHTING CONTINUED, HOWEVER, IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Z337PEW

THIRD LEAD WESTERN FRONT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 18 1944

LONDON, OCT 17--U.S. TROOPS TIGHTENED THEIR RING ABOUT AACHEN TODAY AFTER SMASHING NAZI COUNTERASSAULTS, WHILE 1,300 HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBERS GAVE COLOGNE, 40 MILES TO THE EAST, ITS WORST HAMMERING OF THE WAR.

IT WAS THE SIXTH BLOW IN AS MANY DAYS ON COLOGNE, KNOCKING IT TO RUIN.

THE GERMANS DECLARED THE ALLIES WERE PREPARING FOR A GREAT NEW OFFENSIVE ON THIS NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRONT.

A FRONT DISPATCH DECLARED THE GERMANS RESTED QUIETLY BEFORE AACHEN TODAY, SPENT BY COUNTERASSAULTS WHICH AN AMERICAN STAFF OFFICER ESTIMATED HAD COST THE NAZIS 25 PER CENT OF THEIR ATTACKING TROOPS.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS SAID THE DOUGHBOYS IN A NIGHT-LONG FIGHT HAD THROWN BACK THE HEAVIEST NAZI COUNTERBLOW YET MOUNTED EAST OF AACHEN, AND AT DAWN HELD FIRMLY TO THEIR LINES. THE U.S. LINE WAS SWIFTLY BEING BUILT UP IN STRENGTH.

FIFTY MILES TO THE NORTH, BRITISH TROOPS BROKE INTO THE STREETS OF VENRAY, DUTCH ROAD HUB EIGHT MILES FROM GERMANY ON ONE PATHWAY

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TO THE RHINE-RUHR REGION. FALL OF THE TOWN APPEARED IMMINENT.

AN AP CORRESPONDENT AT AACHEN SAID IT HAD BECOME APPARENT THAT "THE STATE OF GERMAN SUPPLY IS BETTER THAN HAD EARLIER BEEN SUPPOSED --MUCH BETTER IN FACT." ABOUT 3,500 CIVILIANS NOW HAVE BEEN ESCORTED FROM THAT DYING CITY, HE ADDED.

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THE GERMAN ATTACKS AT AACHEN SO FAR HAVE COST THEM ABOUT 2,500 MEN--1,500 CAPTURED AND 1,000 KILLED--THE STAFF OFFICER ESTIMATED.

THE NAZI COUNTERBLOW X X X 3RD GRAF AS BEFORE.

G147PEW

ADD LONDON ... SMALL

THE MAINTENANCE OF INCREASING AND SHIFTING PRESSURE MEANS, THE TACTICAL AUTHORITY SAID, THAT SOMEWHERE THE GERMAN DEFENSES ARE GOING TO GIVE WAY, SINCE THE ALLIES ARE KEEPING THE OFFENSIVE.

THE GERMAN FRONTIER CITY OF AACHEN NOW IS COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED. HIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED YESTERDAY WHEN U.S. FIRST ARMY TROOPS CLOSED HE HALF-MILE GAP IN THE STEEL RING WHICH HAD BEEN FORGED AROUND HE CITY. YANKS ON THE NORTHERN ARM OF THE PINCERS CAPTURED WURSELEN, WO MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, AND LINKED UP WITH THEIR COMRADES ROM CRUCIFIX HILL TO THE SOUTH.

FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN THREE DAYS THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED YESTERDAY O PUSH A COLUMN THROUGH THE GAP TO RELIEVE THE NAZI UNITS INSIDE AACHEN, BUT AGAIN THEIR ASSAULT WAS SHATTERED BY AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 50 OR 60 GERMAN TANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED N THE THREE-DAY PERIOD, WITH AT LEAST 10 SMASHED YESTERDAY.

MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN GARRISON INSIDE AACHEN CRAWLED FROM THE ELLARS OF BATTERED BUILDINGS AND THREW THEMSELVES AGAINST THE MERICAN LINES ONLY TO BE REPULSED AFTER SAVAGE, BLOODY FIGHTING. HE AMERICANS TOOK 300 PRISONERS.

TO THE NORTH IN THE NETHERLANDS BRITISH SECOND ARMY TROOPS USHING TOWARD THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER AND THE GERMAN BORDER A EW MILES BEYOND, ADVANCED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF VENRAY. THE GERMAN ADIO REPORTED A NAZI WITHDRAWAL IN THIS SECTOR TO THE RAILWAY MBANKMENT WEST OF THE RIVER, SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS BEHIND THE REVIOUS ENEMY POSITIONS.

VENRAY IS THREE MILES SOUTHWEST AND FIVE MILES DUE WEST OF THE AAS, WHICH FORMS A GREAT BEND IN THAT AREA. THE TOWN IS ONLY IGHT MILES WEST OF THE REICH FRONTIER.

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THE GERMANS REPORTED A BUDDING ALLIED OFFENSIVE ALONG THE NORTHERN ART OF THE WESTERN FRONT AND DECLARED THAT STRONG REINFORCEMENTS EEN BEHIND THE AMERICAN LINES WOULD BE EMPLOYED IN THE COMING "BATTLE F GEILENKIRCHEN." ALLIED SOURCES HAAVE NOT MENTIONED GEILEN-IRCHEN, 10 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN, SINCE A CHUNK WAS TORN OUT OF THE IEGFRIED LINE THERE A WEEK AGO.

CANADIAN TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR BATTLE TO CLEAR THE GERMANS FROM HE 50-MILE SCHELDE RIVER ESTUARY SO THE ALLIES CAN USE THE GREAT ELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP, ONLY 75 MILES WEST OF GEILENKIRCHEN.

BY JOINING THEIR THREE BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE LEOPOLD CANAL IN THE WATERVLIET AREA, THE CANADIANS HAD A SOLID HOLDING SOME FOUR MILES DEEP AND MORE THAN SIX MILES LONG SOUTH OF THE SCHELDE. THIS GAVE THEM A FIRM BASE FOR AN ASSAULT ON THE GERMAN POCKET AROUND BRESKENS AT THE MOUTH OF THE ESTUARY.

NORTH OF ANTWERP OTHER CANADIANS WON CONTROL OF WOENSDRECHT, COMMANDING THE CAUSEWAY LEADING FROM THE DUTCH MAINLAND TO THE ESTUARY ISLANDS OF ZUID BEVELAND AND WALCHEREN.

BZ402AEW

LONDON, OCT. 17-(AP)-BRITISH MINES PRIOR TO THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORMANDY SANK OR SEVERELY DAMAGED AN ESTIMATED 100 GERMAN VESSELS, THE GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED TODAY.

IN A JOINT COMMUNIQUE, THE ADMIRALTY AND THE AIR MINISTRY SAID SPECIAL TYPES OF MINES WERE DEVELOPED BY THE ADMIRALTY FOR THE PURPOSE. ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF THE DAMAGE TO ENEMY WARSHIPS, AUXILIARIES AND MERCHANT VESSELS WAS ATTRIBUTED TO MINES LAID BY NAVAL FORCES, AND 70 PER CENT TO MINES LAID BY AIRCRAFT OF THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND.

TA954PEW

LONDON, OCT 17-(AP)-TOKYO IS REDUCING FROM 19 TO 17 THE AGE FOR COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE, BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY, AND "BOYS UNDER 17 ALSO WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE ARMED FORCES."

SW915AEW

LONDON OCT 17-(AP)-YUGOSLAV PARTISANS HAVE CAPTURED SVETA KLARA, TWO MILES FROM THE CROATIAN CAPITAL OF ZAGREB, MARSHAL TITO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HIS COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN TROOPS WERE FORCING GERMAN FORCES IN MACEDONIA TOWARD THE VARDAR VALLEY AND INCREASING THE THREAT TO THE NAZI ESCAPE ROUTE FROM THAT AREA OF SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA.

KK725AEW

by james m.long

supreme headquarters allied expeditionary force,oct.16 (ap)--the battle of the german border was likened today by an allied tactical authority to the heavy pressure exerted against the germans in normandy just before the st lo breakthrough and the foldup of the caen hinge.

that does not necessarily mean a breakthrough again is imminent in a matter of hours or days. but it does mean that despite the week or two of gains measured only in whittled down to a matter of hundreds of yards the present phase of the fight is not a lull.

it was summari ed this way: the german army has regained its balance the best can from the reeling retreat across france and has put its last fighting strength into a buffer stand in front of the rhine on a shortened front. against that front the allies are keeping the offensive and maintaining constant and increasing and shifting pressure.

somewhere something is going to give way. and when it does gen. dwight d.eisenhower is ready to loose the flood through the dike.

there have been three great threats: the arnhem, the cross rhine foothold which the germans broke; the aachen breach which the nazis are trying desperately to seal and the vosges pass punch which they have been trying to block.

antwerp fits into this picture only as a german delaying

action to keep the vital, close-up supply port closed to the allies to the last possible hour.

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along the dutch rhine the wehrmacht has succeeded temporarily in extemporizing a defense. at aachen they are fighting feverishly to hold the main american first army push inside the siegfried breach while they extemporize another defense behind it to guard cologne.

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to the south they are so far able to use their main defense lines more in line with accepted german tactics by which t. fortifications serve not for passive defense but as a springboard defensive counterattacks.

but it is worthy to note that neither here nor anywhere el[illegible] the german army been able to open up even the pretense of a major counter-attack-one designed to gain the initiative.

after the almost unprecedented dash across france all al[illegible] are facing the increasing problem of supply over long lines.

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AND U-S- BOMBER BASE [illegible] X-DAY

THE IDEA CAME FROM SGT.OSCAR PICARD OF LINWOOD, MASS., AND COL. DALE O.SMITH OF RENO, NEV., ENDORSED IT. BESIDES CANDY, THE GIFT-BEARING BOMBER WILL TAKE ALONG CLOTHES AND TOYS FOR FRENCH ORPHANS AND BOMBED-OUT CHILDREN.

XB540PEW

BY NED NORDNESS

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT 17-(AP)-IMPEDED BY THE MOST EXTENSIVE MINE BARRICADE SINCE THE NORMANDY CAMPAIGN, BRITISH UNITS SLUGGED THEIR WAY INTO VENRAY TODAY AS OTHER BRITISH COLUMNS APPROACHED THE DUTCH TOWN FROM THE NORTH AND EAST.

THE TOMMIES, WHO REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF VENRAY LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, NOW WERE FIGHTING A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLE FOR THE TOWN. THE AID FROM THE APPROACHING COLUMNS IS EXPECTED TO PUT THE TOWN IN BRITISH HANDS BEFORE NIGHTFALL.

IN THIS DRIVE THE BRITISH ARE PUSHING THE GERMANS BACK TOWARD THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER AND THE REICH BOUNDARY JUST A FEW MILES BEYOND.

THE COLUMNS AT VENRAY FACED HEAVY ENEMY ARTILLERY BESIDES THE MINES

AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE NETHERLANDS SALIENT BRITISH PATROLS OVER THE NEDER RHINE REACHED WAGENINGEN, 2 1/2 MILES WEST OF RENKUM, AND FOUND THE ENEMY ENTRENCHED THERE.

IT WAS QUIET ON THE REST OF THE BRITISH FRONT WITH THE ENEMY HOLDING FIRMLY TO TILBURG AND 'S HERTOGENBOSCH, TWO GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS WEST OF THE BRITISH SALIENT. THE GERMANS MUST HOLD THESE CENTERS AT ALL COSTS FOR THE SAFETY OF NAZI TROOPS BATTLING THE CANADIANS IN THE SCHELDE ESTUARY AND THOSE UNITS REMAINING IN WESTERN HOLLAND.

KK808AEW

OCT 18 1944

BY HAL V.BOYLE

U.S.FIRST ARMY HDQS., OCT 17-(10:30 A.M.)-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS SOUTHEAST OF GEILENKIRCHEN, NORTH OF AACHEN, UNDERWENT THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY BARRAGE OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE BATTLES YESTERDAY WHEN THE GERMANS THREW FIRE FROM GUNS OF ALL CALIBER FROM MORTARS TO 210-MM. CANNON.

THE SITUATION AT AACHEN AND ELSEWHERE ALONG THE FRONT, HOWEVER, REMAINED UNCHANGED. THE GERMANS MADE NO EFFORT TO RENEW COUNTER-ATTACKS DURING THE NIGHT.

A FEW NAZI PLANES DROPPED ANTI-PERSONNEL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS FRONT LINE POSTS DURING DARKNESS. FOUR MESSERSCHMITTS JUMPED A PIPER CUB OBSERVATION PLANE YESTERDAY AND SHOT IT DOWN, KILLING A MAJOR AND CAPTAIN.

WITH U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE IN LUXEMBOURG, [illegible]AP)-A GERMAN SOLDIER RAN OUT OF A TRENCH IN THE [illegible]ATTERED SIEG[illegible]INE TODAY HEADING TOWARD AMERICAN POSITIONS WITH ONLY ONE ARM RAISED OVERHEAD. DOUGHBOYS TO WHOM HE SURRENDERED DISCOVERED HIS OTHER ARM WAS MADE OF WOOD.

IN THE SAME AREA A CAPTURED GERMAN CAPTAIN WAS WEARING THICK GLASSES. HE DISPLAYED A SCROLL SAYING, "THIS OFFICER IS TO BE EXCUSED IN CASE HE FAILS TO SALUTE A SUPERIOR OFFICER. HE IS BLIND IN ONE EYE AND CANNOT SEE WELL OUT OF THE OTHER."

THESE ODDITIES SHEDDING SOME LIGHT ON HITLER'S MANPOWER PROBLEMS WERE RELATED BY LT.WILLIAM E.BYERS, 2046 NORTHWEST FLANDERS ST., PORTLAND, ORE., A LIGHTNING PILOT.

XB542PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (16C)

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, OCT. 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS STRANGE WAR FINDS THE GERMANS PREPARING FOR BITTER BATTLES TO KEEP THE ALLIES OUT OF THE REICH WITH A "HIDDEN RESERVE" OF MORE THAN 100,000 MEN--BUT THE RESERVE FORCES ARE HIDDEN IN FRANCE WHERE THEY ARE OF SCANT USE TO HITLER AND EVEN LESS WORRY TO GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THESE FORGOTTEN NAZIS, BY-PASSED BY THE ALLIED ONRUSH THROUGH FRANCE, ARE DISTRIBUTED THUSLY: 8,000 AT DUNKERQUE, 22,000 AT LORIENT, 20,000 AT ST. NAZAIRE, 30,000 IN THE VANNES AREA, AND 26,000 IN THE BORDEAUX SECTOR. THERE PROBABLY IS ANOTHER 10,000 OF THEM ON THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

PRESUMABLY ALL THE MAJOR NAZI UNITS ARE IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AND THEORETICALLY UNDER ITS CONTROL. ACTUALLY THEY ARE HAMSTRUNG BY LACK OF TRANSPORT, MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES.

THE SURRENDER OF 20,000 GERMANS NEAR ORLEANS WITHOUT ANY GROUND PRESSURE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR PROBABLY IS A TIP-OFF ON WHAT MANY OF THE ISOLATED GERMANS WILL DO WHEN WINTER CLOSES IN AND SUPPLIES SHRINK. OTHERS MAY HOLD OUT AND SOME MAY EVEN TRY A DESPERATE BREAKTHROUGH.

TA1005PEW

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, OCT. 17-(AP)-DESPITE STUBBORN COUNTERATTACKS ALL ALONG THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT, SUBSTANTIAL GAINS HAVE BEEN MADE THROUGH THE RAIN AND MUD BY ALLIED FORCES, INCLUDING OCCUPATION OF THE VILLAGE OF LAVAL.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, FRENCH FIRST ARMY TROOPS REPULSED THREE COUNTERATTACKS AND IN 24 HOURS GAINED A RIDGE MORE THAN 3,000 FEET HIGH EAST OF THE MOSELLE RIVER BEND.

DRIVING NORTHWARD TOWARD THE KEY ROAD JUNCTION TOWN OF BRUYERES, AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCED A MILE BEYOND LAVAL AND ENTERED THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHAMP LE DUC, WHERE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING RAGES FOR CONTROL OF THE TOWN.

MEANWHILE, THE PRISONER COUNT, WHICH NORMALLY LAGS BEHIND THE ACTUAL CURRENT CAPTURES, REACHED A TOTAL OF 103,340 SINCE THE START OF THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHERN FRANCE. THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY WAS CREDITED WITH 57,886 OF THESE CAPTURES AND THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY WITH 45,454.

TA901PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE BASE, FRANCE, OCT. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARMED WITH NOTHING MORE DEADLY THAN CAMERAS, CAPT. ROBERT J. HOLBURY, A NINTH AIR FORCE PHOTOGRAPHER, TANGLED WITH ONE OF HITLER'S NEW JET-PROPELLED FIGHTER PLANES AND OUTMANEUVERED THE GERMAN FLIER SO EXPERTLY THE NAZI EVENTUALLY GAVE UP THE ATTACK IN DISGUST.

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HOLBURY, WHO LIVES AT 2512 PONTIAC DRIVE, PONTIAC, MICH., WAS ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE MISSION IN AN UNARMED P38 WHEN HE ENCOUNTERED AN ME262 SOUTHEAST OF HEILBRON.

FLYING AT 33,000 FEET HOLBURY SAW THE JET FLYING FAR BELOW HIM AND CLIMBING RAPIDLY.

"HE CAME UP IN A 45-DEGREE CLIMB AT AN ESTIMATED 350 MPH," HOLBURY SAID. "AS HE CLOSED IN I TURNED INSIDE AND THE JET PLANE WENT WHIZZING BY."

THE GERMAN RETURNED AND MADE THREE ADDITIONAL PASSES AT THE PHOTO PLANE, BUT EACH TIME HOLBURY WENT INTO A TIGHT TURN WHICH THE ENEMY FLIER WAS UNABLE TO EXECUTE. APPARENTLY GIVING IT UP AS A BAD JOB THE GERMAN DISAPPEARED AND HOLBURY DIVED TO TREE-TOP LEVEL AND SCOOTED FOR HOME.

AS FAR AS WAS KNOWN HOLBURY WAS THE FIRST "FOTO CAT" TO MATCH WITH A PILOT OF ONE OF THE GERMAN JET PLANES NOW OPERATING REGULARLY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

HW610PEW

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BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE BASE, FRANCE, OCT.17-(AP)-CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO THIS AIRFIELD -- ONE OF THE LARGEST IN FRANCE -- HAS BECOME PROBABLY THE BUSIEST OPERATIONAL BASE ON THE CONTINENT.

IN ADEQUATE FLYING WEATHER THERE'S HARDLY A MINUTE BETWEEN DAWN AND DUSK WHEN AMERICAN PLANES AREN'T LANDING OR TAKING OFF.

THE FIELD IS USED JOINTLY BY A THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. ROBERT DELASHAW, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AND A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. RUSSEL A. B. BERN, 4624 WINCHESTER ST., CHICAGO. IN ADDITION IT IS ONE OF SEVERAL LANDING POINTS FOR SUPPLY PLANES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"WE ALSO PICK UP A LOT OF UNEXPECTED TRADE," SAID CAPT. GEORGE

BRINKEROFF 4575 PARK AVE9, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., GROUND OFFICER IN THE RECONNAISSANCE OUTFIT, EXPLAINING BOTH AMERICAN BRITISH PILOTS WHOSE PLANES ARE DAMAGED IN COMBAT OFTEN LAND HERE WHEN UNABLE TO MAKE IT BACK TO THEIR OWN BASES.

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BECAUSE OF ITS UNUSUAL SIZE THIS FIELD HAS ROOM ENOUGH FOR ALL, BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW OPERATIONS STAFFS KEEP THINGS RUNNING SMOOTHLY WITHOUT OCCASIONAL MIXUPS IN TAKEOFFS OR LANDINGS.

"IT REMINDS ME OF THE CIRCUS", SAID BRIKERHOFF.

"THOSE CARGO PLANES COME IN HERE NOSE TO TAIL LIKE ELEPHANTS IN A PARADE."

"WE FOUND NEARLY EVERYTHING WE NEEDED IN A DEPOT CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS, INCLUDING LUMBER, PLATE GLASS, NAILS, STOVES, TABLES AND CHAIRS," SAID CAPT.PAUL EISMAN, 1829 WEST STREET (CORRECT), NEW ALBANY, IND., SUPPLY OFFICER.

"THE WAREHOUSE WAS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY AND WE GOT NEARLY EVERYTHING WE WANTED. EVEN SOME OF OUR POWER NOW IS BEING FURNISHED BY DIESEL GENERATORS WHICH THE GERMANS LEFT BEHIND."

HW556PEW

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AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, OCT.17-(AP)-AS A MEMORIAL TO THEIR BUDDIES WHO CRASHED TO THEIR DEATHS OVER GERMAN TARGETS OR WHO ARE LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, MEN OF THE 96TH BOMBER GROUP ARE RESTORING A 14TH CENTURY CHAPEL IN ST.ANDREW'S CHURCH AT NORFOLK.

THE MEN, COMMANDED BY COL.ROBERT A.WARREN OF VERNON, TEX., RAISED ALMOST $2,500 TO REBUILD THE CHAPEL, WHICH IS TO BE DEDICATED DEC.11.

AN ESPECIALLY DESIGNED MEMORIAL WINDOW, BASED ON AN IDEA BY SGT.GERALD ATHEY OF 933 EAST CIRCLE DRIVE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., INCORPORATES

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A FIGURE OF CHRIST WITH AN AMERICAN AIRMAN LOOKING UP AT HIM WHILE BOMBERS OF THE 96TH GROUP CIRCLE AROUND A CHURCH SPIRE BEFORE HEADING FOR EUROPE. GROUP CHAPLAIN CHARLES E SMITH OF 140 WEST ELM STREET, ROCHESTER, N.Y., WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE DEDICATION.

HW550PEW

PARIS, Oct.17-(AP)-The French air ministry announced tonight the arrest of six prominent aviation industrialists on charges of treason and dealing with the enemy.

The air ministry listed them as Andre Lemercier, parachute manufacturer; marius bernard, engine manufacturer; Charles Legal, engine parts manufacturing director, and three of the latter's assistants, Rene Deleval, Roger Douessin and a man named Helfer.

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The last five were all connected with the great Voisin factories. Bernard is accused of exerting every effort toward production for the Germans, including introduction of a system of workers' penalties, and of delivering to the Nazis the first output with great ceremony, wreaths and champagne.

PARIS, OCT. 17-(AP)-THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS RECOGNIZ

THE DE GAULLE REGIME AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND HAS

NAMED JOSEPH IGIROSIAMS ITS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES HERE, THE FRENCH MINISTR

OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MINISTRY ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS NAMED

HENRY NOSEK ITS MINISTER TO FRANCE, SUCCEEDING FRANCOIS CERNY WHO

REPRESENTED THE # CZECHOSLOVAKS IN ALGIERS.

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APR/02135/MP-635PEW

PARIS. OCT. 17-(AP)-THE COAL SUPPLY STILL IS THE KNOTTIE

PROBLEM CONFRONTING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IN ITS EFFORTS TOWARD

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION OF THE PARIS AREA, PRODUCTION MINISTER

ROBERT LACOSTE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEWSPAPER FIGARO TODAY.

LACOSTE SAID THE CITY'S COAL IMPORTS NOW WERE EIGHT TIMES

GREATER THAN ON SEPT. 17 BUT STILL WERE FAR BELOW EMERGENCY NEEDS AND

THE CITY IS DEPLETING ITS ACCUMULATED STOCKS RAPIDLY. HE WARNED THAT

UNLESS COAL PRODUCTION WAS INCREASED AND MORE OF IT WERE SHIPPED TO

PARIS IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS IN THE

NEAR FUTURE.

LACOSTE ATTRIBUTED THE LOW PRODUCTION OF COAL TO SHORTAGES

OF MATERIALS AND MANPOWER, THE LATTER AGRAVATED BY THE POOR PHYSICAL

CONDITION OF MANY MINERS WHO HAD BEEN ON SHORT RATIONS AND DURING THE

GERMAN OCCUPATION AND THE DRAFTING OF YOUNGER MEN FOR SERVICE IN GERMA

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APR/1-2 1620/MP-5PEW

BY WILLIAM B.KING

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, OCT. 17-(AP)-THE FIFTH ARMY'S BATTLE IN NORTHERN ITALY'S RAGGED JUMBLE OF MUDDY MOUNTAINS MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELEVED -- AND EVEN THEN YOU WONDER HOW BATTLE-WEARY AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE MANAGED TO INCH THEIR WAY ALONG THE NARROW CLIFF-BORDERED ROADS AND PRECIPITOUS HEIGHTS WHICH BAR THE WAY TO BOLOGNA.

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YOU HAVE WONDERED AT THE APPARENT SNAIL'S PACE OF THE ARMY MOVING UP THE CENTER OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA, BUT WHEN YOU SEE THE FOG-SHROUDED MOUNTAINS AND NARROW, TWISTING ROADS WHERE THEY FIGHT, YOU MARVEL THAT THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN POSSIBLE AT ALL.

YOU MAKE YOUR WAY ALONG A HIGHWAY INTO WHICH HAS BEEN CHANNELLED ALL VEHICULAR SUPPORT FOR THIS FIGHTING ARMY, UNTIL YOU REACH THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION WHICH IS SPEARHEADING THE ATTACK AGAINST AN ENEMY WHO DAILY IS MAKING IT CLEARER THAT HE WILL NOT GIVE UP A YARD OF ITALIAN SOIL WITHOUT A STUBBORN, CUNNING FIGHT.

AT A DIVISION COMMAND POST YOU CLIMB INTO A JEEP WITH OPERATIONS OFFICER MAJ.GEORGE KLEMM OF BELLMORE, N.Y., AND DRIVER MAX HAMMOND OF PORTIS, KY., AND SET OUT FOR A LOOK AT THE BATTLE AREA.

YOU PASS ALONG A NARROW STREET THROUGH PILES OF RUBBLE AND TUMBLED BRICK AND MORTAR WALLS WHICH ONCE WAS A VILLAGE. ITALIAN PEASANTS GRUB IN THE WRECKAGE PILES, AND BIG-EYED CHILDREN STAND IN DOORWAYS, STARING AT YOU WITHOUT NOTICE OF THE CRACK AND RUMBLE OF OUR ARTILLERY.

MUD SLOPS AND SPEWS UNDER YOUR WHEELS AS YOU RIDE UP AND DOWN THE WINDING ROAD WHICH CLINGS TO THE MOUNTAIN SIDE. MILKY FOG BLOTS OUT THE VALLEY BELOW, AND FOR MILES YOU RIDE THROUGH CLOUDS THAT CUT YOUR VISABILITY TO A FEW FEET. HERE YOU REALIZE THE MAIN DIFFICULTY OF THE PRESENT PHASE OF FIGHTING. ALTHOUGH THE PEAK OF THE APPENNINE RIDGE HAS BEEN PASSED, EVERY RAGGED RIDGE ON THE NORTHERN SLOPES OFFERS THE GERMAN DEFENDERS NEW POSITIONS.

AMBULANCE JEEPS PASS YOU, CARRYING BACK THEIR CARGOES OF SUFFERING. ONE IS CROWDED WITH WALKING WOUNDED, EACH UNIFORMLY TAGGED AT A FIRST AID STATION. EACH TAG IS UNIFORMLY TOPPED BY A PALE, GAUNT FACE OF PAIN. ANOTHER AND ANOTHER PASS, SOME WITH STRETCHERS SLUNG BEFORE AND BEHIND THE DRIVER. YOU CANNOT SEE THE FACES OF BLANKET-WRAPPED STRETCHER CASES, AND YOU ARE GLAD.

THERE IS AN OCCASIONAL CRUNCH OF ENEMY SHELLS LANDING IN FLANKING VALLEYS AS YOU ENTER THE VILLAGE OF LIVERGNANO, WHICH FOR EIGHT DAYS HAS BEEN A BATTLEFIELD, AND STILL IS UNDER CONSTANT THREAT OF NAZI

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ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE. YOU LEAVE YOUR JEEP HURRIEDLY FOR THE DOUBTFUL PROTECTION OF AN EXPLOSION-TWISTED CLUSTER OF BUILDINGS WHICH ONCE WAS A PEACEFUL PEASANT COMMUNITY. YOU WALK CAREFULLY INTO ONE BUILDING, BECAUSE THE FLOOR AT THE END OF THE ROOM IS FALLING AWAY INTO THE CELLAR, AND THE WALLS ARE WEAKENED BY GAPING SHELL HOLES.

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FOR WANT OF SOMETHING BETTER TO SAY YOU ASK PVT.ORBREY STRATTON OF LOUISVILLE,KY., WHAT HE THINKS OF WAR.

"IT'S TOUGH," HE SAYS, AND DOESN'T SMILE.

YOU TURN TO PFC THEODORE MITCHELL OF JERSEY CITY,N.J. "JEEP," HE SAYS, "IT'S SOMETHING YOU CAN'T PUT IN WORDS."

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WALKING RAPIDLY, EAR COCKED FOR THE WARNING WHINE OF ENEMY SHELLS, YOU SKIRT THE RUBBLE AND MAKE YOUR WAY TO A BATTALION COMMAND POST IN A DARK CAVE, CUT INTO THE SIDE OF A ROCKY RIDGE. THERE MAJ. RICHARD OSHLO, OF COUNCIL BLUFF, IA., SITS BETWEEN TWO PORTABLE TELEPHONES AND TELLS YOU ABOUT HIS COMPANIES WHICH A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FORWARD ARE MAINTAINING CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY.

CAPT.ROBERT CUZICK, NEW ALBANY, IND., TELEPHONES A BRIEF REPORT TO THE REAR. ABOUT THE CAVE SPRAWL FIRST LIEUT.SALVATORE ALOISE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.; PFC ILYA LIVNEY, CHICAGO; SGT. EARL SUTHERLAND, WESTLY, CALIF.; PFC FLOYD PALESOTTI, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., AND PFC ARTHUR JONES, HOOSIC FALLS, N.Y.

SKIRTING THE ACTUAL BATTLE ZONE BY LESS THAN A MYLE, YOU DRIVE TO REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS WHERE AN AFFABLE, WHITE-HAIRED COLONEL IN A ROOM DARKENED BY STRONGLY-BOARDED WINDOWS SHOWS YOU POSITIONS WITH A FLASHLIGHT.

"WE'RE NOT GAINING MUCH GROUND RIGHT NOW, BUT WE'RE KILLING OF[illegible] A LOT OF KRAUTS," THE COLONEL SAYS. "WE'RE GOING FORWARD 500 YARDS HERE, 600 YARDS THERE, AND IT ALL COUNTS UP TO WHAT WE'RE AFTER."

IN ANOTHER UNIT COMMAND POST YOU ARE CHATTING WITH FIRST LIEUT. J.F.RAZOR OF BURBANK, CALIF., AND SECOND LIEUT.ERROL STEWART OF EAU GALLIE, FLA., WHEN A MAJOR RUSHES IN.

"HERE'S A HOT FLASH, COLONEL. THEY'RE COUNTERATTACKING AGAINST COMPANY --," HE SAYS HURRIEDLY BUT CALMLY.

A TELEPHONE CALL GOES IMMEDIATELY TO THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR ARTILLERY SUPPORT, AND HARDLY IS THE CALL COMPLETED WHEN NEARBY BATTERIES INCREASE THEIR TEMPO.

YOUR RETURN DRIVE IS MADE UNPLEASANT BY THE WHINE AND CRUNCH OF ENEMY SHELLS AS NAZI ARTILLERY BEGINS A COUNTER BATTERY ATTACK. YOU KNOW THEY'RE SHOOTING FOR THE VALLEY BESIDE YOU -- BUT YOU WONDER HOW GOOD THEIR AIM WILL BE.

AS A DITCHED VEHICLE HOLDS UP TRAFFIC, YOU CHAT A FEW MINUTES WITH TWO SIGNAL CORPS MEN REPAIRING TELEPHONE LINES TO THE BATTLEFRONT, CPL.JOSEPH LAZA OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AND CPL. PETER YACHIS OF SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

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"IT'S A SIMPLE JOB," SAYS LAZA, AS HE PULLS WIRE FROM A TANGLED MASS STRUNG ALONG THE ROAD AND BEGINS TO SPLICE IT.

IN A FEW MINUTES TRAFFIC IS HALTED, A VARIETY OF VEHICLES STRETCHES ALMOST A MILE IN EACH DIRECTION. YOU REALIZE ONCE MORE WHAT A TREMENDOUS THING IS A MECHANIZED ARMY ON THE MOVE, EVEN WHEN THE ADVANCE IS MEASURED IN FEET INSTEAD OF MILES.

HW956PEW

BY SID FEDER

BARI, ITALY, OCT 17-(AP)-IT CAN NOW BE OFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT THE

WORST FATE THAT CAN HAPPEN TO A BASEBALL FAN IS NOT GETTING A HOT DOG WITH MUSTARD OR BEING TOLD BY THE BOSS HE CAN'T GET TIME OFF TO GO TO HIS GRANDMOTHER'S FUNERAL.

IT IS BEING IN GREECE AT WORLD SERIES TIME SURROUNDED BY BRITISH TROOPS AND WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS TO FIND OUT WHAT IS COOKING. FOR GREECE DOESN'T KNOW HOW IMPORTANT THE SERIES IS AND THE TOMMIES DON'T CARE.

I MIUSED MY FIRST WORLD SERIES IN 10 YEARS THIS FALL AND IF THAT IS NOT BAD ENOUGH I WAS STUCK IN THE MIDDLE OF PELOPONNESUS WITH THE BRITISH ARMY WHILE IT WAS GOING ON. THERE WERE ONLY TWO OTHER AMERICANS--BOTH CORRESPONDENTS--AND ALL THREE OF US TALKED A MIGHTY GOOD SERIES.

THE TOUGHEST BLOW OF ALL CAME WHEN BRITISH PARATROOPERS DROPPED AT MEGARA LAST THURSDAY, AND HELPING ONE OF THEM OUT OF HIS 'CHUTE I ASKED HIM IN DESPERATION IF HE KNEW HOW THE SERIES CAME OUT.

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"I'M NOT SURE," HE REPLIED IN A THICK LANCASHIRE DIALECT, "BUT I THINK A ST.LOUIS TEAM WON."

ANYWAY, WE THREE CORRESPONDENTS WANTED TO MAKE A NUMBERS BET AMONG OURSELVES BUT ALL THE MONEY TO BE HAD WAS IN GREEK DRACHMAS. AND SINCE ONE BUCK NOW IS WORTH QTP MILLION DRAC

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SINCE ONE BUCK NOW IS WORTH 150 MILLION DRACHMAS YOU CAN SEE THERE IS NO PERCENTAGE IN THAT.

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THE ONLY FELLOW WORSE OFF THAN WE THREE CORRESPONDENTS WAS LT.ANDREW MARSHAL (616 OAK VIEW AVE.), BRISTOL, VA., WHO CRASH-LANDED HIS PLANE IN THE HILLS EAST OF MEGARA SEVERAL DAYS AGO AND JUST MANAGED TO COME OUT OF THE WOODS THIS MORNING. HE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW THE BROWNS WON THE PENNANT AND WOULDN'T BELIEVE IT UNTIL SGT.DAN MCINTYRE OF GEARY, OKLA., WHO WAS AMONG THE FIRST AMERICANS TO LAND IN EASTERN GREECE, GAVE US A RUNDOWN OF THE SERIES.

"GUESS THE BROWNIES DIDN'T KNOW THE GUN WAS LOADED," HE CONCLUDED THE STORY OF MORT COOPER'S WIN.

XK354AEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, OCT 17-(AP)-A NEW FLURRY OF ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED TODAY ON THE ARAKAN FRONT IN BURMA, WITH ALLIED ARTILLERY SHELLING ENEMY EARTHWORKS AND BUILDINGS NEAR BUTHEDAUNG AND RIVERCRAFT ON THE KALAPANZIN.

AN INDIAN PATROL OPERATING NORTH OF BUTHEDAUNG KILLED AND WOUNDED A NUMBER OF JAPANESE, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

STIFF OPPOSITION RESTRICTED TROOPS ADVANCING ON TIDDIM TO ONLY SLIGHT PROGRESS.

A DELAYED REPORT OF AIR OPERATIONS SUNDAY SAID THAT AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBERS ATTACKED THREE ADVANCED JAPANESE AIRFIELDS IN BURMA.

XK334AEW

ADVANCED BASE OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA, OCT. 16-(DELAYED) -(AP)-A LONE LIBERATOR BOMBER OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE SANK A JAPANESE HEAVY CRUISER AND A DESTROYER EARLY TODAY IN A 55-MINUTE ATTACK UPON A FORMATION OF SIX ENEMY SHIPS MOVING TOWARD FORMOSA.

THE PLANE, PILOTED BY MAJ.H.S.CARSWELL, JR., MADE FOUR RUNS OVER THE FORMATION AT LOW LEVEL DESPITE HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. ONE OF THE THREE BOMBS AIMED AT THE CRUISER APPARENTLY HIT THE MAGAZINE, TOUCHING OFF A MIGHTY EXPLOSION THAT ROCKED THE PLANE AND SENT IT INTO A DIVE FROM WHICH THE PILOT HAD DIFFICULTY IN PULLING OUT.

THE SINKINGS--ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FEATS CREDITED TO A SINGLE PLANE IN THIS THEATER--PROBABLY SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED JAPANESE EFFORTS TO REINFORCE FORMOSA, WHICH HAS BEEN THE REPEATED TARGET OF U.S. AIR ATTACKS IN RECENT DAYS.

CARSWELL COMMANDS THE SEA-SWEEPING DETACHMENT OF THE 14TH'S HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP AND HAD GONE ON THIS MISSION "JUST TO KEEP IN PRACTICE." TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD, HE WAS GRADUATED IN 1939 FROM TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE PLAYED FULLBACK, AND LIVES AT 1614 DENVER AVE., FORT WORTH, TEXAS. HIS WIFE AND YEAR-OLD SON ARE NOW LIVING IN SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

REGULAR PILOT OF THE PLANE, WHO WAS SERVING AS CO-PILOT ON THE ATTACK, IS CAPT.DONALD M.ARMSTRONG, 24, WHO ATTENDED OREGON STATE AND HAS A WIFE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD SON IN CORVALLIS, ORE. THE REGULAR CO-PILOT, LT.CARLOS RICKETSON, 22, OF 1385 MASONIC AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, IDENTIFIED THE CRUISER AS A THREE-STACKER OF THE 5,170-TON NATORI CLASS.

EJ113AEW

ADVANCED BASE OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA, OCT 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE BOMBS DROPPED BY A LONE LIBERATOR BOMBER OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE IN A SINGLE RUN OVER A JAPANESE CRUISER EARLY TODAY MORE THAN PAID THEIR WAY.

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THE CRUISER, IDENTIFIED AS A THREE-STACKER OF THE 9,170-TON NATORI CLASS, BLEW UP, FOLDED IN THE MIDDLE AND SANK IN THREE OR FOUR MINUTES, THE CREW MEMBERS SAID.

MAJ.H.S.CARSWELL, JR., OF FORT WORTH, TEX., PILOT OF THE PLANE, SAID HE TOLD THE BOMBARDIER, LT.DONALD KLEPINGER, TO LET THE CRUISER HAVE THE BOMBER'S LAST SIX BOMBS.

"WHY SPEND SIX WHEN THREE WILL DO THE TRICK?" KLEPINGER REPLIED. CARSWELL OBSERVED THAT "SEEING THE RESULTS HE GOT I'VE GOT NO KICK COMING."

KLEPINGER, WHOO USED TO BE A MACHINIST AT WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO, HAD BEEN CREDITED ALONG WITH OTHER REGULAR MEMBERS OF THE BOMBER'S CREW WITH ONE VESSEL PROBABLY SUNK AND ONE DAMAGED IN ATTACKS ON JAPANESE MERCHANT SHIPS EARLIER THIS MONTH.

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"I DIDN'T WANT ANY 'PROBABLY' THIS TIME," DECLARED KLEPINGER.

AFTER SEEING THE CRUISER SINK, THE LIBERATOR TURNED BACK FOR A FINAL RUN OVER A JAPANESE DESTROYER, LET IT HAVE THE LAST THREE BOMBS, AND THEN TURNED HOMEWARD WITH THE DESTROYER IN A SINKING CONDITION.

BEFORE ATTACKING THE CRUISER, THE BOMBER ALREADY HAD MADE A RUN OVER THE DESTROYER AS WELL AS A THIRD WARSHIP.

THE SHIPS WERE PART OF A FORMATION OF SIX ENEMY VESSELS MOVING TOWARD FORMOSA.

THE DESTROYER WAS SIGHTED FIRST BY TECH.SGT.KENNETH A.BARBER (EDS: ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), THE RADIO OPERATOR. WORKING WITH A SPECIAL OBSERVER, STAFF SGT.VINCENT P.ZEYAK, 29, OF 35 LIBERTY ST., BEACON, N.Y., THE BOMBARDIER QUICKLY LINED UP FOR A RUN LENGTHWISE ON THE TARGET. THE ENEMY SHIPS ALL OPENED UP WITH THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AS THE FIRST BOMBS GOT AWAY.

KLEPINGER SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS AND A NEAR MISS ON THE DESTROYER. THE HITS STOPPED THE DESTROYER AND IT STARTED BLINKING SIGNAL LIGHTS AT THE CRUISER, WHICH THE AMERICAN AIRMEN THEN SAW FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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BEFORE GIVING THEIR ATTENTION TO THE CRUISER, HOWEVER, THE AIRMEN MADE A RUN ON ANOTHER SMALLER WARSHIP, SCORING A HIT WITH UNDETERMINED RESULTS.

CARSWELL, COMMANDER OF THE SEA-SWEEPING DETACHMENT OF THE 14TH'S HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP, HAD GONE ON THE MISSION "JUST TO KEEP IN PRACTICE."

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE CAPT.DONALD M.ARMSTRONG, OF CORVALLIS, ORE., THE REGULAR PILOT WHO SERVED AS CO-PILOT; LT.CARLOS RICKETSON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE REGULAR CO-PILOT; STAFF SGT.LEONARD, 22, OF ATLANTIC AVE., NORTHAMPTON, N.H., THE TAILGUNNER; STAFF SGT. JOHN P.NOLAN, 21, OF 117-66 LONG VIEW AVE., DETROIT; AND STAFF SGT. FERNAY R.KUNKEL, 22, OF CHARLESTOWN, IND.

BZ734AEW

ABOARD CARRIER OFF FORMOSA, 1ST ADD BAG 52 JAP PLANES (ON AYE) (LANDSBERG)
X X X MCCUSKEY SAID.

SQUADRON HIGH SCORERS THUS FAR INCLUDED LT. (JG) RALPH ROSEN OF CHICAGO AND LT. (JG) DON F.CRONIN, BALTIMORE, MD. THREE EACH, AND LT.EDWARD FEIGHT[illegible], ELIDA, O. TWO.

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ON ANOTHER CARRIER ENS.CHARLES A.SODERLUND, 23, OF SHARON HILL., PA., SHOT DOWN A TWIN ENGINE JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTER WITH ONLY 60 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION LEFT. WHEN HE LANDED ON HIS SHIP AFTER SPENDING MOST OF THE NIGHT IN THE AIR, OCT. 12, HE HAD ONLY 20 GALLONS OF GASOLINE LEFT.

ENS.ARLINGTON ARNOLD, 24, OF JACKSON,MICH., SHOT DOWN A
[illegible] AND THEN WAS SHOT DOWN HIMSELF. HE WAS PICKED UP UNHURT
BY AN AMERICAN SHIP. ENS.DAL FISHER, OF OTTUMWA, IA., WAS
SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT WAS RESCUED UNHARMED.

A JAPANESE PLANE WHICH ATTACKED THE DAMAGEDPLANE OF AN
AMERICAN AIR GROUP COMMANDER WAS CHASED OFF BY ENS.ERVING LEHMAN
STRAUS, 24, OF VALHALLA,N.Y.

LT. (JG) ROBERT G.WEST, 23, OF LONG BEACH,CALIF., SHOT DOWN
ONE JAPANESE PLANE AND SHARED ANOTHER WITH ENS.DALE E.ST[illegible]S,
22 OF 3726 MOHAWK, LINCOLN,NEB. OTHERS WHO BAGGED SINGLES
INCLUDED LT.ROBERT L.STRAUB, 24, OF 90 BLYMER AVE.,
MANSFIELD,O.; AND ENS.ROBERT GEIST, 23, 107
IMINSTER ROAD, REISTERTOWN,MD.

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FIGHTER PLANES FROM THIS SHIP CARRIED OUT THE FIRST RAID OF THE
WAR AGAINST APARRI AT THE TIP OF LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES. THEY
WERE ACCOMPANIED BY PLANES FROM OTHER CARRIERS.

THEY REPORTED NO AERIAL OPPOSITION OR ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.
THEY DESTROYED 15 PLANES AT APARRI AIRFIELD. IN A BAY AT ENGANO
POINT, THE NORTHERNMOST POINT ON LUZON'S EAST COAUT, HELLCATS
STRAFED A LARGE FREIGHTER AND DESTROYER. A SMALL FIRE
WAS STARTED ON THE WARSHIP.

JWGIRYPCW NM

THIRD NIGHT LEAD PACIFIC
U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HABOR, OCT.17-(AP)-
GIANT AMERICAN CARRIER TASK FORCES, OPERATING IN SUCH STRENGTH
THAT A JAPANESE NAVAL FORCE TOOK ONE LOOK AND FLED, ARE
POURING A STEADY RAIN OF BOMBS ON THE PHILIPPINES, WHILE TO THE EAST
A NEW NAVAL BASE HAS BEEN SEIZED IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES, ADM.
CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
WHEREAS LAST NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS
WERE BEING SUSTAINEDSGAINST LUZON, THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND ON WHICH
MANILA IS SITUATED, TONIGHT'S MERELY SPECIFIED "OBJECTIVES
IN THE PHILIPPINES."
THE NEW NAVAL BASE IS AT ULITHISTOLL,PHERE 81ST DIVISION
ARMY TROOPS LANDED SEPT.20 AND 21 WITHOUT OPPOSITION. NIMITZ
KEPT IT A SECRET SO LONG BECAUSE THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THE
JAPANESE DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT IT.
THE COMMUNIQUE WAS THE SECOND ISSUED TODAY. AN EARLIER ONE,
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT A VERITABLE DELUGE OF CLAIMS BY TOKYO RADIO,
SAID THAT SINCE CARRIER TASK FORCES OPENED UP THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE
OCT.8 THE JAPANESE NAVY HAD BEEN SIGHTED ONLY ONCE AND THEN FLED
UPON ASCERTAINING THE AMERICAN FLEET STRENGTH WAS UNIMPAIRED.
THIS COMMUNIQUE ALSO SPIKED TOKYO CLAIMS BY SAYING IN ALL THAT TIME
NO AMERICAN CARRIERS OR BATTLESHIPS HAD RECEIVED ANY DAMAGE OF
CONSEQUENCE.
THE CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS IN THE PHILIPPINES WERE MESHED WITH
LAND-BASED STRIKESBY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WHO REPORTED A FIGHTER
SWEEP OVER MINDANAO.
THE NEW LAND ETC. THIRD GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

OCT 18 1944

OPS#OPPU NM
BY MORRIE LANDSBERG
ABOARD U.S.CARRIER TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP OFF FORMOSA,OCT.13-
(DELAYED)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN SEA-BORNE
ASSAULT ON FORMOSA ISLAND HAS BEEN A FIERCE BATTLE FROM THE START.
REPORTS COMING BACK TODAY TO ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER, COMMANDER OF
THE CARRIER FORCE, ASSURE ANOTHER COSTLY REVERSAL FOR THE JAPANESE
BUT AFTER TWO DAYS OF AERIAL BATTLING THE NIPPONESE ARE STILL TRYING
TO HIT BACK. THEIR BOMBERS ARE ALL AROUND US TONIGHT PROBING IN
THE DARKNESS FOR A CRACK AT THE CARRIER FORCE.
EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE JAPANESE PLANES GET TOO CLOSE.! THEY ARE
HUNTED DOWN BY NIGHT FIGHTERS.
"SLASH ONE BETTY" IS HEARD REGULARLY AS ANOTHER JAPANESE BOMBER
CRASHES INTO THE SEA. BUT THEY KEEP COMING.
IT HAS BEEN A BATTLE FROM THE TIME THE FIRST HELLCATS SWEPT OVER
THE BIG LEAF-SHAPED ISLAND AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE CHINA SEA.
NAVY PILOTS RETURN TO THEIR CARRIERS ELATED TO TELL HOW SIX HELL-
CATS, LATER JOINED BY EIGHT OTHERS, TOOK ON 30 JAPANESE PLANES
AND SHOT DOWN 27 OF THEM. ANOTHER CARRIER GROUP, WHICH RAN UP A
TOLL OF 108 PLANES IN THE AIR YESTERDAY, ALONE DESTROYED 40 OF 70
INTERCEPTORS IN A ROUGH-AND-TUMBLEMELEE.
THE JAPANESE ALSO LOST MANY PLANES AGROUND. AMERICAN BOMBS
DAMAGED A SCORE OF FORMOSA AIRFIELDS, CRIPPLED AN IMPORTANT NAVAL
BASE AND BLINKED OUT THE ISLAND'S MAJOR ELECTRIC FACILITIES.
U.S. LOSS OF 45 PLANES IS ONE OF THE HEAVIEST OF PACIFIC OPERA-
TIONS. IT IS NO WONDER THAT THE JAPANESE SENT AVAILABLE PLANES--
POSSIBLY CHINA-BASED REINFORCEMENTS--TO RETALIATE AGAINST THIS
TASK FORCE. DEFENSE OF STRATEGIC FORMOSA--WHICH THE JAPANESE LIKE
TO CALL THEIR "IMMOVABLE AIRCRAFT CARRIER"--IS IN CONTRAST WITH
RECENT TENDENCIES OF THE NIPPONESE TO WITHDRAW RATHER THAN FIGHT.
A STEADY STREAM OF RISING SUN BOMBERS AND SNOOPER PLANES STARTED
COMING IN TOWARD THE TASK FORCE JUST BEFORE DUSK YESTERDAY AND
CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT WHAT PROVED TO BE NO MORE THAN
HARRASSMENT, ONE AFTER ANOTHER OF THE WOULD BE RAIDERS WERE SHOT
DOWN BY A GREAT BARRAGE OF ACKACK FIRE THAT STREAMED INTO THE SKY
LIKE A GIANT FLAME THROWER, OR WERE DESTROYED BY NIGHT FIGHTERS.

A163KX
I SAW THREE JAPANESE BOMBERS HIT THE SEA IN FLAMES. THE RED GLARE
REFLECTED ONLY A FEW SECONDS THEN DARKNESS SETTLED AGAINST THE STEEL
HELMETED MEN ON THE BRIDGE WATCHED FOR THE NEXT ONE TO COME OVER.
NEW SHIPS WITH TERRIFIC FIREPOWER GAVE THE NIGHT FLYING JAPANESE
HOT RECEPTIONS.

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"SANTA CLAUS IS COMING" WAS THE SHOUT FROM THE BRIDGE. THEN SMALL AUTOMATIC FIRE GUSHED RED TRACERS INTO THE MOONLESS SKY.

TONIGHT THE YANK FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED AN ESTIMATED 25 JAPANESE PLANES AND SHOT DOWN 11. FROM TIME TO TIME SINGLE BODIES "SPLASHED." GUNNERS STUCK TO THEIR STATIONS. OTHERS SLEPT ON DECK--WITH HELMETS ON.

TODAY'S STRIKES OVER FORMOSA DREW ONLY NEGLIGIBLE AIR OPPOSITION. THE AMERICAN FLIERS BOMBED AND STRAFED HARBOR AND AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS FROM GARAMBI, AT THE EXTREME SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, TO NORTHERLY TAIHOKU.

THE AIRMEN SAID THEY THOUGHT THEY COULD SEE THE COAST OF CHINA, ABOUT 100 MILES WESTWARD.

THE FIGHTER MELEE YESTERDAY MORNING BEGAN IN A SORT OF ROUTINE WAY WHEN A FOUR PLANE DIVISION LED BY LT. JOSEPH J. PASKOWSKI, 25, OF MILLVILLE, N.J., SWOOPED DOWN ON THREE ZEKES AS IT APPROACHED AN AIRFIELD TARGET NEAR THE WEST COAST OF FORMOSA. TWO JAPANESE PLANES WERE SENT CRASHING IN THE FIRST PASS.

ENS. PAUL OMARA, 21, OF ROSWELL, N.M., WINGMAN FOR AIR GROUP COMMANDER HUGH WINTERS, 31, OF SOCIETY HILL, N.C., SAW TWO MORE ZEKES APPEAR THEN STILL OTHERS UNTIL "IT BEGAN TO RAIN JAP PLANES" --THIRTY MEN AGAINST SIX HELLCATS.

"IT ENDED UP IN A GENERAL DOGFIGHT", OMARA SAID. YOU'D GO OVER AND KNOCK A JAP OFF SOMEONES TAIL AND YOU'D HAVE TWO OR THREE ON YOUR OWN TAIL."

OMARA AND WINTERS BAGGED TWO.

PASKOWSKI, WHO LED THE SQUADRON WITH FOUR KILLS, WAS FORCED TO LAND ON THE WATER ON THE RETURN FLIGHT. HE WAS RESCUED BY A DESTROYER.

LT. (JG.)) LUTHER D. PRATER, 22, OF ALGER, OHIO, AND LTS. BERNARD L. GARBOW, 26, OF HOWARD CITY, MICH., AND WILLIAM MASONER, JR., 27, OF RIVERSIDE, ILL., SHOT DOWN THREE EACH.

PASKOWSKI AND MASONER BECAME ACES, WITH FIVE PLANES EACH TO THEIR CREDIT.

MASONER, WHO GOT HIS FIRST PAIR OF ENEMY PLANES AT GUADALCANAL IN JUNE, 1943, SAID "THE FIRST THING I SAW WAS THREE ZEKES GOING DOWN IN FLAMES. MY DIVISION JOINED THE SCRAP. AFTER A WHILE IT WAS JUST A QUESTION OF FLYING AROUND. THEY WERE DAMNED GOOD TODAY."

THE ILLINOIS FLYER TAGGED THE THIRD JAPANESE OF THE MORNING IN A TENSE HEAD-ON RUN. AS THE JAP NEARED THE HELLCAT MASONER COULD SEE "ENGINES FLASHING AND [redacted] BULLETS HITTING." HE THOUGHT THE JAPANESE FLIER WOULD GIVE WAY AS ANOTHER HAD EARLIER. BUT HE DIDN'T UNTIL THE PLANES ALMOST COLLIDED. THEN THE NIPPONESE FLIPPED OVER SMOKING. THE PILOT BAILED OUT.

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LT. COMDR. FRANK PERRY, 27, OF LINCOLNVILLE, BEACH, ME., REPORTED TODAY THAT THE HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES OF THE WHOLE ISLAND PROBABLY WERE CRIPPLED BY A JOINT BOMBER-TORPEDOE PLANE ATTACK ON THE JITSUHETSUTAN POWER PLANT, CENTRAL FORMOSA. PERRY IS A TORPEDO SKIPPER. ##########

BY SECOND LIEUT.MILBURN MC CARTY JR., OF NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER. (DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (DELAYED)--FOUR MARINE AIRMEN WERE RETURNED SAFELY TO THIS BASE FOLLOWING A RESCUE HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY NEAR JAP-HELD ISLANDS.

THE MEN HAD GONE TO BOMB ENEMY SHIPS SAILING OUT OF TRUK, WHEN THEIR MEDIUM BOMBER WAS HIT BY ACK-ACK AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA. THEY SPENT 54 HOURS ON THE WATER BEFORE BEING PICKED UP BY THE WARSHIP WHICH DELIVERED THEM HERE.

THE SURVIVORS WERE:

FIRST LT.ROBERT K.KLECKNER, THE CO-PILOT, SON OF JOSEPH KLECKNER, OF MONTANDON,PA.

STAFF SERG.EDWIN P.HEMINGWAY, RADIO GUNNER, SON OF THORNTON HEMINGWAY, OF 476 ELM ST.,NEW HAVEN,CONN.

SERG.ROBERT J.TALAMINE, TURRET GUNNER, WHOSE SISTER, MRS. HELEN OLSEN, LIVES AT 8608 252 ST.,BELLEROSE MANOR, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.

SERG.MONROE J.WALL, TAIL GUNNER, SON OF MRS.JENNIE LA PAGE, OF 200 18TH ST.,BAY CITY,MICH.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW STILL MISSING ARE:

FIRST LT.JOHN L.BRADEN JR., THE PILOT, SON OF JOHN L.BRADEN, OF 2108 ROCK, LITTLE ROCK,ARK., AND MASTER TECH.SERG.GERALD

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N.GRIFFIN, SON OF MRS.GENEVIEVE GRIFFIN, 7 MARTIN ST.,
WEST ROXBURY,MASS.

THE MEN FLEW OUT TO ATTACK THE JAP SHIPS IN A MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER. DURING THE ATTACK ONE OF THE PLANE'S ENGINES WAS HIT. THE CREW DECIDED TO BAIL OUT, BUT CHANGED THIS PLAN WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT TWO PARACHUTES HAD BEEN DAMAGED. THE BOMBER HIT THE WATER JUST BEFORE NIGHTFALL.

WALL, HEMINGWAY AND TALAMINE STRUGGLED OUT OF THE PLANE AND INFLATED A ONE-MAN LIFE RAFT. THEY FOUND LT.KLECKNER, FLOATING IN THE WATER UNCONSCIOUS AND HELPLESSLY TANLED IN HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS. THEY UNTANGLED HIM AND INFLATED HIS RAFT.

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THE RAFTS WERE SO SMALL THAT TWO OF THE MEN USUALLY HAD TO HANG ON IN THE WATER. A SHARK BEGAN FOLLOWING THEM AT ONE TIME, AND WHEN IT GOT TOO CLOSE TALAMINE SHOT IT.

WHILE THE MEN WERE IN THE WATER, CLOSER TO JAP THAN AMERICAN BASES, A CONTINUOUS 24-HOUR SEARCH FOR THEM WAS CONDUCTED FROM HERE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MARINE COLONEL VERNON M.GUYMON, OF KINGSVILLE,TEX.

ONE OF THE SEARCHING PLANES FINALLY SPOTTED THEM ABOUT THE THIRD AFTERNOON. A WARSHIP RESCUED THEM SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

HY522AEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 17-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ORDERED THE SUSPENSION OF TWO PRO-AXIS NEWS PAPERS TODAY, THE GERMAN DAILY DEUTSCHE LA PLATA ZEITUNG AND THE ITALIAN MATTINO D'ITALIA.

these papers were cited specifically in a decree closing all foreign language publications supporting the axis cause. the order also affects three japanese language dailies.

other newspapers were warned against any propaganda favoring axis regimes.

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aq almens 12130 jb 950pew

MEXICO CITY, OCT 17-(AP)-THE FIRST NATIONAL RADIO CONGRESS RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO ELIMINATE RUMORS FROM RADIO NEWSCASTS.

THE CONGRESS APPROVED A RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THOMAS P.GALE, OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, RECOMMENDING THAT BROADCASTING OF ONLY NEWS ITEMS OF "GOOD SOURCE" BE PERMITTED.

THE RESOLUTION ALSO ADVOCATED FREEDOM OF SPEECH AS A VITAL PRINCIPLEOF RADIO.

GALE TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THAT EARLIER FEARS THAT RADIO WOULD HURT NEWSPAPERS PROVED UNFOUNDED. "IN ENGLAND, NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION HAS REACHED 15,000,000, GREATEST OF ALL TIME, DESPITE THE FACT THAT RADIO NEWSCASTS ARE HEARD THROUGHOUT THE DAY ND NIGHT," HE SAID.

EW715PCW

MEXICO CITY,OCT.17-(AP)-ALFONSO FLORES, MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE DISPLEASED AT HAVING TO TAKE A BACK SEAT AT POSTWAR CONFERENCES, AND PROPOSED A LATIN AMERICAN POSTWAR MEETING.

SENATOR FLORES SAID MEXICO AND OTHER NATIONS NOT INVITED TO THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE HAVE MADE SACRIFICES AS WELL AS THE GREAT WAR POWERS, EVEN IF THEY HAVE NOT SENT TROOPS.

THE SENATOR, IN A PRESS STATEMENT, SAID THAT "THE SILENCE AND INDIFFERENCE WITH WHICH NATIONS NOT LISTED AS THE GREAT ONES HAVE RECEIVED THE RESULTS OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE ARE SYMPTOMS OF A GREAT DISILLUSIONMENT THAT BEGINS TO DOMINATE THE PUBLIC SPIRIT."

HE CHARGED THAT IN NOT ADMITTING THE WEAKER NATIONS WHILE PLANNING THE FUTURE DEMOCRATIC WORLD, DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ARE VIOLATED.

UNLESS GOOD FAITH IS SHOWN, FLORES ADDED, "THE SKEPTICAL ATTITUDE OF ARGENTINA OVER THE CAUSES THAT TOOK US TO WAR WOULD BE JUSTIFIED."

THE SENATOR CRITICIZED THE "CONFORMIST ATTITUDE" OF DR.FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, AND SAID HIS VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL CO

N

FERENCES "DO NOT REPRESENT, IN THE SLIGHTEST, THE SENTIMENT OF THE NATION."

JW1251PCW

OCT 18 1944

MEXICO CITY, OCT.17-(AP)-HOPE THAT DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS MAY PROSPER THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAS WAS EXPRESSED TODAY AT A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL SESSION HONORING SIX VISITING CONGRESSMEN FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

"LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY, POPULAR REPRESENTATION AND SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL GUARANTEES ARE NOT, AS MANY BELIEVE, WORDS WITHOUT MEANING," MEXICAN CONGRESSMAN ANDRES SERRA ROJAS TOLD THE ASSEMBLY.

MEXICAN CONGRESSMAN PORFIRIO HERRERA PROPOSED THAT A DELEGATION FROM HERE MAKE A RETURN VISIT TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

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OEW931PCW NM

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA OCT 18-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE CANADIAN ARMY:

KILLED IN ACTION--LANCE BOMBARDIER STEPHEN KAROS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MICHAEL KAROS, LIVES AT 1825 EMPEROR AVE., SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.

SLIGHTLY INJURED--PRIVATE JOHN INNES LAWRENCE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.JESSIE LAWRENCE, LIVES AT 318 WALNUT ST., W., HOMESTEAD, PA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY OCT 18)

(314AEW

(ADVANCE).. OTTAWA, OCT. 17-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION:

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PRIVATE ERNEST AMYOTTE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. MARY AMYOTTE, LIVES IN BELCOURT, NORTH DAKOTA.

PRIVATE THURMAN ALIVAN TODD, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. LYDIA HURLEY, LIVES AT 1598 24THE STREET. EAST, MINEAPOLIS, MINN.

MK428AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 17-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL NAZI NEWS AGENCY, IS CAUTIONING GERMAN TROOPS AGAINST PINNING THEIR HOPES ON SO-CALLED "V" WEAPONS, AND HAS TOLD THEM GERMANY'S "LAST DECISIVE STRENGTH LIES IN OURSELVES, IN OUR HEARTS, IN OUR STAYING POWER."

IGNORING PROMISES OF PROPAGANDISTS OF SPECTACULAR NEW "SECRET WEAPONS" -- WHICH WERE TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMBAT OCT. 15 -- THE DNB DISPATCH RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION APPEARED TO BE A HEDGE ON MORALE PROPAGANDA. ADDRESSED TO THE GERMAN ARMY NEWSPAPER FRONT AND HEIMAT (FRONT AND HOMELAND), THE DISPATCH SAID "IMAGINATION RUNS RIOT" ON THE PROMISED "VENGENCE" WEAPONS, ADDING:

"PERHAPS THERE ARE EVEN PEOPLE WHO EXPECT THAT WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEW WEAPONS VICTORY WILL COME AFTER THREE DAYS. X X X HERE WE MUST PUT HE BRAKE ON. THE SOLDIER HAS EXPECIALLY BEEN

RAINED TO REMAIN SOBER AND CLEAR-HEADED."
TROOPS WERE URGED TO GIVE UP THE "BELIEF IN A MIRACLE."
TA644PEW

BROADCAST
NEW YORK, OCT. 17--THIS YEAR'S NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE HAS BEEN AWARDED TO SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING, DISCOVERER OF PENICILLIN, THE BERNE RADIO SAID TONIGHT.
THE SWISS TRANSMISSION, MONITORED BY NBC, QUOTED A LONDON BROADCAST.
EJ1118PEW

NEW YORK, OCT.17-(AP)-DONALD M.NELSON, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, SAID TODAY THAT DIFFICULT PROBLEMS ARE INVOLVED IN POSTWAR TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, BUT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOTH COUNTRIES ARE SUCH THAT THEY SHOULD JUSTIFY EVERY EFFORT TOWARD A SOLUTION.

SPEAKING AT AN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHINA-AMERICA COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NELSON SAID THE COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES IN LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR CHINESE-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS ARE PROVING HELPFUL IN INJECTING THE PROBLEMS OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY INTO GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

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NELSON INDICATED THAT HE IS GIVING THOUGHT TO THE NEED FOR A MISSION OF AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN TO CHINA WHO WOULD CONFER WITH CHINESE LEADERS AND ADD STRENGTH TO GOVERNMENT DISCUSSIONS.

HW1004PEW

new york, oct. 17-(ap)-the battered german city of hamburg was brightly lighted by street lamps sunday night when raf mosquitos roared over the city and it was only after the bombs started falling that the lights were extinguished, the british radio said tonight.

the german-language broadcast, recorded by the office of

war information, said there was speculation in london that anti-nazi might have gained control of the power plant ~~xx~~ or that foreign workers ~~xx~~ might have revolted.

OCT 18 1944

owi ib 929pcw
BROADCAST

NEW YORK, Oct.17--A 62-year-old Leipzig citizen, who was overheard to express the wish that Germany would be defeated, has been condemned and executed, the Nazi news agency, DNB, reported to the German press tonight.

The wireless dispatch, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the man was Richard Peukert, and added the "miserabl traitor" had uttered his "treasonable observations" while seated in a motion picture theater. He was sentenced by a people's court, DNB said.

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JAPANESE (180)
SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.17-(AP)-AMERICA'S TASK FORCE 58, WHICH HAS BEEN A SORE SPOT IN JAPANESE NAVAL MINDS SINCE IT DECISIVELY WHIPPED A NIPPONESE TASK FORCE LAST JUNE IN THE PHILIPPINES SEA, WAS "SUNK" AGAIN TONIGHT--BY TOKYO RADIO.

"IN TRUTH," SAID A "NEWS ANALYSIS" BROADCAST BEAMED TO AMERICA AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, "THE ENEMY AMERICAN TASK FORCE 58 AT THIS TIME IS ABOUT TO LEAVE THIS WORLD."

AD. CHESTER W.NIMITZ IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID IT WAS VERY MUCH AROUND IN SUCH FORCE THAT A JAPANESE NAVAL GROUP TOOK ONE LOOK AT IT AND RAN THE OTHER WAY.

TOKYO RADIO, WHICH HAS BEEN TRUMPETING CLAIMS OF A GREAT VICTORY OFF FORMOSA, AT ONE TIME ASSERTING THE RESULT HAD DELAYED AMERICAN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES BY AT LEAST TWO MONTHS, WAS A BIT MORE CAUTIOUS ON THAT ANGLE TONIGHT.

"IT CANNOT BE THOUGHT THAT THE ENEMY WITH THIS SETBACK WILL GIVE UP HIS PLANS FOR ATTACKING THE PHILIPPINES," THE BROADCASTER SAID.

TOKYO ALSO TALKED ABOUT THE FORMOSA ACTION IN RUSSIAN, QUOTING ETSUZO KURIHARA, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS NAVAL SPOKESMAN, AS SAYING THE RESULTS "WERE GREATER THAN THOSE ATTAINED BY US AT PEARL HARBOR AND EAST OF THE MALAY PENINSULA."
QD/PM746PPW

OCT 18 1944

BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.17-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO HAS ITS OWN WAY OF ATTESTING TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FIRE POWER OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

TODAY IT QUOTED A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER AS SAYING THE MOMENT JAPANESE AIRMEN GO INTO ACTION AGAINST THAT FLEET THEY TURN THEMSELVES INTO HUMAN BULLETS--BECAUSE THEY DON'T EXPECT TO GET BACK.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE BLUE NETWORK.
PM747PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.17-(AP)-CONTINUING AMERICAN AERIAL ATTACKS ON THE PHILIPPINES BY CARRIER-BASED PLANES WERE REPORTED TODAY BY THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI IN A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE AGENCY SAID THE YANK PLANES HIT CLARK AIRFIELD, 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF MANILA, AND ALSO ATTACKED LEGASPI, STRATEGIC PORT ON ALBAY GULF, SOUTHEAST LUZON ISLAND.

THESE NEW RAIDS, DOMEI SAID, OCCURRED THIS MORNING (PHILIPPINE TIME) OR LAST NIGHT, U.S. TIME.

FOLLOWING THE USUAL JAPANESE PROPAGANDA VEIN, THE AGENCY SAID THE AIRCRAFT ATTACKING CLARK FIELD, FORMER CHIEF AMERICAN AIR BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, "PROMPTLY TOOK TO FLIGHT AFTER LOSING FOUR PLANES OF WHICH THREE WERE PROBABLES." IT ADDED THE NAVY FLIERS HITTING LEGASPI "WERE QUICKLY REPULSED BY OUR INTERCEPTOR UNITS."

LEGASPI, ABOUT 180 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA, WAS ONE OF THE MAJOR LANDING POINTS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY AS THE NIPPONESE INVADED THE PHILIPPINES.
JW1206PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.17-(AP)-DR.HUBERTUS J.VAN MOOK, DUTCH STATESMAN, DECLARED TODAY THAT A WORLD-WIDE FREE PRESS COULD PREVENT WAR; THAT "A FREE PRESS AND A FREE ACCESS TO TRUE AND CORRECT NEWS ARE AMONG THE FIRST ESSENTIALS OF DEMOCRACY."

THE NETHERLANDS' MINISTER OF OVERSEAS TERRITORIES REFERRED TO THE ACTIVITIES OF KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ON BEHALF OF PRESS FREEDOM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"I THINK MR.COOPER'S IDEAS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS," VAN MOOK'S STATEMENT SAID, "AND THE ELIMINATION OF ONE OF THE MAIN CAUSES OF WAR.

"IT IS CHARACTERISTIC THAT ALL THE AGGRESSOR NATIONS HAVE STARTED PREPARING FOR WAR BY SHUTTING THEIR PEOPLE OFF FROM FREE INTERCOURSE WITH OTHER PEOPLES; BY INSTITUTING A RIGID CENSORSHIP, AND BY

CREATING A VAST STATE-DIRECTED PROPAGANDA SERVICE.
"EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT A PEOPLE CAN BE LED TO BELIEVE THE MOST NOTORIOUS FALSEHOODS BY ELIMINATING THE FREE PRESS."
ALL NEWS AGENCIES, HE STATED, SHOULD BE INDEPENDENT OF SUBSIDIES, WHETHER OFFICIAL OR PRIVATE.

DV429PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.17-(AP)-A BROADCAST FROM THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED HONGKONG RADIO TONIGHT DISCLOSED THET RIGID RULES ARE RESTRICTING THE FLOW OF MAIL TO AND FROM AMERICAN AND OTHER ALLIED PRISONERS IN HONGKONG.

THE TULES ARE:

1. LETTERS MAY BE SENT OR RECEIVED ONLY THROUGH THE JAPANESE OR INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.
2. LETTERS MUST BE IN ENGLISH OR JAPANESE AND NOT TO EXCEED 50 WORDS EACH.
3. ONLY ONE LETTER MAY BE WRITTEN EVERY TWO MONTHS AND IT MUST BE ON SPECIAL STATIONERY TO BE PROVIDED BY THE JAPANESE RED CROSS.

THE BROADCAST WAS BEAMED TO CHUNGKING BUT WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

QD1033PPW NM

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2--RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
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JR1149PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

OCT 19 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.18, 1918 -- ALLIES CAPTURED ZEEBRUGGE, GERMANY'S NO.2 SUBMARINE BASE ON BELGIAN COAST. ENEMY REPORTED RUSHING NEW DEFENSE LINE FROM ANTWERP THROUGH NAMUR TO SEDAN. FRENCH FORCES SMASHED FORWARD FROM OISE EASTWARD TO ARGONNE FOREST. SIXTY AMERICAN PLANES BOMB GERMAN POSITIONS.

--DASH--

OCT.18, 1940--THE VICHY GOVERNMENT BARRED JEWS FROM THE PRESS, RADIO AND MOVIES AND, WITH ONLY RARE EXCEPTIONS, FROM HIGH PUBLIC OFFICES, FROM EDUCATIONAL AND JUDICIARY POSITIONS AND FROM BECOMING OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

HW33PEW

30.24—19655

U. S. PLANES RENEW ATTACKS ON PHILIPPINES; RUSSIANS FIGHT WAY INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OCT 19 1944

ATOLL FLANKING YAP IS CAPTURED BY YANK TROOPS

HAGUELAND

No Opposition as Americans Complete Ring Around Jap Base.

OCT 19 1944

SEVEN SHIPS FIRED

U. S. Forces Now Hold Springboards for Invasion of Philippines.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 18.—(AP) A new raid in the smashing series of American carrier aircraft strikes at the Philippines, occupation of another atoll flanking the important Japanese base of Yap and additional destruction to enemy shipping at Formosa were reported today by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

Planes of Adm. William F. Halsey's mighty Third Fleet hit the northern Luzon area Tuesday (U. S. time). They destroyed 18 Japanese planes on the ground, knocked another from the skies and sank or fired seven enemy ships.

This latest of the series of aerial invasion strikes at the archipelago, now in the second week, smacked the enemy as the Tokyo radio clung to its unconfirmed propaganda line of a great victory in the western Pacific, and of a withdrawing United States fleet.

All such claims have been denied by Nimitz.

Ngulu atoll in the western Carolines, but 80 miles south of Yap and 210 miles east of Palau, was occupied by American ground forces last Sunday. There was only slight resistance, Nimitz reported.

Seizure of Ngulu, a tiny group of atolls, completes the outflanking of Yap. Nimitz announced only last night that six islands in the Ulithi atoll had been occupied, also without opposition, Sept. 20 and 21. Ulithi is about 100 miles east of Yap.

American forces now hold springboards for the invasion of the Philippines, or for an assault on Yap, in the Palau, Ulithi and Ngulu atolls of the western Carolines.

A recheck of the October 11 carrier plane strike at Formosa, north of the Philippines and within 100 miles of the China coast, gave this additional damage to Japanese shipping: Five cargo vessels and 34 small craft sunk; 13 vessels, including a minelayer, probably sunk; 18 ships and 34 small craft damaged.

Sixteen enemy vessels previously had been reported sunk in that action, the first of several carrier plane raids on Formosa, and 19 damaged.

Nimitz also reported the loss of 21 more U. S. planes, 31 pilots and 31 crewmen in the October 11 raid. That brought American plane losses to 43.

Reassessing Japanese plane loss-

es, on the basis of still incomplete reports, for the period of Oct. 9-15. Nimitz reported the destruction of 350 aircraft on the ground and 565 in aerial combat in the Tyukyu-Formosa-Luzon area. The total did not include recent attacks on the Philippines.

Of the planes shot from the skies, 296 were in position to attack Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carriers, a part of the Third Fleet. Forty of these were accounted for by ships' guns.

A total of 269 enemy planes were shot down in dog fights over target areas.

The Tuesday strike at the Philippines centered on Camiguin island, north of Luzon; at Aparri, on the northern Luzon coast and at Laoag, northwestern Luzon.

Two medium transports were sunk at Camiguin, two vessels set afire and two medium transports left beached and burning. A coastal cargo ship and fuel storage areas along waterfront were set ablaze at Aparri. Fifteen Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground at Laoag and three at San Vicente, northeastern Luzon.

Only one airborne plane was encountered in the entire strike—over San Vicente—and it was shot down.

The aerial strikes in the Philippines were continuing, Nimitz said, even as a Tokyo broadcast reported a raid by 80 carrier planes in the Manila area today, Manila time (Tuesday night, U. S. time). The Federal Communications commission recorded the broadcast.

The raiders struck in three waves, Tokyo reported without confirmation, and 16 were shot down. Their targets were given as Manila, Clark Field, 40 miles northwest, and Legaspi, important port southeast of Manila.

(A Tokyo broadcast today recorded by the Blue Network quoted Japanese propagandists as asserting American task forces were "still fleeing away from Formosa, towing a number of crippled ships through an oil covered sea." This was nearly 24 hours after Nimitz had denied all of Tokyo's claims.)

A report on the destruction which the American Third and Fifth Fleets have dealt the Japanese in the mounting action in the western Pacific in the last four and a half months came from Navy Secretary Forrestal in Washington. He said 905 enemy ships had been sunk or damaged and 3,080 Nipponese planes destroyed in that time.

The period covered included the invasion of the Marianas last June and aerial assaults on Formosa through October 16.

The Fifth Fleet, under Vice Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, covered the Marianas invasion. Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet has been engaged in recent operations around Formosa and the Philippines.

A new springboard for ground invasion of the Philippines meanwhile had been seized by American troops without opposition when they occupied six islands in the Ulithi atoll group of the western Carolines. The landings were made Sept. 20 and 21 but not announced until last night, Nimitz explained, because the Japanese may not have been aware of the actions.

Ulithi atoll is but 100 miles east of the important Japanese base of Yap, which is 1,250 miles southeast of Manila and 315 miles northeast of the American holdings in the Palau group. The Ulithi lagoon, 20 miles long by 12 miles wide, will afford an excellent anchorage for American warships and other vessels.

The Ulithi landings were made by units of the 81st U. S. Infantry division. The amphibious forces were commanded by Rear Adm. William H. P. Blandy.

A dispatch from Blandy's flagship described the operation as being carried out with the "precision of a dress parade." The natives, it said, gave the Yanks an enthusiastic welcome.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Carrier planes swept northern Luzon on Tuesday, sinking or setting fire to seven ships and destroying nineteen planes. A recheck of Japanese losses in the Formosa raid of October 11 showed thirty-seven additional ships and sixty-eight small craft sunk or damaged there.

3 Waves Attack City, Tokyo Declares

San Francisco, Oct. 18 (AP)—Eighty carrier-borne American planes attacked Manila this morning while others raided Clark Field and Legaspi, the Japanese-controlled Manila radio reported today. The broadcast, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, said the Manila raiders came in three waves starting at 10 A. M. (9 P. M. Tuesday, Eastern war time). Clark Field is 40 miles northwest of Manila. Legaspi is a strategic port on southeastern Luzon, main island of the Philippines.

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 18 (AP)—The steady drone of United States carrier planes over the Philippines and a continuing rain of bombs formed America's answer today to Tokyo radio boasts that the fleet had been dealt an "annihilating" blow and invasion of those islands had been set back two months.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz indicated the American units have no present intention of breaking off the Philippines attack by announcing last night, without the limitation of a date:

"Carrier aircraft of the Pacific fleet are continuing to attack objectives in the Philippines."

Another Atoll Taken

Simultaneously, Nimitz let out a military secret—that American troops of the 81st Division landed unopposed September 20 and 21 in the western Carolines on Ulithi atoll, whose lagoon forms a good naval base.

"Nimitz didn't say anything about it sooner because he had reason to believe the Japanese didn't know about it. Ulithi is about half way between American invasion forces on Guam and in the southern Palaus.

Nimitz did not specify the Philippines targets, but Tokyo radio accounts have focused attention on the Manila area. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today his fighter planes have flown from Southwest Pacific bases all the way across Mindanao to wipe out a Japanese convoy of 62 trucks and six staff cars, bloodily disperse a cavalry troop and shoot up airfields.

Claim Toned Down

(The sustained air attacks on the Philippines found Tokyo radio toning down previous assurances that the danger of immediate invasion was past.

(The Federal Communications Commision in the United States recorded this broadcast observation last night:

("It cannot be thought that the enemy, with this setback, will give up his plans for attacking the Philippines."

(The "setback" was the claimed sinking or damaging of more than 50 American warships, a claim Nimitz repudiated yesterday.)

Jap Fleet Fled

Actually the Japanese lost more than 800 aircraft to American carrier forces. And, Nimitz said, the only part of the Imperial fleet that ventured out fled when it spotted Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet task force still intact despite sorties by land-based Nipponese bombers and torpedo planes.

Nimitz gave no indication of the haven to which the Japanese warships fled. But the areas in which they could be are definitely restricted to waters the other side of the Ryukyu-Formosa-Philippines defense line. Some Japanese surface units are known to be in the South China Sea, and there has been no indication the Imperial home fleet has roamed far away from Japan proper.

No Jap Opposition

Last night's communique disclosed that American troops landed on either side of the main entrance to Ulithi lagoon then occupied four islands the following day.

Lack of opposition in sharp contrast with the fighting in the Palaus was somewhat surprising, inasmuch as Ulithi had been used by the Japanese as a minor naval base and for seaplane operations. The main atoll is 19 miles long, 10 miles wide. The Island of Mogmog, which has the main port, was among those seized.

140 Vessels Hit

Nimitz's announcement of sustained air action against the Philippines expanded the activities of carrier forces, which since October 8 have attacked the Ryukyus, Formosa and the Philippines, sinking or damaging more than 140 enemy ships and destroying more than 800 planes.

MacArthur's announcement marked the deepest penetration in strength of his fighter planes into the Philippines.

Nimitz's communique told of a raid within 650 miles of Tokyo by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators Monday, striking at Haha Jima, in the Bonin Islands. They pounded the town of Okdoura and small ships in the harbor.

SEES FIRST JAPS AND DOWNS FIVE

By PHILIP S. HEISLER.

Baltimore Sun Papers Correspondent. Distributed by The Associated Press.

With a Carrier Task Force Attacking Formosa, Oct. 12. (By Radio-delayed).—Ensign Arthur Mollenhauer never had seen an enemy plane in the air before today, when he took off for a fighter sweep over Formosa. When he returned to this carrier some two hours later he had five Jap planes to his credit.

The 21-year-old pilot from Santa Barbara, Cal., saw his first enemy plane in the air when he was cutting in over the Formosa coast. He shot it down. He saw his second enemy plane ten seconds later and shot that one down too. From then on it was just a case of seeing his third, fourth and fifth Jap planes and knocking them out of the plane-filled sky.

"They just kept flying in front of me and I just kept my finger on the gun button," Ensign Mollenhauer said after the battle.

His fellow pilots weren't as modest concerning Ensign Mollenhauer's achievements, however, as was the new ace. The Jap pilots in the dogfight were well-seasoned and put up a cagey fight, they said. This was only too evident from the fact that four of our pilots did not return.

Superfort Bomb Capacity Proved

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—The army disclosed today that Superfortresses on their October 14 raid against Formosa, dropped almost as many tons of bombs as were loosed by six times as large a force of smaller Italy-based Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers on the same day.

An army air force spokesman, emphasizing the tremendous striking power of the Superfortresses, said they flew a round trip of 2,300 miles between China bases and the target of Okayama, major Japanese aircraft repair and supply station. This is about 1,000 miles farther than 15th Air Force planes flew to reach their targets in Italy and Germany.

Neither the number of Superfortresses nor the exact bomb tonnage was given, but the AAF official said "the comparison gives a very good indication of the effectiveness of the B-29."

Two of the Superfortresses were put out of action on the Okayama raid, one when it crash-landed in friendly territory. The other is listed as missing. The 15th Air Force lost 23 planes on the same day, the spokesman said, adding:

"The loss figures are not subject to fair comparison because of the difference in opposition encountered, but from the personnel standpoint and tonnage of bomb standpoint they indicate that in the long run the big, expensive bombers are more economical than the smaller bombers. They are significant as far as our long-range thinking and planning are concerned."

He said that the 23 planes lost by the 15th Air Force represented a loss in flying personnel of about six to one compared with this particular B-29 mission, since the smaller bombers require crews of ten men each as against a crew of 11 for the B-29s.

Japs Link Raids To Politics

San Francisco, Oct. 18 (AP)—Still claiming a great sea-air victory in the western Pacific, Tokyo radio asserted today in a broadcast recorded by the Blue Network that American naval forces used poor strategy in attacking Formosa.

"The attacks were made at President Roosevelt's direction over the objection of his staff officers for purely political reasons," Tokyo said. "Good strategy would dictate that the American fleet not go within range of land-based bombers."

Nearly 24 hours after Admiral Chester W. Nimitz flatly denied all of Tokyo's claims, Japanese propagandists asserted the United States task force was "still fleeing away from Formosa, towing a number of crippled ships through an oil-covered sea."

Ulithi Invaders Take Island An Hour

By Charles P. Arnot

Representing the Combined American Press

Distributed by the Associated Press

Aboard Admiral Blandy's Flagship, Ulithi Anchorage, Sept. 23 (Delayed)—A swift, bloodless amphibious coup by elements of the 81st (Wildcat) Army Division today enveloped the principal islands of Ulithi atoll and tightened America's sea and air blockade around half a dozen atrophying Japanese bases in the long chain of the Caroline islands.

Seizing an island an hour, the seaborne doughboys swept over coral beaches of the atoll's seven major palm-studded islands without firing a shot.

On several islands evidence was found that the main body of a small Japanese garrison had fled several weeks ago without leaving behind so much as a sampan.

A Slick "End Run"

For the assault forces who couldn't even find a souvenir the bloodless invasion was an anti-climax. But to the high command it represented a slick "end run" comparable to last January's surprise seizure of Kwajalein in the heart of the Marshalls.

From Ulithi, American forces can easily strike blows at the great enemy stronghold of Yap 100 miles to the southwest. To the east Woleai, once powerful Truk, Ponape and Kusaie are dying on the vine.

As invasion forces seized island after island without encountering opposition, Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy pointed to a map of isolated Japanese bases.

Third Penetration In Nine Days

"These September operations have put the cork in the Carolines bottle," Blandy announced.

Occupation of this former Japanese anchorage and weather station by troops of Marine General Julian C. Smith's command marked the third penetration of the western Carolines in nine days, enlarging the outer ring of springboard bases for promised drives against the Philippines and the China coast.

With Palau, now under assault, the forward line stretches all the way from Morotai in the Southwest Pacific to Saipan.

Like A Dress Parade

Today's maneuvers had all the precision of a dress parade. Three hours after his troops landed on Falalop, largest of the atoll's 34 islands, the army commander reported that supplies were being unloaded "on schedule."

Falalop is about 1,400 yards long and 1,200 wide at its widest point.

Then came unopposed landings on Sorlen, Asor, Mogmog, Potan-

30. 24 — 19657

geras and Fassarai islands—all of them more difficult to pronounce than occupy. Even Asor, site of a former Japanese weather station, was abandoned.

Absence of Japanese defenders

solved one of Blandy's major problems—how to seize the atoll without harming the native population, estimated at 400 to 500. Limited pre-invasion aerial and surface attacks, which knocked out enemy installations before an advance unit learned that there were no Japs around, wounded only four natives.

Nearly 20 miles long and a maximum of 12 miles wide Ulithi lagoon is considered one of the finest anchorages in the Western Pacific.

General Smith Born In Elkton

A son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William J. Smith, General Julian C. Smith, was born in Elkton on September 11, 1885. He was graduated from the University of Delaware in 1907 and two years later was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He has been a marine ever since.

In 1914, he was among the marines who captured Vera Cruz. A year later he participated in the occupation of Petit Goave, Hait, and later went to Cuba with the Sixth Provisional Brigade.

List Of His Awards

In addition to the Navy Cross which he won for his exploits in the early 1930's against the Nicaraguan bandits, General Smith has been awarded the Expeditionary Medal with two bronze stars, the Mexican Service Medal, Haitian Campaign Medal, Dominican Campaign Medal, Victory Medal, Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, American Defense Service Ribbon, Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal, Medal of Distinction from Nicaragua and the Order of Merit from the Dominican Republic.

TROOPS CAPTURE SEVERAL PASSES IN CARPATHIANS

HERCHER

Russians Advance on 170 Mile Front in Sweeping Drive.

GERMANS TRAPPED

Moscow Silent on German Reports of East Prussia Offensive.

OCT 19 1944

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 19—(AP) The Red army has plunged across the Carpathian mountains southward into Czechoslovakia on a 170-mile front, cutting clear across the eastern tip of the country and placing the Germans in a dangerous 100-mile deep salient from which they must flee quickly or be annihilated, Marshal Stalin disclosed last night.

Moscow remained resolutely silent concerning the reported Soviet offensive against East Prussia, which German broadcasts said was lashing against the province's eastern borders along a 30-mile stretch and had reached the frontier around the German town of Schirwindt. The Nazis portrayed it as the biggest of all the battles on the eastern front.

NIGHT

In a triumphant Order of the Day, Stalin said Gen. Ivan D. Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian army group had captured the Carpathian Mountain passes of Tatar, Jablonica, Lupkow, Ruska, Uzok, Vereczke and Wyskow, advanced 12 1-2 to 31 miles on Czechoslovak territory, and seized the north Transylvanian town of Sighet.

By this great thrust Petrov's army evidently joined forces with Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Russian and Romanian troops which had driven northward through Transylvania to the Czechoslovak border.

Report Further Advance

The regular Moscow midnight communique announced further advances for Malinovsky's men all across northward Transylvania from the Hungarian border at Valea-Lui-Mahai to the Sighet vicinity.

An early morning supplement to the communique reported heavy German casualties both in Transylvania and Czecho-Slovakia. It noted particularly that "the population of Czecho-Slovakia is acclaiming our troops with great joy and exceptional friendliness."

Having won the towering passes of the Carpathians and killed "several thousand" Germans in three days of bitter battle against long-fortified positions protected by many mines, Petrov's men reached the upper stretches of the Tisza river and now had only downhill routes before them through the Tisza valley.

With Malinovsky's men they formed three sides of a great 100-mile square enclosing a large but undisclosed number of German and Hungarian troops—the latter of doubtful value.

The western side of this square remained open, but the mountainous terrain and absence of through railways confronted the Nazis with a desperate effort if they were to get any sizable forces out to fall back down the narrow Tisza valley and thence westward into Budapest.

Aware of their peril, the Germans already were trying to disengage their Transylvanian army, Moscow dispatches declared, but were so hard-pressed that they were having to stand and fight to keep the escape route open above Debrecen.

It appeared that for the most part that the Germans would have to write off as lost the forces in northern Transylvania, eastern Hungary and Southeastern Czechoslovakia.

The Germans, silent about this Soviet victory amid the Carpathian crags and forests, continued to broadcast doleful accounts of the Russian offensive against the eastern border of East Prussia, which they said had been strongly reinforced by Red army tanks and infantry in its third fiery day.

While Moscow said nothing of land operations in that sector, the German Transocean Agency broadcast that a captured order from the Soviet Supreme command had instructed Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army:

"In ten days you must have conquerred East Prussia."

Already, by German acknowledgment, the Red army had reached the frontier between Virbalis and Schirwindt — a stretch of a dozen miles — although the Nazis did not specify the exact locations or the distance. Virbalis is in southwest Lithuania four miles east of the border, while Schirwindt is inside East Prussia on the west bank of the boundary stream, the Ost Fluss.

The Germans announced they had withdrawn from Virbalis.

The German broadcasters said the Soviet attack began Monday after a crushing artillery barrage had been heavyily reinforced during the last 24 hours, and had extended along a front of more than 30 miles between Schirwindt and Kalvarija, in the corner where Lithuania, East Prussia and the Suwalki district meet.

Butting almost through the middle of this front runs the broad highway and railway from Kaunas to Konigsberg, East Prussian capital, via Stalluponen, Gumbinnen and Insterburg, all three of which have been subjected to heavy night bombings. The Russians themselves announced such air attacks.

REDS BREAK THROUGH CARPATHIAN PASSES

Russians Pierce Seven Mountain Passes and Advance 12 to 30 Miles—Nazis Hint Soviets Invade Reich,

OCT 19 1944

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Russian Army has crossed the Carpathians and invaded Czecho-Slovakia in force, Marshal Joseph V. Stalin announced tonight in a triumphant order of the day. Marshal Stalin said that Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army had broken through from southern Poland on a 170-mile front, capturing seven passes and advancing twelve to thirty miles.

"Troops of the Fourth Ukrainian front, continuing their offensive, have crossed the Carpathian range, and, having captured the passes of Lupkovo, Ruske, Uzok, Verecky, Viskovsky, Jablonicky and Tatar, have advanced into the depths of the territory of Czecho-Slovakia up to twenty to fifty kilometers on a front of 275 kilometers," the order said.

DAY

"During the course of the offensive, the troops captured the Czecho-Slovak towns of Koros-Mezo, Jasina, Rachovo and the large populated places of Chegtezne, Velkopolyana, Ruska, Ljuta, Uzok, Nizne, Veresky, Zalomeckaya, Pilipec, Guljatin, Toguna, Nadposto and, in northern Transylvania, captured the town of Sziget." The order called for a salute of twenty salvos from 224 guns in Moscow.

Break Into East Prussia.

A Berlin announcement early today indicated that the Russians had pushed into East Prussia after seizing Virbalis, in Lithuania.

Meanwhile the Germans also implied today that the Russians had invaded East Prussia after capturing Virbalis and advancing to Schirwindt, a mile inside the Reich.

"At the East Prussian border, the enemy extended his attacking front from Kalvarija and continued his attacks, supported by strong tank and fighter bomber formations," the broadcast communique said. "Forty-one enemy tanks were destroyed and the enemy was checked in embittered struggles. Virbalis fell into enemy hands after a stubborn defense."

Moscow has not yet announced the offensive. Virbalis is in Lithuania, three miles from the frontier.

"The Russians extended their offensive near the East Prussian border farther to the south and attacked strong German defenses between Kalvarija and Schirwindt," the Nazi commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer said. "After stiff resistance, the town of Virbalis had to be given up."

Kalvarija in Lithuania lies thirty miles southeast of Schirwindt. The German frontier-town is forty-two miles northeast of the Prussian rail center of Interburg and ninety-one east of the capital of Konigsberg. Other Russians besieging the Baltic port of Memel are within sixty-five miles of Konigsberg.

Kalvarija lies just north of the Suwalki triangle, a bit of Poland which Germany annexed to East Prussia, and is on a trunk highway from Kaunas through Mariampole to East Prussia. Russian forces invaded the Suwalki triangle in mid-summer. Capture of Virbalis was a strategic Russian gain for the army group of the 36-year-old Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakovsky.

Six roads meet at the strategic town of about 6,000 which lies forty-one miles east of Insterburg and ninety-one from the capital of Konigsberg. The town just off the Wilno-Insterburg railroad was evacuated, Berlin announced before noon. Moscow announced at midnight a succession of heavy bombing attacks in East Prussia.

Attack on 25-mile Front.

Although the Russians did not directly confirm the new offensive, there appeared little doubt it was in progress. The German radio declared the attack sprang forward along a twenty-five-mile front on each side of the Lithuanian town of Vilkaviskis, a dozen miles from the East Prussian frontier. Gen. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army advanced to Vilkaviskis two months ago.

The Russian bombing raids reached as far as Insterburg, thirty-seven miles inside the Junkers' homeland, toward which the land drive appeared to be aimed. The Moscow communique said supply trains and other objectives were blasted at Insterburg and the intermediate railway junctions of Gumbinnen and Stalluponen.

Mop-up Continues.

Berlin also suggested a heavy new Russian assault on East Prussia from the south and southeast, but Moscow remained silent about operations in this sector. Along the northern border on the Niemen River line the Russians have approached within artillery range of Tilsit, East Prussian frontier stronghold.

Still farther north, meanwhile, the two Russian armies that captured Riga last week proceeded with a cleanup of western Latvia and Soviet long-range bombers attacked Ventspils, one of the last useful ports remaining to the Germans trapped on that front.

On the southern end of the front, heavy fighting continues in Belgrade. The Moscow communique said more than 4,000 Germans had been killed in two days of fighting there. Marshal Tito announced the Germans had been routed from all except two districts of the city.

Russia Awaits Capture Of Belgrade

OCT 19 1944

Moscow, Oct. 18 (AP)—Moscow's victory guns were primed today to salute the expected fall of Belgrade, Yugoslavia's war-ravaged capital. Dispatches from the area said German troops were in a death trap, with the city largely mopped up.

Many of the capital's buildings were reported in flames after fierce day-and-night street fighting.

An *Izvestia* front-line dispatch said Yugoslav Partisans equipped with captured German tommy guns and grenades were pouring into the city to join in the final mop-up. There were few, if any, prisoners. German suicide squads are being exterminated, *Izvestia* said.

Fire Into Windows, Doors

Big Russian self-propelled guns lunged from corner to corner, firing point-blank at windows and doorways of German-held warehouses, apartments and office buildings. Thousands of German dead were said to be strewn along the streets and in wrecked hideouts.

A belief prevailed, meanwhile, in Moscow that Hungarian army units have deserted the Germans and now are fighting beside the Russians in an effort to drive the Nazis from Budapest, the Hungarian capital.

The Germans themselves announced in a Berlin broadcast yesterday that high Hungarian army chiefs had gone over to the Russian side. Specifically named was Maj. Gen. Bela Miklos von Dalnok, commander of the First Army, Neu-

tral report aid Dalnok's army was marching on the capital.)

Anti-Szalasi Strikes Reported

A Tass dispatch said Admiral Nicholas Horthy's Government still was in existence, although his whereabouts were not officially known. The dispatch said strikes against Count Ferenc Szalasi's new regime were continuing in Budapest.

The official Russian silence on the main battle of Hungary continued through its sixth day.

New Threat To Nazis

A strategical development which would be fatal for the Germans in eastern Hungary appeared imminent—a linkup of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's column in northern Transylvania with Col. Gen. Ivan Ptrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army, sweeping southward from southern Poland.

The two forces were barely 30 miles apart today. A junction would form a solid front across the Carpathians between the Polish and Hungarian plains and shorten the Red army's supply lines by hundreds of miles.

Germans At Belgrade Slaughtered

London, *Thursday*, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Germans' hopeless, last-ditch fight for Belgrade is becoming a slaughter and Marshal Tito reported early today that his Partisan forces alone had killed 5,000 Nazis.

Liberation of the Yugoslav capital was at hand and the Belgrade radio, closed down a week ago, came back on the air during the night—this time to broadcast the Allied communique.

"Our units are capturing one stronghold after another, even though the Germans are defending them to the last man," Tito announced. "The population of Belgrade is procuring arms to help our forces and is showing our units and the Red army men where the enemy is hiding."

Hungarian Envoy Rejects Puppet Regime

Stockholm, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. Josef Kristoffy, Hungarian Minister to Denmark, arrived in Sweden today with his legation staff after declining to recognize the new puppet regime set up in Budapest by the Nazis.

Kristoffy said he would take orders only from the government of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian regent.

London Poles See Harriman

Moscow, Oct. 18 (AP)—Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer conferred for an hour with United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman today to acquaint him with the latest position of the Polish Government in exile.

A Polish spokesman said no unusual significance was attached to the visit.

There was no doubt that the Moscow conferences have at least clarified the opinions of the negotiating powers. In this respect it was said "progress had been made."

Understanding Seen

For the first night since their arrival in Moscow six days ago the London Poles had no meeting with British or Russian leaders last night. Whether Mikolajczyk finally will see the Lubin Polish Committee of National Liberation today has not yet been disclosed.

Yesterday's lull appeared to confirm that something definite in the way of an understanding is "now in the works." Maps of various aspects of the Curzon Line circulated in the hotel where Mikolajczyk's mission is staying.

OCT 19 1944

German General's Death Announced

New York, Oct. 19 (AP)—The German DNB agency said today that Maj. Gen. Bogislav Count von Schwerin, who commanded a division in Estonia, had "died a hero's death."

The dispatch was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Nazi 'Death Scythe'

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Berlin radio came up with a new secret weapon story today, announcing that Nazi troops on the Russian front now are using an "electric machinegun."

The weapon, said the broadcast, is known as "the death scythe."

British Seize Venray in Holland, Allies Prepare Mighty Offensive

LONDON, Oct. 18.—(AP) British forces with American armor on the right flank and rocket-firing Typhoons overhead pushed through the Dutch rail and road junction of Venray today and captured two more towns beyond, cutting deep into the enemy's Maas river salient with a steady advance toward the German border and the Ruhr valley.

The American First Army beat off a small German counterattack at Aachen to the south and strengthened its encirclement of the great German border city, which Berlin radio commentators for the first time publicly wrote off as lost.

A great rain fell all along the western front from Holland to the Swiss border, turning the ground into mud and making Allied advances difficult, but everywhere there was evidence of a build-up for a vast Allied offensive which a British Second army spokesman said today may lead to one of the war's great decisive battles within the next ten weeks. The Germans were said to have no strategic reserves left.

For the seventh consecutive day American heavy bombers attacked the great German city of Cologne, a Rhine industrial center the size of St. Louis, punishing it with another 1,000 tons of bombs, and the Germans, whatever their purpose, began preparing their public for a great American land assault on this strategic city 40 miles beyond Aachen.

Elsewhere along the front Canadians squeezed the German pocket on the south bank of the Schelde estuary down by one-third, the American Third Army in eastern France drove to within four miles of Metz with a one-mile advance, and the French First Army in the foothills of the Vosges mountains advanced nearer to three important passes on the route to the southwestern Reich.

British Tommies after taking Venray, eight miles short of the German border, liberated Veulen three miles to the south and Overbrook two miles to the southwest, giving the Allies a 45-square-mile bite into the German Maas river salient since Oct. 12 and shortening the German front there from 15 miles to 12.

Win Control of Road

In this drive over the last miles of Dutch Bog country for a firm footing on higher nd drier ground leading to the Ruhr junction city of Duisburg, the Allied troops won control of the entire road from Venray to Deurne, to the southwest, and pushed across it.

Venray, which lies five miles west of the Maas, fell to the British during the night after a two-day battle, and was cleared of snipers this forenoon, front dispatches related. By early afternoon driblets of its population of 16,000 forlornly entered the demolished town to rescue what they could of their remaining possessions. Dead Germans, and some dead Tommies too, were still in the streets.

The area west of the Maas bound by Sambeek on the north and Overloon on the west was completely cleared of the enemy, a field officer announced. The Germans said that midway btween Eindhoven and Venray, at Helmond on the south Willems canal, the British had launched a new attack "with strong forces, supported by bombers."

With the smashing of the latest German counterattack against Aachen the Americans have now badly cut up two German divisions, Associated Press correspondent William Smith White wrote from the front. One has been substantially destroyed as a fighting unit and the other materially reduced.

Destroy Pillboxes

American infantrymen made slow but unbroken progress on the approaches to the center of the city and strengthened the junction point of the ring around it—in the Wurselen area. In the last 24 hours 25 German pillboxes were destroyed or captured north of Aachen.

Field commands disclosed that the Germans have been operating big railroad guns both at Aachen and on the Third Army's front near Metz. American artillery poured 20 rounds into one of these guns which had been pulling in and out of a tunnel at Aachen.

American artillery was credited in front dispatches as having been the weapon mainly responsible for the smashing of every German attempt to regain Aachen. American shells have been falling on the Germans as far back as Duren, 20 miles east of Aachen, at the rate of about 50,000 rounds a day.

Canadians along the Schelde estuary were reported to have driven within 3,000 to 4,000 yards of Breskens. The continued thunder of German demolitions indicated the enemy had given up his last hope of a get-away through this ferry port to Vlissingen and that he intended to dig in and fight here to the bitter end as he has in other ports of the western front. The Canadians reached Ijze Dijke, six miles south of Breskens.

Ahead of the Canadians driving toward Breskens lay two miles of criss-crossed dike country, and German opposition was tough every yard of the way. The Nazis have concentrated 20-odd guns, including 150 mm and field artillery, to the west of Breskens with good effect.

The American Third army drove nearly a mile north from Ancy Sur Moselle in an attack which put the Yanks within four miles of the great French fortress city of Metz, front dispatches disclosed. Only light opposition was encountered and it was apparent that the Germans had made no determined attempt to hold this sector.

All was quiet on the rest of the Third army front except at Pont-A-Mousson, where one of the heavy German railroad guns, described as "a great grandchild of the first World war's 'Big Bertha'" had been shelling for the past 12 hours, one front dispatch related.

The American Seventh army held firm against German counter-attacks at Embermenil, east of the Forest of Parroy, and the French beat off counter-attacks north of Bruyeres and near Rochesson in this area of the approaches to southwestern Germany.

BRITISH FORCES TAKE KEY TOWN IN DUTCH DRIVE

OCT 19 1944

Tommies Seize Venray and Push On 2 Miles to Form a Solid Front.

SINGLETON

ALLIED PRESSURE INCREASES

Nazis Report 1500 Tanks Massed for Push Toward Ruhr—Expect Big Assault.

OCT 19 1944

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—British troops captured Venray and formed a solid ten-mile front in eastern Holland thirty-three miles from Duisburg today, while Berlin declared half a million men were facing each other in the Netherlands ready for "battle that may flare up at any moment." Canadians to the west pressed back the German pocket blocking use of the great supply port of Antwerp.

Aachen still was being beaten into submission. Berlin asserted the American First Army was preparing a new offensive aimed at Cologne.

A small German attack east of Aachen was beaten off today, a front dispatch said, in another of the series of vain blows that have now badly cut up two enemy divisions. One of these divisions is substantially destroyed as a fighting unit, while the second has been materially reduced. The rest of the rain-swept Aachen front was generally quiet.

The front in France sprang to action also. American Third Army troops in a mile gain hit within four miles of the fortress city of Metz, and French forces farther south made progress, driving within from three to five miles of two Vosges passes leading to the Reich.

British Second Army forces captured Venray near the Maas River, and a dispatch from Supreme Headquarters said the Tommies had linked up a ten-mile front along the Venray-Deurne road.

The Germans below the Schelde Estuary barring the water lane to Antwerp fell back under Canadian pressure. A front dispatch said there were signs this German siege stand might be ending. Demolitions were reported in the Breskens area, stronghold of the enemy pocket, along with considerable transport movement.

All along the front, progress—slow, methodical progress carved out in many cases by bayonets—was reported.

From Breskens, a German strongpoint before the already liberated port of Antwerp, to Belfort, this was the picture:

1. Lieut.-Gen. H. D. Crerar's Canadians have reached Ijzendijke, six miles south of Breskens, pressing hard on the newly formed defense line of the suicide German troops within the narrowing pocket. Supreme Allied Headquarters reported bombers had attacked the sea dyke at West Kapelle on the nearby island of Walcheren.

2. In northern Holland, where Berlin has reported the Allies have massed 1,500 tanks for a drive into the Rhine-Ruhr valley, Lieut.-Gen. Miles G. Dempsey's British Second Army took Venray after house-to-house fighting and plunged on two miles southeast of the town, which itself is eight miles from the Reich frontier. Associated Press Correspondent Ned Nordness, with this force, reported that American armored columns on the right flank had bridged the Canal De Doorn.

3. Gen. Eisenhower's communique described the fighting on the First Army front as a mopping up procedure. There was mopping up inside Aachen, which has set a pattern of punishment for German cities which resist the Allied advance, and moping up to the northeast of "segments of the Siegfried Line" to clear the way for the next drive. The German radio, finally acknowledging Aachen has been encircled, described the fighting there as surpassing everything that has gone before in this war, and said flatly that Gen. Eisenhower "is planning an all-out offensive on Cologne after capturing Aachen."

Patton's Men Advance.

4. American Third Army infantry advanced nearly a mile north of Ancy-sur-Moselle to within four miles of Metz, another big fortress-industrial city. Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher said only light opposition was encountered.

5. In the Vosges foothills, the Allied communique reported progress just south of the road junction at Bruyeres and northeast of Le Thillot despite stubborn enemy resistance and strong counter-attacks.

In the Overloon area, north of Venray, the Nazis were reported pulling out of a pocket approximately 5,000 yards long and from 700 to 2,000 yards wide along the Maas, leaving the area a no-man's land.

U. S. Armor Poised.

30. 24 — 1959

American armor was poised on the British southern flank but was not yet reported in action.

A front dispatch said some 100,000 Germans, by-passed in the Allied onrush through France, still are scattered in pockets behind the Allied line. These enemy troops are distributed like this: 8,000 at Dunkirk, 22,000 at Lorient, 20,000 at St. Nazaire, 30,000 in the Vannes area and 26,000 in the Bordeaux sector. Probably another 10,000 Germans are on the Channel islands. Hamstrung by a lack of transport, munitions and supplies, these enemy troops are not causing the Allies any real trouble.

New Nazi Attack Repelled

A small German attack east of Aachen was beaten off today, a front-line dispatch said, in another of the series of vain blows that have now badly cut up two enemy divisions. One of these divisions is substantially destroyed as a fighting unit, while the second has been materially reduced. The rest of the rain-swept Aachen front was generally quiet.

Associated Press Correspondent William S. White estimated that the Nazis had lost 1,500 men captured and 1,000 killed in attempts to recapture Aachen, or about one fourth of their attacking forces.

Foe's Artillery Fire Heavy

About 3,500 German civilians have been evacuated from Aachen and as many more were estimated to be still hiding amid the rubble of the dead city.

Heavy enemy artillery fire has been directed against American troops probing the Nazis defenses in the Geilenkirchen area, ten miles north of Aachen.

The battle to break the Nazi hold on the Schelde estuary approaches to the Belgian port of Antwerp was being fought over waterlogged terrain. The Canadians entered Ijzendijke, six miles southeast of Breskens, on the south bank of the estuary, and the Nazis have taken new positions on a line running from Schoondijke southwest to Sluis, about four miles inland.

Rain Hampers Third Army

Steady rain had stalled traffic on the United States Third Army front in northern France. The situation there remained unchanged.

Near the southern end of the 460-mile Allied line French First Army troops made slight gains on the slopes of the Vosges Mountains.

Schelde Battle In Final Phase

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Oct. 18 (AP)—The battle for the port of Antwerp is moving into its final phase—the start of one of the grimmest German death stands yet encountered and the beginning of a full-power Allied onslaught to pry open that port.

The great Dutch Schelde river mouth port was the first on the whole invasion coast to topple into Allied hands undamaged, and its importance is obvious from its position only a hundred miles from the Rhine-Ruhr confluence.

OCT 19 1944

50 Miles of Docks

But capture of the port September 4 in the swift British-Canadian sweep north through Belgium was hardly even the beginning of the fight. Its docks are 50 miles up the Schelde estuary from the sea and both sides of that 50 miles are guarded by German garrisons and German guns.

The preliminary mopup now is virtually completed. The Canadians have squeezed the Nazis out of all but the last south bank box, roughly 12 miles wide and 10 to 15 miles deep, across from Flushing.

The British earthquake bomb breaching of the Walcheren dikes drowned defensive positions on most of the western half of that island and some parts just around Flushing itself where there still are big battery emplacements.

Suicide Stand Seen

One of the obvious purposes of the ground and airborne drive north through Holland to the banks of the Dutch Rhine was to seal off Antwerp for the mopup.

Reinforcements which the Germans might pour into the last stage of the fight now would have to squeeze through a 25-mile gap between the Dutch Rhine and the Zuiderzee.

But forces already there obviously are under orders for a suicide stand to deny the port to the Allies to the last possible hour. Even after the way to the port finally is cleared it is possible the Germans will do all they can to block it.

25 West-Front U. S. Divisions

Allied Headquarters, Paris, Oct. 18 (AP)—A recapitulation of official announcements shows the following American divisions have been identified as operating on the Western Front since D-day:

ARMORED—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh.

AIRBORNE—101st and 82d.

INFANTRY—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, 28th, 29th, 30th, 35th, 36th, 45th, 79th, 80th, 83d and 90th.

CODE TO GOVERN CONQUERED REICH BEING PREPARED

OCT 19 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Oct. 18—(AP)—Extermination of Nazism with all of its works and symbols, and stern but just treatment of the Germans generally are the terms of the military law being imposed in German territory as it is wrested from Hitler's army.

Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy assistant chief of staff for military government, said today in outlining the scope of the measure that its main object was to facilitate the work of the armies in continuing their push.

The present code already is posted in those small areas of Germany so far occupied and deals only with the war period. Plans for long-term occupation of the Reich are left for the Allied governments to decide upon later.

The war law for Germany sets aside the sovereignty of the German state and makes Gen. Eisenhower Supreme Judge and Administrator. It is effective in all areas occupied by the armies under his command.

The main provisions are the elimination of Nazism, apprehension of war criminals, protection of Allied and neutral property, abrogation of Nazi laws, surrender of all arms by Germans, suspension of civilian travel, courts, newspapers and radio stations, control of postal, telegraph and telephone services and preservation of all existing records, archives, artistic and scientific works and property generally.

Provides Death Penalty

The code provides possible death penalties for resistance behind the Allied lines.

Gen. Holmes made it plain the regime to be imposed on Germany is nothing like the civil affairs administrations setup in France, Belgium and Holland, which he said were purely to assist those countries.

It is something like the administration drawn up for Italy.

The military law will be administered by each army entering Germany—American, British, Canadian and French—in the territory it occupies.

The first law of the code abolishes the Nazi party, Nazi symbols and all Nazi laws including the Nurnberg racial measures, the law making the Nazi party the only one allowed, the Hitler Youth Law and the measure which made it illegal to say anything against the Nazis. It also provides for the release of prisoners jailed for violation of such laws.

Under the code all Nazi funds and records must be preserved and Nazi officials are ordered to remain at their posts to await the arrival of Allied authorities to arrest them. This law is backed up by a possible death penalty.

The Allied military mark is established as legal tender and transactions in foreign exchange, gold or property abroad are prohibited. Foreign currency must be turned over to banks under Allied control.

All Nazi labor organizations are abolished.

Imprisonment or fines may be imposed for disobedience, being out after curfew, leaving the territory, dissemination of rumors calculated to alarm, and the making of false statements to Allied forces.

All German homes and other establishments will be off limits except when entered on official business.

ALLIED ARMY RULE IS AIMED AT NAZISM

KENNEDY

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Allied Military Government of Germany is designed to exterminate Nazism, Brig.-Gen. Julius C. Holmes, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Government, said today. Gen. Holmes made public a code of military laws and ordinances already applied in the small area of Germany under occupation, and ready to be applied in all territory conquered by armies under Gen. Eisenhower's command.

These laws suspend German sovereignty as the troops enter and vest authority in the supreme commander. Gen. Holmes stressed that the program deals only with military occupation in the wake of the armies while war is being waged in Germany, and not with long-range occupation plans.

The military law drawn up for conquered Germany is draconian, but Gen. Holmes said that under it the Germans would be treated justly and decently. It provides for the apprehension of war criminals, Nazi and Gestapo leaders, the seizure and control of all public property and services and possible death penalties for anyone continuing resistance.

Gen. Holmes made it plain that the regime to be imposed upon Germany does not resemble the civil affairs administration established in France, Belgium and Holland, which he said were intended purely to assist those countries. It is more like the administration drawn up for Italy.

PATTON HAS CLOSE ESCAPE IN FRANCE

OCT 19 1944

WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 18.—(AP) Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., narrowly missed being a casualty from the huge railway gun being employed by Germans over a wide area of the Third Army front when one of its 700-pound shells landed within eight feet of him.

The shell was a dud, however, and Patton escaped uninjured.

Mention of the gun had been censored from frontline dispatches until today. It has been in action for some weeks, firing in one area for a few hours and then moving to another spot for a few more hours.

The Germans brought up the gun, which may be one dating from the first World War, when this front became stabilized. Fired more than 30 miles from its target, the gun is extremely inaccurate and useful only in harassing fire against big targets. Its shells were reported landing in the Pont-a-Mousson area between Nancy and Metz this morning.

DUD SHELL LANDS CLOSE TO PATTON

With the United States Third Army in France, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A 700-pound shell from one of the new, huge railway guns wheeled up by the Germans landed today within eight feet of Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr., but it was a dud and the Third Army commander was uninjured.

The projectile was one of many which have been tossed loosely over a wide area of this front for some weeks.

Playing hide and seek in the area from Metz to Nancy, it fires a few hours in one area and a few hours in another. Until today there has been censorship on mention of the weapon. Reports this morning said shells were landing in the area of Pont-A-Mousson, midway between Nancy and Metz.

The Germans moved up the gun, which may date from the first World War, when the front was stabilized. Firing at a range of more than 30 miles, the gun is extremely inaccurate and the crew is lucky if it hits within a mile of where it is aimed. Therefore it is useful only in harrassing fire against big targets such as cities.

He Climbed Out of Tank to Aim Big Gun

BARKER

With an American Tank Battalion in Germany, Oct. 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut. Joseph H. "Skeeter" Dew, 24-year-old tank leader from Redfield, Iowa, was recommended for decoration today for climbing out of his Sherman tank and aiming its 75-millimeter gun to breach concrete barriers of the Siegfried Line despite enemy fire from nearby pillboxes which had stopped the infantry.

His tank was only fifteen feet from a row of tooth-shaped concrete barriers guarding the western border of Germany, southwest of Prym. This was too close for his gunner, Corporal Albert A. Wallace of 2608 Avenue R, Brooklyn, N. Y., to use his sights, so Lieut. Dew, squatting on the front armor, sighted along the barrel of the 75 and gave the order to fire.

Lieut. Dew continued to sight in this manner until the shells had blown a row of four "dragon's teeth" to bits, leaving a gap through which his tank and the rest of the platoon rumbled triumphantly toward the pillboxes.

In the ensuing battle, the Germans knocked out a couple of his tanks, killing two men and wounding six of the platoon. Lieut. Dew destroyed two antitank guns and forced another to withdraw.

"There were dead Jerries all over those pillboxes," Lieut. Dew said. "We must have fired forty or fifty rounds from our .75. We ran out of armor-piercing shells and had to use high explosive shells."

"Lieut. Dew did this voluntarily after another officer said he didn't think he could break the dragon's teeth," said Pfc. Ernest A. Arena of 6105 12th avenue Brooklyn, a loader on Lieut Dew's tank.

Other crew members were Woodrow W. Hulsey of Greenwood, S. C., and Pfc. Lynn Hurte of Paint Lick, Ky.

GREAT BATTLES NEAR ON THE WEST FRONT

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, Oct. 18 (AP)—The great decisive battles of the war in Europe may be fought this year west of the Rhine, provided the Allies get an even break in the weather, a British staff officer told correspondents tonight.

The dice are very heavily loaded in Allied favor, he declared, but it still is too early to predict whether Hitler's Reich will collapse suddenly or crumble slowly into defeat. Explaining that a great Allied build-up now was in progress and that one day there will be a hell of a bang, the officer gave this picture of the situation:

The period we now are going through is a trying one for both the soldiers and the public, but they must realize the tremendous difficulties of supply to be overcome. The build-up is gathering moment every hour of every day, and the end is just around the corner.

Allied armies are in a slogging stage—merely jabbing at the enemy—and this stage is the price that must be paid after the whirlwind drive from Normandy. These jabbing operations, such as at

Aachen and Nijmegen, are necessary, however tedious they may appear, in order to prepare a springboard.

We will get all the fighting we want once we start the Allied juggernaut rolling to the Rhine, the officer continued. There isa probable chance that the major decision and final phase of the war will be fought out in the next ten weeks.

Yanks Save 81 French Babies

OCT 19 1944

Patrol Rescues Infants From Chateau in Middle of No Man's Land.

With the United States 35th Infantry Division, in France, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—"I'll go. I have three kids at home myself," the sergeant said. There was a murmur among the enlisted men and nine others stepped forward as volunteers.

Theirs was as dangerous and unusual a mission as most in this war and beyond the regular call of duty. They were going on a "baby patrol" to rescue eighty-one French children trapped in a chateau in no man's land.

Brooklyn Officer.

A civil affairs officer, Capt. George Schneider, former Brooklyn lawyer from 1241 Eastern Parkway, had received word from the French that near the town of Hans, in a chateau, there were eighty-one children, from 2 to 6 years old, who had been sent by their parents from Nancy to the chateau as a place of safety, but the path of war headed right for the children. The Germans held Hans and the Americans held a nearby town and had to capture Hans to keep their position.

Capt. Schneider notified the commanding American officer of the children's situation, and the colonel promised to do his best to avoid the chateau in the attack, but he pointed out that as soon as American patrols were established in the town the Germans were certain to counter-attack, and this might involve the children's area. Capt. Schneider went to Company A of the 134th Regiment and asked for volunteers to enter the town behind the American patrols.

They were to reach the chateau and escort the children to safety. That was when the ten men stepped forward.

Tough Thousand Yards.

To reach the chateau, the group had to travel over a thousand yards of marshy ground under German observation and fire. It was a damp, cold night when the "baby patrol" reached the battle area at about 9 P. M. Each man understood that he would have to carry two babies and guide the others. If attacked, he would be absolutely helpless.

Creeping silently forward, the patrol reached the chateau without being fired on. They found that only two children were over 4, and that most of them were without shoes, half clothed and badly frightened, as were the few nurses.

Baby Under Each Arm.

Each man placed a baby under each arm and grouped several others who could toddle around him, and started back through the night. They moved about forty yards apart and had to stop for rest frequently so that the children could keep up with them.

The Germans spotted the party and cut loose with artillery and mortars. Capt. Schneider and his strange patrol, each man with his arms full of chifdren, could do nothing but squat down for a moment, then move on slowly.

It was a long thousand yards. The men had to hand the children over a small creek one by one before reaching the truck which rushed them to Nancy.

No Child Is Hurt.

Despite the wet, cold ground and their lack of shoes, to say nothing of their fright at being with strange men and at the bursting artillery shells, not one child so much as cried. By some miracle, not one child nor one volunteer was hurt.

Today the captain and ten enlisted men were awarded the Bronze Star but only five were on hand to receive it. Capt. Paul Orban, French liaison officer who served as the guidt that night, has recommended the men for French decorations, as well.

The enlisted men who were notified of their decorations today included Sergts. Archie C. Hughes, Boring, Ore.; Robert H. Gundetson, Cannon Falls, Minn., and William F. Moore, Farwell, Mich., and Privates Anthony Sokolowski, Trenton, N. J., and Stanley L. Summers, Camden, N. J.

NAZIS FORM HOME GUARD

Old Men, Boys, "If Need Be Women And Girls" Called

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—Berlin radio said tonight that 138 German generals had been killed at the front during the war. The announcement said they were among 30,000 officers who died in battle.

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—Old men and boys—and, "if need be, women and girls"—were ordered to defend Germany with guns, swords, pitchforks, scythes and clubs as Adolf Hitler proclaimed tonight the formation of an armed home guard for a last-ditch defense of the Reich.

With Allied armies beating against the Reich from the west, east, southeast and south, Hitler established by decree the "*Volkssturm*" (people's army), composed of every able-bodied German man and boy from 16 to 60 and proclaimed them part of the German army under international law.

Then Heinrich Himmler, commander in chief of the home front, addressing the nation from a *Volkssturm* barracks in East Prussia, ordered the defense of Germany by "every village, every house, every farm, every ditch, every forest and every bush."

Hitler's Proclamation

Himmler was followed by East Prussian Gauleiter Erich Koch, who fanatically pledged Hitler: "We in East Prussia will not retreat an inch."

Hitler's proclamation was read over the Berlin radio. The Fuehrer, whose voice has not been heard on the air since shortly after the reported assassination attempt July 20, was quoted as saying:

"Just as in 1939 we are facing the enemy alone. In a first enormous effort of our German people's strength we succeeded, then . . . Germany's second all-out effort must and will succeed. Relying on our own force, we will not only break the enemy's will of destruction but we will throw him back again. I call on all able-bodied men to fight."

"Never . . . Capitulate"

Front-line dispatches indicate that this "People's Army" already has seen action on the western German frontier where American troops invaded the Reich. The dispatches have told how civilians led Americans into ambushes, directed them to mine-strewn streets and sniped at them from the windows of houses waving white flags.

"Never must a *Volkssturm* man capitulate," Himmler declared in exacting an oath from each to "be faithful to our God-sent Fuehrer."

Thus the Nazis prepared the beleaguered nation for what their propagandists called the "greatest storm in the world history which is about to descend on us."

The Paris radio asserted that the home army already was in operation with its first task—"the liquidation of foreign workers in the Reich"—to prevent them from forming a fifth column.

Central Germany Tomorrow

Tonight the Moscow radio told the German people that Hitler's guerrilla army could not save the Reich and that "central Germany will be a battlefield tomorrow."

"There is nothing that Himmler, Goering or Hitler can possibly do to stop the final Allied onslaught against the Reich," the Moscow radio said in a special broadcast to the Reich. "The German nation is being called to arms solely for the purpose of facliitating the escape of high Nazi officials. The Nazis' last hour has come."

With the bottom of the German manpower barrel already scraped to the extent of mobilizing ill and one-eyed and one-armed Germans and Red Cross workers and munition employes into the armed forces, there is no estimate of the number of armed men who could be raised by the new order.

The Volkssturm's Job

Himmler said the task of the members of the *Volkssturm* was "to fanatically grab the enemy and if possible to wipe him out wherever he steps on our home soil, be it by advance on the ground or by descending from the air. Our enemies must learn to understand that every kilometer which they want to advance into our country will cost them streams of their own blood."

This guerrilla army, which the Nazis proclaimed legal with armband identification, was placed under the control of Himmler and Reichsleader Martin Bormann with supreme power to impress anyone and everyone.

In a special broadcast tonight the Berlin radio said the announcement of the founding of the *Volkssturm* "struck like a stroke of lightning. Everywhere it was the topic of the day."

"Young boys with red-cheeked children's faces and white-haired men discussed the possibility offered by the Fuehrer's decree in actively participating in the country's defense with a rifle in hand," the broadcast continued.

Home Guard Formed by Hitler

Men From 16 to 60 Included—Fuehrer Calls on All Able-bodied to Fight.

OCT 19 1944

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, observing that "just as in 1939 we are facing the enemy alone," proclaimed tonight the formation of an armed German home guard and declared: "Germany's second all-out effort must and will succeed."

Hitler's voice, which has not been heard on radio channels since shortly after the reported assassination attempt of July 20, was absent again from the German airways today. His decree setting up the guard was read for him.

"Relying on our own force, we will not only break the enemy will of destruction, but we will throw him back again," the Hitler utterance said. "I call on all able-bodied men to fight."

The decree then announced that all civilian men between 16 and 60 were ordered into the Volkssturm, an armed home army similar to that which Britain organized in 1940 after the fall of France.

Himmler Harangues Guard.

"Whereas, the enemy believed that he could get ready for the last knockout blow, we, on our part are resolved to carry out the second large-scale mobilization of our people," the decree said. The bottom of the Nazi man power barrel already had been reported scraped by total mobilization measures taken by Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, Hermann Goering and Joseph Goebbels during the summer.

That mobilization took ill and one-eyed Germans, Red Cross workers, and munitions plant employees into the armed forces. There was no estimate of the number of armed men—if any—who would be raised by the new order.

"This armed guard will defend our home soil with all weapons and all means, in so far as they are suitable to that purpose," the decree said. The German broadcast added that Himmler, Gestapo chief and commander of the German home army, had spoken in an unidentified East Prussian town on an occasion described as the first meeting of the armed home guard.

Himmler indicated that pitchforks, straightened soythes, pikes and swords would be considered legitimate weapons for the home guard. Under Hitler's decree, all "military by-laws" would be issued by Himmler and "political by-laws" by Reichsleader Martin Bormann.

No Uniforms for Guard.

Describing this people's army as "not a preparation for defeat, but for victory," the Berlin station said:

"The significance of the German Volkssturm becomes obvious when the possibility of breakthroughs in our fighting front or air-borne landings in our hinterland are taken into account."

The home guard men will be part of the German Army, the broadcast said, adding that "they will wear no uniform, but will be marked by an armband in accordance with international law."

NAZI PRISON CAMPS NEAR RAID TARGETS

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Some of Germany's prisoners-of-war camps have been or are situated near legitimate military targets in contravention of Article No. 9 of the Geneva convention, Minister of State Richard Law declared in the House of Commons today. Consequently, he said, a number of British prisoners of war have lost their lives in the air raids.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 560 miles (from Livergnano).

Many Nazi Flyers Sent To Infantry

With an American Infantry Division in Germany, Oct. 12 (AP—Delayed)—German flyers who have not proved their worth by shooting down Allied planes are being transferred to the infantry, a captive German air force captain said today.

The officer, who led a group of 12 enlisted men over to United States lines, said the flyers knew nothing of infantry fighting, and were determined not to become ground troops.

Capt. William McArtor, Columbus, Ohio, a company commander, said that apparently because of a scarcity of planes the enemy was holding only top-notch flyers for air duty.

ARMY PLANNING SCHOOLS ABROAD

OCT 19 1944

Paris, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The United States Army is going to open service high schools and universities in France and England when the war in Europe ends so that soldiers may resume their education as soon as possible, it was announced today. Seventy-five thousand teachers

will be rounded up from the Army.

Arrangements are being made with schools and colleges in the United States to honor Army school credits. Courses are being arranged in conjunction with the University of Paris, and thousands on the completion of Army studies will be eligible to attend the Sorbonne.

ACTRESS AIDE TO PATRIOTS

American, Dorothy Leyton, Helped Flyers Escape

Paris, Oct. 18 (AP) — A blonde American actress described today how she hoodwinked the Germans during two years of the occupation of France by posing alternately as an invalid and an amateur farmer while helping a number of American and British flyers to escape.

This veteran of France's underground is Dorothy Leyton, once of the Broadway production "Green Grow the Lilacs," and later of Hollywood. Born Dorothy Blackman, of Santa Barbara and Santa Monica, Cal., she married a French actor and was known in France as Drue Tartiere.

Husband Killed

She was working for the French Ministry of Information when the Germans came. After a taste of the Vichy Government, she returned to Paris. Her husband, in the French army, was killed at Damascus.

She said her first work in the underground was in renting a house in suburban Barbizon near an open plain where she helped gather arms dropped from Allied planes.

Then in September, 1942, the Germans shipped her off to a concentration camp in the south of France. There, with the aid of a doctor who was a French war prisoner working in the camp hospital, she contrived a fake illness until the Germans released her to return to Paris for treatment.

Posed As Trapper

The actress remained in Paris until the liberation, justifying her existence in the Gestapo's eyes by working in a produce garden.

At night, under her carefully contrived reputation as an amateur trapper of small game, she smuggled food to Allied flyers who had been forced down in France.

In the course of her nocturnal adventures, she actually did catch 172 rabbits in six months, she related.

Arranged Operations

She arranged for operations on several wounded flyers by French doctors in a near-by clinic. The Gestapo arrested one wounded American on the operating table there and later shipped him to Germany, where he now has regained his health.

Another flyer was safely hidden one night by being sneaked into the bed of an 82-year-old grandmother, she said.

Several times, when the Gestapo became too inquisitive, the American woman saved herself by resuming her role as an invalid.

LAVAL'S PROPERTY ON AUCTION BLOCK

Paris, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Property confiscated from the French Quisling, Pierre Laval, will be sold at auction on October 22 and is expected to bring the State 400,000,000 frances ($8,000,000 on the basis used for invasion currency).

Items:

Laval's lavishly furnished chateau and Chateldon and art objects. Mineral waters from springs on the estate were sold by Laval for medicinal purposes.

Laval's newspaper plant at Clermont-Ferrand, where Le Moniteur was published with its extensive legal notices.

Extensive lands around Lake Daydat and the lake itself.

Sections of Laval's well-stocked wine cellar.

Cigarette boxes engraved with his daughter's titled initials and various foreign decorations, mostly German.

Two or three white ties Laval was so fond of wearing.

Several business and apartment buildings.

Laval's daughter became the Countess de Chambrun by marriage in the chateau. The building now is used as a reception center for returning refugees.

$60,000,000 Nazi Loot Regained By French

Paris, Oct. 18 (AP)—A fabulous $60,000,000 assortment of French goods ranging from kitchen crockery to old masters which the Germans had seized during their occupation has been recovered, mostly through clever work by French resistance forces as the Nazis were being driven out.

Although the Germans tried to prevent recovery of their loot, even distributing some of it to the French public, a large amount of valuables was saved through the sabotaging of enemy trucks.

Dumps For Tires

Suburban quarries, which served as dumps for thousands of seized tires, and numerous warehouses also have yielded a great hoard of loot.

The newspaper *Combat* said the haul included tons of metal house frames, railway rails, 6,000 to 7,000 trucks, 200 tons of crockery, 1,300 electric refrigerators, thousands of pairs of shoes, 12,000 washtubs and many cases of silk stockings and paintings.

A vast assortment of housefurnishings which the Nazis had collected to transport to Germany already is being distributed to French needy.

ACCUSED OF TREASON

Paris, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The French Air Ministry announced last night the arrest of six prominent aviation industrialists on charges of treason and dealing with the enemy.

The Air Ministry listed them as Andre Lemercier, parachute manufacturer; Marius Bernard, engine manufacturer; Charles Legal, engine parts manufacturing director, and three of the latter's assistant, Rene Deleval, Roger Douessin and a man named Helfer. The last five were connected with the great Voisin factories.

COLOGNE BOMBED DESPITE WEATHER

Ice-Laden Bombers Batter Reich—Little Aerial Opposition

LONDON, Oct. 18.—(AP) Ice-laden Allied heavy bombers flew through freezing clouds today and bombed Cologne, Bonn and Kassel in Germany, while fighters swarmed as far east as Kassel on strafing expeditions.

The Eighth Airforce sent 550 Fortresses and Liberators, and about 600 fighters on the mission. About half the bombers hit Cologne for the fourth time in five days, while the remainder cascaded destruction on Kassel, 100 miles east of the Rhine. Both cities contain industrial targets of great importance, including tank and truck factories.

Besides acting as escorts, fighters shot up trains and air fields in the Kassel, Brunswick and Hannover areas.

Bonn, 20 miles below Cologne, was hit by a force of R.A.F. Lancasters. The city, famed as a university center, also is an important railway hub on the west bank of the Rhine, and presently believed full of German troops. It also may contain headquarters staffs, since it lies on a railway linking Duren and Euskirchen, and on a main line running north and south just behind the front. A large Bonn factory makes aircraft alloys.

Although the R.A.F. encountered heavy clouds en route, the bombers found visibility good over the target, and crews reported thick smoke billowing in the wake of the bombs.

Other R.A.F. Lancasters attacked the Walcheren island dikes in Holland, while divebombers slashed at communications targets in the Siegfried line. One R.A.F. bomber and one fighter were missing.

Neither British nor American formations met enemy fighters, but ground batteries sent up moderate barrages over all targets. Mustangs patrolling the Danish coast destroyed six enemy planes.

Another Robot Raid

Meanwhile, the east coast of England shook from spectacular explosions during the night as anti-aircraft gunners raked the path of incoming robot bombs and blew up a number of them in flight.

It was the seventh consecutive night that southern England and the London area had come under attack by the robots. The Air Ministry announced casualties and damage had been caused by bombs which escaped the ack-ack barriers and the alert Mosquito patrol.

U. S. Planes Again Batter Cologne

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States Eighth Air Force today hurled its might against Cologne for the fourth time in five days.

The latest blow in the aerial drive to knock out the battered Ruhr city before the army's next ground thrust lacked the weight of the previous three.

Kassell Attacked

Half of a total force of fewer than 600 Flying Fortresses veered off and attacked Kassel, more than 100 miles east of Cologne. Industrial plants and freight yards were targets in both places.

A fleet of 450 Mustangs and Thunderbolts escorted the bombers, which attacked after the Reich had its second raid-free night in a month.

103,842 BRITONS IN CASUALTY LIST

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee disclosed in the House of Commons today that British imperial forces, including those of the dominions and other overseas personnel, had suffered 103,842 casualties from the opening of the western Europe campaign to the end of August. Of this total, he said, 20,795 were killed, 63,193 were wounded, and 19,854 were taken prisoner or listed missing.

Major Allen said that the total included all Royal Air Force casualties from April 1, while the remained dated from D day—June 6. Prime Minister Churchill recently told the House of Commons that American losses since D day in Europe were about 145,000.

British Tank Officer Is Court-Martialed

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—The War Office disclosed today that Capt. William Douglashome, 32, of the Royal Armored Corps, had been court-martialed in Belgium for refusing to obey a lawful command. The court's findings will be announced later.

Son of the Earl of Home, he was educated at Eton and Oxford.

NAVY IN EUROPE MAY NOT FIGHT JAPS

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Capt. Tully Shelley, acting chief of staff to Admiral Harold Stark, commander in chief of the United States naval forces in Europe, said in an address today that the war in the Pacific had progressed so rapidly that the United States Navy no longer could count on use in those waters of personnel who might be released from the European waters.

Tokyo Reports Death Of 3 More Admirals

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—Berlin broadcast a Tokyo dispatch today reporting the deaths of three vice-admirals of the Japanese fleet.

It listed them as Vice-Admirals Miura, "who died of an illness at the front," and Murata and Mitsunobe, "who died in battle."

British Children To Get Yule Sweets

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Britain's children will receive a special Christmas ration of half a pound of sweets apiece, Food Minister John J. Llewellin said today.

Beveridge Elected to Parliament

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Sir William Beveridge, author of a "cradle-to-grave" social security plan, was elected to Parliament today. He defeated W. D. Clark, Independent, 8,792 votes to 1,269, in a by-election caused by the death of Capt. G. C. Grey, Liberal Member for Berwick-on-Tweed.

British Students Keep Joad Silent

London, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Prof. C. E. M. Joad, who in 1933 spoke for the Oxford Union's "will not to fight for king and country" resolution, was prevented from addressing the Cambridge University Society for International Affairs last night. Undergraduates set off tear gas bombs, smoke bombs and thunder flashes made in the chemistry laboratory.

British 8th Army 2 Miles Of Cesena

Rome, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British Eighth Army's drive from the southeast corner of the Po river valley placed vanguards within two miles of the important road junction town of Cesena from both the east and south today.

Capture of Cesena would put the Eighth Army units in position both to continue their drive northwestward along the ancient Via Aemilia toward Forli, 11 miles distant, and due north along another first-class road toward Ravenna, 19 miles away.

A furious battle still raged south of Bologna, the main German supply and communication base in northern Italy, with reinforced German units holding the Fifth Army's American spearhead to a virtual standstill nine miles south of the city.

The Allied communique said the Americans had moved forward slightly and had captured Monte Belmonte on the Bologna front.

Although hampered by bad weather, the Mediterranean Allied air force gave strong support to ground forces especially in the Adriatic sector, the communique said.

Yanks Smash Mile Nearer Bologna

Rome, Oct. 18 (AP) — American troops, driving toward the ancient Italian city of Bologna, have advanced nearly a mile north of captured Livergnano on Highway 65, Allied headquarters announced today.

In the Adriatic sector Eighth Army troops, continuing their advance into the Po Valley, took over a few more yards of the Rimini-Bologna highway and closed in on Cesena from the east and south.

Move Onto Hills

While British and Indian troops on the right moved into a few more hills and consolidated their positions in the face of counterattacks, the Americans captured the hill towns of Trepo and Santa Anna and with effective air support fought their way toward Mount Belmonte where a stiff fight is in progress. This peak dominates much of the country on the right of Highway 65.

With the Germans contesting every curve in Highway 65 American troops drove on but they still were approximately nine miles from Bologna's outskirts at the closest point.

Italian Admiral And Senator Seized

Rome, Oct. 18 (AP)—Giulio Ingianni, former director general of the Italian merchant marine, was arrested today on a charge of plotting to prevent Italian shipping in Spanish ports from falling into the hands of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and the Allies after the September, 1943, armistice.

The Government also announced that a case was being prepared against Gen. Fernando Soleti, who

is under house arrest charged with aiding the Germans in the release of Premier Mussolini from Gran Sasso on September 12, 1943, and disclosed the arrest of Senator Maurizio Maraviglia, member of the Fascist Grand Council, who is charged with striving to maintain the Fascist regime.

Squadron Mourns Death Of Mickey The Mouse

A United States Bomber Base in Italy, Oct. 18 (AP)—Behind the equipment house on this base there is a mound of earth with a headstone inscribed with the single word "Mickey."

The fellows here are feeling pretty bad these days. They thought a lot of Mickey and when he was "killed in action" either from the altitude or the cold thousands of feet above Vienna, they brought him back and buried him on the base.

The flyer who feels worst about Mickey is Sergt. Adolf Marcus, Jamaica, N. Y., the nose gunner. It was out of Adolf's electrically heated flying suit that Mickey popped to his death.

Mickey, you see, was a mouse and the squadron's mascot.

BRITISH LAND ON SCARPANTO

Dodecanese Island Occupied In Name Of United Nations

Rome, Oct. 18 (AP)—British warships have seized Scarpanto Island, midway between Rhodes and Crete, in the name of the United Nations with landing forces meeting no enemy opposition, the Allied command announced today.

The communique said "Scarpanto, like other islands in the Dodecanese, is ex-enemy territory."

The wording of the communique appeared intended to make clear to the Italians, who had occupied Scarpanto and most of the Dodecanese nearly 25 years ago, and to the Greeks who already are pressing demands for those islands, that the United Nations as a whole intend to take over administration of the islands until final peace settlement.

Size Of Garrison Not Given

The communique said the Greek poulation of some 8,000 persons already had contained the German occupation garrison on Scarpanto before the British destroyers Terpischore and Cleveland arrived before dawn yesterday. Nothing was said of the size of the garrison.

The Greek Government recently expressed confidence that its claims to the Dodecanese Islands would not be seriously opposed by either Turkey or Italy after the war. Some Rome newspapers, however, intimated that the Italians had not given up all hopes of retaining some influence in the eastern Mediterranean.

More British Troops Land

The liberation of Greece continued evenly. Additional British parachute troops were landed without opposition. Allied warplanes hammered German targets both in northern Greece and along the escape routes through Yugoslavia.

Mustangs strafed enemy columns along Greek roads, knocking out vehicles and inflicting casualties. Beaufighters hit a Dornier transport over the Gulf of Salonika.

Enemy transport and communications in Yugoslavia were hit heavily and RAF night bombers last night hammered the Vinkovci rail yards, 90 miles west of Belgrade, causing violent explosions and fires.

Piraeus Harbor Damaged

An official announcement said German demolitions had caused severe damage to harbor installations at Piraeus, port of Athens, but that most utilities at the port were functioning.

Meanwhile Allied military leaders arranged to send food, medicine and clothing to the hungry and shivering Greeks who are living in economic chaos.

Brig. Gen. Percy L. Sadler, deputy commander of the Allied Military Liaison, which will bring the first relief to Greece, was in Athens making preliminary arrangements for distribution of badly needed supplies.

Clothes Most Pressing Need

The chaotic condition of the Greek economy threatens to delay distribution of the supplies, Maj. Gen. I. T. Hughes, British commander of the AML, said, but Swiss and Swedish relief commissions already in the country under the International Red Cross would continue their work until the AML can take over.

Warm clothing was found to be the most pressing need.

Vast quantities of medical supplies and hospital equipment as well as food, seeds and fishing tackle are piled up in Egypt awaiting eventual distribution to the Greeks.

British Capture

The Isle Of Scarpanto

Rome, Oct. 18 (AP)—Two British destroyers landed forces which took over the island of Scarpanto at dawn yesterday after the Greek population on the island had "contained" the enemy garrison there, Allied headquarters announced today.

Located in the Dodecanese group, the mountainous island of Scarpanto is between Crete and Rhodes. The island is 30 miles long and has an extreme width of eight miles. Approximately 8,000 persons live there.

Enthusiastic Welcome

The British destroyers Terpsichore and Cleveland were involved in the operation, carried out without opposition. The landing parties were given an enthusiastic welcome, a communique said.

It was announced officially that German demolitions on the Greek mainland caused severe damage to the harbor instalaltions at Piraeus, the port of Athens, but most of the utilities at the port are functioning.

More Allied parachute troops have been dropped in the Athens area, the communique said, but there was nothing to indicate that any enemy opposition was met.

"Ex-Enemy Territory"

The Allied command said Scarpanto was seized "in the name of the United Nations" and that the landing was not opposed. A naval communique said Scarpanto, like other islands in the Dodecanese, is ex-enemy territory.

The wording appeared intended to make clear to the Italians, who occupied Scarpanto and most of the Dodecanese nearly a quarter century ago, and to the Greeks, who already are demanding the strategic islands, that the United Nations as a whole intend to take over and administer the group until final peace settlement.

The Dodecanese lie between Greece and Turkey and guard the approaches to the Dardanelles and Black Sea.

Statement In Commons

(Richard Law, Minister of State, told the British House of Commons today that the post-war status of the Dodecanese could not be decided now, but that meanwhile there was no question of maintaining or reimposing Italian rule.)

Members of the Greek Government expressed confidence that their claims to the Dodecanese islands would not be opposed seriously by either Italy or Turkey after the war. Some newspapers in Rome intimated, however, that the Italians retained hope of holding some influence in the eastern Mediterranean waters.

Freed Athens Celebrates, Nation Ravaged by Nazis

ATHENS, Oct. 18 (AP) The Greek government headed by Premier George Papandreou returned to newly liberated Athens today amid the tumultuous cheering of citizens who had suffered grievously during the years of Axis occupation.

The Premier arrived aboard the flagship Averoff, was met by members of his cabinet at the quayside and driven through the streets packed with masses of wildly excited Greeks.

Since the liberation of the city last Sunday a committee of three headed by Philip Manouilidis had governed the country pending the arrival of the premier.

Manouilidis, in reviewing hardships suffered by the Greeks during Axis occupation, said more than 500,000 Greeks were slain or died of privation.

In Thrace, he related at a press conference, 45,000 were slaughtered by the Bulgarians and more than 100,000 persons living in Thrace fled into Greece itself.

40,000 Hostages Slain

Manouilidis said the Germans and Italians shot a total of 40,000 hostages, and he estimated 8,000 Greeks were killed in guerrilla warfare, while 450,000 died of privation during the occupation, mainly in the winter of 1941.

To this account of what the war cost Greece must be added 11,000 who died on the Albanian front before the conquest of Greece and 60,000 wounded, Manouilidis said. Crippling blows were struck agriculture with the requisitioning of livestock and the burning of forests.

The committee has ordered all citizens of Greece to surrender any arms and weapons they may have, with the exception of members of organized guerrillas bands actively engaged in fighting the retreating Germans.

Manouilidis, who lived in Athens throughout the occupation, talked freely through an interpreter. He said that one of the major problems the Pandandreu government would face on its return would be inflation, which is reaching new peaks. The committee chairman said he believed it would be possible to establish a new currency based on the existing gold reserve.

The chairman, who himself is a refugee from Bulgarian-occupied Thrace, said there would be many demands made against the enemy by the Greek people. He said one would be recovery of territories seized by the enemy and another readjustment of frontiers.

The population of Athens, swelled from its normal 393,000 to nearly 2,000,000 by refugees seeking safety, continued to celebrate the arrival of the British although the city rocked with continued explosions from the nearby port of Piraeus as demolition bombs left by the Nazis exploded. Damage to the port was estimated at $100,000,000. Athens itself largely escaped injury.

Churchbells continued to ring and singing and shouting civilians paraded up and down the streets enjoying their first tastes of freedom after more than three years of Nazi domination.

British troops patrolled the streets keeping in check members of rival Greek political and military factions who had clashed when the Germans first withdrew from the city.

Two more ministers arrived with British contingents, Minister of National Economy Tsirimokos and Press Minister Kartalis.

Allied Flags In City

Athens was free when the British arrived Friday and decked in Greek, American and British flags.

Workers at the power station which supplies Athens and its port fought a pitched battle with German saboteurs and won, so the two largest cities of Greece have electricity. Transport workers managed to hide a number of busses before the Germans wrecked the depot. The Athens water supply was saved because the Nazis did not blow up the Marathon Dam, although 76 tons of dynamite were reported laid in the reservoir.

Before retreating northward, General Felmi declared Athens an open city "unless our enemies fail to treat it as such." The Germans, however, wrecked the telephone system.

Population Growth

The population of Athens grew from 393 to nearly 2,000,000 during the occupation because the city was considered the safest from bombing. Money became so worthless that the Greek puppet government finally did not bother to put serial numbers on notes, the smallest of which usually was for 2,000,000,000 drachma. Prices accordingly rocketed to fantastic heights. A pound of tomatoes, for instance, cost 7,000,000 drachmas even before the inflation reached its height.

The food problem is most acute, with fresh vegetables, meat, fish and milk scarce.

There is no streetcar or bus transportation. Fuel is unobtainable. Gas and electricity are short. Radio stations and cables were blown up, cutting Athens' communications with the outside world.

Ex-Premiers Arrested

Two former premiers, Gen. George Tsolakoglou and Jean Rallis, and several of their cabinet members, are under arrest by order of Papandreou on a charge of aiding the Germans. The Mayor of Athens has been deposed.

Lieut. Col. George Jellicoe, 26, son of the famous British Admiral of first World War fame, was one of the first high ranking Allied officers to reach Athens. He reached the capital by truck Friday night after directing operations which freed the Peloponnesus. The first British troops were mostly Commandos and airborne soldiers and they entered the city along with the Greek "death battalion."

Athens Disorderly, But Undamaged

By Stephen Barber

Athens, Oct. 17 (Delayed)—Athens rocked violently to German demolitions in the near-by port of Piraeus which caused damage estimated at $100,000,000 as the Nazis fled north, but this ancient Greek capital largely escaped injury because of countersabotage by Patriots.

Hilarious celebrations are still in progress after three and a half years of subservience, semi-starvation and disease under the German occupation.

But already civil friction is feared unless the exiled government of Premier George Papandreou assumes authority quickly.

Billions of Drachmas Go Fast in a Day in Athens

WASHINGTON Oct. 18 (AP)—Newbold Noyes Jr., war correspondent of The Evening Star, submitted to its business office today the following expense account, covering his first twenty-four hours in Athens, which is plagued by currency inflation:

Shoe shine, 75,000,000,000 drachmas.

One martini cocktail, 40,000,000,000 drachmas.

Dinner, 210,000,000,000 drachmas.

Hotel room for night, 420,000,000,000 drachmas.

Breakfast, 35,000,000,000 drachmas.

One cigarette (local), 400,000,000 drachmas.

One satchel to carry around reasonable supply of drachma of drachma notes, 300,000,000,000 drachmas.

The corespondent appended a footnote explaining he was making his account brief as it was costing The Star 3,500,000,000 drachmas per word "unless exchange rate has changed for the worse since I checked it ten minutes ago, which is highly probable.

The drachma was quoted at approximately 8 United States cents shortly before the European war started in 1939. Its value now is an infinitesimal fraction of a cent.

Japs Are Shelled Near Buthedaung

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Ceylon, Oct. 18 (AP)—Japanese positions near Buthedaung on the Arakan front in southwestern Burma were shelled heavily for the second straight day yesterday, Allied headquarters announced today.

The communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said a large ammunition dump was one of the enemy targets hit.

In the Chin Hills sector fighter-bombers also made concentrated attacks in support of the Allied drive on Tiddim, strategic Japanese base in northwest Burma.

Leaflets Urge Surrender

At the same time Allied headquarters revealed that intensive psychological warfare was being waged against the Japanese in the Burma theater.

The Indian field broadcasting unit

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headquarters said, has distributed some 6,000,000 leaflets, fired from mortars, calling on the Japanese to surrender. The same outfit has employed loudspeakers.

In addition, two newspapers—*Battle Newspaper* and *Spirit of the Air*—have been dropped to Japanese troops and civilians in Burma.

Allies Again Shell Japs At Buthedaung

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 18 (AP)—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today that Allied artillery had shelled Japanese positions near Buthedaung on the Arakan front in Burma for the second consecutive day.

An ammunition dump was among targets hit, a communique said. Despite bad weather, aircraft of the Eastern Air Command successfully attacked enemy concentrations in the same region.

Fighter bombers also made concentrated attacks in support of ground forces fighting on the approaches to Tiddim, the announcement said.

JAPS IN CHINA GAIN 6 MILES

Thrust Near Hingan Aimed At Outflanking Kweilin

Chungking, Oct. 18 (AP)—A six-mile Japanese advance through Chinese positions north of Kweilin, strategic Kwangsi province city, was announced tonight by the Chinese high command.

A communique said the enemy, temporarily blocked in bitter fighting during the last 12 days had succeeded in driving to a point 18 miles west of Hingan. The Japanese attack was mounted during the night of October 16 by a large force.

Seek To Outflank City

The enemy aim is to outflank Kweilin, which lies 25 miles south of Hingan.

On the West river front far south of Kweilin, the high command said, Japanese forces which attacked Chinese positions several miles west of Pingnam were thrown back yesterday. Fighting was reported continuing northwest of the town, which is 80 miles southeast of Liuchow, grand objective of the enemy's westward push into Kwangsi from Canton.

Eight Ships Sunk At Hongkong

It was disclosed that United States 14th Air Force planes which attacked Japanese shipping at Hongkong Monday had struck a heavier blow than was first announced. Eight Japanese ships totaling more than 40,000 tons were sunk, seven ships with more than 23,000 tons displacement were damaged and five more probably were damaged, a communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

JAPS TRY FLANKING MOVE AT KWEILIN

Chungking, Oct. 18 (A.P.)—Jap forces attempting a wide outflanking movement north of Kweilin have driven westward six miles to a point eighteen miles west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway town of Hingan, the Chinese High Command announced tonight.

The Chinese had reported the enemy held for the past twelve days twelve miles west of Hingan and twenty-five miles north of Kweilin, Kwangsi Province defense center which, Chinese spokesmen have said, will become China's Stalingrad.

At the same time Japs on the West River front far south of Kweilin attacked Chinese positions about twelve miles west of Pingnam. This attack was thrown back, the Chinese said. Fallen Pingnam lies about eighty miles southeast of Liuchow, important rail and highway town, which is some ninety-five miles southwest of Kweilin.

Eight Jap Ships Sunk In Attack At Hongkong

Chungking, Oct. 18 (AP)—United States 14th Air Force planes which attacked Japanese shipping at Hongkong Monday in conjunction with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's task force operations off Formosa, struck a heavier blow than was first announced, it was disclosed today.

Eight Japanese ships totaling more than 40,000 tons were sunk; seven ships, totaling more than 23,000 tons were damaged, and five more probably were damaged, a communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Ceram And Boeroe Bombed

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Thursday*, Oct. 19 (AP)—One hundred and fifty Allied planes smashed installations, shipping and airdromes on Ceram and Boeroe islands, flank bases to the approaches to the Philippines, headquarters announced today.

This raid Monday was the second 150-plane assault in recent days on these bases. A total of 90 tons of bombs was unloaded in the Monday assault.

Strike At Small Shipping

Heavy bombers cratered airfields at Namlea and at Ambon, Amboina Island, while medium bombers and fighter-bombers smashed small shipping nearby and swept the coastlines of Ceram and Amboina Monday.

Fighter planes paid widespread attention to shipping. Lightnings damaged and sank small shipping along the coasts of Halmahera Island.

They also proceeded as far northward as Cagayan harbor, Mindanao, for the second consecutive day and set fire to two freighters.

Australian Warhawks swept Manokwari harbor in Dutch New Guinea, hitting supply dumps and installations Tuesday.

Night air patrols again started large fires at Balikpapan, the important and heavily blasted Borneo oil center. In Darvel Bay, to the north, a 1,000-ton freighter was left burning and another was forced aground.

In the Halmahera strike, a 1,000-ton freighter was destroyed in Laoe Bay by fighter-bombers.

Two small freighters, a coastal vessel and numerous barges were among the shipping destroyed in the Ceram-Boeroe attack. These island neighbors are less than 200 miles south of Halmahera.

EXILE SAYS REBELS GAIN IN HONDURAS

San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 18 (A. P.)—Former President Vincente Mejia Colindres of Honduras, now in exile here, asserted today that a revolutionary movement in Honduras was meeting with success.

He declared that reliable information available to him indicate that armed forces opposing Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino, long-time president of the country, had thrust into Honduras from neighboring El Salvador and that "operations were developing satisfactorily."

The former president denied an official announcement Sunday from Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, that the revolutionaries had been repulsed in an attack on the city of San Marcos. On the contrary, the rebels were said to be in possession of the town. The Tegucigalpa announcement Sunday said the Honduran air force chased the attackers back into the mountains.

JAP RULES CURB MAIL TO CAPTIVES

San Francisco, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A broadcast from the Japanese-controlled Hongkong radio last night disclosed that rigid rules are restricting the flow of mail to and from American and other Allied prisoners in Hongkong.

The rules are:

1. Letters may be sent or received only through the Jap or International Red Cross.

2. Letters must be in English or Japanese and not to exceed fifty words each.

3. Only one letter may be written every two months and it must be on special stationery to be provided by the Japanese Red Cross.

The broadcast was beamed to Chungking but was recorded by the FCC.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 18, 1940.—Vichy Government announces new anti-Semitic regulations, barring Jews from high public offices, from educational and judiciary posts and from becoming officers in French armed forces.

1,110 JAP SHIPS HIT BY YANKS

Forrestal Counts Those Sunk Or Damaged In 4½ Months

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—The American navy has blasted 1,110 Japanese ships and destroyed 3,080 enemy planes in the last four and a half months, "crowding the Jap back into his own corner," Secretary Forrestal reported today.

At a news conference he said guns and planes of the Third and Fifth fleets which are roaming almost at will through seas near the Japanese homeland have sunk 356 enemy ships and probably sunk or damaged 549 others.

Subs Add 205 To Total

He also issued a communique reporting destruction of 32 more ships by American submarines. This new bag by the submarines brings to 205 the number of enemy craft they have sunk during the four and one half months covered in Forrestal's figures for the surface fleets.

"For many months," the Navy Secretary said, "Japanese naval strength has been at bay and eventually it must stand and fight."

The destruction inflicted since June on Japanese naval and merchant fleets, Forrestal continued, is "extremely limiting" enemy sea movements.

He added, however, that as the enemy is pushed closer to the Japanese homeland, supply lines will shorten and counteract, to some extent, the shipping losses.

1,827 Planes Caught In Air

In the aerial campaign, destruction of 3,080 planes, including 1,827 in the air and 1,253 on the ground, represents more than two months' estimated maximum production by Japanese plane plants.

"More important," Forrestal said, "is the loss of pilots who cannot easily be replaced."

Discussing the shipping damage, the Navy Secretary said that the fleets of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and Admiral Raymond A. Spruance had destroyed or damaged "numerous" small vessels used by the Japanese in interisland and coastal movement of men and supplies. These small vessels are in addition to the 356 ships sunk and 549 damaged.

Overall sinkings by submarines including the latest bag of 32 ships now total 956 ships of all types sunk, probably sunk or damaged. Of that number 804 definitely have been sent to the bottom.

The latest bag includes three destroyers and three escort vessels. Others were a mine layer and a naval auxiliary, seven transport vessels, a tanker and 16 cargo ships.

China Kayo Seen

Jap Strategy

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—Japan's counterstrategy to the American drive toward Asia appears to military and naval authorities here as an intensive effort to knock China out of the war.

That is the significance attached to the enemy's current land campaign in Kwangsi province. Its intermediate purpose may be to isolate China from outside supplies with the ultimate objective of forcing her to stop fighting.

The idea that Japan is countering a naval campaign with a land offensive serves to emphasize what naval authorities here regard as the most striking aspect of the war against Japan. That is, that it is nearing the time when American forces will have to engage the Japanese army proper.

Real Land Operations

Both the Philippines and Formosa are land masses of a size not heretofore encountered, except in New Guinea. This means that the Japanese will be able to defend those places with quantities of manpower.

In consequence the Allied campaigns from now on are being calculated to employ maximum land forces and are regarded to a considerable extent as land operations rather than as amphibious invasions.

Thus the navy's job in any attack on the Philippines would be to launch and support the invasion, but the actual conquest of the islands will be up to land forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Bulk Believed In China

In these circumstances the elusive Japanese fleet becomes not so important as the sizable and well-equipped Japanese armies.

The bulk of these armies are believed to be in China and Manchuria. Many divisions have been held throughout the war on the frontier of Russia's maritime provinces. But what has engaged them most has been the stout-hearted but poorly supplied troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

These troops and their Allied American air forces are dependent on a thin lifeline of air-borne supplies from India. Some reports from China reflect apprehension lest the present Japanese offensive be directed eventually toward the capture of strategic way stations on this lifeline.

May Force Chinese Back

But even if the Japanese should not actually halt the trickle of supplies they could serve their strategy by broadening the coastal areas they hold to such a depth that when the American forces are finally ready to strike from advanced island bases into China they will be forced to do so without the aid of Chinese armies.

This would vastly complicate the Allied task and, doubtless, delay its accomplishment beyond the time which has been hoped for, the hope being based on the belief that Chinese armies would be able to fight toward the coast from the interior at the same time that American invasion troops strike from the sea.

U. S. To Have 10 Air Delegates

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States will be represented at the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago November 1 by a ten-member delegation which will include Mayor F. H. La Guardia, of New York, and Nancy Harkness Love, of Boston, noted woman flyer, the *American Aviation Daily*, an industry newsletter, reported today.

The *Daily* listed six probable appointees, who it said would be announced by the White House when the delegation is completed.

Berle In Group

They are:

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; Chairman L. Welch Pogue, of the Civil Aeronautics Board; Edward P. Warner, vice-chairman of the CAB; W. A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Love, chief of women pilots in the ferrying division of the Army Air Transport Command since 1942.

In addition, the *Daily* said, the President will name a Democrat and a Republican each from the House and the Senate.

Advisors Included

Several of the outstanding figures in military and civilian aviation were reported to have been named as advisors to the United States representatives. These are listed as:

Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air; Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; Ralph S. Damon, vice-president and general manager of American Airlines, the largest domestic air carrier; John C.

Cooper, vice-president of Pan American Airways, world's largest international operator; Carleton Putnam, president of Chicago and Southern Airlines, and Frank F. Russell, manager of the National Aircraft War Production Council.

Fear For Refugees In Hungary Expressed

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—About 200,000 refugees in Hungary, nearly all Jews, may not live through the next few weeks, John W. Pehle, executive secretary of the War Refugee Board, said today.

The present confused military and political situation in Hungary where Germans have taken over the government, endangers the lives of these refugees—about a fourth of those originally in the country, he said.

Pehle expressed apprehension that the Germans may continue in Hungary the extermination tactics against Jews and non-cooperative minorities that they practiced in Russia and Poland.

Archbishop Reports To FDR on War Tour

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—(AP) Archbishop Spellman of New York, Catholic chaplain bishop of the armed forces, discussed with President Roosevelt today his recent 19,000 mile tour of the fighting fronts in Europe. Archbishop Spellman was the President's luncheon guest at the White House.

Pearl Harbor Inquiry Report Ready Soon

Washington, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A report from the Naval Board of Inquiry studying responsibility for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor is expected "in the near future," Secretary of the Navy Forrestal said today. He told a news conference that the report will be submitted to him and he will "determine what further action is indicated."

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Major-Gen. Walter C. Short, Navy and Army commanders at the time of the attack, are under charges of dereliction of duty.

Foreign Policy Talks To Be Weighed By Ball

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—Senator Ball (R., Minn.) plans to listen to major foreign policy addresses of Thomas E. Dewey and President Roosevelt and then announce which Presidential candidate he will support.

'Ball, an ardent advocate of international cooperation, said a few weeks ago that he could not at that time campaign for Dewey, because Dewey's declarations on foreign policy had not satisfied him.

Dewey will address the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum tonight, on the subject "This Must be the Last War," and President Roosevelt will speak to the Foreign Policy Association in New York on Saturday evening.

Ickes Denies Project Is for Jap-Americans

Washington, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes today described as pure bunkum reports which he said come to his attention that the department may attempt the formation of a large colony of former West Coast Japanese-Americans in the Central Valley project of California.

"The fact is," Mr. Ickes said in a statement, "that all of the lands in the Central Valley project are privately owned."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,113 casualties in the European area. Among those in the list are the following with their next of kin:

2 Brothers in Casualty List

Sons of Major Gen. H. McC. Snyder Reported, 1 Wounded, 1 Missing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Both sons of Major General Howard McC. Snyder, assistant to the Army Inspector General, have been reported as casualties in the European area within an eight-day period, the War Department announced today.

Lieutenant Colonel Howard McC. Snyder jr., graduate of West Point in 1936, was wounded in action on Sept. 10 while serving as operations officer on the staff of the 20th Army Corps.

Reported missing on Sept. 18 was First Lieutenant Richard C. Snyder, who was graduated from West Point last year and who was attached to an Air Force Thunderbolt fighter group. The Snyder family lives here.

Chaplains Will Visit Dead Airmen's Families

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—Families of American airmen killed in line of duty henceforth will be visited by chaplains from Army Air Force stations in the United States.

Col. Charles I. Carpenter, air chaplain, said the new program was designed "to soften the blow and alleviate distress" at a period when casualties are approaching a peak.

Draft Revised To Put Crews On Cargo Ships

W. S. A. Is Now Permitted to Recruit Men 18 to 26 and to Keep Youths It Has

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The War Shipping Administration, faced with an acute shortage of sea-going personnel, has induced Selective Service to let it resume recruiting men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six.

Under a Selective Service order, W. S. A. stopped recruiting such men last April, except for those classified 4-F in the draft.

The effect of the new ruling will be twofold: not only will W. S. A. be able to resume recruitment in the eighteen-to-twenty-six group but thousands of youngsters already enlisted in the maritime service will not be subject to the draft when they turn eighteen.

In an effort to meet its sea-going man-power needs, W. S. A. has been enlisting youths as young as sixteen and a half, and had been fearful they would be drafted upon reaching eighteen.

Despite personnel shortages, W. S. A. officials said they had been "pretty lucky" in avoiding delays in sailings. In many cases, however, delays have been avoided only by quick shifts of personnel from one coast to another, in some cases by airplane.

W. S. A. estimated its sea-going personnel, which now totals approximately 170,000, must be increased 5,000 monthly to man new ships alone, with additional requirements to meet attrition. Attrition includes, in addition to casualties, those who leave the service of their own volition and those who must be replaced because of convoy fatigue.

To fill these needs W. S. A. plans to intensify its campaign to induce men with Maritime, Navy or Coast Guard experience, regardless of age, to return to the sea.

Also on the list of critical ratings are men with steam or Diesel expierence, and radio operators.

When the Great Lakes navigation closes, W. S. A. hopes to sign up many inland sailors for offshort duty, with a promise to return them in time for the opening of the 1945 navigation season.

CLARIFIES LAW FOR VETERANS

Hines Explains Home-Loan Provision Of GI Bill

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—Veterans of the present war will be able to obtain Veterans Administration-guaranteed loans for the purchase of homes only after an appraisal of the property to determine its "reasonably normal value."

In announcing regulations today for home-purchase loans, under the GI Bill of Rights, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator, commented:

"It is obvious that various market prices in many sections today do not qualify under the formula of 'reasonable normal value' required by the law."

Provision Of GI Bill

If, however, a guarantee is disapproved by the Veterans Administration, the lender may still make the loan without guarantee if he so chooses.

The home-purchasing regulations are the first to be issued under the loan-guarantee provisions of the GI bill. Here is what the regulations provide:

A veteran who desires to buy or build a home, or to improve an existing dwelling, will proceed in the usual manner by going to his bank or other lending agency.

If the potential lender considers that the property is suitable for the purpose, of a reasonable value, and that the veteran can repay the loan out of his income, the lender will communicate with the nearest Veterans Administration office regarding the eligibility of the veteran. The Veterans Administration will designate the appraiser and the agency to process the loan.

Assuming the appraisal is satisfactory, the lender will forward the necessary papers, and the administration will approve or disapprove the application.

149-PASSENGER PLANE DRAFTED

Pan American Bares Details Of Proposed Airliner

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—Details of a new mammoth transport plane, weighing 92 tons and capable of carrying 149 passengers, were disclosed today by Pan American Airways in exhibit data prepared for the Civil Aeronautics Board's joint hearing on North Atlantic route applications.

Known as PAA Type 10, the aircraft is designed for a range of 3,500 miles and a cruising speed of 288 miles an hour using only 64.3 per cent. of normal power at 25,000 feet altitude. Its four engines would be rated at 3,500 horsepower each for takeoff and 2,800 normal.

30 Berths And 89 Seats

In transatlantic operations, Pan American proposes to carry 128 passengers by day and 119 at night, the latter arrangement including berths for 30 persons and 89 seats. The crew of 11 will include four pilots, three stewards, two radiomen, a navigator and a flight engineer.

The empty weight is listed at 118,794 pounds, giving a useful load of 65,206 pounds. The cargo capacity is 2,082 cubic feet.

Cost of the plane has been estimated at $2,029,488, compared to $1,412,488 for the Douglas DC-7, which PAA refers to as Type 9. The DC-7 is listed at 162,000 pounds, a maximum of 108 passengers, with an operational capacity of 95 by day and 79 by night for transocean flights. Neither of these planes has been flown yet, but considerable progress has been reported and will be accelerated as war production demands ease.

Constellation As Type 8

Pan American refers to the Lockheed Constellation, which is in production as the army's C-69, as Type 8 and lists its weight as 96,100 pounds passenger capacity at a maximum of 56 with 40 by day and 30 by night over the ocean. The estimated cruising speed is 322 miles an hour and the cost is placed at $727,288. The Constellation has an unofficial speed record of 6 hours 58 minutes from Los Angeles to Washington.

Discussion of forthcoming transport planes has played an important role in the Atlantic hearings thus far, since operating costs and prospective traffic will get prime consideration by the CAB when it determines how many lines should operate over the Atlantic and who is best qualified for the job.

Proposals Challenged

Pan American has projected timetables and fares based on the larger equipment, with costs as low as 4 cents a mile for passengers.

American Airlines witnesses have shown schedules with fares running about 7½ cents a mile for the immediate future, and have challenged Pan American's proposals with assertions that the equipment Pan American contemplates cannot be ready before 1948. Pan American has indicated that it expected its big transports to be ready in 1946.

Anti-Roosevelt Group Facing New Probe

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee set out today to learn what a House investigating group also has been trying to find out—the amount and sources of funds with which the American Democratic National Committee is carrying on a campaign of opposition to President Roosevelt's fourth-term bid.

While four financial officers of the anti-Roosevelt group were summoned for a public hearing today, Chairman Green (D., R. I.) said he also would ask the Senate committee to decide in an executive session what it is going to do, if anything, about the recent Statler Hotel battle between two navy officers and men they identified as AFL teamsters.

Treasurer Called

William Goodwin, of New York, treasurer of the American Democratic National Committee, headed the list of witnesses called. Green said his committee wants to learn whether the organization, which has headquarters in Chicago and claims branches in 36 States, is violating any of the statutes governing campaign fund collections and expenditures reports.

A separate hearing is scheduled before the committee tomorrow on the sources of revenue of the *W. Lee O'Daniel News*, an anti-Roosevelt political weekly which Senator O'Daniel has said was supported by over $100,000 of subscription sales.

In advance of today's meeting Senator Green refused to comment on reports that his committee has been given a fresh batch of affidavits throwing new light on the "Battle of the Statler" following President Roosevelt's opening campaign speech the night of September 23. The navy men have said political queries preceded fist-slinging.

ROOSEVELT PLANS TOUR ON SATURDAY IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—(AP) A daytime tour by President Roosevelt through four of New York city's five boroughs was in prospect today as a prelude to his address Saturday night before the Foreign Policy association here.

Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan told a press conference that the President would be in New York city throughout the day and would in all probability tour Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Manhattan.

The President's projected trip brought from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, his Republican opponent for the presidency, this comment:

"It is a good thing for the President to see the people even if only once in four years."

Hannegan said plans for the tour were not completed, but the schedule listed inspection tours of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and a Wave unit at Hunter college, and a rally

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at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, in behalf of Democratic U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, who is seeking re-election.

A tour of Manhattan, the Bronx and Kings (Brooklyn) would take the President through the heart of Democratic strength in New York city. And an excursion into Queens would take him into a district which in recent years had gone Republican and where Republicans are known to be hoping for an increased majority to offset Democratic leads in the other three counties.

The President's chances of winning New York's 47 electoral votes rest largely on his polling in New York city, a majority larger than Dewey will get in Republican districts upstate.

The President carried New York city in 1940 by a majority of 718,000 votes—224,000 more than Wendell L. Willkie's upstate majority. Mr. Rooseevlt rolled up this New York city margin in Manhattan, the Bronx and Kings, having lost Queens by 35,000 votes.

Hannegan's announcement was another indication of a stepped-up tempo in the President's campaign in the few weeks before election day. It was announced in Washington yesterday that he would speak Oct. 27 in Philadelphia's Shibe park.

The President's movements on Saturday after he reaches New York will be publicly "on the record" for the first time outside Washington since the war started.

"There is no desire on the part of the President to use wartime censorship to conceal himself on an occasion of this kind," Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said in Washington.

The Foreign Policy speech will be broadcast over the NBC and Blue networks between 9:30 and 10 p. m. (EWT), but Early said the Foreign Policy association and the Democratic National committee would decide who would pay for the radio time. He said the White House would not attempt to classify the speech as political or non-political.

Says Italians Favor Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council, said at the White House today that if this year's Presidential election were left to the people of Italy, President Roosevelt would be "elected unanimously."

Antonini, accompanied by Attorney General Biddle, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and officials of the Italian American Labor Council, called on President Roosevelt to present formally the council's Four Freedoms Award which Mr. Roosevelt accepted in a radio address last Thursday.

Antonini said they did not discuss politics with Mr. Roosevelt, but added:

"We are going to do our best to see that he gets a majority of the Italian vote in this country. If the people of Italy were voting he would be elected unanimously."

Antonini said a recent tour of Italy convinced him that "the policies of President Roosevelt are the greatest hope for the Italian people and for their return to a place of honor in the family of nations."

Editors, Publishers Laud Donald Nelson

Washington, Oct. 18 (AP)—Leaders of the newspaper, magazine and book publishing industries tonight lauded the "ability, leadership and faithfulness" of Donald M. Nelson, resigned chairman of the War Production Board.

Signed by 55 editors and publishers, the tribute was prepared for presentation at a dinner given Nelson by more than 200 members of the top staff of WPB to "wish him godspeed and good luck as he undertakes the responsibilities of his new post."

Nelson is expected shortly to take a new assignment, described by President Roosevelt only as "a high post of major importance" in the field of international economic relations.

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Senate Committee to Drop Battle of Statler Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — (AP) The Senate Campaign Expenditures committee decided today that it was without authority to investigate the so-called "Battle of the Statler", involving fisticuffs between two naval officers and members of the A.F.L. teamsters union following a political argument.

The Senate group, headed by Chairman Green (D.-R. I.), announced it was dropping the subject as none of its business. It has been making a preliminary inquiry during the last two weeks and had obtained affidavits from those reported to have been involved.

The fight occurred shortly after President Roosevelt completed his opening campaign speech to a dinner given by the teamsters at the Statler hotel here.

"After full consideration," a statement issued today said, "the committee voted not to institute a formal investigation or to hold public hearings or to investigate the matter further."

Green said the vote was four to one. Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said he cast the dissenting vote "as a firm believer in open hearings and this being a public matter."

Green stated the committee itself would not make public the affidavits obtained during the preliminary inquiry adding that the information in the affidavits was "conflicting".

"It depends on which side you take whether to believe there is a violation of any law," Green said.

DEWEY DENOUNCES SECRET DIPLOMACY UNDER ROOSEVELT

OCT 19 1944

Lack of Program for Conquered Germany Costing Lives, He Says.

CITES POLAND, FRANCE

Claims Administration Policies Causing Hunger, Chaos in Italy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared tonight that Americans are "paying in blood" on the battlefields of Germany for what he described as the Roosevelt administration's failure to have ready an "intelligent program for dealing with invaded Germany."

The Republican presidential nominee, addressing a non-political but applauding gathering at the New York Herald Tribune's annual forum on current events also attributed to President Roosevelt's "personal secret diplomacy" chaos in France and hunger and degradation in Italy.

Text of Dewey's Address Will Be Found on Page 22

He declared:

1. That Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels has seized upon the absence of any official American plan for Germany to "terrify the Germans into fanatical resistance."

2. That President Roosevelt's refusal to recognize the French DeGaulle government "is contributing to the increasing chaos behind our lines at a critical period of the war."

3. That Mr. Roosevelt has failed to win Russian recognition of "those whom we consider to be the true government of Poland," despite his personal talks with Premier Stalin.

4. That a Soviet emissary signed last month's peace treaty with Romania in behalf of the United States, before the State department had a chance to study it.

Duke of Windsor Attends

Dewey spoke before a crowd that jammed the Waldorf - Astoria's plushy ballroom, which has a seating capacity of 1,800. Among those who came to hear him were the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Declaring the German people have been told a program of destruction awaits them if they surrender, the New York Governor said:

"They are fighting with the frenzy of despair. We are paying in blood for our failure to have ready an intelligent program for dealing with invaded Germany."

The Republican presidential nominee said Mr. Roosevelt failed to obtain Russian recognition of the Polish government in exile although he "undertook to handle this matter personally and secretly with Mr. Stalin."

Citing also the cases of Italy, which he said is receiving an "improvised, inefficient administration by New Deal alphabetical agencies, France and Romania, the New York Governor said:

"If we are to be successful in our future labors to bring about lasting peace, they cannot be the property of one party or one man. Of that I am deeply convinced.

Hits "Secret Diplomacy"

"I am equally convinced that to the extent that we leave our international relations to the personal secret diplomacy of the President, our efforts to achieve a lasting peace will fail.

"In many directions today our foreign policy gives cause for deep anxiety."

Dewey, who came here from Albany for his second foreign affairs speech of the campaign, addressed the New York Herald Tribune's annual forum on current events. His speech was broadcast over the Blue Network.

President Roosevelt is due to address the Foreign Policy association here Saturday night in his first speech outside of Washington since he opened his campaign for a fourth term.

Dewey, emphasizing his stand that the building of an international peace organization should be a bi-partisan job, served notice on members of his own party as well as the Democrats that "we must not be diverted from our goal by the irreconcilables of either camp."

"There are two great disasters which could occur to us," he said. "The first would be if a few individual rulers should in secret conferences try to shape the future peace of the world.

"The second would be for any nation involved to break up into quarreling groups over individual proposals.

"We must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and to halt future aggression. The surest way to invite disaster is to insist that everything must be perfect from the start."

Hails Conference

Reiterating his belief that the recent Dumbarton Oaks conference between the United States, Britain, Russia and China had made a "great beginning," the G.O.P. candidate said:

"It would be a profound tragedy if, after having reached a broad general area of agreement on the major principles, we should now fall to impatient quarreling over things still to be settled.

"There are already those among us who want to attack the work that was done at Dumbarton Oaks because it did not go far enough. There are others, equally vehement, who are fearful that the plans go too far.

"Extremists on both sides have missed the point. The important point is that a beginning has been made."

Stressing the importance he attaches to post-war world planning, Dewey said at the outset that the Nazi's last desperate act in launching "Hitler's blind weapon of revenge, the robot bomb," serves to warn us that another world war will not begin by a surprise attack on an outlying base, such as Pearl Harbor.

"It will begin," he said, "when robot bombs launched thousands of miles away suddenly rain death and destruction on our major cities."

Sees Robots as Threat

Asserting the robot bomb has put us under the guns of any aggressor nation in the world, he declared:

"We have had a narrow escape. We dare not take another chance. This war must be the last war."

In his criticism of the Roosevelt-Stalin negotiations, Dewey, who has contended that this type of mission should be performed by the Secretary of State, said:

"At their only meeting (Roosevelt and Stalin), neither our Secretary of State nor the Under-Secretary was present. Instead Mr. Roosevelt took along Mr. Harry Hopkins who acquired his training in foreign affairs in running the WPA.

"But, because of the secret nature of the meeting, American public opinion has been silenced by the fear that some delicate negotiation might be embarrassed."

Cites Italy's Woes

Turning to Italy, which surrendered 15 months ago, Dewey said:

"We have sent over a batch of alphabetical agencies. They brought with them invasion currency bearing the legend 'freedom from want. Freedom from fear.'

"What a mockery that must seem to the Italian people."

He then quoted the vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, without naming him, as having reported finding in Italy "mass unemployment, hunger, despair, degradation, delinquency and painful disappointment." (There are 23 vice presidents of the I.L.G.W.U., headed by Luigi Antonini).

As to France, a country which he said should be admitted immediately to Allied councils, Dewey declared that Roosevelt has been compelled to deal with General de Gaulle despite "personal antipathy."

"Mr. Roosevelt's persistent refusal to grant recognition to the de Gaulle government of France," the candidate said, "is contributing to the increasing chaos behind our lines at a critical period of the war."

Finally, he told a hotel ballroom audience made up of political admixtures, in contrast to the overwhelmingly Republican gatherings he has faced in previous campaign speeches, that last month's peace treaty with Romania was "signed by a representative of Soviet Russia acting in behalf of the United States."

Secretary of State Hull, to whom Dewey paid tribute for working with a bi-partisan Senate committee in "the best American fashion," declined the day after it was signed to comment on the treaty the nominee said, "on the ground that the terms had not been received from Moscow in time for study."

The candidate arranged to return to Albany immediately after tonight's broadcast. He leaves tomorrow night for an address Friday night in Pittsburgh. There he is expected to deal with post-war reconversion as it affects both labor and industry.

Text of Dewey's Address at New York Forum

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NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(AP) Following is the text of an address prepared for delivery tonight before the Herald Tribune forum by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee:

It is a great pleasure to participate in this annual exchange of opinion about urgent problems of our time. Certainly the most urgent problem we face in the world is the prevention of future wars.

We are agreed on one thing: We must not have a third World War. That means we must prevent a future war before it happens.

If any doubt remained after Pearl Harbor, they have been ended by the last desperate act of the Nazis in launching Hitler's blind weapon of revenge, the robot bomb. This is futile savagery. But it serves to warn us against the future.

Japanese planes launched from a few aircraft carriers on Dec. 7, 1941, struck us a devastating blow at Pearl Harbor. If we fail to make secure the peace of the world, the next war will not begin by a surprise attack on an outlying

base. It will begin when robot bombs launched thousands of miles away suddenly rain death and destruction on our major cities.

Size of World Reduced

Even before this war, the airplane had reduced the size of the earth. The robot bomb has made this world of ours still smaller. It has put us under the guns of any aggressor nation that may rise in power anywhere in the world.

If there should be a third World War, America would be in the front lines in the very first hour. That is not an argument. It is a fact.

Every American must learn the inescapable conclusion. We must never forget it. We must never again run the risk of permitting war to break lose in the world. Together with all freedom-loving people, we have had a narrow escape. We dare not take another chance. This war must be the last war.

To this end, the United States must take the lead in establishing a world organization to prevent future wars. I am more than a little tired of the defeatist attitude which some people take toward our participation in world affairs. To hear them talk, you would think that the United States had never shown any competence in foreign relations. At least, not until the last few years.

Actually, from the earliest days of our nation, when Benjamin Franklin induced the King of France to enter the Revolutionary war on our side, American history is packed with diplomatic triumphs and international achievements.

Time and again, even in the earliest days of our republic, the United States wielded a moral force far in excess of its military power. In more recent years, our history is studded with a series of brilliant measures taken by able American secretaries of state, to broaden the basis of international collaboration.

On any roll call of these great American secretaries of state, there would stand out the names of Blaine and Hay and Root, of Hughes, Kellogg, and Stimson. Their names are linked to such achievements as the Good Neighbor policy, the Open Door for China, the Hague Peace conference, the Disarmament conference by which the Japanese navy was limited to an inferior status, the pact of Paris to outlaw war, the world court, the policy of non-recognition of the fruits of aggression, and many measures to broaden the basis of international cooperation.

All these were great achievements carried through by men who had the respect of their country and of other nations. And every one of these great secretaries of state who I have mentioned was a Republican.

These achievements and countless others were made under administrations where the President conducted foreign affairs through the Secretary of State and our regular foreign service. These Presidents did not presume to be both President and Secretary of State. They did not presume to substitute their own personal will for the informed judgment of the American people.

Strength From All the People

If we are to be successful in our future labors to bring about lasting peace, they cannot be the property of one party or one man. It must draw its strength from all our people, everywhere. Only a united America can exercise the influence on the world for which its strength and ideals have equipped it. Of that I am deeply convinced.

I am equally convinced that to the extent that we leave our international relations to the personal secret diplomacy of the President, our efforts to achieve a lasting peace will fail. In many directions today our foreign policy gives cause for deep anxiety.

The case of Poland is one example. Poland was the first nation to resist the oppression of Hitler. The restoration of free Poland is the outstanding symbol of what we are fighting for. Admittedly Poland has differences with Russia that go deep in history and for which there is no simple solution. Yet Mr. Roosevelt undertook to handle this matter personally and secretly with Mr. Stalin. At their only meeting, neither our Secretary of State nor the undersecretary of State was present. Instead Mr. Roosevelt took along Mr. Harry Hopkins who acquired his training in foreign affairs in running the WPA. But, because of the secret nature of the meeting, American public opinion has been silenced by the fear that some delicate negotiation might be embarrassed.

Mr. Roosevelt, nevertheless, has not yet even secured Russian recognition of those whom we consider to be the true government of Poland. Neither was it possible to save that immortal group of Polish patriots led by General Bor, who struck, as they believed, in coordination with Russia, only to be abandoned. After 63 days of gallant and unequal struggle, they were overwhelmed by the Nazis.

In all this, we Americans would have a clearer conscience if the voice of our people had not been stifled.

Cites Italian Situation

Now look to Italy. Some 15 months have passed since Italy's surrender. We have sent over a batch of alphabetical agencies. They brought with them invasion currency bearing the legend "freedom from want. Freedom from fear." What a mockery that must seem to the Italian people. Here is the comment of the vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers union, who has just returned from Italy. He reports "mass unemployment, hunger, despair, degradation, delinquency and painful disappointment . . ." Because the Allies have not "helped the Italian people help themselves." He quotes the solemn warning of the Pope as follows: "The great democracies must show greater interest and concern for Italy if she is not to plunge from one dictatorship into another."

The Italian people deserve something better than the improvised, inefficient administration which personal New Deal government is giving them.

Take now the case of Germany. Our experience in Italy should have brought about timely decisions on how to handle the invasion and occupation of Germany. As long ago as last January, General Eisenhower told us we would have to deal with that problem this year. Yet, when the invasion of Germany began, there was still no official plan. Careful plans had, to be sure, been worked out by the two departments primarily qualified—the War and State departments. But that kind of planning goes for nothing when the President personally handles foreign policy.

There was a conference involving this very vital subject between the President and Mr. Churchill at Quebec last month. Did Mr. Roosevelt take the Secretary of War or the Secretary of State to the conference? As usual, he took neither. Instead, he took with him, the Secretary of the Treasury, whose qualifications as an expert on military and international affairs are still unknown.

The result was a first class cabinet crisis when it appeared that the work of the State department and the War department was to be scrapped in favor of a brand new scheme produced by the Treasury. In the end, the Treasury plan was scrapped. A new plan was ordered. This time to be produced by Mr. Crowley, head of the Foreign Economic Administration. And still there is no official plan.

Meanwhile, Germany's propaganda Minister Goebbels has seized upon the episode to terrify the Germans into fanatical resistance. On the basis of our Treasury department's ill conceived proposals, the German people were told that a program of destruction was in store for them if they surrender. Almost overnight, the morale of the German people seemed changed. They are fighting with the frenzy of despair. We are paying in blood for our failure to have ready an intelligenet program for dealing with invaded Germany.

Today, just an hour ago, I was happy to learn that Allied headquarters had announced a program for the occupation of Germany.

Backed de Gaulle Opponent

Turn now to France. The unfortunate consequences of Mr. Roosevelt's personal antipathy for General de Gaulle are only too well known. We backed his antagonist, Darlan. When Darlan was assassinated, we backed Giraud. Now, with France free, Mr. Roosevelt is compelled to deal with General de Gaulle, who is in fact, heading the only existing French government. Mr. Roosevelt's persistent refusal to grant recognition to the de Gaulle government of France is contributing to the increasing chaos behind our lines at a critical period of the war. France is Germany's principal neighbor and knows most about German aggression. The glorious resistance the French people made during four tortured years entitles them to more generous treatment. We need France in our councils and we need her now.

One more illustration. Look at Rumania. On September 12, 1944, an agreement was made restoring peaceful relations. This was no mere military armistice. That agreement fixed the future frontiers of Rumania. It disposed of Bessarabia and Transylvania, two of the worst trouble spots of Europe. It dealt with economic matters.

Now, who negotiated and signed that agreement? It was signed "by the authority of the government of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States by Melinósky." That treaty was signed by a representative of Soviet Russia acting in behalf of the United States.

Terms Not Available

The day after it was signed, the Secretary of State of the United States declined to comment on the ground that the terms had not been received from Moscow in time for study.

These are just a few examples of what happens when a President insists upon handling foreign affairs on the basis of personal, secret diplomacy. The result is today that no one knows what our foreign policy is with respect to Poland, France, Germany, Rumania and other countries of Europe, or for that matter, South America or China. We have no hint of what commitments may have been made and American opinion is stifled and ineffective. Yet despite these obstacles we are fighting our way to victory and we shall achieve American participation in a world organized to prevent future wars. We are going to succeed because in this matter we have followed the American way of doing things. The handling of this vital matter has been left to the State Department where it belongs.

Many times in the past, and six weeks ago, in detail, I have set forth the principles which should govern us in the great work ahead. There are two distinct tasks. One is the immediate problem of victory—the question of what shall be done with Germany and Japan when they have surrendered. The other is the long-term problem of world organization for peace.

The first task is primarily the responsibility of the victors. It will require continued close collaboration among the four great powers, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China. France, too, must have a voice as well as other countries whose territory has been conquered by the Nazis, but whose heroic people have shared in the winning of the victory.

Must Disarm Axis

Germany and Japan must not only be utterly defeated but also completely disarmed. As I have already suggested, it may be necessary to forbid Germany any aviation industry of her own and the entire Ruhr, which is the heart of Germany's heavy industry, should be internationalized. Beyond that, the war criminals, both high and low, must be brought to justice. The people of Germany and Japan must be taught once and for all, that war does not pay.

But I cannot repeat too emphatically, that the second major task, the building of a world organization for peace, should not wait upon final victory. It should go forward as rapidly as possible, to immediate solution.

The main outlines of that organization have already become clear. It must include a general assembly comprising all the peace-loving nations of the world and a council small enough for almost continuous meeting and prompt action.

This world organization must be enabled, through the use of force where necessary, to prevent or repel military aggression. It must be supplemented by a world court to deal with international disputes.

These, in essence, were also the recommendations since drawn up by the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks. At those conferences we have made a good start. But this is only a beginning. Important matters remain to be worked out. It would be a profound tragedy if, after having reached a broad general area of agreement on the major principles, we should now fall to impatient quarreling over things still to be settled.

There are already those among us who want to attack the work that was done at Dumbarton Oaks because it did not go far enough. There are others, equally vehement, who are fearful that the plans go too far. Extremists on both sides have missed the point. The important point is that a beginning has been made. Let us remember that achievement can only be reached through agreement—agreement between the executive and Congress—agreement among our people—agreement not merely among the three most powerful nations, but among some 60 nations, which must join in this endeavor for it to succeed. It is imperative that the small nations of the World be brought into full partnership in this work **now and not later. World opinion in** the final analysis is essential to continuing success. Force, without justice, can never preserve peace. The treatment of small nations is the test of the conscience of civilization. They should have a full share in these labors from the start.

There are two great disasters which could occur to us. The first would be if a few individual rulers should in secret conferences try to shape the future peace of the world. The second would be for any nation involved to break up into quarreling groups over individual proposals. We must make certain that our participation in this World organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and to halt future aggression. The surest way to invite disaster is to insist that everything must be perfect from the start. Human progress is not made in that way and this is a profoundly human problem.

Whatever the difficulties, we must not be diverted from our goal by the irreconcilables of either camp. We have before us vividly the grim reminder of the robot bomb which shows no nation anywhere can be safe against aggression. No single nation can make itself impregnable to attack. We can no longer rely solely upon our own defenses or upon our own love of peace. We can and we must have a world organization to prevent future wars.

We must have two unities on which to build. One is the unity of the United Nations. The other is unity of the American people.

Need Patience, Wisdom

We are working successfully now. With 130,000,000 of our own people to satisfy and with almost 60 other nations to come to agreement—I am sure none of us will get exactly what he wants. Individuals must have convictions but if any of us insists on exactly what he wants or nothing, we will get nothing, and that would be the greatest disaster the human race has ever suffered. Secretary Hull is working steadily with a bi-partisan committee of the United States Senate in the best American fashion. I have been happy to join with Secretary Hull in non-partisan work between both parties on the drafts which have recently been completed at Dumbarton Oaks. In the end I am convinced that we can meet all of these problems if we will use patience, wisdom and the full force of our people's determination.

We have made a great beginning. We must hasten our labors to a successful conclusion. Our objectives and our methods must be known to our people and approved by them so that they will be willing to support them and to sacrifice for them so that they will be willing to support them and to sacrifice for them in all the years to come. Ten million Americans are making sacrifices today beyond any our nation has seen before. Some will come home permanently scarred. Some will never return. These tragedies must not visit us again. Our dead must not have died in vain.

We must keep our unity at home bright and fresh for the great tasks ahead. With that unity we can give leadership in bringing lasting peace to a stricken world.

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'Who Puts Bite on Whom?' Mrs. Luce Asks at Forum

World Police Force Plan Questioned by Congresswoman in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 — (AP) Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) said tonight that "the great unanswered question" about an international police force, which she described as the "teeth" in the United Nations' projected world organization, was "who puts the bite on whom?"

"No doubt in great public debate in this free democracy we will find afair and workable answer x x x," she said in an address at the closing session of the New York Herald Tribune Forum, "but it must be an answer that will be accepted not only by Soviet Russia and Great Britain and China, but acceptable to all the little participating nations of Europe and Asia."

Asserting that President Wilson told the American people in a "hastily pencilled" message when the armistice was signed that "everything for which America fought has been accomplished," Mrs. Luce said:

"Let us hope that when our second V-day comes, our president, whoever he is, will not assure us that a peace plan alone will guarantee that utopia lies just around the corner.

"Let us hope that our President will have the valiance of spirit even in the jubilant hour of victory to tell us that tears and sweat and sacrifice still lie ahead in the waging of a just and durable peace; and that not only he, but his many successors must wage it."

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, she said, "has clearly grasped this courageous concept of waging peace" and " I believe that he will wage it unremittingly."

Closing the forum, Mrs. Helen Reid, vice president of the Herald Tribune, expressed "great regret" that President Roosevelt had declined an invitation to address tonight's session.

"It was for him to choose whether he would take part as a candidate for reelection, as president of all the American people, or as commander-in-chief of the armed forces,'" she said in a prepared talk. "We would have welcomed his message in whatever capacity."

Earlier on tonight's program, Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democratic candidate for Congress in California, said the chief campaign issue is retention of an "indispensable philosophy" of government.

Security Key Seen In Economic Factors

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New York, Oct. 18 (AP)—Wartime industrial leaders told the New York *Herald Tribune* forum last night that economic factors, such as full production and employment, would figure in post-war national and world security.

Bernard M. Baruch, special adviser to the Director of War Mobilization, declared that world security could be attained "if we provide jobs for all."

Plea From Eisenhower

A message from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, said, in part:

"We thank the folks at home for their unstinting support. We join a plea to this that you maintain unceasingly, and at the highest level, your production so that we may have in the skies, on the land and over the seas the supplies we need for the quickest victory and the peace we want."

Baruch asked for "an international authority based upon real cooperation" to maintain world security, adding: "This time we must be prepared to enforce the peace with arms and men."

War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug told the forum that the "problems of finding peace and employment" could only be solved by business, labor and government "working together."

30,000,000 Jobs Foreseen

Henry J. Kaiser, ship and plane builder, said that by present indications the aircraft, automobile, construction, transportation and service industries alone would provide 30,000,000 jobs.

Former WPB vice chairman Ferdinand Eberstadt said "a clear national foreign economic policy, bipartisan if possible," was needed for industry to play "its great potential role in the post-war world."

James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress Industrial Organizations, said: "We must retool our brains to make use of new facts like . . . full production and full employment."

DANIELS BACKS FDR IN ELECTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 18. — (AP) Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson, said tonight that the reelection of President Roosevelt "is the only certain way of winning the peace after we have won the war."

In a radio address from Raleigh, N. C., Daniels said:

"There is only one great issue before the American people. It is, after victory, to win the peace and undergird it. And only one candidate, by his record and forthright consistent pledges, can be trusted to win this goal."

The North Carolina publisher declared that "if the Republicans are victorious this year, the chairmanship of the three most important committees in the Senate would go, automatically, inevitably and by seniority to Republican isolationists."

RCA Executive Wins Army Legion Of Merit

New York, Oct. 18 (AP)—Thompson H. Mitchell, vice-president and general manager of RCA Communications, today was awarded the Legion of Merit for his "conspicuous achievements" during the time he served in the army communications service, Washington.

Presentation was made by Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, chief of the Signal Corps Communications Service.

Mitchell was a lieutenant colonel when he retired to inactive service in August after two years of active duty.

Says Jersey Will Give Larger Vote For F. D. R.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 18 (AP)—Mayor Frank Hague, answering a report by former Governor Charles Edison to President Roosevelt that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey would carry New Jersey, says the President will win the State for the fourth time "by even a vastly increased majority over 1940."

"When the votes are counted," Mr. Edison will have a rude awakening as a political prophet," Hague said last night.

Hague's statement was issued a few hours after Edison, his intraparty Democratic foe, conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House and later told reporters that dislike for Hague's Democratic machine was turning the independent voters to Dewey.

Demand Palestine Be Reopened

Atlantic City, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Delegates to the forty-seventh annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America adopted at the closing session a resolution demanding that "the free and democratic Jewish commonwealth to be established shall embrace the whole of Palestine, undivided and undiminished."

The United State Congress was asked in the resolution to adopt memorials calling for the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and land purchase, and for the reconstituting of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

Va. Wedding Gowns For Australians

Richmond, Oct. 18 (AP)—Junior women's clubs in Virginia will send wedding gowns to Australia for the use of Australian women in service.

Named the "Phyllis Pedigo Wedding Gown Project" in honor of the former Covington Junior Woman's Club president who served as a Red Cross club director in Australia early in the war, the clubs will send gowns to girls in clothing-rationed Australia who do not want to be married in uniforms.

BETTE TO CALL ON ROOSEVELT

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Star's One Regret: Her Dog Tibby Can't Meet Fala

Atlanta, Oct. 18 (AP)—Bette Davis boarded a train here today for Washington and "the greatest thrill of my life"—her first meeting with President Roosevelt.

The Academy Award winner said she had only one regret—that she wasn't accompanied by her little dog, Tibby, so he could meet Fala, the President's Scottie.

"They're both the same age, same size, same breed and same party loyalty," she laughed.

Long A Roosevelt Admirer

Miss Davis, who spent three weeks near Columbus, Ga., said she expected to be in Washington only a few days.

"I have long been an admirer of Mr. Roosevelt and never before had the opportunity to meet him. I expressed a desire to do so when I spoke at a rally in Madison Square Garden, just before coming to Georgia, but only received word of the appointment this week."

The film star stid she did not anticipate campaigning for Mr. Roosevelt because of her limited time.

"Anything Possible To Help Him"

"However," she added, "I would do anything possible to help him win this election. I have the greatest confidence in his ability and integrity, and feel very strongly for him, particularly on his foreign policy."

Miss Davis wore a large black hat and a gray tweed costume suit trimmed in Persian lamb, a sharp contrast with the lumberjacks and dungarees she wore at the rural retreat where she hunted and fished between visits with a friend, Corporal Lewis Riley, of near-by Fort Benning, Georgia.

Hollywood Plans Indefinite

Her plans for returning to Hollywood were indefinite. She said she was awaiting completion of the script for her next picture, "Stolen Life," which also will be her first production.

"Though my production, it will still be a Warner Brothers picture," she explained. "Several of us have individual units, and under the set-up I do one picture for myself and two for Warners."

"And there's another first," she laughed, "for it'll be my first dual role and I am looking forward to playing it." She said Elizabeth Bergner, the English actress, did the story about ten years ago.

CAROL RETAINED ON BOARD SHIP

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18—(AP) Carol, the former Romanian king confined to shipboard here by a U. S. Department of Justice order which says "Detain on board at all U. S. ports," had two visitors today at the top of the gangplank. The Justice department order, signed by Cecil Peterson, immigrant inspector, was posted today on a ship bulletin board.

Dr. Adolph Jacobs, physician, and Henry Jacobs, attorney, brothers who came to New Orleans from their native Romania when small boys, were granted an interview with Carol but, because of Coast Guard security regulations were not allowed aboard the Argentine ship on which Carol and his party arrived here from Mexico en route to Brazil.

After the "visit" Dr. Jacobs said. "We found him gracious and charming and terribly disappointed that he could not see this interesting city."

Carol continued today to avoid any contact with newsmen and newspaper and newsreel photographers, a policy he has followed since Monday noon, when he learned he would not be permitted ashore.

Railroads Viewed As Equal To Task

Chicago, Oct. 18 (AP)—Diversion of the heavy flow of war materials from the East to the West Coast after Germany's surrender will be accomplished without undue strain on the railroads, Brig. Gen. Andrew F. McIntyre, chief of the rail division of the Army Transportation Corps, said today.

"There is no danger of chaos," General McIntyre told the National Association of Shippers' advisory boards, "but obviously there will be many difficulties and there will be some cross hauling which cannot be completely avoided."

He predicted a large increase in West Coast traffic when only the war against Japan remains, and said "the full capacity of the transcontinental railroads is just about equal to the port capacities on the Pacific Coast.

"As the tempo increases we feel . . . that some of the ports on the Gulf and Atlantic Coast may have to be used. Additional labor will be needed both on the Pacific Coast and by the railroads serving it."

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said the army and navy "have not been hampered one moment by lack of rail transportation," and predicted the roads would meet all demands.

Press Held Ideals Guardian

Chicago, Oct. 18 (AP)—Robert M. Gaylord, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, today declared that "in this day of double talk," when "all those talking about free enterprise are not for it," the nation's newspaper editors "must be the guardians of our ideals."

"The only cooperation wanted from the press is adherence to the truth and to the ideals which have made it great," Gaylord told the 60th annual meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association.

The NAM president said that "people who 'talk out of one side of their mouth' to one group and out of other to a different group are having a field day."

Press-Agent "Army"

Asserting there was a "growing army" of press agents in both Goverment and industry, Gaylord said "one of the most subtle of the indirect attacks on freedom of the press lies in the releases, handouts, and 'statements' that come from every source.

"Streamlined multigraphed sheets with details of all the 'news' are available in such quantities that the mere reading of them causes such reportorial indigestion that it is only natural to yield to temptation and write up the news from these skilfully prepared releases."

This procedure, Gaylord told the editors, "can and will weaken the initiative of the press if followed.

"Government press agents have it in their power to color, obscure or even to manufacture issues if the need for such action arises. Their sole concern is to dress the facts so as to protect their department. These public servants even complain if their views are questioned. You men must be the guardians of our ideals. Behind the screen of confusion the double-talkers find an adequate hide-out. All those talking about free enterprise are not for it."

SON OF JAPANESE NATIVES, U. S. MAJOR

ST. PAUL, Oct. 18—(AP) John F. Aiso, 36-year-old Japanese-American, was commissioned a major at Fort Snelling today, becoming the highest ranking Nisei in the United States Army, it was an-

nounced by Col. Kai E. Rasmussen, his commanding officer.

A native of Burbank, Calif., Aiso is a graduate of Brown university and the Harvard Law school, and once practiced in New York city. His parents are natives of Japan.

Aiso enlisted in the Army three years ago. His first assignment was as a mechanic in a motor repair outfit. He is now attached to the Language school at Fort Snelling.

How Japs Tortured Brooklyn Soldiers

Nogales, Ariz., Oct. 18 (AP)—Those fiendish Japs devised a special torture for Brooklyn soldiers—they broadcast reports at intervals that "Dem Bums" had lost another ball game.

The story is from Pfc. Manuel V. Lopez, recently returned from the China-Burma-India theater.

After a day of hard fighting against Jap marines, he said, the Brooklyn fans would crouch in their foxholes. Then a clear voice speaking perfect English would float through the night:

"Hey, Jonesy, didya hear the Giants blasted Dem Bums today, 15 to 2?"

It took strictest orders, said Lopez, to keep the Brooklyniter from coming out swinging.

BRICKER ATTACKS TRUMAN'S CLAIMS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker asserted tonight that to credit the Roosevelt administration for winning the war was an "insult" to industry, labor and the armed forces.

The Republican candidate for Vice President said that his Democratic opponent, Senator Harry S. Truman, had so accredited the administration "without apology" in a speech here Monday night.

Bricker, whose address was from the same platform in Shrine auditorium, remarked:

"In his address, Senator Truman without apology accredited the Roosevelt administration with the miracle of war production—indeed, for winning the war itself. That is an insult to American industry and labor, and to the countless American men and women who are fighting and dying around the world tonight."

The Ohio Governor declared the "miracle of war production" was being achieved and the war was being won "not because of the New Deal, but often in spite of the New Deal."

Bricker said Truman in a press conference in Los Angeles, "tore away the shroud and revealed the New Deal cynicism in all its ugliness."

"He admitted that he had been supported by the Pendergast machine in Missouri. He said 'nobody would turn them down in Missouri if he wanted to get elected'."

Attributing to Truman another remark, "A statesman is only a dead politician; I never want to be a statesman," Bricker added:

"Let it be also remembered that this gentleman who owes his political fortune to Pendergast—and who never wants to be a statesman—could become the President of the United States."

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ADD LONDON - CRASHING THROUGH CONTINUED

IT WAS ANTICIPATED HERE THAT AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT ON HOW THE ALLIES PLAN TO DEAL WITH THE VOLKSSTURM WOULD BE FORTHCOMING FROM GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS AFTER A CAREFUL SCRUTINY OF THE LAWS OF WAR. IT WAS RECALLED THAT HITLER, IN 1940, HAD SAID, "CIVILIANS WHO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE NO BETTER THAN MURDERERS, BE THEY PRIESTS OR BANK CLERKS."

ADD LONDON - (FETCHER) 4 ATTACKS

FIRST PRIZE OBJECTIVE OF THE DRIVE EVIDENTLY WAS INSTERBURG, 37 MILES INSIDE EAST PRUSSIA, GUARDED BY THE EARTHWORKS HASTILY DUG BY THE OLD MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EAST PRUSSIA DURING THE PAST COUPLE OF MONTHS.

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THE GERMANS ASSERTED THEIR LINES HAD WITHSTOOD THE FIRST STERN TEST.

MOSCOW ALSO KEPT ITS SILENCE ABOUT THE ATTACK IN CHAOTIC HUNGARY FOR THE SIXTH DAY. THE LAST SOVIET MENTION OF THE CLEANUP OPERATION DIRECTED AT MEMEL AND THE SOUTHWARD THRUST TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA FROM THE NORTH IN THE TILSIT DIRECTION ALSO WAS MADE ON OCT. 12.

YET THERE WERE TERRIFIC BATTLES IN PROGRESS ALONG THE EASTERN FRONT, AS EVIDENCED BY MOSCOW'S STATEMENT THAT 1,435 GERMAN TANKS AND 523 PLANES HAVE BEEN KNOCKED OUT SINCE OCT. 6 ON ALL FRONTS.

ACCORDING TO AXIS REPORTS, LARGE TANK CLASHES CONTINUED SOUTH OF DEBRECEN IN HUNGARY, AND THE FREE AUSTRIA RADIO TOLD AUSTRIANS THAT THE RED ARMY WOULD BE AT THEIR BORDERS "IN A MATTER OF DAYS" AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF HUNGARY.

"UNLESS VIENNA EMULATES PARIS (AND RISES AGAINST THE NAZIS) AUSTRIA IS DOOMED," THIS ANTI-NAZI BROADCAST WARNED.

AN UNOFFICIAL SOVIET ACCOUNT, FROM COL. NIKOLAI AKIMOV, MILITARY

REVIEWER OF THE MOSCOW NEWS, SAID "ON THE TERRITORY OF HUNGARY THE RED ARMY CONTINUES TO PRESS BACK THE ENEMY, WHOSE RESISTANCE RECENTLY HAS STIFFENED. FIGHTING IS HEAVIEST IN THE AREA OF DEBRECEN, WHICH THE ENEMY IS ANXIOUS TO HOLD AT ALL COSTS. "THE GERMANS THERE ARE WAGING A DEFENSIVE ACTION WITH THE OBJECT OF SAVING COMMUNICATIONS OF THEIR TRANSYLVANIAN ARMY GROUP AND GIVING IT A CHANCE TO RETREAT. THESE (TRANSYLVANIAN FORCES) ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO BREAK AWAY FROM SOVIET TROOPS WHO ARE COMPELLING THE MAIN BODY TO STAY IN ACTION."

THE CLOSE QUARTERS FIGHT INSIDE THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL OF BELGRADE RAGED ON, WITH THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS REPORTING THEY AND THE RUSSIANS, NOW HELD MOST OF THE CITY AGAINST TWO TRAPPED GERMAN DIVISIONS. IT WAS A BATTLE FOR EVERY BUILDING, WITH HAND GRENADES, LIGHT MORTARS, RIFLES AND BAYONETS AS THE WEAPONS.

SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE "A CONSIDERABLE GROUP" OF GERMANS WAS ENCIRCLED, THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE GERMANS, HOWEVER, CLAIMED THEY HAD CLEARED THE RUSSIANS FROM THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF BELGRADE. IN SOUTHEASTERN YUGOSLAVIA SOUTHWEST AND WEST OF NIS THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED CAPTURE OF BLACE AND KURSUMLIJA IN THE SLOW DRIVE BY SOVIET, YUGOSLAV AND BULGARIAN FORCES TOWARDS THE VARDAR RIVER VALLEY.

IN ITS ONLY WORD ON EAST PRUSSIA, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID LONG-RANGE RED AIR FORCE BOMBERS TUESDAY NIGHT ATTACKED THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF GOLDAP 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF INSTERBURG, SETTING LARGE FIRES AMONG GERMAN MILITARY TRAINS.

DY740 PED

LONDON -

THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY SCORED NEW GAINS DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF BRUYERES AND NORTHEAST OF CORNIMONT.

OUTFLANKING BRUYERES, THEY PUSHED THROUGH LAVAL, SOUTHEAST OF THE TOWN, AND ON ONE MILE TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHAMP LE DUC, 13 MILES SHORT OF THE BIG BONHOMME PASS THROUGH THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

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THE ALLIES IN THIS AREA ALSO STOOD POISED WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE BUSSANG PASS, 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF MULHOUSE, WITHIN 3 1/2 MILES OF THE SCHLUCT PASS, 15 MILES WEST OF COLMAR. BONHOMME PASS IS 15 MILES NORTHWEST OF COLMAR.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT ALLIED ADVANCES HAD BEEN SLOWED DOWN ON THE WESTERN FRONT, GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATORS BEGAN TAKING A GLOOMY VIEW. CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS SAID THAT THE "THE AMERICANS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN ENCIRCLING AACHEN ON THE 16TH DAY OF BATTLE, AND THESE TROOPS NO DOUBT WILL ATTEMPT A BREAKTHROUGH TO EITHER COLOGNE OR DUSSELDORF."

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IN WRITING OFF AACHEN AS LOST, HE ADDED THAT "IT MUST ONCE MORE BE STRESSED THAT AACHEN WAS ONLY IN THE APPROACHES" OF THE GERMANS' DEFENSES.

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT 19-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, AND RUSSIA HAVE COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIAL OF AXIS WAR CRIMINALS FOLLOWING ASSURANCES FROM ALL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES THEY WILL NOT HARBOR THEM AS FUGITIVES, THE NEWS-CHRONICLE SAID TODAY.

LEGAL ADVISERS FROM THE THREE COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, THE PAPER SAID, PREDICTING SIR WALTER MONCKTON, FORMERLY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, WOULD LEAD THE BRITISH GROUP.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS HAD NO COMMENT.

SN1155PEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-LITTLE JOE, BRITISH-BORN SON OF AN AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOT, IS GOING HOME TO THE UNITED STATES--TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HIS DAD KILLED IN FRANCE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INTERVENED TO SEE THAT THE SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD BABY WAS GIVEN PRIORITY FOR A TRANS-OCEAN FLIGHT IN AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND PLANE AFTER THE BOY'S GRANDPARENTS APPEALED TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO ARRANGE THE TRIP.

LITTLE JOE'S MOTHER, A BRITISH GIRL, AGREED TO THE CHILD BEING BROUGHT UP BY HIS AMERICAN GRANDPARENTS.

"HIS FATHER WOULD HAVE WANTED HIM TO GROW UP TO BE AN AMERICAN CITIZEN," SHE SAID.

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CLAPPING HIS HANDS AND GRINNING BROADLY, LITTLE JOE WAS TAKEN TO A SCOTLAND AIRFIELD BY TRAIN IN CARE OF AN AMERICAN ARMY NURSE, LT.EVELYN R.ANDERSON.

(AVAILABLE ARMY SOURCES DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NAMES OR ADDRESSES OF THE CHILD'S FATHER, MOTHER OR GRANDPARENTS.)

SN1150PEW

LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-THE GERMANS FORCED A PREMATURE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLT IN SLOVAKIA AND WERE MAKING DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO CRUSH IT JUST BEFORE THE HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE CRISIS BROKE, SLOVAK LEADERS FROM THE SCENE OF ACTION TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY.

AS A RESULT OF THE HUNGARIAN EVENTS, CONFRONTING THE GERMANS WITH NEW DANGERS AND MILITARY DEMANDS, A RELAXATION OF THE NAZI PRESSURE IN SLOVAKIA IS EXPECTED. THE BATTLING PATRIOTS NEVERTHELESS STILL NEED "ARMS, ARMS AND MORE ARMS," THEIR SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE SLOVAKS HERE FROM THE BATTLEFRONT WERE A THREE-MAN DELEGATION SENT BY THE SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL TO CONFER WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT IN LONDON. THEIR NAMES WERE WITHHELD, BUT THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS TWO PARTY LEADERS AND AN ARMY COLONEL.

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE DELEGATION SAID THAT ALTHOUGH FORCED TO ACT SOONER THAN THEY

INTENDED, THE PATRIOT FORCES HAVE LIBERATED ABOUT 4,500 SQUARE MILES OF SLOVAKIAN TERRITORY AND ARE "HEAVILY SABOTAGING" GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN THE REMAINING AREA.

Z1218AEW

LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-MACHINE PRODUCTION, PROGRESSIVE MANAGEMENT AND THE THREE-SHIFT WORK PROGRAM GIVE THE AMERICAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY A MARKED SUPERIORITY IN MAN-HOUR OUTPUT OVER THE BRITISH TRADE, A BRITISH COTTON TEXTILE MISSION SAID TONIGHT IN A WHITE PAPER REPORT.

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EXCEPT FOR ONE MINOR CONSOLATION -- "THERE IS NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT THE SKILL OF THE OPERATIVES OF LANCASHIRE IS ONE WHITE INFERIOR TO THAT OF THE USA OPERATIVES," THE REPORT SAID -- IT WAS FOUND THAT EVERYTHING IS HEAVILY BALANCED IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY AS THE UNITED NATIONS FACE A GROWING NEED FOR COTTON GOODS.

THE MISSION, HEADED BY SIR FRANK PLATT, COTTON CONTROLLER OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND FORMERLY MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION, LTD., VISITED MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES LAST SPRING.

THE HUB OF THE REPORT WAS THAT "IN THE WORK THE AMERICAN INDUSTRY IS CALLED UPON TO PERFORM, IT IS MORE EFFICIENT.

"THE ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF SELLING ALL TEND TO ASSIST THOSE EFFICIENT PRODUCTIVE METHODS TO BECOME STILL MORE EFFICIENT. THE MACHINERY EMPLOYED IS OF A MORE MODERN TYPE THAN THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN GENERALLY, AND THE POLICY -- NOT PERHAPS, YET FULLY

EXTENDED -- IS TO LET THE MACHINE DO MORE WORK AND THE WORKER LESS. "IT IS PROVING ITSELF A CORRECT POLICY."

TAX16PEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-ENGLAND HAD A BIRTH RATE OF 19.3 FOR EACH 1,000 IN POPULATION DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

DURING THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR THE RATE WAS 17.9. IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR IT WAS 17.9.

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THERE WERE 199,326 BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING THE SECOND QUARTER, OF WHOM 102,603 WERE BOYS--A PROPORTION OF 1,061 BOYS TO 1,000 GIRLS.

A PROVISIONAL MORTALITY RATE OF 43 PER 1,000 BIRTHS WAS 11 BELOW THE AVERAGE OF THE 10 PRECEDING SECOND QUARTERS, AND THE LOWEST FOR ANY APRIL-JUNE QUARTER ON RECORD.

THE GENERAL DEATH RATE OF 11.2 COMPARED WITH 14.2 FOR THE PRECEDING THREE MONTHS. THE AVERAGE RATE WAS 12 FOR THE SAME PERIOD FROM 1938 TO 1942. BIRTHS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER EXCEEDED DEATHS BY 83,801.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EWT., TODAY, OCT 18)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT 18-(AP)-BRITISH TEMPEST FIGHTERS, WHICH WENT INTO OPERATION SHORTLY BEFORE THE JUNE 6 INVASION, HAVE SCORED NEARLY 600 VICTORIES OVER FLYING BOMBS, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

BECAUSE OF THEIR SPEED AND MANEUVERABILITY, SEVERAL SQUADRONS OF THE TEMPESTS WERE DIVERTED FROM THEIR NORMAL ROLE OF COMBAT FLYING TO FIGHT OFF THE ROBOTS.

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MOST OF THEM ARE NOW BACK ON OFFENSIVE DUTY.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EWT TONIGHT, WED., OCT 18)

DN424PEW

LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-LT. COL. LEWIS E.LYLE OF PINE BLUFF, ARK., FIRST FLYING FORTRESS PILOT TO COMPLETE 30 COMBAT MISSIONS IN THIS THEATER, WAS NAMED COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 37TH BOMBER GROUP TODAY BY LT. GEN. JAMES H.DOOLITTLE. HE SUCCEEDS COL. MAURICE A.PRESTON, TULARE, CALIF., WHO HAS TAKEN OVER A COMBAT WING.

LYLE HAS FLOWN 57 DAYLIGHT BOMBING MISSIONS OVER EUROPE.

DOOLITTLE ALSO APPOINTED LT. COL. JAMES WILSON, BOWLING GREEN, OHIO, AS COMMANDER OF THE 92ND BOMBARDMENT GROUP.

CUS5AFW

LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-COL. LESLIE P. ARNOLD OF ENGLEWOOD, N.J., WHO BUILT THE LINE OF FLYING BOXCARS TO SUPPLY THE FRONT IN FRANCE, TODAY IS RUNNING AN AIR SERVICE WHICH IN SEPTEMBER ALONE CARRIED MORE THAN 50,000 PASSENGERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE.

IN ADDITION, THIS SERVICE EVACUATED MORE THAN 9,000 CASUALTIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS LAST MONTH, BRINGING TO MORE THAN 30,000 THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED BROUGHT OUT OF EUROPE SINCE D-DAY, JUNE 6.

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AT THE SAME TIME, THE FLYING BOXCAR OF HIS AIR TRANSPORT WING IN THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND MANAGED TO MAINTAIN DELIVERIES OF MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF WAR MATERIALS, FROM AMMUNITION AND FIGHTER PLANE BELLY TANKS TO BLOOD PLASMA AND BULLDOZER PARTS.

A YEAR AGO THE OUTFIT COMMANDED BY THIS FORMER EASTERN

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AIRLINES EXECUTIVE CARRIED ABOUT 400 PLANE LOADS OF MATERIALS, TOTALLING ABOUT 800,000 POUNDS, AND 4,000 PASSENGERS IN A MONTH.

by alex h.singleton

london,oct.18-(ap)-anxious to avoid any accusation of interference in american politics, official britain and the country's press--with isolated exceptions--are guarding carefully against expressing a preference in the presidential election.

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this self-imposed restraint, which has the unofficial blessing of prime minister churchill's government, has been adhered to despite the fact that the british press in normal times displays keen interest in the politics of other countries and is far from reticent in expressing opinions.

but, even while remaining mum on the qualifications of president roosevelt and governor dewey, the press is following the campaign with close interest, reporting the views of each in the news columns, but generally refraining from editorial comment.

for example, the london newspapers carried two or three paragraphs on dewey's st.louis speech in which the g.o.p. nominee cited a 1937 statement of churchill to bolster his contention that despite grants of power and money the new deal failed to solve the economic depression until the war brought an [illegible] there was no editorial comment.

the exceptions are found mostly in columns written from the united states, and, of these, the daily mail's don iddon has been particularly caustic in his criticism of campaign tactics in america.

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his column today declared that "political strife is certain whoever is the victor. if roosevelt wins, he will have a hostile congress and the mutinies of past sessions will be trivial compared with what are ahead."

"if dewey wins," he continued, "the senate is likely to remain

democratic and under the outdated seniority system most of the important committee chairmanships will go to isolationists and diehards--not through any choice or fault of dewey, but because of the traditional system which awards chairmanships on the basis of years served.

"so the prospects, either way, are not bright; but we may as well face them."

fk/singletons1806/apr

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, OCT 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS TODAY APPROVED THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL THAT GERMAN LABOR BE FORCED TO REBUILD COUNTRIES DEVASTATED BY THE GERMAN ARMIES.

WHILE MAKING CLEAR THAT BRITAIN DID NOT WANT THIS FORM OF HUMAN REPARATION, THE T.U.C. GAVE ITS SUPPORT TO ANY OVERRUN COUNTRY THAT DID AND PROPOSED AN INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION TO ENSURE THAT THE CONSCRIPTED LABOR DID NOT BECOME SLAVE LABOR.

IN A STORMY SESSION, THE T.U.C. REVERSED ITS DECISION OF A YEAR AGO AND DECLARED THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR NAZI CRIMES COMMITTED IN THEIR NAME.

SN1202AEW

ASTPD WITH BRIT- 2ND ARMY -(FREEMD) 2X WEEKS

HITLER'S ARMIES ARE FIGHTING BITTERLY, BUT THEIR POSITION IS BY NO MEANS HEALTHY. THE NAZI COMMAND MUST SHIFT THE SAME TROOPS TO MEET EACH NEW ALLIED BLOW. THE ENEMY HAS NO REAL STRATEGIC RESERVES LEFT AT ALL, AND NO LONGER HAS RESOURCES TO SWITCH FROM ONE MAIN FRONT TO ANOTHER AS DANGER ARISES.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THE WEATHER FOR SUCCESS OF ALLIED OPERATIONS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. BUZ WITH AVERAGE WEATHER FOR THE SEASON WE SHOULD SEE GREAT EVENTS BEGIN TO UNFOLD ONCE MORE.

BAD WEATHER HAS BEEN A BIG FACTOR IN HELPING THE GERMANS BY HAMPERING ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THEIR TASK OF PARALYZING GERMAN RAIL SUPPLIES.

THE ALLIES NOW HAVE EXTREMELY LONG LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS, REVERSING THE NORMANDY SETUP WHEN WE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF SHORT LINES WHILE ENEMY TRANSPORT HAD GREAT DISTANCES TO COVER.

REVIEWING THE BOARD PICTURE OF THE WAR, THE STAFF OFFICER MADE THESE POINTS:

GERMAN DIVISIONS IN FINLAND ARE NOW ISOLATED AND WILL HAVE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN ESCAPING.

THE GERMANS HAVE U-BOAT BASES IN NORWAY, WHICH NOW IS MORE IMPORTANT TO HITLER'S WAR MACHINE THAN EVER BEFORE AND STILL IS HEAVILY GARRISONED BY NAZI TROOPS.

THE GERMANS ARE FULLY EMPLOYED IN THE BALKANS, HAVING A HARD TIME WITH PARTISAN FORCES AND IT DOES NOT SEEM THAT THEY WILL BE ABLE TO REMOVE MUCH OF THEIR FORCES IN THAT AREA.

IF THE GERMAN GENERALS CAN BE CONVINCED, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE CURRENT MOSCOW CONFERENCES, THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE OF MAKING A SEPARATE PEACE, THEY MIGHT ADMIT THE JIG IS UP. THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY HAVE BEEN LIVING IN HOPE OF A SEPARATE PEACE EITHER WITH RUSSIA OR THE WESTERN POWERS AND DESTRUCTION OF THAT HOPE WOULD BE A TERRIBLE BLOW.

HITLER IS FEELING THE PINCH OF GERMANY'S OIL SHORTAGE MORE KEENLY THAN EVER AND IS SCRAPING THE DREGS FROM HIS MANPOWER BARREL.

IF THE ALLIES MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON GERMANY FROM ALL SIDES, THE PICTURE LOOKS EXTREMELY OPTIMISTIC.

DY751PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, FRANCE, OCT. 18-(AP)-TOT IS CANNONEER TALK MEANING "TIME ON TARGET," BUT IT IS ALSO "THUNDER ON TAP" FOR FIGHTING MEN WHO NEED MASSIVE ARTILLERY PUNCHES LANDED WITH STUNNING SPEED DURING A BATTLE.

TWO THOUSAND FEET ABOVE AND JUST BEHIND THE FRONT LINE, I WATCHED T O T TEAR INTO THE GERMAN-HELD FOREST DE LA MARCHANDE YESTERDAY. THIS SEARING SWEEP OF FLAME AND STEEL CAME AND WENT IN A DOZEN SECONDS, BUT WHATEVER PLANS THE ENEMY HAD BEEN COKING UP IN THE LITTLE WOOD CERTAINLY WERE TUMBLED FROM THE POT. THE INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH HAD CALLED FOR THIS MULTIPLE THUNDERBOLT COULD SIT EASIER JUST ACROSS THE LINE LAST NIGHT.

SINCE AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK MOST LIKELY WOULD COME AT NIGHT OR EARLY MORNING COL. FRANCES M.DAY, FEESBURG, OHIO, ARTILLERY VETERAN, DECIDED TO LAY THE FIRE IN LATE AFTERNOON.

I WENT TO A NEARBY COWPASTURE AND CLIMBED IN A PIPER CUB WITH LT. ELMER B.GIBSON, A FLYING ARTILLERYMAN FROM DES PLAINES, ILL.

AS SOON WAS WE WERE IN POSITION TO OBSERVE, LT. COL. RODNEY C.GOTT OF SCARSDALE, N.Y., RADIOED WE WERE READY.

FROM THE CORPS FIRE DIRECTION CENTER, LT. COL. WILLIAM A.ENEMARK OF SAN FRANCISCO SET UP HIS T O T WHILE WE LISTENED IN. HE CALLED IN THE FIRE CONTROL OFFICERS SPREAD AMONG BATTALIONS WHOSE GUNS WERE SCATTERED OVER SCORES OF SQUARE MILES. HE GAVE THEM DIRECTIONS AND TOLD THEM TO LAND THEIR SHELLS IN THE TARGET AREA EXACTLY EIGHT MINUTES AFTER HE CALLED "TIME."

AT THE CONCLUSION OF HIS BRIEF DIRECTIONS THE OFFICERS AND MEN HAD EIGHT MINUTES TO AIM AND LOAD MORE THAN 80 GUNS RANGING FROM SELF-PROPELLED TANK DESTROYER WEAPONS TO 155 MILLIMETER LONG TOMS.

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THEY DID SO WELL THAT THE FIRST BURUTS WERE NO MORE THAN TWO OR THREE SECONDS EARLY AND THE LAST NO MORE THAN EIGHT OR NINE SECONDS LATE. ONLY TWO OR THREE SHELLS FELL OAT OF THE CONCENTRATION AREA.

WHILE THIS BURST WAS MERELY PREVENTIVE SHELLING IN THIS CASE, IT WAS EASY TO SEE WHY THE T O T AS IT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED HERE BY BRIG. GEN. JOHN M.LENTZ MAY OFTEN BE THE MARGIN BETWEEN SUCCESS OR FAILURE EITHER IN ATTACK OR DEFENSE.

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HERE IS A TYPICAL APPLICATION OF T O T TO A BATTLE EMERGENCY:

DURING A RECENT ATTACK WHICH GREATLY IMPROVED THE AMERICANS POSITION, AN ARMORED TASK FORCE LED BY LT. COL. HAROLD C.DUVAL OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS BEING BADLY KNOCKED AROUND BY VERY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE FROM A GERMAN-HELD VILLAGE.

AT 9:45 A.M., HE TELEPHONED HIS DIVISION ARTILLERY LIASON OFFICER MAJ. ROBERT W.MILLER OF AMES, IOWA, FOR HELP. KNOWING THAT IT WAS A JOB THAT CALLED FOR MORE GUNS THAN A DIVISION'S MILLER CALLED ENEMARK AT THE CORPS FIRE DIRECTION CENTER AT 9:50 A.M. ENEMARK AT ONCE CALLED MAJ. JAY W.FREDERICKSON OF MURRAY, UTAH; MAJ. DAVID FUSSELL OF MIAMI, FLA., AND MAJ. M.W. PERRY OF LINDSAY, OKLA., AND AT 10:05 A.M., 150 GUNS OF 13 FULL BATTALIONS CAUCADED ABOUT FIVE TONS OF SHELLS INTO A TARGET AREA 400 YARDS SQUARE.

THE ENEMY FIRE STOPPED AT ONCE AND DUVAL'S TASK FORCE MOVED AHEAD.

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GH1020AEW

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE, OCT. 18-(AP)-WHEN AN AIR SPOTTER REPORTED A LARGE AND SMALL GERMAN TANK CLOSE TOGETHER ABOUT SEVEN MILES BEHIND ENEMY LINES RECENTLY IT WAS DECIDED TO LET A 240-MILLIMETER HOWITZER BATTERY COMMANDED BY CAPT.J.M.KRAFT OF FORT SMITH, ARK., HAVE A GO AT THEM.

FIRING SHELLS WEIGHING MORE THAN 350 POUNDS, THE HOWITZERS ORDINARILY ARE NOT REGARDED AS ANTITANK WEAPONS, BUT THE SECOND ROUND HIT THE HEAVY TANK DIRECTLY ON THE TURRET, AND THE FLARE OF THE EXPLOSION FIRED THE SMALLER TANK A FEW YARDS AWAY.

"SINCE THEN," KRAFT LAMENTED, "WE HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO FIND TWO TANKS TOGETHER, AND WE CAN'T AFFORD TO FIRE $900 SHELLS AT SINGLE ONES."

WD923AEW

AN ADVANCE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY COMMAND POST IN FRANCE, OCT 18-(AP)-FOR "CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AND INTREPEDITY AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE" IN THE CISTERNA-ANZIO BREAKTHROUGH LAST MAY 23, CP).HENRY SCHAUER OF SCOBEY, MONT., TODAY HAD THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR PINNED ON HIS CHEST BY LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH.

IN THE SAME CEREMONY, CONDUCTED IN A DRIVING RAIN, LT.COL. MICHAEL PAULICK OF COVERDALE, PENN., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR ACTION IN ITALY LAST JANUARY. L COMPANY OF THE 15TH INFANTRY RECEIVED A PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION FOR ACTION JUST A YEAR AGO IN ITALY. IT CURRENT COMMANDER IS LT.CHARLES E.ADAMS OF LAUREN, S.C.

PATCH ALSO PRESENTED SILVER STARS TO CAPT.MERLIN STOKER, DEEP RIVER, IA.; LT.GEORGE W.MOHR, KOKOMO, IND.; SGT.JULIUS MOLNAR, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.; PVT.HOWARD CURRENCE, LIMA, O., AND SGT. OSSIE O.HICKERSON OF BRADFORD, TENN.

SN1141PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

AN ADVANCE INFANTRY COMMAND POST IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, OCT 18-(AP)-DESPITE A COLD, DRIVING RAIN AND AGAINST ALMOST EVERY TYPE OF CONCENTRATED GUNFIRE THE GERMAN DEFENDERS CAN MUSTER, AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS ARE FIGHTING SLOWLY FORWARD IN THE BATTLE OF BRUYERES TONIGHT.

STRIKING DIRECTLY ACROSS THE VALLEY IN THE WAKE OF AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND UNDER THE SLIGHT PROTECTION OF A SMOKE SCREEN, SMALL UNITS COMMANDED BY CAPT. THOMAS BREJCHA OF CHICAGO, ILL., INCHED INTO THE CITY'S EDGE LATE THIS AFTERNOON.

THEY WERE MET BY A HAIL OF SMALL ARMS AND MORTAR FIRE FROM

TWO DIRECTIONS, FROM THE CITY'S OWN INNER DEFENSES AND FROM THE SURROUNDING HILLS. FOR A WHILE THEY HALTED, PINNED DOWN AND UNABLE TO REACH OR EVACUATE THEIR WOUNDED. THEN THEY SLOWLY WORKED FORWARD ALONG THE RAILROAD TRACKS UNTIL THEY WERE SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS INSIDE THE CITY.

MEANWHILE, THEIR COMRADES WERE SEEKING TO EASE SOME OF THE PRESSURE ON THEM BY OUSTING THE GERMANS STILL CONTROLLING SOME OF THE CRESTS OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS OVERLOOKING BRUYERES. THEY MET EQUALLY BITTER RESISTANCE.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE HILLS, WHERE THE AMERICANS PUSHED THE GERMANS BACK 300 YARDS IN FIERCE BRUSH FIGHTING, ALSO GAVE ANOTHER VALLEY UNIT OF DOUGHBOYS A CHANCE TO SLIP INTO BRUYERES TO REINFORCE THE FIRST ARRIVALS.

THEY MANAGED TO GET SOME COVERING FIRE FROM AMERICANS IN THE VILLAGE OF CHAMP LE DUC, HALF WAY ACROSS THE VALLEY, WHICH WAS OCCUPIED LAST NIGHT AFTER A LENGTHY BATTLE INVOLVING HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING.

TONIGHT BOTH GERMANS AND AMERICANS ARE POURING EXPLOSIVES DOWN ON THE FACTORY ROOFS OF BRUYERES.

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SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, OCT. 18-(AP)-

OPERATING IN SNOW HIGH IN THE ALPS, FIRST FRENCH ARMY PATROLS INFLICT

HEAVY LOSSES ON ~~ENEMY~~ THE ENEMY IN THREE RECONNAISSANCE ACTIONS, WHIL

AMERICAN TROOPS TODAY CONSOLIDATED AND IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS IN

THE VOSGES MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS DESPITE SEVERAL TANK-SUPPORTED COUNTER-

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ATTACKS.

ALSO REPULSED WAS A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO RETAKE THE ~~HILL~~ HEIGHTS

EAST OF THE MUSELLOTTE (CORRECT) RIVER HELD BY THE FRENCH. THICKLY

STREWN MINES STILL WERE HAMPERING THE SLOW ALLIED ADVANCE. ARTILLER

DUELS CONTINUED TO BE HEAVY ALL ALONG ~~THE~~ THE SOUTHERN FRONT. FRENCH

ARMORED UNITS SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT ~~THE~~ SEVERAL LOCAL ACTIONS

INCLUDING ONE IN WHICH A BATTALION COMMANDER AND 200 ~~THE~~ GERMAN

SOLDIERS WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

ROME, OCT. 18-(AP)-LT. JOSH J.VOLL OF GOSHEN, OHIO,

SCORED THREE AIR VICTORIES YESTERDAY WHILE HE WAS NURSING HIS MUSTANG TO ITS HOME FIELD IN ITALY AFTER THE ENGINE FALTERED ON A MISSION OVER OLD AUSTRIA.

TWO MESSERSCHMITTS PURSUED THE STRICKEN MUSTANG. VOLL SWERVED AND ZOOMED, CAUSING ONE OVER EAGER ENEMY PILOT TO SWING HIS PLANE AND CRASH INTO THE OTHER. BOTH WENT DOWN IN FLAMES.

HUGGING THE GROUND, VOLL SIGHED A DORNIER-217 AND FIRED ONE BURST. THE ENEMY PLANE CRASHED.

VOLL'S MOTOR CUT OUT AS HE SIGHTED THE HOME FIELD, BUT HE GLIDED IN SAFELY. THE TRIPLE KILL GAVE HIM A TOTAL OF 16 VICTORIES AND THIRD PLACE AMONG AMERICAN ACES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER.

[redacted] ROME, OCT.18-(AP)--FRANCIS [redacted] P.

MATTHEWS OF OMAHA, SUPREME KNIGHT OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, ARRIVED IN ROME TODAY.

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BB1236P...BRIAB 01600 APRB68

AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY, OCT 18-(AP)-FLIERS OF A MEDIUM BOMBER GROUP IN THIS THEATER HAD A PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE NEWS OF FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S DEATH.

THEY RAIDED ROMMEL'S HEADQUARTERS IN A GROVE OF TREES SOUTH OF GABES, TUNIUIA, IN FEBRUARY, 1943, AND NEARLY FINISHED OFF THE GERMAN COMMANDER THEN. PRISONERS OF WAR AND NATIVES LATER REPORTED THAT WHEN ROMMEL LEFT AFRICA SHORTLY AFTERWARD HE WAS INJURED AND HAD TO BE ASSISTED TO A BOAT.

NONE OF THE FLIERS, COMMANDED BY LT.-COL.ANTHONY G.HUNTER OF KANSAS

30.24— 1965

CITY, MO., KNEW HOW IMPORTANT THEIR TARGET WAS THAT DAY. WHEN THEY WENT OUT ON THE MISSION, THE FLIGHT LEADER, MAJ.EARL E.BATTEN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS TOLD ONLY TO LAY BOMBS ON A PATCH OF TREES, AND HE DID. BATTEN'S NAVIGATOR THAT DAY WAS CAPT.HOWARD S.SESSLER, ARLINGTON, MASS., ONE OF THE TOKYO RAIDERS, AND HIS CO-PILOT WAS CAPT. FRED SHORESHER, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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WHEN THEY RETURNED, THE FLIERS WERE TOLD THEIR TARGET WAS ROMMEL'S HEADQUARTERS, AND THEY CELEBRATED, FOR THEY HAD REALLY PLOUGHED UP THE WOODS.

DN1251PEW

WITH THE U.S.FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT.18-(AP)-THE LEGION OF MERIT HAS BEEN AWARDED TO COL.OLIVER W.HUGHES OF MEMPHIS, TENN., AND LT.COL.HYMAN BRUSH, 986 SUMMIT ST., WARREN, O., BY GENERAL MARK CLARK.

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HUGHES, COMMANDER OF THE 337TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 85TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WAS DECORATED FOR HIS UNIT'S COMBAT ACHIEVEMENTS. BRUSH WAS DECORATED IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING TANK SUPPORT RENDERED THE FIFTH ARMY INFANTRY DIVISION.

BOTH AWARDS WERE MADE IN THE FORWARD AREAS.

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT. 18-(AP)-SGT. FRANK KESSELRING OF MILWAUKEE, WISC., IS ATTACHED AS AN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN TO HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY WHICH IS GUNNING FOR ANOTHER KESSELRING, A GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL.

"I AM NO KIN AT ALL," THE SERGEANT SAID TODAY.

CH1058AEW

BY SID FEDER

BARI, ITALY, OCT 18-(AP)-RADIO APPEALS TO HUNGARIAN TROOPS TO CONTINUE FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE GERMANS AND SEVERE DECREES BY COUNT FERENC SZALASI'S PUPPET REGIME LIMITING CIVILIAN GATHERINGS SUGGESTED TONIGHT THAT THE NAZIS WERE HARD PUT TO RETAIN CONTROL OVER HUNGARY.

THERE WAS AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT HERE THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER AND SEVERAL RANKING OFFICERS OF THE GESTAPO HAD RUSHED TO BUDAPEST.

EXPERTS ON HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS AVAILABLE IN BARI ADVANCED A THEORY THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPOSED GOVERNMENT OF ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, WHO DIRECTED AN ARMISTICE PLEA TO THE ALLIES SUNDAY, HAD BEEN ARRESTED OR KILLED.

(THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM BERN THAT HORTHY HAD BARRICADED HIMSELF WITH A LOYAL BODYGUARD IN A BUDAPEST CASTLE AND WAS "MAINTAINING THE POSITION AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS." THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT, ACCORDING TO "PRIVATE" SOURCES, HITLER PERSONALLY ORDERED CAPTURE OF THE CASTLE WITHIN 48 HOURS. THE ARTICLE, REPORTED TO THE OWI, ADDED THAT "ALL REPORTS FROM HUNGARY INDICATE REVOLT AND CHAOS.")

SN1154PEW

AP 4 ATHENS (DELAYED) AS PATTAKOS

DEMOLITIONS AT PIRAEUS ROCKED ATHENS THROUGHOUT A NIGHT AND DESTROYED WORKS WHICH WERE BUILT OVER TWO GENERATIONS. DESTROYED WERE THE DRY DOCKS IN THE NAVAL YARDS, THE SOCONY, SHELL AND SOCOMBEL OIL STORAGE TANKS, TRAVELLING CRANES AND SILOS, WHOSE MACHINERY HAD BEEN REMOVED TO GERMANY. PIERS, SEVERAL HARBOR BUILDINGS AND SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS OF QUAYS ALSO WERE DEMOLISHED.

OCT 19 1944

GREEK EXUBERANCE REACHED A PEAK LAST FRIDAY AT 10 A.M. WHEN THE GERMANS LOWERED THEIR SWASTIKA FROM THE ACROPOLIS. AS THE FLAG WAS LOWERED, THE GERMAN COMMANDANT LAID A WREATH ON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER. THE POPULATION, HOWEVER, ACTED IN A COLD, DIGNIFIED MANNER TO THE GERMANS WHO LEFT THE CITY FOUR HOURS LATER.

WD1017AEW

MADRID, OCT. 18-(AP)-CONTROL OF THE SPANISH FRONTIER, ALWAYS STRINGENT, WAS TIGHTENED AT THE END OF AUGUST

SO EFFECTIVELY THAT IT NOW AMOUNTS TO A CLOSING OF THE BORDER.

A FEW EXCEPTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, HOWEVER, SUCH AS TO ALLOW A PARTY OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN TO VISIT SOUTHERN FRANCE AND TO ENABLE A FEW SPANISH WORKERS TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES FROM GERMANY.

(IN PARIS FRENCH OFFICIALS DENIED THAT THE BORDER WAS CLOSED AND SPANISH REPUBLICANS ASSERTED THAT THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT SIMPLY WAS ATTEMPTING TO KEEP THE FRONTIER CLOSED AGAINST RAIDING PARTIES OF SPANISH GUERRILLAS.)

OCT 19 1944

republican raiders have crossed into the roncal valley of navarra in the last ~~fortnight~~ fortnight, but were said to have been beaten in several clashes and the situation there is now quiet.

various jb 859pcw

BY CHARLES FOLTZ

OCT 19 1944

MADRID, OCT. 18-(AP)-FIGHTING IN THE RONCAL VALLEY OF NAVARRA BETWEEN "THREE BATTALIONS" OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN MAQUIS FORCES WHO RAIDED SPANISH TERRITORY FROM FRANCE AND REGULAR SPANISH FORCES AND FRONTIER GUARDS HAS ENDED WITH THE RAIDERS KILLED, ARRESTED OR DRIVEN BACK INTO FRANCE--BUT SPAIN STILL IS PUZZLED BY THE FRENCH ATTITUDE.

RADIO STATIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE HAVE BEEN BROADCASTING VIOLENT ATTACKS ON THE SPANISH REGIME. OFFICERS OF THE FORMER SPANISH REPUBLICAN ARMY SPOKE ~~SA~~ ON PROGRAMS IN SPANISH BROADCAST FROM TOULOUSE ENGAGING IN BITTER PERSONAL ATTACKS ON FRANCO AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

OCT 19 1944

SPANISH REPUBLICAN UNITS WHO HELPED THE FRENCH FIGHT THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION SEIZED SPANISH CONSULATES IN FRANCE AS THE GERMANS LEFT. THEY HAVE BEEN EVACUATED BY THE FRENCH BUT THE PRESENCE OF SPANISH REPUBLICAN EXILES IN NUMBERS VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED BETWEEN 20,000 AND 50,000 ARMED MEN, WHO COOPERATED WITH THE FRENCH MAQUIS MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR THE SPANISH TO REOCCUPY THEIR CONSULATES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AND THEY HAVE NOT YET RETURNED.

THE SPANISH POINT OUT THAT THE DE GAULLE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PARIS ASSURES THEM IT IS ANXIOUS TO MAINTAIN GOOD RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. FRENCH CONSULATES ARE OPENLY FUNCTIONING ~~IN~~ THROUGHOUT SPAIN

AND JACQUES TRUELLE, FORMER CHIEF OF THE CONSULATE HERE, ENJOYS RECOGNITION AS HEAD OF A MISSION FROM [redacted] A FRIENDLY GOVERNMENT.

EDITORIALS IN THE SPANISH PRESS RECENTLY HAVE ASSERTED THAT GENERAL DE GAULLE'S ABILITY TO KEEP ORDER IN SOUTHERN FRANCE AND TO PREVENT SPANISH REPUBLICAN FORCES FROM ENDANGERING HIS RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT AT MADRID IS THE TEST OF HIS REGIME'S RIGHT TO RECOGNITION AS THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE, RECOGNITION THAT HE IS AWAITING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

OCT 19 1944

THE RONCAL VALLEY NOW IS QUIET, ACCORDING TO FRONTIER REPORTS.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SPANISH MAQUIS UNITS WHICH CROSSED TO NAVARRA ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO HAD BEEN ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 600, BUT AFTER THE FIRST CLASH WITH [redacted] SPANISH FRONTIER GUARDS AND CITIZENS OF THE TOWNS OF THE VALLEY MADRID RUSHED REINFORCEMENTS AND FORCED THE REPUBLICANS TO RETREAT.

CASUALTIES WERE SAID TO BE LIGHT ON THE SPANISH SIDE, ALTHOUGH THE DEAD INCLUDED BOTH CIVIL GUARDS AND A NUMBER OF CIVILIANS WHO HAD TAKEN UP ARMS AGAINST THE RAIDERS.

A NUMBER OF STRONG REGULAR ARMY UNITS HAS BEEN DISPATCHED TO REINFORCE THE REGION, ALTHOUGH NO NEW RAIDS HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

30-24 — 19677

NEW DELHI, OCT. 18-(AP)-A USO SHOW UNIT INCLUDING PAT O'BRIEN, HARRY BROWN, JINX FALKENBERG AND BETTY YEATON ARRIVED HERE LAST NIGHT. THEY EXPECT TO GIVE 50 SHOWS BETWEEN NOW AND DEC. 7.
WD938AEW

AN ADVANCED U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE IN CHINA, OCT. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS "MONSOON MINNIE" FOUND A HAVEN JUST INSIDE FREE CHINA THIS AFTERNOON ON ITS RETURN FROM FORMOSA WITH TWO CREWMEN WOUNDED AND A THIRD MISSING IN A FREAKISH MISHAP.

PRESSUREIZED AIR WITHIN THE SUPERFORTRESS BLEW THE RIGHT WAIST GUNNER OUT OF THE PLANE HIGH OVER THE CHINA SEA WHEN HIS PLEXI-GLASS BULGE WAS BROKEN, EITHER FROM THE OUTSIDE BY ENEM

GUNNER OUT OF THE PLANE HIGH OVER THE CHINA SEA WHEN HIS PLEXI-GLASS BULGE WAS BROKEN, EITHER FROM THE OUTSIDE BY ENEMEY GUNFIRE OR FROM THE INSIDE BY A SHELL EXPLOSION IN THE FLIGHT COMPARTMENT 40 FEET AWAY.

LEFT WAIST GUNNER STAFF SGT. JOSEPH DUEMIG, 23, (666 FIFTY FIFTH ST., MASPETH, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.) AT THE OPPOSITE STATION, SAW HIS COMRADE WHISKED OUT AND LATER SAW HIS PARACHUTE OPEN FAR BELOW. A MAE WEST LIFEBELT BORE HIM UP IN THE SEA.

DUEMIG DOWNED A ZERO AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME. POSSIBLY THE ZERO'S GUNS HAD CAUSED THE BIZARRE ACCIDENT.

THE MISSING GUNNER HAD SUBSTITUTED ON THE RAID FOR THE REGULAR RIGHT GUNNER ON THE "MONSOON MINNIE," WHO WAS ILL.
WD1046AEW

ADVANCED BASE OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA, OCT. 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE BOMBS DROPPED BY A LONE LIBERATOR BOMBER OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE IN A SINGLE RUN OVER A JAPANESE CRUISER EARLY TODAY MORE THAN PAID THEIR WAY.

OCT 19 1944

THE CRUISER, IDENTIFIED AS A THREE-STACKER OF THE 5,170-TON NATORI CLASS, BLEW UP, [redacted] FOLDED IN THE MIDDLE AND SANK IN THREE OR FOUR MINUTES, THE CREW MEMBERS SAID.

MAJ. H.S. CARSWELL, JR., OF FORTH WORTH, TEX., PILOT OF THE PLANE, SAID HE TOLD THE BOMBARDIER, LT. DONALD KLEPINGER, TO LET THE CRUISER HAVE THE BOMBER'S [redacted] LAST SIX BOMBS.

XMEXSAID "WHY SPEND SIX WHEN THREE WILL DO THE TRICK?"

KLEPINGER REPLIED. CARSWELL OBSERVED THAT "SEEING THE RESULTS HE GOT I'VE GOT NO KICK COMING."

KLEPINGER, WHO USED TO BE A MACHINIST AT WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON, OHIO, MXXXXXX HAD BEEN CREDITED ALONG WITH OTHER XXXXXX REGULAR MEMBERS OF THE BOMBER'S CREW WITH ONE PROBABLE AND ONE DAMAGED IN XXXXX ATTACKS ON JAPANESE MERCHANTXXXXXX SHIPS EARLIER THIS MONTH.

"I DIDN'T WANT ANY 'PROBABLY' THIS TIME," DECLARED KLEPINGER.

AFTER SEEING THE CRUISER SINK, THE LIBERATOR TURNED BACK FOR A FINAL RUN OVER A JAPANESE DESTROYER, LET IT HAVE THE LAST XXXXXX THREE BOMBS, AND THEN TURNED HOMEWARD WITH THE DESTROYER IN A SINKING CONDITION. BEFORE ATTACKING THE XXXXXXX CRUISER, THE BOMBER ALREADY HAD MADE A XXX RUNS OVER THE SMALLER SHIPS AS WELL AS XXX A THIRD WARSHIP.

THE SHIPS WERE XXX PART XX OF A FORMATION OF SIX ENEMY SHIPS MOVING TOWARD XXXXXX FORMOSA.

OCT 19 1944

THE DESTROYER WAS SIGHTED FIRST BY TECH.SGT.KENNETH A. BARBER(EDS: ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), THE RADIO OPERATOR, WORKING WITH

A SPECIAL OBSERVER, STAFF SGT.VINCENT P.ZEYAK, 2X XXXX 29, OF 35 LIBERTY ST., BEACON, N.Y., THE BOMBARDIER QUICKLY LINED UP FOR A RUN LENGTHWISE ON THE TARGET. THE ENEMY SHIPS ALL OPENED UP WITH THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AS THE FIRST BOMBS GOT AWAY.

XXXXXX

30.24— 19679

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE CAPT.DONALD M.ARMSTRONG OF CORVALLIS, ORE., THE REGULAR PILOT WHO SERVED AS CO-PILOT; LT.CARLOS RICKETSON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE REGULAR CO-PILOT; STAFF SGT.MB LEONARD, 22, OF ATLANTIC AVE., NORTHAMPTON, N.H., THE TAILGUNNER; AND STAFF SGT. JOHN P.NOLAN, 21, OF 117-66 LONG VIEW AVE., DETROIT; AND STAFF SGT. FERNAY R.KUNKEL, 22, OF CHARLESTON, XXX IND.

EVERYONE WAS WORRIED ON THE JOURNEY HOME, ESPECIALLY THE ENGINEER, GT.EMORY S.LUSK, 35 CHERRY ST., RICHMOND, W.VA. (EDS: MAY BE ICHMOOD), CABLE COMES RICHMOND).

IN THE FINAL RUN, THE REMAINING SHIPS THREW UP "EVERYTHING BUT AKE BOTTLES" AND IT WAS NOT KNOWN HOW BADLY THE LIBERATOR MIGHT HAVE EEN SHOT UP, LUSK SAID. HOWEVER, ALL FOUR ENGINES FUNCTIONED ERFECTLY.

"THE NAVIGATOR DID A BEAUTIFUL JOB," CARSWELL SAID, "IF HE HAD OT LOST, WE WOULD HAVE BEEN COOKED. WHEN WE LANDED, WE HAD BOUT AN HOUR OF GASOLINE LEFT."

THE NAVIGATOR WAS LT.ALFRED T.WITHIAM, LOCKE, N.Y.

IT WAS STILL DARK WHEN THE SHIP LANDED. AN EXAMINATION OF THE PLANE DISCLOSED NOT A SCRATCH.

NT209PEW

AIR FORCE BASE IN CHINA, OCT 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

AN ADVANCED U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE IN CHINA, OCT 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

AN EXPLODING SHELL FIRED DURING THE HEIGHT OF AN ATTACK BY THREE JAPANESE FIGHTERS WOUNDED TWO CREW MEMBERS OF THE SUPERFORTRESS "MONSOON MINNIE," BUT THE BIG PLANE LANDED JUST INSIDE FREE CHINA THIS AFTERNOON AFTER BOMBING FORMOSA.

ON THE WAY BACK, THE RIGHT WAIST GUNNER WAS BLOWN OUT OF THE PLANE HIGH OVER THE CHINA SEA WHEN HIS PLEXIGLASS BULGE WAS BROKEN. HIS PARACHUTE OPENED AND THE CREW SAW HIM LATER FLOATING ON THE WATER IN HIS MAE WEST LIFEBELT.

THE EXPLODING SHELL SLIGHTLY WOUNDED RADIO OPERATOR TECH.SGT.ROYAL Y.KLAVER, 24, OF HARGRAVE APARTMENTS, NORTH FRONT ST., MARQUETTE, MICH., AND THE NAVIGATOR, LT.RALPH S.WEINBERG, 26, OF 5752 NORTH CAMAC STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

KLAVER SUFFERED FLESH WOUNDS IN SIX PLACES IN THE RIGHT HAND AND BOTH LEGS. WEINBERG WAS HIT IN THE RIGHT LEG.

THE SHELL PIERCED THE FLIGHT COMPARTMENT A FEW INCHES FROM THE LEFT EAR OF CO-PILOT CAPT.DEARTER MCGREGOR, 27, OF ROUTE 5, WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

THE PLANE'S ARMOR PLATE WAS SHATTERED NEAR THE PILOT, MAJ.ROBERT E.MOSS, 25, OF 1530 CHARLOTTE ST., NEW YORK CITY; AND THE ENGINEER, LT.EDWARD R.HAGGERTY, 27, OF CHICAGO.

THE CO-PILOT, PILOT AND ENGINEER AS WELL AS THE BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR LT.FRITZ J.KULICKA, 27, OF 115 NORTH BROADWAY GREENVILLE, MISS., WERE NOT TOUCHED.

BZ555AEW

USPFH--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD DAY PACIFIC (WHICH MAY BE SLUGGED BY VERN HAUGLAND) (PMS IN) XXX DAMAGED THERE.

ADM.CHESTE W.NIMITZ, IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY, ANNOUNCED THAT A REASSESSMENT OF JAPANESE PLANE LOSSES, BASED UPON STILL INCOMPLETE REPORTS, SHOWED 915 ENEMY AIRPLANES WERE DESTROYED IN THE PHILIPPINES-FORMOSA-OKANAYA AREA FROM OCT. 9 TO OCT. 15.

NIMITZ ALSO ANNOUNCED THE OCCUPATION BY U.S. GROUND FORCES OF NGULU 99)) 8, 5E3 23(534, :-49)8.3', 80 MILES SOUTH OF YAP AND NGULU ATOLL IN THE WESTERN CAROLINES, 80 MILES SOUTH OF YAP AND 210 MILES EAST OF PALAU, OCT. 15. THERE WAS ONLY SLIGHT RESISTANCE AT THE TINY GROUP OF ISLANDS ENCIRCLING A LAGOON ABOUT 22 MILES LONG AND 15 MILES WIDE.

NIMITZ SAID IN THE OCT. 11 FORMOSA RAID, 21 MORE U.S. PLANES WERE LOST WITH 31 PILOTS AND 31 CREWMEN.

THE ADDITIONAL JAPANESE LOSSES HITHERTO UNREPORTED, WERE FIVE CARGO SHIPS AND 34 SMALL CRAFT SUNK, AND 32 SHIPS AND 34 SMALL CRAFT PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED.

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IN THE LUZON RAIDS OF TUESDAY TWO MEDIUM TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK AND FIVE SHIPS SET AFIRE AND 18 PLANES DESTROYED AGROUND AND ONE SHOT DOWN.

ACTION IS CONTINUING AND FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE RELEASED AS THEY BECOME AVAILABLE.

THE BIGGEST HAUL IN TUESDAY'S RAID WAS NEAR CAMIGUIN ISLAND, NORTH OD LUZON, IN THE BABUYAN ISLANDS GROUP. TWO MEDIUM TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK THERE, ONE LARGE TRANSPORT AND A SMALL OIL TANKER SET AFIRE AND TWO MEDIUM TRANSPORTS LEFT BEACHED AND BURNING.

ONE COASTAL CARGO SHIP AND WATERFRONT FUEL STORAGE AREAS WERE SET ABLAZE AT APARRI, IMPORTANT PORT ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF LUXON.

THE 18 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED ON THE GROUND TUESDAY WERE FOUND PARKED AT LAOAG, IN NORTHERN LUZON. ONE NIPPONESE AIRCRAFT WAS SHOT FROM THE SKIES OVER SAN VICENTE, ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF LUZON.

THE ADDITIONAL ENEMY LOSSES IN THE OCTOBER 11 RAID ON FORMOSA WERE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

SUNK--THREE MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, TWO COASTAL CARGO VESSELS AND 34 SMALL CRAFT.

PROBABLY SUNK--ONE LARGE CARGO, ONE OIL TANKER, THREE MEDIUM CARGOS, FIVE COASTAL CARGOS, ONE MINELAYER AND TWO ESCORT VESSELS.

DAMAGED--SEVEN SMALL CAARGOS, 11 COASTAL CARGOS, ONE OIL TANKER AND 34 SMALL CRAFT.

XB458PCW

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.18-(AP)-INCOMPLETE OFFICIAL BOX SCORE, OCT.9 THROUGH OCT.17, ON JAPANESE PLANE AND SHIP LOSSES IN THE POWERFUL U.S. THIRD FLEET CARRIER STRIKES AGAINST THE RYUKYU ISLANDS, FORMOSA, THE PESCADORES AND THE NORTHERN PHILIPPINES:

OCT 19 1944

PLANES DESTROYED, 934:

IN AIR	AGROUND
566	368

SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED--192 VESSELS, MOSTLY CARGO CARRIERS, AND 155 SMALL CRAFT.

UNTIL ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., COMMANDER OF THE THIRD FLEET SENDS IN A COMPLETE SUMMARY, THE FULL PICTURE IS NOT AVAILABLE. HALSEY HAS BEEN UNDER A RADIO BLACKOUT MOST OF THE TIME.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE CARRIERS HAVE MADE OCCASIONAL REFERENCES TO SUCCESSES WHICH AS YET HAVE NOT BEEN MENTIONED IN THE COMMUNIQUES.

PM533PPW

WHITEHORSE, OCT 18-(AP)-A DETACHMENT OF THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS HAS ARRIVED FOR DUTY HERE IN THE YUKON DISTRICT, BRIG. GEN. DALE V. GAFFNEY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ALASKAN DIVISION, U.S. AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY ARE THE FIRST WACS ASSIGNED TO FOREIGN SERVICE WITH THE ALASKAN COMMAND.

OCT 19 1944

Z1215AEW

SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, OCT 18-(AP)-THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT TIBURCIO CARIAS ANDINO OF HONDURAS WHICH BEGAN LAST WEEK ALONG THE BORDER OF HONDURAS AND EL SALVADOR HAS SPREAD TO SEVERAL POINTS IN THE COUNTRY, DISPATCHES FROM THE BORDER AREA SAID TODAY.

THESE REPORTS SAID THAT THE REVOLUTIONISTS, LED BY GEN.SANTOS CHINCILLA AND GEN.MANUEL SAMOYOA, MOVED INTO HONDURAS FROM EL SALVADOR, CAPTURED THE TOWN OF SAN MARCOS AND MOVED ON AND OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF LA ENCARNACION.

(FORMER PRESIDENT VINCENTE MEJIA COLINDRES OF HONDURAS, NOW IN EXILE IN COSTA RICA, SAID TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED RELIABLE INFORMATION THAT THE REBELS WERE MEETING WITH SUCCESS IN HONDURAS AND "OPERATIONS WERE DEVELOPING SATISFACTORILY.")

THE DISPATCHES FROM THE BORDER ADDED THAT THE REVOLUTIONISTS ABANDONED SAN MARCOS SEVERAL DAYS AGO BECAUSE OF A THREAT OF BOMBING BY HONDURAN ARMY PLANES. AGENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS HERE ASSERTED THAT THE TOWN WAS BOMBED DESPITE THE EVACUATION, THAT SAN MARCOS WAS PARTIALLY DESTROYED AND MANY HONDURANS HAD BEEN FORCED TO FLEE TO EL SALVADOR.

SN912PEW

BALBOA, C.Z., OCT.18-(AP)-PANAMA CANAL ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FATAL INJURY OF MAJ.MELVILLE M.BOULTER, 26, OF 401½ EAST MAIN ST., GAINESVILLE, TEX., AND CAPT.ROBERT B. KOSTER, 26, OF 6 SPRINGBROOK RD., SPRINGFIELD, N.J., IN A COLLISION NEAR FRANCE FIELD MONDAY. OF THEIR FIGHTER PLANES

MAJ.BOULTER WAS A SQUADRON COMMANDER, AND KOSTER WAS AN OPERATIONS OFFICER.

OCT 19 1944

BALBOA, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, OCT. 18-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDE FULGENCIO BATISTA OF CUBA ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A SEVEN-DAY VISIT AS AN OFFICIAL GUEST OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. HE WAS WELCOMED AS HE LEFT HIS PLANE BY A PARTY OF PANAMANIAN OFFICIALS HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER SAMUEL LEWIS, JR.

MP-LPA-655PEW

30. 24— 19681

MEXICO CITY, OCT.18-(AP)-DAVID VELA, GUATEMALAN WRITER AND EDITOR OF EL IMPARCIAL OF GUATEMALA CITY, ARRIVED HERE TODAY AND SAID HE HAD FLED FROM HIS COUNTRY AFTER TAKING REFUGE AT THE MEXICAN EMBASSY. VELA SAID POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN GUATEMALA ARE HEATED.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE DARKHORSE CANDIDATE IN THE COMING ELECTIONS IN PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT PONCE", HE SAID. "NEXT SUNDAY THERE WILL BE A DEMONSTRATION IN THE STREETS OF GUATEMALA CITY, FOR WHICH THOUSANDS OF INDIANS WILL BE MOBILIZED; BUT THE PEOPLE HAVE DECIDED NOT TO LEAVE THE DOORS OF THEIR HOMES".

XB945PCW NH

OCT 19 1944

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.18-(AP)-- THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE CANADIAN ARMY:

KILLED IN ACTION -- LANCE BOMBARDIER STEPHEN KAROS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MICHAEL KAROS, LIVES AT 1825 EMPEROR AVE., SAN GABRIEL, C

SLIGHTLY INJURED -- PRIVATE JOHN INNES LAWRENCE, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.JESSIE LAWRENCE, LIVES AT 318 WALNUT ST.W., HOMESTEAD, PA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, OC

GP--JA--151A

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 19-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

KILLED IN ACTION--TROOPER ANDREW CRAIG, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ROSE DANK, LIVES AT RFD 5, 16 CENTRAL AVE., TRENTON, N.J.

DIED OF WOUNDS--PVT.ALLISTER CAMERON TOOMEY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. CATHERINE TOOMEY, LIVES AT 2012 DENTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WOUNDED--LT.ROBERT HENRY IRWIN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ROBERTA MARY IRWIN, LIVES AT 5738 BLACKSTONE AVE., CHICAGO.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, OCT.19)

DY203AEW

OCT 19 1944

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, OCT 18--THE SWISS RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT COUNT CARLO SFORZA HAS BEEN APPOINTED HEAD OF THE ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY NBC, QUOTED AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AS THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION. SFORZA, 71 YEARS OLD, WAS ONE OF ITALY'S OUTSTANDING DIPLOMATS BEFORE MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER.

THE SAME SWISS ACCOUNT SAID COUNT NICOLO CARANDINI HAD BEEN NAMED HEAD OF THE ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO LONDON.

SN1146PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT FINLAND HAD FULFILLED A NUMBER OF HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE ALLIED-FINNISH ARMISTICE AGREEMENT BUT THAT SHE WAS NOT CARRYING OUT SATISFACTORILY HER UNDERTAKING TO DISARM GERMAN TROOPS ON FINNISH SOIL.

THE BROADCAST STATEMENT, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID "FINLAND HAS BEEN SLOW IN DISARMING GERMAN ARMED FORCES ON FINNISH TERRITORY. MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN FINLAND WERE BEGUN BY THE FINNS ONLY ON OCT. 1 AND ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE FINNISH ARMY IS USED FOR THESE OPERATIONS."

SN1114PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 18--(AP)-- LORD GOWRIE, VC, RETIRING AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ARRIVED IN NEW YORK TONIGHT FROM WASHINGTON WHERE HE WAS THE GUEST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

OCT 19 1944

LORD GOWRIE IS ON HIS WAY BACK TO ENGLAND AFTER HAVING HELD

THE POST OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR EIGHT YEARS. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY DHE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, BROTHER OF KING GEORGE,VI, OF ENGLAND.

BROADCAST

OCT 19 1944

"EW YORK, OCT.18-(AP)-KI"G GEORGE VI OF GREAT BRITAI" HAS SE"T A MESSAGE TO KI"G GEORGE II OF GREECE, PRAISI"G THE GREEK PEOPLE FOR THEIR "SHI"I"G EXAMPLE OF COURAGE A"D STEADFAST"ESS" DURI"G GERMA" OCCUPATIO", THE LO"DO" RADIO SAID TO"IGHT.

THE BROADCAST, BEAMED AT "ORTH [redacted] AMERICA A"D RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMU"ICATIO"S COMMISSIO", [redacted] QUOTED KI"G GEORG "DURI"G THE DARK YEARS OF OPPRESSIO" A"D SUFFERI"G THE PEOPLE OF [redacted] ATHE"S, I" COMMO" WITH ALL GREEKS, HAVE "EVER LOST FAITH I" VICTORY, A"D HAVE GIVE" A SHI"I"G EXAMPLE [redacted] OF COURAGE A"D STEADFAST"ESS."

OCT 19 1944

ERM/OW191-OCT.18-1043PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 18-(AP)-THE EARL OF HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SAID TODAY HE THOUGHT ALLIED FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT ARE IN A SHTUASTON SIMILAR TO THAT IN NORMANDY BEFORE THE BRE KTHR

SUMMER. NOW, HE SAID, MUCH DEPENDS UPON THE WEATHER AND ON SUPPLY, PARTICULARLY IN THE CANADIAN DRIVE TO CLEAR THE DUTCH PORT OF ANTWERP.

HE SAID HIS PROBLEM ABOUT THE WAR NOW IS TO STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN OPTIMISM AND LESS OPTIMISM FOR AT NO TIME HAD HE EVER BEEN PESSIMISTIC.

HALIFAX CALLED ON UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS WHICH HE DISMISSED AS "GENERAL MATTERS" BUT REVEALED THAT ON OCTOBER 23 HE WILL RECEIVE FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CITY TRUST OF PHIL ADELPHIA THE JOHN SCOTT MEDAL ON BEHALF OF DR. ALEXANDER FLEMING, DISCOVERER OF PENICILLIN. THE FOLLOWING DAY HE WILL ADDRESS THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON THE TERCENTENARY OF WILLIAM PENN.

ON OCTOBER 27 HE WILL ADDRESS THE AMERICAN NAVY LEAGUE IN NEW YORK, DISCUSSING SEAPOWER AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE WAR. OTHERS SPEAKING ON THAT OCCASION WILL BE GENERAL [redacted]ORGE MARSHALL AND ADMIRAL ERNEST KING.

OCT 19 1944

SU1137AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.18-(AP)-ARMY AIR CORPS ENGINEERS BUILT AND RESTORED MORE THAN 100 AIR FIELDS IN NORTHERN FRANCE IN FOUR MONTHS FOLLOWING D-DAY BY EMPLOYING A NEW ASPHALT TREATED PAPER AND CLOTH SURFACING MATERIAL WEIGHING ONLY ONE-TENTH AS MUCH AS THE STEEL MATTING PREVIOUSLY USED FOR EMERGENCY LANDING STRIPS.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY COL.GEORGE MAYO, ARMY AIR FORCE ENGINEER, WHO SAID THE SURFACING WAS CONCEIVED BY BRITISH AND CANADIAN ENGINEERS AND DEVELOPED BY AMERICAN ENGINEERS TO MEET THE NEED FOR LIGHT WEIGHT, WATER-PROOF RUNWAYS.

THE SURFACING MATERIAL LOOKS LIKE HEAVY TAR PAPER AND CONSISTS OF A LAYER OF COTTON CLOTH SANDWICHED BETWEEN TWO LAYERS OF HEAVY PAPER THOROUGHLY IMPREGNATED WITH ASPHALT TO MAKE IT WATER REPELLANT.

THE MATERIAL IS PUT DOWN ON THE GRADED FIELD IN OVER LAPPING STRIPS BY MACHINERY. IT IS STRONG ENOUGH TO SUPPORT PLANES AS HEAVY AS FIGHTER-BOMBERS, COL.MAYO SAID.

HE ADDED THAT THE PROCESS TAKES ONLY ABOUT 15 HOURS FOR A RUNWAY 150 FEET WIDE BY 3,600 FEET LONG.

EG558PEW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT 18 (AP)-JAPANESE POLITICIANS, ACCORDING TO A RADIO TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ARE ABOUT TO LAUNCH A "PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT" TO PREPARE THE POPULACE FOR THE "COMING DECISIVE BATTLE" OF THE PACIFIC WAR AND TO PROMOTE "A GIGANTIC DRIVE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS."

THE INITIAL "PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT" MASS MEETING, THE BROADCAST SAID, WILL BE HELD IN TOKYO FRIDAY WITH PREMIER GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO AND OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS AS THE SPEAKERS. THE PREMIER, IT WAS SAID, WOULD STRESS HIS "FIRM CONVICTION OF A SURE VICTORY."

THE MOVEMENT IS SPONSORED BY THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION, OR TOTALITARIAN PARTY, AND THE POLITICAL SOCIETY OF THE IRRA.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR OCT.30 AT OSAKA WHERE THE PREMIER WILL BE THE MAIN SPEAKER.

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ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST SAID THE HEADS OF JAPAN'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS -- RAILWAY BUREAU, COMMUNICATIONS BOARD AND MARITIME BUREAU -- WILL MEET FRIDAY AND SATURDAY IN JOINT SESSION FOR THE FIRST TIME TO "DELIBERATE UPON CURRENT EMERGENCY MATTERS."

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.18-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, AFTER BEING FED VOLUMINOUS REPORTS OF "GREAT WAR RESULTS" OFF FORMOSA, NOW ARE TO BE SERVED SAKE BY THEIR GOVERNMENT--BUT THEY'LL HAVE TO DRINK IT COLD. SAKE-BURNERS HAVE BEEN TOSSED IN WAR SCRAP PILES.

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TONIGHT RECORDED A TOKYO DOMESTIC RADIO BROADCAST THAT GENEROUS RATIONS OF THE FERMENTED RICE LIQUOR ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED:

1. TO PROMOTE THE CELEBRATION OF THE "SINKING" OF 13 U.S. CARRIERS AND UPWARDS OF TWO SCORE OTHER WARSHIPS OFF FORMOSA (ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ HAS SAID QUITE FIRMLY IT ISN'T SO-- NOT EVEN ONE CARRIER OR ONE BATTLESHIP).
2. "TO BOOST THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE AND TO HAVE THEM WORK EVEN MORE RESOLUTELY FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION IN THE DECISIVE WAR BY TIGHTENING THE CORD OF THE STEEL HELMET."

IN THE PROVINCES "EACH HOME" WILL GET ABOUT 1.6 QUARTS OF SAKE AND IN TOKYO 2.4. IN ADDITION, EACH "INDUSTRIAL WARRIOR" IN THE AIRCRAFT FACTORIES WILL GET MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF A QUART.

SAKE IS A SEVERELY RATIONED COMMODITY IN JAPAN BECAUSE OF A RICE SHORTAGE. THE BROADCAST DID NOT SAY WHAT THE ALLOTMENT HAS BEEN IN THE PAST.

HW714PPW NM

BROADCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.18--TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TONIGHT THE JAPANESE STILL ARE SENDING "ONE AIR UNIT AFTER THE OTHER" AGAINST ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER'S TASK FORCE 58 EAST OF FORMOSA. THE ENEMY BROADCAST WAS HDARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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(TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, THAT "THE ENEMY TASK FORCE 58 AT THIS TIME IS ABOUT TO LEAVE THIS WORLD.")

HW948PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.18-(AP)-YOSUKE MATSUOKA, FORMER JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, THINKS NIPPON SPIRITUALISM WILL BE A BIG FACTOR IN DECIDING THE PACIFIC WAR AGAINST AMERICA.

RADIO TOKYO TODAY BROADCAST A MATSUOKA MAGAZINE INTERVIEW PICKED UP BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. IT QUOTED HIM AS SAYING:

"IF THERE IS ANY POWERFUL FORCE TO STEM THE VICIOUS TIDE OF AMERICAN MATERIALISM IT IS JAPANESE SPIRITUALISM. IF PERCHANCE JAPANESE SPIRITUALISM FAILS TO FRUSTRATE THE AMERICAN DESIGNS, THE ENTIRE WORLD SHALL BE TRAMPLED UNDER THE FEET OF AMERICAN MATERIALISM AND MATERIALISTIC CIVILIZATION. AND SUCH A CONTINGENCY CAN ARISE ONLY WHEN THE YAMATO (JAPANESE) RACE SHALL HAVE LOST ITS ABILITY TO SAVE THE WORLD. BUT SUCH IS NOT THE WILL OF GOD.

X X X

"THOSE WHO VIEW THE WAR CURSORILY MAY HURRIEDLY CONCLUDE THAT PERHAPS JAPAN MAY SUFFER A MATERIAL DEFEAT, BUT WAR DOES NOT FOLLOW THE CURSORY CONCLUSIONS OF COMMON INTELLIGENCE. THE MAGIC OF SPIRITUAL POWER ALSO PLAYS A GREAT ROLE IN THE DECISIONS OF WAR.

"EVERYBODY IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE WAR SITUATION AND I AM NO EXCEPTION. BUT LIKE THE ENTIRE JAPANESE NATION, I HAVE FAITH IN THE EXTERNAL EXISTENCE OF THE SPIRITUAL LAND OF JAPAN. THE SPIRITUAL MAINLAND OF JAPAN CAN NEVER BE DESTROYED."

PM708PPW

UNDATED PACIFIC INTERPRETIVE (PMS OCT.18)
BY HAROLD STREETER
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR

OCTOBER, 1944, THE 34TH MONTH OF WAR, TAKES ITS PLACE IN HISTORY AS THE MONTH WHEN EMBATTLED AMERICA, ON THE MOVE OVER VAST TIME-CONSUMING STRETCHES OF THE PACIFIC--IT'S 6,500 MILES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FORMOSA--GOT IN POSITION TO STRIKE COHESIVE BLOWS AGAINST JAPAN FROM EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

THIS PAST WEEK, THE LAND-BASED AIR ARM OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, THE LAND-BASED AIR ARM OF MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY IN CHINA AND THE NAVAL AIR ARM OF ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., BECAME ONE TEAM FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THAT IS ONE OF THE MOMENTOUS DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CONFLICT WITH JAPAN.

MACARTHUR AND HALSEY SMACKED THE PHILIPPINES. HALSEY AND LEMAY BLASTED FORMOSA. THESE WERE RELATED OPERATIONS.

HALSEY'S CARRIER PLANES HANDLED THE JOB AROUND MANILA BECAUSE THAT'S A LONG HAUL FOR MACARTHUR. MACARTHUR'S FLIERS PERFORMED NOBLY SOUTH OF LUZON, PROVING THEIR FIGHTERS CAN COVER ALL MINDANAO, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND THEIR BOMBERS CAN RANGE UP TO LEYTE.

HALSEY'S CARRIER PLANES SO EFFECTIVELY WRECKED JAPAN'S AIR DEFENSES ON FORMOSA THAT LEMAY GAVE THEM CREDIT FOR PAVING THE WAY FOR HIS SUPERFORTRESSES FROM CHINA TO WORK OVER THAT FORTIFIED ISLAND WITH A MINIMUM OF OPPOSITION.

NOT MANY MONTHS AGO, AN AMERICAN HAD TO SPREAD OUT A MAP OF THE WHOLE PACIFIC TO FOLLOW ACTIONS IN THE SEPARATED THEATERS-- THE ALEUTIANS, THE SOLOMONS, NEW GUINEA AND CHINA.

IT WASN'T UNTIL THE SPRING OF THIS YEAR THAT THE FLEET OF ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ TEAMED UP WITH THE GROUND FORCES OF MACARTHUR--IN THE INVASION OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

BUT MACARTHUR AND NIMITZ DID NOT REALLY LINK UP THEIR TWO THEATERS UNTIL THE SEPTEMBER INVASIONS OF THE HALMAHERAS AND PALAU.

ONE MONTH LATER THE CHINA-BASED B-29S GET IN ON THE PARTNERSHIP.

IT'S A GOOD SIGN OF THINGS TO COME.

PM1209APW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 19, 1918 -- REVOLT REPORTED IN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WITH CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL PROCLAIMING INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT. LORD SYNDENHAM IN LONDON CALLED FOR 10,000 AIRCRAFT, SAYING: "WE CAN BRING GERMANY TO TERMS BY AIR FORCE, THAT IS CERTAIN."

OCT. 19, 1940 -- THE GERMANS SAID A SUBMARINE FLOTILLA HAD SUNK 26 BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS IN ONE CONVOY. BRITISH PLANES DIVEBOMBED A HAMBURG SHIPYARD AND GERMAN PLANES ATTACKED LONDON.

SN12AEW

NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 560 MILES (FROM LIVERGNANO).

OCT 19 1944

YANKS HAVE SEIZED EAST COAST OF LEYTE IN PHILIPPINES, MACARTHUR ANNOUNCES; TROOPS POUR ASHORE IN SHOWDOWN BATTLE

OCT 20 1944

Ships, Planes Blast Path For Landing Forces

OCT 20 1944

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Friday, Oct. 20. — (AP) — (By Army Radio Pool Broadcast)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, making good his vow he would return to the Philippines, announced from those islands today his Navy and air-supported forces have invaded and secured expanding beachheads in the central Philippines.

MacArthur, aboard a warship, went along with the huge convoy from New Guinea, and within four hours after his forces landed began making plans to go ashore.

"In a major amphibious operation, we have seized the eastern coast of Leyte island in the Philippines, 600 miles north of Morotai and 2,500 miles from Milne Bay (New Guinea)," a special communique dramatically proclaimed from the invasion scene.

Can Cut Off Luzon

Striking at a point where he is in position to quickly cut off the island of Luzon, on which Manila is situated from Mindanao on the south, MacArthur poured supplies ashore in preparation for showdown battles with an estimated 225,000 Japanese under Field Marshal Juichi Terauchi.

Every able bodied man who escaped from Corregidor in Manila bay before it surrendered May 6, 1942, went along on the invasion to liberate the Filipinos and their imprisoned fellow Americans from bondage.

The greatest moment to date in the Pacific war brought immediate acclamation of MacArthur's invasion forces by President Roosevelt in Washington.

"The whole American nation today exalts at the news that the gallant men under your command have landed on Philippine soil," the President said.

On Leyte, a suitable air base island 300 miles southeast of Manila, the invaders secured Tacloban on the northeast end of the island "with small casualties," the communique reported.

Tokyo radio also reported landings at Cabalian on the southern tip and said earlier landings occurred at the entrance of Leyte gulf on Suluan island.

Token Air Resistance

Eyewitness accounts from the scene reported the American Navy and airforce were on hand in such mammoth strength that the Japanese Navy was nowhere in sight and the Nipponese airforce, knocked out at all airfields in the Philippines, offered scarcely token resistance.

One correspondent said today "up to now no ship has been lost."

The preparation for the invasion included the destruction of more than 1,300 planes, the sinking of 86 ships, damaging of 127 ships and widespread devastation of airfields and reinforcement bases since Oct. 9 in task force blasts at the Ryukyus, Formosa and the Philippines.

Dean Schedler, Associated Press war correspondent, reporting from the scene said the invasion convoy stretched as far as the eye could see.

Tokyo radio accounts said Suluan island, not mentioned by MacArthur, was invaded Tuesday (Manila Time) and the Leyte operations opened Thursday, at noon at Tacloban, at 7 p. m. Thursday night at Cabalian.

The special communique said in part:

"In a major amphibious operation we have seized the eastern coast of Leyte island in the Philippines, 600 miles north of Morotai and 2,500 miles from Milne Bay from whence our defensive started nearly 16 months ago.

"The Visayas is midway between Luzon and Mindanao and at one stroke splits into two Japanese forces in the Philippines. The enemy expected the attack on Mindanao.

"Tacloban was secured with small casualties. The landing was preceded by heavy air and naval bombardment which was devastating in effect. Our ground troops are already extending their hold."

Japs Report Landings

In a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, Japanese Domei News Agency said American forces had gone ashore at Tacloban on the northeastern part of Leyte and in the Cabalian area on the southern tip.

Domei said the landing operations began Thursday noon (Manila time).

It reported infantry forces landed at Tacloban "under cover of a smoke screen."

Domei gave the time of the second landing as at 7 o'clock Thursday night.

The text read:

"MANILA, Oct. 20—The Japanese forces on Leyte island intercepted and launched fierce counterattacks against the enemy invaders who started landing on two points of the island yesterday.

"About noon yesterday enemy infantry forces, under cover of a smoke screen, commenced landing operations at Tacloban on the northeastern part of the island.

"Later at 7 p. m., in the evening other enemy infantry forces also started landing in the Cabalian ar-

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ea on the southern tip of the island.

"The Japanese forces in both sectors are at present engaged in strong counterattacks against the enemy invaders."

Followed Air Attacks

The invasion followed thunderous aerial attacks which Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced last night continued through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Ninety-nine more planes were bagged, six more ships sunk and 23 damaged.

This raised to 1,333 plus the number of Japanese planes wiped out, to 86 the ships sunk and to 127 the ships damaged by carrier forces since Oct. 9 in the Ryukyus, Formosa and Philippines areas.

Beachheads Being Widened

MacArthur said the beachheads were being widened and supplies were rolling ashore.

The landings pitted the invaders against Japanese Philippine defenders estimated at 225,000 under command of Field Marshal Juichi Terauchi.

Among participants in the action were the Sixth United States Army, navy forces of the Seventh United States Fleet, the Third United States Fleet and the far eastern air force.

Japs Say MacArthur, Spruance Head Invasion

San Francisco, Oct. 19 (AP)—American invasion of the Philippines—almost two and a half years after the fall of Corregidor—was reported by Radio Tokyo today.

Japanese reports said American amphibious forces from fleets under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Raymond Spruance hit the east-central Philippines and apparently landed fighting men on small Suluan Island, in the mouth of Leyte Gulf, only 400 airline miles southeast of Manila.

There was no American confirmation of Japanese reports that MacArthur had carried out his declared determination of March 17, 1942, when, upon landing in Australia from the Philippines, he said: "I shall return."

The Japanese Domei News Agency said, in a broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, that United States forces had begun their "reinvasion of the Philippines" backed by naval guns of the Pacific Fleet and planes flying from bases in China. The China coast is approximately 1,000 miles west of Leyte Island.

NIGHT

Reports Suluan Landing

Domei said the invasion started Monday. It asserted "part of the enemy forces seem to have landed on Suluan Island."

A Japanese imperial headquarters communique pictured the "enemy fleet" of warships and troop transports as pushing into Leyte Gulf after shore defenses had been blasted with naval shells and aerial bombs for two days. The Japanese said their forces were opposing the invasion.

Domei claimed that United States Task Force 58, carrier armada of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher that has blasted the Ryukyu islands, Formosa and the northern Philippines since October 9, was not in the Leyte Gulf action.

The Japanese previously reported, and brought denial from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, that Force 58 was badly smashed up east of Formosa.

Reports Land Planes Helping

The Nippon agency said the Yank fleet approached the Philippines from the direction of New Guinea. It added land-based planes from American-held Morotai Island, 400 miles southward, and the Palau Islands, 500 miles eastward, were participating in the operations.

The Tokyo headquarters broadcast said "our navy and army units in close cooperation are at present intercepting this enemy force." Domei said "our army and navy forces in this sector are confronting the enemy forces with undaunted resolution."

Meanwhile the Japanese-controlled Manila radio reported 270 American carier planes returned to that area Thursday. It said four waves of planes hit the Manila area and Clark Field, major air depot 40 miles northwest of the city.

6 Ships Sunk In New Raids In Manila Area

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 19 (AP)—Halsey-Mitscher carrier forces renewed their attacks on the Manila area October 16, 17 and 18 and bagged an additional 99 airplanes, sank 6 ships and damaged 23.

These figures, announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communique tonight, increased the destruction on the Japanese since October 9 through October 18 to 1,333-plus planes, 86 ships sunk and 127 ships damaged in the Ryukyus, Formosa and the Philippines.

In addition, 75 small craft were destroyed and 80 damaged.

Airfields Neutralized

Most important currently is the neutralization of Japanese airfields in the Philippines, particularly the Manila area.

With Radio Tokyo reporting Gen. Douglas MacArthur landings on Suluan and Leyte in the central Philippines, the steady Halsey-Mitscher poundings would prevent the Japanese from counter-attacking by sea and air.

Nimitz reported the fleet "continued to attack whatever enemy aircraft and shipping could still be found in the Manila area."

Enumerates Results

Then he enumerated results which included:

Ships sunk—
Two oil tankers.
Four medium cargo ships.
One floating drydock.

Ships damaged—
Six large or medium cargo ships.
Two large cargo ships.
One large oil tanker.
Two large transports.
Six medium cargo ships.
Four small cargo ships.
Two medium oilers.

All of these were caught in the south harbor of Manila Bay, except one large tanker damaged in Mariveles Bay.

4 U. S. Planes Lost In Day

"Preliminary reports," said the admiral, "show our losses for the action of October 17 were four planes, two pilots and two air crewmen."

Forty Japanese interceptors aggressively attacked Mitscher's raiders over Clark Field Monday, but 20 were shot out of the skies and another 30 or 40 were destroyed or damaged aground.

The next day 17 enemy planes were shot down from the skies above Manila. Thirteen more were shot down and 15 destroyed aground at Clark and Nichols airfields.

American pilots heavily bombed barracks, fuel dumps, hangars and ground installations at Clark Field, north of Manila, and Nichols, near the city.

Land-based planes, meanwhile, bombed Nauru, Ponape and Jaluit.

American landings in the Philippines by forces under General Douglas MacArthur at two points, which would raise an immediate threat of cutting the archipelago in halves, were reported extensively today by Tokyo radio.

Tokyo, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said American forces had landed on the tiny island of Suluan, at the entrance of Leyte Gulf, on the eastern side of the central Philippines.

[The Blue Network also reported a Tokyo broadcast of a Japanese imperial communique shortly after 10 a. m., Pacific war time, which said Americans "started landing attempts" on the big island of Leyte, between Mindanao and Luzon.]

Confronted with the necessity of backtracking on claims of an "annihilating victory" over the American Navy off Formosa—claims repudiated in toto by Nimitz—Tokyo radio said today:

"Despite his serious losses suffered in the waters off Taiwan (Formosa), the enemy has commenced his reinvasion of the Philippines."

Tokyo attempted to explain away the alleged destruction of America's Task Force 58 by saying the American 5th Fleet, under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, had regrouped itself with the 3d Fleet of Admiral William F. Halsey to make the invasion possible.

General MacArthur in his regular communique tonight said his Liberators blasted Davao and Zamboanga on Mindanao Tuesday, unloading 106 tons of bombs, and that his fighters went over the next day to hit Cotobato, on the west-central coast.

The landing on Suluan was covered by powerful Allied fleets from the southwest and central Pacific, Tokyo said, and by Allied warplanes based on Morotai and Peleliu Islands, to the south and southeast. Coastal areas about Leyte Gulf, Tokyo reported, were being subjected to heavy naval and air bombardment.

For days carriers of Admiral Halsey's mighty 3d Fleet have launched furious air attacks on every enemy base that could oppose a ground invasion of the Philippines.

Admiral Nimitz said yesterday that these sweeps continued, and the enemy-controlled Manila radio today reported a new attack in that area by 270 carrier planes.

The Tokyo radio, as monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, hiked its claims of aerial damage to Halsey's fleet in what it has termed a "brilliant" victory for Japanese arms in the Formosa area. The new claim was that eleven American carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and one cruiser or destroyer had been sunk and forty warships damaged.

"No damage of consequence" to American battleships or cruisers was reported by Nimitz in a communique Oct. 17 covering the enemy serial attacks on the 3d Fleet. Two "medium sized" ships, however, were withdrawing from the action, he said, having been hit by aerial torpedoes.

Meanwhile, Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carriers, a part of the 3d Fleet, gave the lie to the Tokyo claims by continuing to launch their aerial fury against the enemy's island positions.

Yanks Land On Suluan In Central Area, Enemy Hints

San Francisco, Oct. 19 (AP)—American expeditionary forces are invading the Philippines, Tokyo radio reported today, striking at the very center of the vulnerable eastern flank of the archipelago.

Domei news agency said flatly that United States forces have begun their "reinvasion of the Philippines," supported by powerful units of the Pacific fleet and China-based aircraft. Sea forces, Domei said, included "the naval fleet under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur."

An official Japanese communique said "the enemy fleet" accompanied transports into spacious Leyte Gulf Tuesday (Manila time) and for the last two days naval guns and carrier aircraft have been bombarding shore defenses.

Landing Reported

"Part of the enemy forces seem to have landed on Suluan Island" at the entrance to the gulf, Domei news agency said.

Domei asserted Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force 58—the carrier arm of the Pacific fleet—was not participating in the invasion because of asserted losses suffered off Formosa. These have been denied by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Since that Formosa battle, Domei broadcast, "the enemy has organized a new large task force, grouping together the Fifth Fleet under Vice-Admiral Raymond Spruance, which did not participate in the air battle off Taiwan (Formosa), and the naval fleet under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, as well as other naval forces in the Pacific, excluding the 58th Task Force."

No Allied Confirmation

"Our army and navy forces in this sector," Domei added, "are confronting the enemy forces with undaunted resolution."

These broadcasts were the only [illegible] that General MacArthur [illegible] taken the most crucial step to [illegible] his pledge, made two and a half years ago, to return to the Philippines.

While there was no confirmation that the Philippine invasion was at last under way, the combined Pacific sea forces of Admiral Nimitz and land-based air strength of General MacArthur have been paving the way for reconquest of the territory in ten days of unprecedented raids on western Pacific islands for a thousand miles either side of the Philippines.

Clark Field Lashed

These attacks, which have cost the Japanese close to 1,000 planes and hundreds of ships, are still continuing, Manila radio reported. It told of 270 carrier planes striking in four waves this morning at Manila and strategic Clark field. The Japanese-controlled radio claimed 19 were shot down.

The Mikado's war lords said "our navy and army units" are "intercepting this enemy force"—an ambiguous expression which Tokyo uses to destribe any kind of defense or none at all.

Other Landings Hinted

The unconfirmed Tokyo announcements indicated that a powerful task group of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet combined with the southwest Pacific naval forces steamed into Leyte Gulf in the central Philippines to screen an amphibious landing on tiny Suluan Island and perhaps some of the other islands bordering the gulf.

The area, only 400 miles from Manila, is an ideal spot from which to establish aerial control of the islands, and completely nullify air bases.

It would be another repetition of MacArthur's practice of striking the Japanese where they aren't—long familiar to those who have watched his progress since March 17, 1942, when he stood on the shores of Australia, 2,000 miles from the Philippines, and promised:

"I came through and I shall return."

Chinese Jubilant

If the Japanese stories are correct, MacArthur's forces returned two years and six months to the day after he made that pledge.

Japanese broadcasts were accepted by jubilant Chungking as being basically accurate. The Chinese reflected the confidence recently expressed by Admiral Nimitz who said:

"Judging from MacArthur's past performances I predict he will do the same job in the Philippines that he did in New Guinea, perhaps even more thoroughly."

"Flag Lies Crumpled"

It was on the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan—April 4, 1943—that MacArthur expressed his determination to return. He said:

"Our flag lies crumpled . . . the wrecks of what were once our men and women groan and sweat in prison toil; our faithful Filipino wards, 16,000,000 souls, gasp in the slavery of a conquered soldier. . . .

"I was the leader of that lost cause. And from the bottom of a seared and stricken heart I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long their redemption; that the day of salvation be not so far removed that they perish; that it be not again too late."

One Of Longest Steps

An invasion in the Leyte area would be one of the longest strides taken by MacArthur—400 miles northward from Morotai Island.

The Japanese communique said:

Firstly, the enemy fleet and accompanying transports invaded Leyte Gulf of the Philippines on October 17 and since the afternoon of October 18 has been subjecting the coastal areas to an aerial and naval bombardment.

Secondly, our navy and army units in close cooperation are at present intercepting this enemy force.

Surprise Indicated

A two-day delay in the Japanese announcement of a strike into the central Philippines would indicate that defensive forces were taken completely by surprise.

Leyte is one of the larger central Philippine islands lying midway between Mindanao and Luzon.

Leyte Gulf is an arm of the Pacific Ocean lying in almost the center of the eastern side of the Philippine archipelago.

Good Harbors There

The gulf, about 380 miles from Manila, is surrounded by high coasts with good natural harbors. It is bounded on the north by Samar, on the west by Leyte Island, while a number of smaller islands form the southern side.

Suluan guards the entrance to the gulf.

Suluan is a small island lying southeast of Samar on the eastern fringe of the central Philippines.

No Bombings Reported

No air attacks have been reported on Suluan, and the central islands have been the most free from bombing of the entire archipelago.

Tokyo radio has been warning its listeners for months that a Philippine invasion was brewing.

In preparation for a Philippines invasion Admiral Mitscher's carrier planes in combination with China based B-29s have temporarily immobilized the center of Japan's South China Sea air forces on Formosa. This is the fountainhead from which the Mikado's war lords would send aerial aid to the Philippines to try and drive United States assault troops back into the sea.

7 More Vessels Sent Down

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 19 (AP)—Showing no sign of a letup, the American Third Fleet kept pouring down on the Philippines today the carrier plane fury which already has knocked out more than 900 Japanese planes, close to 200 ships and more than 150 small surface craft since October 9 in the far western Pacific.

After crumbling the Ryukyus-Formoso line of reinforcement last week, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., has concentrated his fire power on the Philippines, breaking radio silence only briefly to pass through fragmentary accounts of the operations.

More Ships Bagged

On the basis of admittedly preliminary reports, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that seven enemy ships and 19 planes—including the lone plane encountered in the sky—were bagged yesterday in attacks on Luzon. Then he added:

"Action is continuing and further details will be released as they become available."

Daily since Sunday, Nimitz has referred to "continuing" raids on the Philippines.

Only 21 U. S. Planes Lost

The 19 planes were added to a total of 915 which Nimitz, in the same communique, said were destroyed October 9-15. Even that total was "based upon still incomplete reports."

Emphasizing the fleet's ability, during prolonged absence from base, to defend itself as well as deal out punishment, Nimitz said 256 Nipponese aircraft were shot down "in the vicinity of our fleet and 40 were knocked down by anti-aircraft fire." Another 269 were blasted from the skies over the targets, the remainder smashed on the ground.

Airdromes Hammered

He listed American losses through October 15 as 21 planes, 31 pilots, 21 air crewmen. He previously had acknowledged ship damage to two "medium" warships, contrasting with extravagant Japanese claims which prompted that nation to toast a paper "victory" today with specially rationed sake (rice wine).

Hitting the Philippines on the south while Halsey worked over the center, planes of Gen. Douglas MacArthur set fire to a 3,000-ton enemy freighter in Cagayan harbor and cratered two airdromes at Davao on Mindanao, a communique announced today.

The Nimitz communiques have contained few specifications as to places hit, but yesterday's named some:

Camiguin Island, north of Luzon, where two medium transports were sunk, a large transport and a small oil tanker set afire and two blazing medium transports beached.

Aparri, northern Luzon, where a cargo ship and waterfront fuel stores were enveloped in flames.

Vicente, where the one plane was sighted and downed; Laoag, where 15 of the 18 grounded planes were wiped out. Both are on Luzon.

These sustained attacks were interpreted earlier in the week by Tokyo radio for the homeland as "diversionary" to "rescue" Task Force 58 which, enemy reports claimed, virtually had ceased to exist after allegedly losing 13 carriers and upward of twoscore other warships. Nimitz had denied these claims and last night Tokyo radio, in self-contradiction, reported new air attacks on the task force.

Yap Outflanked

Nimitz announced yesterday that the Japanese-held island of Yap, vital weather station in the western Carolines, had been completely outflanked by American seizure Sunday of Ngulu atoll, 80 miles to the south. Puny enemy resistance was easily overwhelmed. This announcement quickly followed disclosure that 81st Division Army troops had landed unopposed in late September on Ulithi atoll, 100 miles east of Yap.

Yap thus became the only gap in a line of American holdings extending from Guam to Palau.

U. S. Box Score On Japs' Ship, Plane Losses

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 19 (AP)—The American Third Fleet has been so busy against the Japanese, operating much of the time under radio silence, that Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., hasn't had the opportunity to list the complete enemy losses in ships and planes.

This is the incomplete backward glance:

Oct. 9—Third Fleet carrier planes raked the Ryukyus. Oct. 10—They opened attacks on the Philippines. Oct. 11, 12 and 13—They blasted Formosa. Then for the next two days the task force fought off Japanese planes.

Report On Jap Losses

The incomplete report of Japanese losses runs like this:

RYUKYUS—46 ships sunk, 11 probably sunk, 20 damaged; 41 small craft sunk, many damaged.

FORMOSA—32 ships sunk, 27 probably sunk, 41 damaged; more than 105 small craft sunk or damaged.

PHILIPPINES—Seven ships sunk or set afire.

Out of the welter of reports covering air battles over the raided islands and repulsion of enemy attacks on the fleet, it is possible only to give a generalized summary: More than 900 planes destroyed.

Additional Damage

Additionally, great damage has been done to enemy barracks, airfields, supply stores and defense installations.

American losses listed: 21 planes, 31 pilots, 21 air crewmen. Two "medium" warships damaged but able to retire under their own power.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio said today that American forces have landed in the Philippines, following a steady pounding by Allied naval and aerial might which had knocked out more than 900 Japanese planes, close to 200 ships and more than 150 smaller craft since Monday of last week.

The Japanese announcement said that the invasion forces had landed on Tuesday, last, on tiny Suluan Island, at the mouth of Leyte Gulf, about 415 miles southeast of Manila, and that the coastal areas were being subjected to an aerial and naval bombardment which began on Wednesday afternoon.

Another Landing Reported.

San Francisco, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—In a communique broadcast by the Tokyo radio and picked up by the Blue Network here this afternoon Japanese Imperial Headquarters reported American attempts to land on Leyte Island, in the central Philippines.

"Leyte, where the enemy has started landing attempts, is between Mindanao and Luzon islands," Tokyo added.

Halsey 'Salvages' Ships Tokyo 'Sank'

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 19 (AP).—Admiral William F. Halsey thoroughly enjoyed Radio Tokyo's little joke about the Japanese Imperial Fleet having sunk between forty and fifty-two ships in his and Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier force.

He proved it by sending comforting assurance to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz that he is now retiring toward the enemy, following the salvage of all the 3d Fleet's ships recently reported sunk by the Japanese.

Nimitz disclosed the message in a special press release.

NAZIS SAY FIFTH FLEET INVADES PHILIPPINES

LONDON, Oct. 19—(AP) The German radio, broadcasting repeated accounts of the reported American invasion of the Philippines, said tonight that the American landing attempt on the islands was a large scale enterprise.

Quoting the Japanese news agency Domei, the German radio said that the task force which entered Leyte gulf between the two main islands of Luzon and Mindanao "is a new one and was not engaged in the attacks on Formosa. It consists of naval forces of the Fifth American fleet under the command of Admiral Raymond Spruance and of the fleet under the commander-in-chief of the southwest Pacific Gen. MacArthur."

Philippine Landing Report Cheers Chinese

Chungking, Oct. 19 (AP)—Japanese reports of an Allied landing in the Philippines caused elation and excitement in Chungking. There was speculation that now Japanese plans to open an overland supply route through China could not be effected in time to benefit the enemy.

At the same time, however, the Chinese high command indicated that Japanese forces trying to open his overland route had reached a point only 21 miles north of the key Kwangsi province city of Kweilin.

Jap General Offers Filipinos 'Sympathy'

San Francisco, Oct. 19 (AP)—Radio Tokyo said today that Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, commander of the Japanese forces that landed in the Philippines almost three years ago, sent a message of "heartfelt sympathy" to the Filipino people because "Americans are again trying to invade your country."

The broadcast quoted Homma as saying his army invaded the islands because "we were then forced to punish the Americans who poisoned East Asia by establishing headquarters in your land, and now the same Americans are again trying to invade your country, this time not only to fight Japan but also to do harm against you, Filipinos."

Awkward Spot For Japs

San Francisco, Oct. 19 (AP)—Japanese radio commentators faced a task today of reconciling today's reported invasion of the Philippines by General MacArthur's forces and a series of claims concerning a "great naval victory" near Formosa which they were preparing to celebrate October 20.

Radio Tokyo asserted Monday that scores of American ships had been knocked out by Japanese naval and air forces which had delayed the "impending invasion of the Philippines by at least two months."

The invasion, the high command said today, started just one day later.

PLEDGE REDEEMED, PRESIDENT SAYS

Promises Freedom for Philippines and a Lesson for Japan in Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(Friday)—(AP) President Roosevelt said today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's drive into the Philippines redeemed the pledge made when American troops surrendered on Corregidor two years ago and marked another "way station on the road to Japan."

"We promised to return, we have returned," Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement issued minutes after news of MacArthur's landings on the island of Leyte was flashed from the Southwest Pacific.

Promising freedom to the Philippine islands as soon as the Japanese invader has been driven out, the President said:

"We have learned our lesson about Japan. We trusted her and treated her with the decency due a civilized neighbor. We were foully betrayed. The price of the lesson was high.

Lesson for Japan

"Now we are going to teach Japan her lesson.

"We have the will and the power to teach her the cost of treachery and deceit and the cost of stealing from her neighbors. With our steadfast Allies we shall teach this lesson so that Japan will never forget it.

"We shall free the enslaved peoples. We shall restore stolen lands and looted wealth to their rightful owners. We shall strangle the black dragon of Japanese militarism forever."

Mr. Roosevelt messaged MacArthur that "you have the nation's gratitude and the nation's prayers for success as you and your men fight your way back to Bataan."

"The whole American nation today exults at the news that the gallant men under your command have landed on Philippine soil."

In a separate statement, Mr. Roosevelt said of the landings in the Philippines:

"We promised to return, we have returned."

"We have landed in the Philippines to redeem the pledge we made over two years ago when the last American troops surrendered on Corregidor after five months and 28 days of bitter resistance against overwhelming enemy strength," Mr. Roosevelt said, adding:

"Nowhere has the desire to avenge their comrades been stronger than among the forces to the southwest Pacific. Leyte is another rung in the long ladder General MacArthur's men have been climbing for two years."

Way Station to Japan

Mr. Roosevelt said "Leyte is only a way station on the road to Japan."

"From our new base we shall quicken the assault," the President said.

"Our attacks in the last week

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have been destructive and decisive, but now we shall strike even more devastating blows at Japan.

"Now we are going to teach Japan her lesson."

Mr. Roosevelt also sent a message to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Admiral William L. Halsey saying, "your fine cooperation with Gen. MacArthur furnishes another example of teamwork and the effective and intelligent use of all weapons."

In a third message, Mr. Roosevelt asked President Osmena to tell the Philippine people that "when the Japanese invaders have been driven out, the Philippines will take their place as a free and independent member of the family of nations."

tle front or home front—we remember those men and their memory spurs us to greater effort.

Nowhere has the desire to avenge their comrades been stronger than among the forces of the Southwest Pacific. Leyte is another rung in the long ladder General MacArthur's men have been climbing for two years.

Started in New Guinea

Starting on the underside of New Guinea in the autumn of 1942, when Australia herself was in danger, pushing over the Owen Stanley Mountains, burning and blasting the Japanese

Text of Roosevelt Statement

OCT 20 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Friday) (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's statement on the landing in the Philippine Islands:

This morning American troops landed on the island of Leyte in the Philippines. The invasion forces, under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, are supported by the greatest concentration of naval and air power ever massed in the Pacific Ocean.

We have landed in the Philippines to redeem the pledge we made over two years ago when the last American troops surrendered on Corregidor after five months and twenty-eight days of bitter resistance against overwhelming enemy strength.

We promised to return, we have returned.

In my last message to General Wainwright, sent on the fifth of May, 1942, just before he was captured, I told him that the gallant struggle of his comrades had inspired every soldier, sailor and marine and all the workers in our shipyards and munitions plants. I said that he and his devoted followers had become the living symbol of our war aims and the guaranty of our victory.

That was true in 1942. It is still true in 1944.

We have never forgotten the courage of our men at Bataan and Corregidor. Their example inspired every American in the stern days of Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Salerno and Normandy. And in every campaign—on bat-

out of Buna and Gona, digging them out of Wewak, starving them at Hollandia—the advance has been a slow, tough struggle by our jungle fighters.

Now they have reached Leyte.

In the six years before the war broke out, the Philippine government acting in harmonious accord with the United States, made great strides towards complete establishment of her sovereignty. The United States promised to help build a new nation in the Pacific, a nation

whose ideals, like our own, were liberty and equality and the democratic way of life—a nation which in a very short time would join the friendly family of nations on equal terms.

We were keeping that promise. When the war came and our work was wrecked, we pledged to the people of the Philippines that their freedom would be redeemed and that their independence would be established and protected. We are fulfilling that pledge now. When we have finished the job of driving the Japs from the islands, the Philippines will be a free and independent republic.

There never was a doubt that the people of the Philippines were worthy of their independence. There will never be a doubt.

The Filipinos have defended their homeland with fortitude and gallantry. We confidently expect to see them liberated with courage and audacity.

On Road to Japan

Under the leadership of President Manuel Quezon whose death came on thet eve of his country's liberation, and now under the leadership of their President Sergio Osmena, the Filipinos have carried on, and are carrying on with gallentry—even in the midst of the enemy.

We are glad to be back in the Philippines but we do not intend to stop there.

Leyte is only a way station on the road to Japan. It is 700 miles from Formosa. It is 850 miles from China. We are astride the lifeline of the warlords' empire, we are severing that lifeline. Our bombers, our ships and our submarines are cutting off the ill-gotten conquests from the homeland. From our new base we shall quicken the assault. Our attacks of the last week have been destructive and decisive, but now we shall strike even more devastating blows at Japan. We have learned our lesson about Japan. We trusted her, and treated her with the decency due a civilized neighbor. We were foully betrayed. The price of the lesson was high.

Now we are going to teach Japan her lesson.

We have the will and the power to teach her ehe cost of treachery and deceit, and the cost of stealing from her neighbors. With our steadfast allies, we shall teach this lesson so that Japan will never forget it.

We shall free the enslaved peoples. We shall restore stolen lands and looted wealth to their rightful owners. We shall strangle the black dragon of Japanese militarism forever.

How They're Pronounced

OCT 20 1944

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—The two points in the Philippines, newly in the news on the basis of enemy broadcasts are prononuced, say National Geographic Society experts:

Leyte—lay-tay (accent on first syllable).

Suluan—soo-loo-ahn (accent on second syllable).

CANADIANS FIGHT

TO OPEN ANTWERP

H. COWAN

Germans Report All-Out Assault on German Border Is Imminent.

OCT 20 1944

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20 (AP) Canadian troops accelerated their drive against Germans pocketed in the Schelde estuary of Holland yesterday, one column bursting forward three miles, and last night the Berlin radio blurted out fresh speculation on the imminence of an all-out Allied assault across the Dutch-German frontier.

Late reports said the Canadians were fighting inside Breskens, just across the estuary from flooded Walcheren island, while another Canadian column splashed through the marshes three miles to within one mile of Oostburg, squarely in the center of the pocket.

Seek to Open Antwerp Port

This action was part of the determined effort to clear away German forces blocking the Schelde river leading to Antwerp and German military spokesmen have repeatedly maintained that a British-American "knockout blow" would be attempted somewhere between Aachen and Arnhem as soon as the Antwerp supply channel was opened to Gen. Eisenhower.

But German broadcasts last night said Eisenhower might not even wait for the Belgian port to become available before launching a new assault. One propagandist even predicted a new seaborne invasion in the vicinity of Rotterdam.

The Canadians were making steady progress, but in some cases meeting desperate opposition. German troops counterattacked fiercely against Lt. Gen. H. D. Crear's units on the three-mile wide split of land stretching out to Walcheren and front dispatches said some of the enemy had won a foothold in the north edge of Woensdrecht.

British troops advancing southward from captured Venray ploughed 3 1-2 miles deeper into the German Maas River bridgehead in Holland today and with a strong American force converged upon the key town of Amerika, astride one of the main railroads leading eastward into Germany's industrial northern Rhineland.

Nazis Retreat Near Venray

The Germans, given no respite after their costly defeat at Venray, and faced with possible entrapment on the Maas west bank, began hastily retreating from strong positions northeast of Venray, and to the south and southwest fell back before powerful American and British drives. It was the eighth day of an Allied offensive to eliminate the German Maas salient and prepare the ground for a big smash into the northern Siegfried line.

The British drove to points approximately three miles north of Amerika, while American forces pushing steadily eastward from the Deurne area continued to roll across the Deurne canal and stood about the same distance west of the town.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army in hand-to-hand and house-to-house fighting through Aachen won control of more than half of the city, finding German resistance as stubborn and strong as it was on the first day of the siege of the big German center 11 days ago.

At the channel end of the Western front Canadian troops advanced northward to within a mile of the key German port of Breskens on the south bank of the Schelde estuary and also closed in on the town from the east, reaching an unnamed bay two miles away.

The rest of the front was relatively static on a day of continued bad weather, worst toward the south; Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's American Third army in eastern France was bogged in mud, the doughboys lying in many of the same trenches their fathers used in the first World War, while American and French troops in the Vosges foothills further to the south consolidated and improved their positions despite German counterattacks.

Drive Toward Amerika

The focal point of the entire front was the British-American drive against the enemy's Maas salient and particularly against the railroad town of Amerika. Lying six miles south of Venray, Amerika is on the railroad from Helmond leading southeastward through the border city of Venlo and on into Germany through Crefeld to the Rhineland. Amerika is just eight miles northwest of Venlo, an important prize in itself.

Northeast of Venray where the Germans had dug in as if for the winter, the determined onslaught of the British Tommies and the Allied success in Venray apparently forced the enemy to change his strategy, for the Nazi troops were pulling out of this sector today.

The British advance southwest of Venray toward Amerika put the Allied troops across a supply road leading to enemy units holding up British and American armor in waterlogged marshes near the Deurne canal. A British staff officer said that as a result German resistance was expected to weaken considerably here.

The Americans driving eastward on Amerika reached a point along the railroad halfway from Deurne.

Attack Seen as Preliminary to Big Offensive Aimed at Early Victory.

CANADIANS GAIN ON SCHELDE

OCT 20 1944

Battle to Clear River Estuary for Shipping to Antwerp—Aachen Fall in Sight.

SINGLETON

London, ~~Oct. 19~~ (A. P.).—British Tommies and American armor rocked the Germans back toward Venlo on the Maas (Meuse) from the Holland salient today in what appeared to be the preliminaries to an offensive aimed at breaking organized German resistance before Christmas.

West of Antwerp in Holland Canadian forces were less than two miles from the German guns at Breskens commanding the sea entrance to the port from the pocket south of the Schelde.

In Aachen United States First Army troops, again smashing German tank and infantry counterthrusts northeast of the Siegfried Line city, held about half the wrecked city and smashed on into the northwestern quarter where fighters and fighter bombers pinpointed strongpoints ahead of the bazooka and grenade squads.

Coincident with Berlin's report of a savage Russian onslaught against East Prussia's defenses, the German radio declared that the British offensive in East Holland, "in support of the American attack on Aachen, has increased in violence." The timing raised the possibility of a grand strategy plan to beat the Nazis by smashing simultaneously at East Prussia, heart of German militarism, while wrecking the Rhine-Ruhr Valley, the center of German industry.

Dempsey's Troops Advance.

An Associated Press war correspondent with the British Second Army said that Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's troops, striking swiftly after taking Venray, had advanced about three and one-half miles south toward the railroad town of Amerika. An American armored column was converging at a distance of five miles upon the same objective from the east.

The Germans had been eliminated from all but about seven square miles of territory west of the Maas, and the Allies were within thirty-three miles of Duisburg in the Ruhr.

Berlin said that Gen. Dempsey had concentrated strong forces in the area to annihilate the Germans' Maas bridgehead—an objective which would straighten the line along the Dutch border in preparation for an Allied cross river assault. In a desperate effort to avoid being trapped on the west bank, the Germans apparently were falling back to the south toward Venlo as their comrades in the Venray-Amerika area were pushed back.

Eisenhower's Communique.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique, officially reporting the seizure of the rail and road town of Venray, seven miles from the German border, said that Allied forces had advanced two miles south of the Venray-Deurne road and gains had been made from the west along the north side of the railway east of Deurne.

The German report on this sector said that bitter hand-to-hand fighting was taking place east and northeast of Helmond, which the enemy has acknowledged evacuating. Helmond is five miles west of Deurne.

Inside shell-ripped Aachen the end appeared in sight. The Allied communique, however, said that

the Nazi garrison was resisting stubbornly, and placed the center of the fighting in the northwest section.

From the Berlin radio came a report that the Americans had reached the main Aachen station and were pushing on toward the heart of the city.

Northwest of the city, Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's doughboys clearing the way for resumption of the offensive, "destroyed a large number of pillboxes and have made gains against strong opposition," the communique said.

New Nazi Attack Repulsed.

It was apparent that his forces were engaged in a methodical sweeping-up process to liquidate the old Siegfried defenses before tackling the trench positions beyond. It is obvious, to, that the interval was being used to bring up supplies to support a concentrated offensive.

Once again the Germans attempted to break the ring of steel about the big industrial city, but the same troops who closed the last gap beat off two tanks-supported infantry counter-attacks.

In the Schelde pocket, cross-crossed by dikes and streams. German resistance was evaporating with the 5,000-man garrison reported reduced to about 1,000. Canadians thrust into the center of the pocket near the hamlet of Waterlandkerkje, five and a half miles south on Breskens, where German batteries are concentrated.

On Bank of Schelde.

Another Canadian infantry force fought its way along the south bank of the Schelde past Nommer Een to within a mile and a half of Breskens and brought the seacoast town under its guns so that it could no longer be used for evacuation. The Canadians took 480 prisoners yesterday and in their advances now held about a third of the pocket, with the Germans resisting along the road running from Breskens southwest through Schoondijke, Oostburg and Sluis.

North of Antwerp, where the other half of the Schelde battle is being waged, the Germans again were back in the western half of Woensdrecht, in the week of the spot leading to Walcheren and Zuid Beveland islands.

In the Vosges foothills, Eisenhower reported that Allied positions had been consolidated and improved at several points despite stubborn enemy resistance and vain counter-attacks.

In the area east of Epinal the American Seventh Army occupied the village of Champ le Duc, little over a mile south of Bruyeres—an advance of about a mile from Laval.

The French First Army beat off six German counterattacks against its deepened bridgehead over the Moselotte River farther south, where the Poilus are feeling the approaches to Schlucht Pass from the area of La Bresse, thirty-two miles from the Rhine.

A British Second Army staff officer was quoted in a front dispatch last night as expressing the view there is a probable chance the major decision and final phase of the European war may be fought out in the next ten weeks.

Preparations for a large-scale and sustained Allied jump-off toward the Rhine now are approaching an end, he said. The current jabbing operations at Aachen and elsewhere along the front are necessary, he added, to prepare a springboard.

How soon the attack will start was said to depend upon two major factors—favorable weather and establishment of a shorter route of supply.

Antwerp The Logical Port

Antwerp, only 100 miles from the Rhine-Ruhr confluence, is the logical port of supply for the Western front. A dispatch from supreme headquarters in Paris said the battle to open up its docks now is moving into the final phase.

Antwerp fell into Allied hands virtually undamaged September 4 in the swift British-Canadian thrust northward in Belgium, but German guns still commanded both sides of the 50-mile stretch of the Schelde river estuary down to the sea.

The Canadians have squeezed the enemy out of all but the last south-bank box roughly 12 miles wide and 10 to 15 miles deep across from Flushing. A hard fight lies ahead, however, and the Germans can be expected to do everything in their power to block the channel.

Until the Antwerp docks are available Allied stores must be transported hundreds of miles from the main Normandy base.

NAZIS FORECAST BIG ALLIED DRIVE

H-COWAN

LONDON, Oct. 19—(AP) The Berlin radio tonight forecast a possible combined offensive by the British Second army and the American First army, timed with a seaborne invasion of Rotterdam.

The Rotterdam invasion, commentator Ludwig Sertorius said, must come unless the great port of Antwerp is freed for Allied use "within a very short time."

"Although the enemy needs Antwerp badly," the broadcast stated, "he cannot afford to wait any longer to improve conditions for a new attack by the British, and the first blow may be expected any moment now."

One Berlin military spokesman spread the view that "American penetration at Venray in eastern Holland may be regarded as a curtain-raiser for a new major offensive."

Another said:

"Between Eindhoven and Nijmegen, the Second British army is regrouping and reinforcing formations with one infantry and one tank division, also with parts of an American tank division. Preparations for a further Allied major operation between Waal and Meuse are in progress."

WAR RULES VARY FOR PEOPLE'S ARMY

OCT 20 1944

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Allied treatment of the German people's army which Adolf Hitler is raising to combat invasion will vary according to the circumstances under the rules of war which the United Nations are following.

Under these rules inhabitants who take up arms at the approach of Allied forces to resist are accorded the rights of belligerents, provided they carry their arms openly and even though they are not organized.

But if the people of a region already occupied by the Allies rise against the occupying army they are violators of the rules of war and may be put to death on capture.

All offenders against the military which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is imposing on occupied Germany will have the right to trial. But in practice armed civilians caught in hostile acts are likely to be shot as Allied soldiers naturally would open fire in such cases.

Rain, Mud in Nancy Area Reminds Veteran of Fighting in Last War

OCT 20 1944

GALLAGHER

LANDREMONT, France, Oct. 19—(AP) American Doughboys are dug in along this sector northeast of Nancy in many of the same trenches used by Americans over a quarter of a century ago.

The Doughboy of the First World war dropped back onto the Third Army front here would find it just about as he left it, including the mud.

The same shell-shattered towns with manure piles in front of the wrecked houses, the same dripping skies, and above all the mud, oceans of it and rivers of it where the roads are supposed to be.

"I don't believe it's stopped raining since I left this front 27 years ago," declared Lt. Col. Joseph E. Shaw, Philadelphia engineer who fought as an artilleryman near this sector in the last war with the Second and 84th divisions and who is back again as an artilleryman with the 80th division.

GI's arriving in this area found the ground laced with long, irregular grass-covered depressions—where trenches of the last war have been almost obliterated by nature. The soldiers dug modern foxholes in these same depressions.

Static warfare for a month has torn up the country in Verdun style. Trees lie toppled over, and thousands of yards of this bridgehead are pitted with shell holes.

Three miles north of this village infantry was moving across the fields toward the front when German shells started coming over. The GI's never stopped. They must move on and the scene looked like a movie reconstruction of the last war.

Destruction in the villages is even greater than in the last war although it was waged for years over one spot then.

"That is because we are using heavier and more potent shells and also because of the air force," Shaw said.

The mud already is kneedeep and getting deeper as the tanks tear up even the paved roads. Rains have filled the foxholes brimfull.

In this war the troops are billeting in the fields rather than the villages and as a result GI ingenuity has been stretched to combat discomfort.

The infantry at the front can do nothing but lie in the water-filled foxholes and take it, but other troops have gone in for fancy sod-covered dugouts with tin walls and wood floors.

But freezing winds and ankle-deep slush have failed to dampen the troop's spirits.

"We got running water in every dugout," wisecracked Corp. Conway Nuckols of Jones Springs, W. Va.

"My uncle was over here in the last war and he told me it rained 365 days out of the year and by golly I believe him," declared Private Edmund Fisher of Mishawaka, Ind. He is a lineman with the 80th division.

Another lineman, Private Floyd Bruce, Bloomington, Ind., said the mud was even worse than he expected but he was better off than "the poor damned infantry up there."

Private Alfred R. Taylor, Muskegon Heights, Mich., added "amen."

Medical T5 Kyle Deshaza of Leeds, Ala., came up with a very wet and puzzled mole in a box.

"I have been trying to catch one of these for two years," he said. "I am going to keep him for a pet."

Some German Civilians Fed Up

AACHEN, Oct. 19 (AP)—Instances indicating a breakdown in the solidarity between German civilians and their military in this battered city were reported tonight by a senior American staff officer to be resulting from the harshness of military rules and the desire of some civilians to get out of the war.

One captured German soldier reported that two women cursed him recently in the streets when he gave the Hitler salute and told him that he and all other German soldiers were "idiotic" not to quit fighting. But whatever this civilian feeling may be, it is the Nazi troops with guns in their hands who are the important factor, and these troops are still fighting without the slightest indication of any lowering of combat morale.

About 150 more Nazi prisoners were taken during the day, the eleventh day of street fighting in Aachen. The savagery of enemy resistance remains undiminished as the Germans continue to pour on everything they have with rifles, machine guns, mortars, some artillery and a few tanks.

Rationing Turns French Wives Into Bookkeepers

DYAR

Paris, Oct. 19 (AP)—The American housewife who has trouble keeping track of her red and blue points can thank her stars she does not live in France, where rationing seems to be a cross between a jigsaw puzzle and a lottery.

For the last four years every essential item of foodstuffs, plus clothing, fuel and wine has been rationed under a system which, to the neophyte, appears to be the world's most complicated.

A Major Bookkeeping Job

The system has pyramided to a point where it is a major bookkeeping job just to keep the various rationing cards, coupons and tickets in fairly understandable order.

But merely having a rationing card isn't enough. One must have coupons with the correct numbers and correct colors to fit a given situation at a given time in a given location. It's as simple as all that.

For example, the morning newspaper may announce the distribution in certain localities of two ounces of butter against "GD" coupons and in another section against "GP" coupons.

Location Important

No matter how many coupons you have left in your ration book for that item they're no good unless you hold "GD" or "GP" coupons—depending on what section of the city you live in.

The same day any coupon from "DC" to "DQ" may be used for two bunches of carrots—while the number 47 of the year 1944 on the potato ration ticket may be good for half a pound of spuds in all wards east of the river.

Holders of coupon "GD" to "JZ" for October, 1944, on the cheese ticket may be permitted to purchase a pound, provided they are able to show "DX" coupon on the same ration card still unused.

One Ounce Of Meat

Holding coupons "U-7" or "U-8" plus coupons "UX," "UY" and "UZ" on the meat ticket may enable you to purchase one ounce of meat in a given area within a certain length of time—but only if your card is blue with brown lettering.

Acute shortages of foodstuffs are responsible for the complicated procedure. Theoretically, one should be able to enter a store, surrender the proper coupon and walk home with the family dinner.

But the supplies have never been enough to go around and sometimes haven't existed at all.

Special Tickets

So authorities can redeem only a portion of the coupons outstanding. Hence, by a sort of lottery system, coupons are declared valid by groups and areas.

And, by the way—there are special tickets for children, infants, pregnant women and for men engaged in manual labor.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front—302 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front—310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front—560 miles (from Livergnano).

FRENCH 'WEST POINT' IS REPORTED IN RUINS

PARIS, Oct. 19 — (AP) France's famous military academy at St. Cyr, three miles west of Versailles, is in ruins—the result of Allied pre-liberation bombing and German occupation of its buildings as a military warehouse, it was reported today.

No one building is intact at the Academy, known as the "West Point" of France. The school for training officers in the French cavalry and infantry was established in 1808.

Queen Ming's Luxury

30. 24 — 19689

Hideout Gone

Paris, Oct. 18 (AP—Delayed)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering employed thousands of workmen to build a luxurious underground headquarters outside Paris, according to the French press, but all the Allies found intact was one swimming pool.

The remainder of the establishment, situated at Coudray sur Thelle, 40 miles from Paris, was destroyed by the fleeing Nazis.

Luxurious Apartments

Work on the headquarters, says the newspaper *Front National*, was begun in 1941 inside a barbed-wire inclosure. Hidden from prying eyes were underground offices, luxuriously furnished apartments, a colossal casino for entertainment and halls for athletics.

During the construction, the paper said, a cave-in killed more than 100 workers. When work was finally completed, Goering established himself for long periods, in the underground village, where fine concrete roads led cars down ramps through air well ventilated by huge steel-lined shafts.

Artists From Paris

Special performances were said to have been staged for Goering in the casino by artists especially brought from Paris.

Only disturbing factor was the British Royal Air Force, which bombed the district heavily in June, 1943, *Front National* said. The following month, it added, one plane dropped a one-ton bomb right in the entrance tunnel.

Wac Officer Honored in Paris

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Anna M. Wilson, Wac director in the European theatre of operations, has received the Legion of Merit Award, the first member of the Wac to be decorated with this honor. Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general of this communications zone, pinned the award on Colonel Wilson at a dinner attended by Brig. Gen. Allen Kimball, commandant of Paris, and high-ranking Wac officials.

U. S. Actress In France Aided Flyers To Escape

Paris, Oct. 19 (AP)—A former American actress who worked as a member of the French underground during the German occupation of France said last night she posed alternately as an invalid and an amateur farmer while helping a number of American and British flyers escape.

Born in Santa Barbara, Cal., as Dorothy Blackman, she appeared in Hollywood and in the Broadway production, "Green Grow the Lilacs," as Dorothy Leyton. She married a French actor and was known in France as Drue Tartiere. Her husband, in the French army, was killed at Damascus.

Never Yield To Enemy, Goebbels Tells Nazis

New York, Oct. 19 (AP)—Germany "must stand up to this war with all its torments for spirit, soul and body" for the sake of its children and never think of yielding to the enemy, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels said today in his magazine *Das Reich*.

The article declared "no father or mother would have the right to raise children" in a defeated Germany, "for they would be born in a hell of national suffering and humiliation."

RUSSIANS SWEEP INTO PRUSSIA IN HUGE OFFENSIVE

KASISCHKE

Berlin Reports Soviet Troops Capture Eydtkau Inside Border.

REDS SILENT ON DRIVE

Moscow Announces New Gains in Slovakia, Enemy Routed in Belgrade.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20—(AP) A huge Red army, composed of Moscow and Stalingrad veterans and supported by waves of tanks and planes and hundreds of big Soviet guns, has begun the first Russian invasion of pre-war Germany, smashing several miles into East Prussia and still was making headway at midnight, Berlin announced early today.

The fall of Eydtkau, border town 37 miles east of the ten-way junction of Insterburg, and 87 miles from the East Prussian capital of Konigsberg on the German Baltic coast, was announced officially yesterday by the German high command.

Drive Not Confirmed

Moscow, as is usual at the unfolding of important operations, kept silent about the offensive which Berlin said was backed by 600 tanks and supported at both ends of a flaming 200-mile front by two other massive armies attacking on the northern and southern ends of the imperilled Junker homeland.

A dramatic midnight broadcast from Berlin quoted a German front correspondent as saying that the Russians still were digging deeper into the ancient land of the Teutonic knights, and adding:

"No battle in the east has ever seen such concentrations of Russian air forces and seasoned campaigners cannot recall a similar surfeit of Russian artillery and tanks."

Another broadcast made earlier said the Russians possessed "an unheard of numerical superiority." While the Germans often emphasize their own inferiority during a severe Nazi reverse, Moscow dispatches previously said that the Russians had massed a tremendous force along the East Prussian frontier, where an army has been poised for two months.

Berlin said German reserves were being rushed to the front, presumably these include units of the new home army of all males between 16 and 60, whose formation Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler announced Wednesday in a speech somewhere in East Prussia.

War in Final Stage

Without mentioning the East Prussian sector the Moscow radio last night said "the war has entered its final stage" now that Soviet armies are swarming into Czechoslovakia on a 171-mile front, battling German-Hungarian forces around the strategic road and rail hub of Debrecen in Hungary, and annihilating Axis troops in Belgrade, invaded Yugoslav capital.

A midnight Soviet bulletin described Belgrade as a "cauldron" where several thousand isolated and pocketed Germans fell in a single day, and Marshal Tito's Yugoslav partisan headquarters said the Yugoslavs alone had killed 5,000 Germans there.

The liberation of Belgrade appeared to be imminent, with the enemy compressed into a narrow portion of the Danube city.

In Hungary the Russians struck to within seven miles of Debrecen after a violent ten-day tank battle, Moscow announced, and in five days ended Wednesday captured more than 11,000 Germans and Hungarians, in addition to great stocks of equipment.

New gains also were reported in southeastern Czechoslovakia but Moscow did not give the progress of other Soviet troops and attached Czechoslovak units battering their way into Slovakia, the middle portion of the Allied state which was shattered by the Germans and their Allies before the war began.

The smash into East Prussia presumably was under the direction of the brilliant 37-year-old Jewish tank expert, Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky. His Third White Russian army troops, using thousands of American-made jeeps and trucks, swept over Eydtkau, a half-mile across the Lithuanian border on the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway.

Crack Nazi Defenses

The Russians broke through the main German fortifications, but Berlin hastened to assure the homeland that the Nazi lines were "elastic and staggered" and that the loss of German soil was not necessarily decisive in the war.

It was the first time in 30 years that Russian troops had invaded Germany. In 1914 Czarist armies entered East Prussia along the same Kaunas-Konigsberg highway and also in the south in the Masurian Lake area. The famous battle of Tanenberg followed, and the Russians were crushed and routed by von Hindenberg.

Cherniakhovsky's troops first reached the East Prussian frontier north of Eydtkau August 17, and before that invaded the annexed Suwalki triangle to the south. Since then they have jockeyed for advantageous positions, awaiting the cleanup of the Baltic states in the north and the penetration of northern Poland in the south so that their flanks would be secure.

Only Part Of Pincers

Berlin said Cherniakhovsky's blow from the east was only part of a gigantic Soviet pincers against East Prussia, launched by three armies bolstered by tremendous reserves moved up from the conquered Finnish and Estonian fronts.

On the north, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army struck along the frontier of German-annexed Memel territory, and on the south Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian Army lashed out on a 65-mile front above Warsaw, beyond the Narew river in northern Poland between Serock and Nowograd.

Nowograd is only 15 miles from the Nazi frontier and Berlin said Zakharov's eventual objective was Danzig, where some of the first shots of the war were fired. Danzig lies 150 airline miles northwest of Nowograd and its seizure would lop off all East Prussia.

Superiority Cited

"German reserve divisions are on the march to seal off this breach," a late German transocean agency broadcast said of the penetration beyond Edytkau. But the commentator, Lieut. Gen. Alfred von Olberg, emphasized the tremendous superiority of the Russians and added: "There can be no doubt that the Soviets will do everything to drive home to the full this initial success."

The Germans, in admitting for the first time the loss of a German village to the Red army, said they had destroyed 250 Soviet tanks and prevented a breakthrough on a 47-mile front between Schirwindt, 11 miles north of Edytkau, and Suwalki, 38 miles south of the fallen border town.

The Russians were striving to "achieve a grand scale breakthrough at all costs," Berlin said.

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RUSSIANS GAIN WITH 500 TANKS IN EAST PRUSSIA

Germans Admit Evacuating Town in Homeland on Eastern Front.

GREAT FORCES ARE IN ATTACK

Front Is Widened to 45 Miles —Enemy Says Battle Is Rising in Intensity

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Russian forces backed by 500 tanks have penetrated well into East Prussia where the German border town of Eydtkuhnen has been evacuated, the Berlin radio said today.

"The deepest Russian penetration" was in the Eydtkuhnen area thirty-seven miles east of Insterburg, and the Red Army has passed this town, Berlin said. "The Russians have advanced further on German soil."

The German communique acknowledged loss of the town but insisted that a breakthrough had been averted.

Tremendous infantry and tank forces were being hurled against the homeland of the Junker generals to "achieve a grand scale breakthrough at all costs," the enemy said.

The front was widened from thirty to forty-five miles overnight with the Russians extending their attacks to the area of Suwalki, center of a triangle which Hitler annexed from Poland to East Prussia in 1939.

The enemy admission came within hours after the Russians announced an invasion of Czecho-Slovakia in the south on a 171-mile front, plunging through the main Carpathian Mountain passes to a junction with other Russian Army groups driving through Transylvania and Hungary.

The German communique said 250 Russian tanks had been disabled in the three-day battle at the edge of East Prussia, a campaign not yet announced by the Kremlin. Strong Russian attacks were reported west of Riga and southeast of the Latvian escape port of Liepaja, through which remnants of perhaps ten trapped German divisions in the Baltics must attempt an escape. Beyond Petsamo, the German Command reported heavy fighting on the arctic road leading into the frozen tundras of northern Norway.

The Germans early tonight reported another Russian offensive along a sixty-mile stretch of the Narew River above Warsaw which they declared was aimed at the Baltic port of Danzig, where some of the first shots of the war were fired.

Success of such a campaign would cut off the entire province of East Prussia. The front was reported extending from Serock, north of Warsaw, to Novograd, fifteen miles south of the East Prussian border. Serock, however, is 160 airline miles from Danzig.

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Right and Left Hooks.

"The Russians quite obviously mean to tear open the German front by simultaneous right and left hooks from the Narew bridgeheads and the area between Suwalki and Schirwindt," the Berlin broadcast said.

Berlin tacitly acknowledged in yesterday's communique that the great Russian offensive had plunged across the East Prussia border and reached the other frontier town of Schirwindt, nine miles northeast of Eydtkuhnen. Moscow has not yet announced the drive.

Eydtkuhnen is thirty-seven miles east of the major Prussian rail center of Insterburg on the trunk highway and railroad from Kaunas, Lithuania. It is eighty-seven miles east of Konigsberg, capital of East Prussia and a German submarine training station. Eydtkuhnen is a town of about 5,000, and the first German settlement which the Nazis have abandoned in the east.

Battle Rising in Fury.

"The battle is rising in intensity and taking on greater proportions," the Berlin radio said. "The Russians have brought up most of their forces from Finland and Estonia and flung them into the fray."

The enemy said the drive, under command of the 36-year-old Russian Jewish general, Ivan D. Cherniakovsky, was aimed at Insterburg. The battle was reported savage all along a thirty-mile front from Schirwindt to Kalvarija in Lithuania.

"The Soviets are employing their old tactics of blasting a way for their infantry through German positions with massed use of artillery and bombers," said Col. Ernst von Hammer, Nazi commentator. He asserted that the defenses of East Prussia were "very elastic and deeply staggered." He said 257 Russian tanks had been destroyed in three days.

The reported breakthrough was north of the wild, Masurian Lake country where armies of the Czar sustained a crushing defeat from Von Hindenburg in opening months of the last war.

Menaced From Three Sides

The most eastern German province is menaced on the north, east and southeast by the Russians, and Berlin has said repeatedly that the strategy is to drive to the west of East Prussia to the former free city of Danzig, cutting off the entire province. Russian armies which might strike in that direction, however, have been pinned down on the Narew river north of Warsaw since summer.

The evacuation of Eydtkuhnen, von Hammer said, "shows that the German command is quite prepared to give further ground, if it gives greater effect to their defenses."

POLES SUSPEND MOSCOW PARLEY

LONDON, Oct. 19 — (AP) The conferences in the Soviet capital between the rival Polish factions from Lublin and London have been suspended without final decision, the Moscow radio said tonight. The Lublin group is standing firm on its demand that acceptance by the London delegation of the 1921 Polish constitution be made the basis for any negotiations.

The radio said both groups achieved "clarification of their respective points of view," and that the conferences will be renewed "in the nearest future" after Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk confers with his exile cabinet in London.

The Polish National Liberation committee's delegation has returned to Lublin, the radio added.

On Oct. 13, the broadcast said, the Lublin group conferred with Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill, their respective foreign ministers and American and British ambassadors in Moscow.

Then on Oct. 16 Premier Mikolajczyk and the chief of the Lublin group met, after which Mikolajczyk was quoted as saying he "intends to coordinate his point of view with that of his colleagues in London in order to receive the necessary powers to continue the negotiations in the nearest future," the broadcast declared.

Meanwhile British negotiators turned their attention from the Polish question to what was described as "studying papers" dealing with the Hungarian situation, a Moscow dispatch said.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov was reported considering matters in connection with the Bulgarian armistice.

Tentative Polish Pact Reported

Moscow, Oct. 19 (AP)—Leaders of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation have reached a tentative understanding with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the London Government in exile, and a spokesman for Mikolajczyk's delegation said:

"We expect it will be only a matter of weeks before both Polish camps start working together in Poland."

Leaders of the Lublin committee headed for home, while Mikolajczyk arranged to return to London and submit the tentative settlement to his Cabinet in exile for approval.

Found Conciliatory

The spokesman for the London group said Mikolajczyk had an important conference two days ago with strongman Bierut, of the Lublin regime, and found him "conciliatory."

"The Poles in London are realistic," said this source. "You can expect them to take notice of the real situation regarding Poland. Very definite progress has been made in Moscow, which will become apparent to the whole world in the near future."

In the last 48 hours the mood of Mikolajczyk's delegation has progressed from extreme pessimism to solid optimisim, and it is in the latter frame of mind that the delegation returns to London.

Accord Is Hinted

Observers here expressed belief Bierut and Mikolajczyk are in substantial agreement now on the framework of a united Polish Government.

Agreement may have been aided by frequent assertions of Mikolajczyk's delegation that it would not allow the 1935 Polish constitution to stand in the way of a settlement, nor would it take an uncompromising position regarding leadership of the Polish armed forces. The Lublin Poles had demanded abrogation of the 1935 Constitution, and appointment of a Lublin man as head of Poland's army.

POLISH TALKS END WITHOUT DECISION

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London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio announced tonight that conferences in the Soviet capital between the rival Polish factions from Lublin and London had been suspended without decision, but with "clarification of their respective points of view."

The radio said the conferences would be renewed "in the nearest future" after Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk confers with his exiled Cabinet in London.

Polish Talks Near End

Moscow, Oct. 19 (AP)—Moscow's Polish negotiations were believed in their final phase today and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov turned his attention to the Bulgarian armistice question.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk saw Prime Minister Churchill last night and Molotov received the Bulgarian armistice delegation Tuesday, it was announced today.

SAY NAZIS EXECUTE WARSAW PATRIOTS

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile charged today that the Germans were executing in gas chambers members of the Polish Patriot Army who surrendered in Warsaw with Lieut.-Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor). Germany had promised to treat the Patriots as prisoners of war.

Basing its assertion on "advices just received from London," the Polish Government declared that thousands have already been forced into the death chambers at the Oswiecim concentration camp and that 12,400 others, taken during the Warsaw battle, were awaiting execution. Nothing was said of the fate of Gen. Komorowski himself. He was Commander in Chief of Polish armed forces.

The executions were said to have started on October 7 when prisoners protested against German killings. The statement said that 200 Poles were killed when the Nazis machine-gunned their barracks on that occasion.

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—The German radio announced tonight that Col. Gen. Johannes Friessner, a defensive-withdrawal specialist from the now-smashed Baltic front, has been named commander in chief of all operations in Hungary.

HUNGARIANS PLAN TO CONTINUE WAR ON SIDE OF NAZIS

LONDON, Oct. 19 — (AP) Premier Ferenc Szalasi, ignoring Adolf Hitler's frank admission that Germany no longer has a single European ally, appealed to Hungarians today for a last-ditch stand against national extermination.

He promised "prosecution of the war at the side of the tri-partite powers until final victory."

The leader of Hungary's new puppet government, in a proclamation after the first formal meeting of his pro-German cabinet, pledged nationalization of mines and large industries, and post-war expulsion of Hungary's Jews "to a place designated by international agreement."

He coupled this with a threat to carry out ruthless measures against "enemies from inside or outside the country."

The First Hungarian army, the Paris radio reported, has joined forces with the Russians.

(In Moscow, great disturbances were reported in Budapest. A correspondent of Tass, Russian news agency, reported wholesale execution of Jews in Hungary was about to take place, asserting that all Jews had been locked in their homes.

(It was also reported from Moscow that Hungary's Fascists had given soldiers who turned against the Germans until noon tomorrow to return to duty, under penalty of death when captured.)

From Bari, Italy, came varying reports on fate of Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former Hungarian regent.

One was that he had fled to the mountains. Another was that the Germans abducted him. Bari reports said strikes virtually had paralyzed Budapest. Street battles, as well, were declared in progress.

A still more ominous sign as to Horthy's fate was seen in the broadcast by his longtime enemy and new interior minister, Gabriel Vajna, who said Szalasi's government had finished "dispensing with the traitors."

A great armored battle was reported in the Debrecen area, where the Russians closing in on eastern Hungary are attempting to trap the retreating German Sixth and Eighth armies.

Hungarian experts at Bari said the chief factor preventing Horthy's attempt to win an armistice last Sunday was that the Nazis apparently had been tipped off and and were able to prepare a counter coup.

NAZIS NOW PLEAD WITH HUNGARIANS

Bari, Italy, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Radio appeals to the Hungarian forces to continue fighting alongside the Germans and severe decrees by Count Fereno Szalasi's regime limiting civilian gatherings, suggested today that the Nazis were hard put to retain control over Hungary. There was a unconfirmed report here that Heinrich Himmler and several ranking officers of the Gestapo had rushed to Budapest.

Experts on Hungarian affairs here advanced a theory that all members of the deposed Government of Admiral Nicholas Horthy who directed an armistice plea to the Allies on Sunday, had been arrested or killed.

[The Stockholm Dagens Nyheter said in a dispatch from Berne today that Admiral Horthy had barricaded himself with a loyal bodyguard in a Budapest castle, and was maintaining the position against German troops. The article reported to the OWI, added that all reports from Hungary indicate revolt and chaos.]

1000 BIG BOMBERS HIT RHINE CITIES

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—A thousand or more American heavy bombers attacked important military objectives today in the Mainz, Ludwigshafen and Mannheim areas of southwest Germany. Some 700 fighters flew with the Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

The three cities on the Rhine have large railyards and numerous war industries including armored vehicle works, ordnance and oil depots and chemical plants. Mannheim was hit by Mosquito bombers last night, while others bombed Hannover.

The armada flew through a heavy overcast. It was the first time in six days that American Eighth Air Force attacks have been directed beyond the Rhineland city of Cologne, forty miles from the battle of Aachen.

Mainz is a city of 159,000; Ludwigshafen 144,000 and Mannheim 284,000.

Night flyers bombed several unidentified objectives in western Germany.

A United States communique said ten heavy bombers and twenty-three fighters were lost yesterday in attacks on the northwest German communications centers of Cologne and Kassel.

Twin Industrial Cities on Rhine Blasted by U. S. Heavy Bombers

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LONDON, Oct. 19.—(AP)—More than 1,000 American heavy bombers, escorted by 700 fighters, dropped about 3,000 tons of explosives today on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Germany's twin Rhineland cities which are vital centers for the Nazis fighting on the Western front.

Mainz, another industrial city 45 miles to the north, was attacked also in a change of pace for U. S. Eighth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses which had hit Cologne four times during the last four days.

Air raid alarms were sounded in southwestern Germany as the Berlin radio reported a strong formation of Allied bombers was over the Rhineland again, following up the heavy American daylight raid on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

The Germans at Mannheim were still digging out from under debris of a raid by RAF Mosquitos last night when the American heavy bombers released their 2,000-pounders through a thick overcast from altitudes at which temperatures ranged as low as 50 below zero.

The Mosquitos also hit Hannover, 175 miles west of Berlin. One RAF bomber failed to return.

Thunderbolt and Mustang pilots reported no substantial air opposition over the three daylight targets, but bomber crews said the flak was terrific.

The blow at Mannheim supported American armies punching at the center of the Siegfried Line, since Mannheim is a railway supply base as well as a home for Nazi industry producing tanks, guns and trucks. The noted I. G. Farben factory is at Ludwigshafen, where a two-mile-long plant manufactures oxygen, synthetic oil and other chemicals.

In attacks on the northwest German communication centers of Cologne and Kassel Wednesday 10 heavy bombers and 23 fighters were lost, a U. S. communique said.

Hannover is one of northwestern Germany's most important industrial and rail centers. Mannheim, on the Rhine, is a major supply point for the lower end of the Siegfried Line. One bomber was lost.

A United States communique said 10 heavy bombers and 23 fighters were lost yesterday in attacks on the northwest German communications centers of Cologne and Kassel.

NORSE COAST BLASTED

London, Oct 19 (A. P.).—British carrier-borne aircraft bombed a German supply ship and set fire to two anti-aircraft vessels off Trondheim on the Norwegian coast, in a Sunday operation, the Admiralty announced tonight. Shore installations and batteries also were shot up.

NEW NAZI ROCKETS HINTED BY SWEDES

LONDON, Oct. 19—(AP)—Reports that rockets or robot planes were sighted over southern Sweden today caused speculation in London on the possibility that Nazis were developing a new long distance vengeance weapon which could be launched against England from German soil.

The Swedish advices were received as heavy casualties were reported from a small town in Southern England which suffered one of its worst blows of the war from flying bomb attacks launched against Southern England for eight successive nights.

Specific details were lacking in the Swedish report, originating in Stockholm, but it was believed the robots may have been launched from the Nazi experimental station of Peenemunde on the Baltic coast.

It is believed generally in London that the Allied cleanup of Germans in Holland will bring an end to bombardment by remote control by present "V" weapons, except for those which can be borne to within striking distance by planes.

The small scale resurgence of robot raids has caused damage and deaths and sleepless hours, but thanks to perfected defenses and longer distances the toll has been limited to only a fraction of that at the height of the attacks last Summer.

Last night's attacks killed at least

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seven persons, including the father, mother and youngest child in family of nine. The same bombs buried $2,400 belonging to a tradesman who collected the money too late in the day to deposit it in a bank.

An entire row of houses in the Southern England town was destroyed by a robot which plowed into the earth after being hit by anti-aircraft fire.

Robot Casualties Heavy In Town

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—Heavy casualties were reported today in a small town in southern England which suffered one of the worst blows of the war as the Germans continued their flying-bomb attacks for the eighth successive night.

An entire row of houses in the community was destroyed by a robot which plowed into the earth after being hit by anti-aircraft fire. Rescue workers still were digging in the ruins this morning for dead and injured, but the total number of casualties remained uncertain.

Flashes Light Up Sky

Flying bombs also fell in other scattered areas.

In some districts lightning-like flashes lit up the sky—seen far beyond the range of the sound of the explosion.

Speculation developed whether the Nazis were experimenting with some new type explosives, as the criss-cross flashes were different from those to which Britons have become accustomed.

NAZI GENERAL KILLED

LONDON, Oct. 19 — (AP) Gen. Walter Schroth, a member of the German "Court of Honor" investigating the July 20 attempt on Hitler's life, was reported by the Berlin radio today to have been killed in an accident. Schroth, a professional soldier, was 56. He was a captain in World War I.

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Germans had forced a premature outbreak of the revolt in Slovakia and were making desperate attempts to crush it just before the Hungarian armistice crisis broke, Slovak leaders from the scene of action told a press conference here today. As a result of the Hungarian events, confronting the Germans with new dangers and military demands, a relaxation of the Nazi pressure in Slovakia is expected.

British Mines Hit 100 Ships Before D-Day

London, Oct. 19 (AP) — British mines before the Allied invasion of Normandy sank or severely damaged an estimated 100 German vessels, the Government disclosed.

In a joint communique, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry said special types of mines were developed by the Admiralty for the purpose. About 30 per cent. of the damage to enemy warships, auxiliaries and merchant vessels was attributed to mines laid by naval forces, and 70 per cent. to mines laid by aircraft of the RAF bombing command.

LOST PILOT'S CHILD IS COMING HOME

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Little Joe, the British-born son of an American fighter pilot, is going home to the United States to take the place of his dad killed in France. On the plea of the child's grandparents, President Roosevelt intervened to see that the 7-months-old baby receives priority for a trans-ocean flight in an Air Transport Command plane.

Little Joe's mother, a British girl, agreed to his being brought up by his American grandparents. "His father would have wanted him to grow up to be an American," she said.

Clapping his hands and grinning broadly, little Joe was taken to a Scottish air field by train, in care of an American Army nurse, Lieut. Evelyn R. Anderson.

Rommel Given State Funeral

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—The German news agency DNB said today a state funeral was held yesterday at Wurttemberg for Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, whose death was announced Monday.

The broadcast said Field Marshal General Gerd von Rundstedt represented Hitler and gave the funeral oration.

In an order of the day Hitler was quoted as saying "one of our best field commanders has passed on."

Franco Foe Reported Near Spanish Border

London, Oct. 19—Diego Martinez Barrio, former president of the Spanish cortes under the Republican constitution, has arrived at Perpignan, France, near the Spanish frontier, the Paris radio said today.

Martinez Barrio was last reported in Mexico where he was a member of a junta which demanded the removal of the Franco regime.

De Gaulle Recognition Speculative, British Say

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—The British Foreign Office said today that reports Britain would soon announce full recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional French Government were speculative.

The *News Chronicle* yesterday said Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower soon would declare most of France, including Paris, in complete charge of de Gaulle and that Britain would announce full recognition soon after.

'Terrorists' Put Outside Palestine

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—The British Colonial Office announced tonight the arrest and transfer of 251 "terrorists" to detention outside Palestine.

"In the interests of public security and the safety of life and property in Palestine," said an official communique of the Palestine Government, "251 persons, who have been detained under the emergency regulations as terrorists or for complicity in terroristic activity, have been transferred to military custody and removed to a place of detention outside Palestine.

BRITISH WAGING DRIVE TO BOOST POSTWAR MARKETS

CHESTER

LONDON, Oct. 19 — (AP) The Churchill government is aiding in a widespread campaign to boost sales of British goods in post-war markets all over the world, Harcourt Johnstone, secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, declared today.

Johnstone's statement, and a suggestion by Sir George Schuster, a director of numerous British banks and business enterprises and member of Parliament, that the United States consider curbing her post-war exports to "leave some leeway' for others, were the latest developments in a vigorous discussion over post-war markets.

Schuster told an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon that "we are frightened at what we read of your country's preparations for post-war industry and export."

Johnstone reported that the British government has expedited passports and visas to hundreds of commercial travellers who have already left England to sell British goods as soon as they are available for export.

Sir George put his question on curbing exports in question form, but he left little doubt as to his meaning. He said the United States was already producing 700,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually with a prospect of 1,000,000 tons in sight as compared with domestic pre-war consumption of 600,000 tons. A similar situation is developing in aluminum, he added.

"It has been estimated that the United States with its present equipment could produce the same quantity of goods and services as in 1940—by no means a poor business year—and still have 19,500,000 unemployed," he declared.

"There is no more fateful question than this: how will the United States use her surplus capacity after the war? Will she pour it out on the world to find an outlet for goods, or will she concentrate on raising living standards at home and leave some leeway in the export trade for others?"

Johnstone and Sir George's statements were made against a background of public discussions over whether the United States would be ahead of Britain in resuming world trade after the war ends.

Assertions that the British government has not been doing enough post-war business planning have been made recently in Parliament. There have been numerous reports and arguments on British-American positions on shipping, aviation, mining and textile manufacturing.

Only recently Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden assured the House of Commons in reply to a question that American business men were not being permitted to go to Paris wearing army uniforms.

Sir George followed his statement about perturbation over American industrial preparations with an assertion "we are still more frightened by our own board of trade and its apparent failure to give manufacturers a lead and an opening."

He conceded it would be difficult to slow down American industry—and suggested that practical Anglo-American business men should familiarize themselves with the problems of the two countries and reach a "hard-headed understanding" of each country's position.

Johnstone declared that American efforts to reconvert industry and capture world markets might be more spectacular than those of Great Britain, but he added that England will not be "left out in the cold."

The British plan to boost sales of their goods in overseas markets includes the appointment of businessmen residents abroad as marketing officers in principal countries. Small firms unable to send their own representatives will be represented by group agencies.

Johnstone said his Department has made a survey in 26 countries outside the battle area of Europe for the "buy British" drive, and 140 exporting industries have been organized for the quickest possible trade drive after the war. The surveys are being kept up to date and all that will be needed when the war ends will be cables setting out last-minute changes in the markets.

Britain Launches Trade Drive

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—Bidding for post-war world markets hundreds of commercial travelers already have left England with Government help to start a "buy British" campaign around the world, the *Daily Express* said today.

Harcourt Johnstone, secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, was quoted as saying the Government was cutting red tape to expedite the missions and that British manufacturers were getting passports and visas within three weeks after applying for them.

Johnstone said while the Americans are making "more spectacular" efforts to capture world markets England "is not going to be left out in the cold."

Surveys Made

The Overseas Trade Department has made a survey of 26 countries outside the battle area of Europe for the "buy British" drive and has organized 140 exporting industries, it was announced.

Johnstone is developing what he calls the "ideal combination plan" whereby an executive goes for his own orders and tightens up productive and marketing machinery while the Government helps at home with labor, materials and advice.

Marketing officers—businessmen resident in overseas markets—will be appointed in the principal countries. Small firms will be represented by group agencies.

"The whole world is crying for new stocks of capital and consumption goods," Johnstone said. "During the immediate post-war period our manufacturers are going to have as many orders as can be dealt with."

The "Boost British Goods" effort hit a snag in one instance, however. A pool of $120,000 was created by 128 British firms to advertise products in Russian papers, but only $16,100 was allowed to go out of the country because of restrictions on the exporting of currency.

Briton Urges Business Parley

Calls for Curb on Expansion of U. S. Exports in Post-war Planning.

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Safeguards against an unbridled expansion of American exports will be one of the vital prerequisites of a stable world economy after the war, Sir George Schuster told the American Chamber of Commerce today.

Sir George, who is an economist, a member of Parliament and one of Great Britain's leading business men, urged an exchange of missions between the United States and the United Kingdom to look over the post-war trade problems of both countries and to "find a way in which we can both prosper." These missions should not be Government missions, he said, but groups of manufacturers, business men and economists representing the respective business communities of the two countries.

been adhered to, although the British press in normal times displays keen interest in the politics of other countries.

Candidates' Speeches Reported

While remaining mum on the qualifications of President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey, the press nevertheless is following the campaign closely, reporting the speeches of each candidate in the news columns.

The exceptions are found mostly in columns written from the United States, and, of these, the *Daily Mail's* Don Iddon has been particularly caustic in his criticism of campaign tactics in America.

Predicts Certain Strife

His column yesterday declared that "political strife is certain, whoever is the victor. If Roosevelt wins, he will have a hostile Congress and the mutinies of past sessions will be trivial compared with what are ahead."

"If Dewey wins," he continued, "the Senate is likely to remain Democratic and under the outdated seniority system most of the important committee chairmanships will go to isolationists and die-hards—not through any choice or fault of Dewey, but because of the traditional system, which awards chairmanships on the basis of years served.

"So the prospects either way are not bright, but we may as well face them."

Briton Sees Strife In U. S. No Matter Who's Elected

London, Oct. 19 (AP)—Apparently anxious to avoid any accusation of interference in American politics, official Britain and the country's press—with isolated exceptions—are guarding carefully against expressing a preference in the Presidential election.

This self-imposed restraint has

Liberator Explodes

Birkenhead, England, Oct. 19

(AP)—A Liberator exploded mysteriously at 6,000 feet altitude near Birkenhead today, crashed in three parts and killed 24 American airmen.

Parts of the bomber narrowly missed persons who rushed from their homes at the sound of the explosion.

Fighter Pilot's Plane Torn Apart, He Lives

A United States Eighth Air Force Fighter Base, England, Oct. 19 (AP). Lieut. Woodrow W. Williams, Houston, Texas, figures he is living on borrowed time from now on.

His Mustang was caught in a terrific thunderhead cloud formation and torn to pieces before the bombers he was helping to escort had reached enemy territory.

Williams was stunned. He said he regained consciousness just in time to realize that, even though he was still sitting in his cockpit chair, the rest of the airplane was gone.

He pulled the ripcord instinctively and floated to earth with bits of his Mustang fluttering around him. He was treated for minor cuts and bruises.

Madrid, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Control of the Spanish frontier, always stringent, was tightened at the end of August so effectively that today it amounts to a closing of the border.

A few exceptions have been made, however; for example, to allow a party of American newspaper men to visit the South of France and to enable a few Spanish workers to return to their homes from Germany.

Spanish Republican raiders have crossed into the Roncal Valley of Navarra in the last fortnight, but were said to have been beaten in several clashes, and the situation there is now quiet.

PISCIATELLO RIVER FORCED

Allied Troops In Italy Press Toward Po Valley

Rome, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Allies hacked out new gains in northern Italy today against continued bitter German resistance. The British Eighth Army drove against Celincordia, less than a mile south of the fortress town of Cesena on the Rimini-Bologna highway, and the Americans captured additional positions south of Bologna.

Despite rain that was handicapping the Allies campaign to sweep across the Po valley, Canadian troops established a bridgehead across the Pisciatello river east of Cesena and north of the Rimini-Bologna railway. Increasing the pressure on the Cesena objective, New Zealand troops cleared the village of Ruffio, two and a half miles to the east.

Via Emilia Advance Costly

The drive up Highway 9—the ancient Via Emilia—was a costly, tedious fight, and the new rains added new ruts and puddles to the churned up mess that has slowed the Eighth Army for several weeks.

British and Indian troops in the hills directly south of Cesena captured a number of small villages, including Acquarola and Roversano, and in the advance of Celincordia added 40 prisoners for a total bag of 120 in that salient.

Despite German reinforcements, the Americans established themselves at San Clemente, nine miles below Castel San Pietro, an important town between Imola and Bologna on the Rimini-Bologna highway.

5th Army Enters Castelvecchio

Other Fifth Army forces captured Vaglie to the west and entered Castelvecchio, about two and a half miles northwest of San Clemente. New ground was seized on Highway 65, the main entrance to Bologna from the south.

East of Highway 65 American troops occupied the village of Camp Rocco and engaged the Germans in heavy fighting directly to the north. Equally fierce struggles were in progress on the southern slopes of Monte Belmonte, a 1,250-foot peak at the entrance to the Savena valley leading to Bologna and a center of German resistance eight miles south of Bologna's outskirts.

Negro Troops Capture Height

On the west coast Negro troops of the United States 92d Infantry captured Monte Catiglione, an important height west of Seravezza, only five miles southeast of the Tuscany town of Massa (population 17,561) which lies 20 miles by rail southeast of the naval base of La Spezia.

Bad weather curtailed Mediterranean Allied air force operations. Fighter-bombers, however, attacked bridges near Bologna and railyards at Modena, road and communications center 22 miles northwest of Bologna on the Via Emilia, and in the southern Po valley.

Desert air force fighters scored a dozen direct hits on a castle south of Cesena used by the Germans.

Crossed By British

Rome, Oct. 19 (AP)—Fifth Army troops have captured several more peaks and villages on the southern approaches to Bologna and the Eighth Army has forced a bridgehead across the Pisciatello river north of the Bologna-Rimini highway, in the Adriatic sector, Allied headquarters announced today.

The bridgehead, east of the important road junction town of Cesena, was gained against strong German opposition, while in the foothills south of the town Indian troops of the Eighth Army captured Acquarola and Roversano, the war bulletin said.

On Subsidiary Roads

Fighting bitterly against reinforced German troops American infantrymen established themselves at San Clemente on a subsidiary road to the Bologna-Rimini highway, nine miles from Castel san Pietro.

Other Fifth Army units took Vaglie to the west and entered Castel Vecchio, about two and a half miles northwest of San Clemente, while doughboys carried new positions on Highway 65—the main road to Bologna north from Florence.

Battle On Slopes

The communique said "very heavy fighting" continued on the southern slopes of Monte Belmonte in the Highway 65 area. South African troops on the left flank of this sector captured Monte Pezza.

Negro troops of the United States 92nd Infantry captured Mount Castiglione, an important height overlooking the west coast main highway.

Air Force Curbed

Bad weather again hampered ground operations in most of the sectors and curtailed operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

However, fighter-bombers attacked railyards at Vinkovci, Yugoslavia, and gave some support to the land forces in Italy with attacks on bridges near Bologna and the railyards at Modena. Medium bombers attacked the railway bridge at Padua.

Piscialello River

CIVILIANS BATTLE TROOPS IN PALERMO

16 Slain, 104 Wounded in Demonstration Against Living Conditions.

ROME, Oct. 19 — (AP) — Sixteen persons were slain and 104 were wounded today in a street battle between a mob of civilians and Italian troops at Palermo, an Italian communique said tonight.

The communique said the troops were compelled to fire on the crowd when shots were fired at them during a demonstration against living conditions. The street battle took place in front of the headquarters of the high commissioner of Sicily

The vaguely worded bulletin asserted "unknown groups" seized the initiative during a demonstration by banking employes for economic improvements to "stage a seditious demonstration".

"Before the headquarters of the high commissariat, shots were fired against units of the army which therefore were compelled to react."

"Sixteen were killed and 104 were wounded. Public order was re-established."

The provincial committee of national liberation immediately met and declared it placed itself at the disposal of the local governing authorities to see that those responsible for the "seditious demonstration" will be punished.

Sicily has been one of the principal problems of the Bonomi government which repeatedly has expressed concern with the separatist movement to make the island independent of Italy.

Mass. Congresswoman Praises Work Done by Yanks in Italy

WITH THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 19 — (AP) Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Mass., toured within three miles of the fighting front today and said she wished every American could see what the troops are up against here.

"I don't see how Gen. Clark has accomplished what he has in this difficult terrain," she observed. "I wish everyone in America could see what I have seen."

Although she skirted political and military questions at a press conference, she did say she considered the press and radio in the United States controlled by the government and added, "I feel that if we had freedom of the press the war would be much further advanced — more nearly won."

Mrs. Rogers, who visited several field hospitals, said "the care of the wounded is amazing. The doctors, nurses and medics are giving everything they can."

She said she was "tremendously impressed by the work of American women overseas" and added, "I wish more women would enlist in the Nursing corps."

Mrs. Rogers wore a uniform which she said nurses in the field were "very anxious to get approved by Washington." It was designed for field wear and is made of warmer cloth than the regular uniform, she said.

She said she was traveling "on my own" but would make recommendations on her findings on supplies as well as the conduct of the war. "Not that I am setting myself up as a military expert," she added.

Mrs. Rogers said she planned to return to London within a few days and then go to the United States immediately. In her luggage is a dagger she is taking back to the wife of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton. She met Patton while making a similar tour of the French front.

In Rome she had an audience with the Pope, who gave her a message to deliver to the Catholics of America.

"He told me to tell his people how much he loved them," she said. "I was very much impressed with the goodness of the man and his sincerity. He is a great influence for good in this present situation.'

Mrs. Rogers said she found hospitals adequately equipped in the war zones. "They are managing with blood and plasma, but the people at home will have to keep giving," she said.

The Congresswoman toured the front and the hospitals in the company of Brig. Gen. Joseph I. Martin of Chicago, Fifth army surgeon, and Capt. Helen Wharton of Iowa City, Ia., chief nurse of the Fifth army.

Bouncing along muddy, shellpocked roads, her party reached a hill close enough to the battlefront to watch the smoke rising from artillery and to see enemy flak rising as American bombing planes flew missions across the lines. Enemy shells fell behind the group, but none dropped near.

GERMAN FORCES EVACUATE THEBES

ROME, Oct. 19 — (AP) Additional troops and supplies were unloaded today at Piraeus for British and Greek expeditionary forces while the Germans admitted a withdrawal from Thebes, 32 miles northwest of Athens, which is already under Greek government control.

Neither the Allied nor the Greek government communique mentioned any contact with the Germans, last reported withdrawing well north of Athens. The Greek communique said military operations were proceeding "according to plan." The Berlin communique told of the retreat from Thebes.

Allied headquarters disclosed that Naval activity against the Germans was continuing, with the Nazi garrison on Santorin island, 70 miles north of Crete, yielding to the British cruiser Ajax, long a nemesis to the Axis foe.

Carrier planes sweeping inland from the Aegean attacked enemy transport in the vicinity of Volos, 35 miles southeast of Larissa, and took a heavy toll of enemy shipping in the Sporades islands northeast of Athens, the Naval command said.

Additional blows were struck by H.M.S. Argonaut, which sank an armored craft carrying 200 Germans in the northern Sporades, and by H.M.S. Termagant, which sank a Siebel ferry loaded with enemy equipment.

Naval aircraft took a heavy toll of rail and motor transport in the Volos area, destroying three locomotives and 36 trucks. In addition one locomotive, four armored cars and three barges were damaged.

Enemy transport in the Volos area was attacked also by planes from a force of escort carriers. They destroyed four armored cars, three ammunition trucks, and 27 other motor vehicles, and damaged an additional 30. These planes also blew up an ammunition ship and set a coastal vessel on fire.

Packed members of cheering natives greeted Premier George Papandreou, and members of his party who returned to Athens yesterday after four years of exile. They assumed control from a committee of three which had ruled since the capital's liberation.

Garrison On Santorin Surrenders To British

Rome, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Nazi garrison on Santorin Island, 70 miles north of Crete in the Sea of Candia, surrendered yesterday to the British cruiser Ajax, Allied headquarters announced today.

The naval command said that carrier planes sweeping in from the Aegean heavily attacked enemy transport in the vicinity of Volos, 35 miles southeast of Larisa on the Greek mainland. The same planes also took a heavy toll of enemy shipping in the Sporades Islands, in the Aegean northeast of Athens.

(The Thursday German high command communique acknowledged a Nazi withdrawal from the Greek town of Thebes, about 32 miles northwest of Athens, a London dispatch said.)

Armored Ship Sunk

A German armored vessel containing 200 German infantrymen was sunk in the same area October 16 by HMS Argonaut, while the destroyer Termagant accounted for a Siebel ferry loaded with enemy equipment. Some survivors were picked up.

In the Volos area the naval planes were credited with destruction of three locomotives and 30 trucks. An additional locomotive, four armored cars and three barges were damaged.

Six enemy vessels were destroyed and another merchant ship set afire October 17 off Lemnos, southeast of Salonika, the naval command announced. Twenty smaller enemy craft were disposed of in the same region.

London, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Thursday German High Command communique acknowledged today a Nazi withdrawal from the Greek town of Thebes, about thirty-two miles northwest of Athens.

Premier Takes Reins

Athens, Oct. 19 (AP)—Back in Greece after four years of exile, Premier George Papandreou and his government assumed control today from a committee of three that had ruled since the liberation of Athens Sunday.

A tumultous reception was given Papandreou and his party when they reached the capital yesterday. Arriving aboard the Greek flagship Averoff, the Premier was met at the quayside by members of his Cabinet and driven through packed masses of cheering natives.

Philip Manouilidis, head of the temporary government committee, said that during the Axis occupation more than 500,000 Greeks were slain or died of privation. This total, he said, included 45,000 killed by the Bulgarians in Thrace, 40,000 hostages shot by the Germans and Italians and 8,000 killed in guerrilla warfare.

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Writers Protest Greek Censorship

Athens, Oct. 17 (AP Delayed)—Foreign correspondents here protested tonight a Greek press ministry announcement that they would be expected to submit to a form of political censorship described as "inspection of copy."

On behalf of the ministry, an official replied:

"Of course, it won't be censorship—just inspection to help you get the facts straight."

A British army public relations officer backed the protest on the ground the proposal contravened a ruling by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, that there be no "political censorship" in this area.

Correspondents who assembled and protested against the plan represent the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service, Reuters, Exchange Telegraph Agency, British Broadcasting Corporation, the Agence Francais, Britain's Kemsley Newspapers, the New York *Herald-Tribune*, the Overseas News Agency and *Newsweek*.

Application of the measure has thus far been held in abeyance.

GI Paper Replies To Actors

New Delhi, Oct. 19 (AP)—The army newspaper *CBI Roundup* answered today criticism by film stars Ann Sheridan, Joe E. Brown and Paulette Godard of a recent editorial asserting that they cut short their entertainment tours in "overseas theaters."

Commenting on Miss Sheridan's statement that she at C or K rations more often than not, the newspaper said "the facts of the matter were that Miss Sheridan ate the best food available everywhere."

"If and when she ate K or C rations, everyone else was eating it," *CBI Roundup* said.

Someone In New Delhi

Observing that Joe E. Brown had suggested that the editorial probably was written by someone enjoying the comforts of New Delhi, *CBI Roundup* said:

"It was. That happens to be where the army ordered us to serve. The writer of the editorial was thoroughly familiar with the energy, skill and generosity of Brown.

"Old Cavern Mouth probably was the best liked entertainer who ever hit the C-B-I (China-Burma-India Theater of Operations). Army records indicate he contracted to play 120 days in C-B-I and played only 37."

Comment On Miss Goddard

Commenting on Miss Goddard's statement that she traveled within four miles of the battlefront and flew over the hum to China, *CBI Roundup* said:

"Miss Goddard played 54 days out of a promised 60. She cancelled the tail-end of her tour."

Calls CBI Story A Lie

Salt Lake City, Oct. 19 (AP)—Mary Landa, pretty screen-actress companion of Ann Sheridan on an eight-week USO entertainment junket into the China-Burma-India theater, tonight labeled army newspaper criticism of Hollywood troupers "an untruth and a lie."

Referring to a second article in the Army CBI, Miss Landa declared, "C and K rations are not the ideal repast, but we realized that it was the best food possible at those camps and there was never any complaining from the troupe. After our eight-week stay in the jungles of India and China we all were hospitalized for five days. I had an unhappy combination of flu, dysentery and sandfly fever.

"Furthermore, if the boys are complaining about the 'corn' in the routine, they should tell it to the censors. We had nothing to do with the quality of the jokes."

"The editor in New Delhi," she continued, "refuses to recognize the difficulties of entertaining in the Burma and Chinese jungles." She said four-inch grasshoppers and "bugs never seen before" fought entertainers for the stage.

"Ann did all she could to make those boys happy," said Miss Landa, home for a visit with her parents. "All in all, it was plenty tough. We traveled by plane, but planes with bucket seats. After a two-hour ride, you 'wore' those seats for hours after you landed."

Jolson Denies CBI Booking

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 19 (AP)—Al Jolson, one of the movie stars criticized by the *CBI Roundup* for cutting short his entertainment tour of the China-Burma-India theater, told Davis Monthan, army airfield personnel, last night that he'd never been booked in China.

Never Booked In China

"I am not here trying to defend myself," he said. "I don't have to, because I was never booked in China. For myself, I don't care because I slept and ate with the GI's—ate lousy food and slept in tents. The public doesn't count but I want to square myself with you guys and gals. If I had been a little younger I would have been in the thick of this mess, not as an entertainer but in uniform."

Army Paper Says Attitude Of Some Stars Hurt Morale

New Delhi, Oct. 19 (AP)—The army newspaper *CBI* published today a second blast at Hollywood USO entertainers it said had rebelled against conditions in the China-Burma-India war zone and returned home before completion of their scheduled tours.

"There are a few of us here," the newspaper said, "who might have more income at home than in India, but our patriotic goosepimples do not subside the first time we see a leech."

Specifically answering criticism by Ann Sheridan, Joe E. Brown and Paulette Goddard of a first editorial which claimed they had "dogged it" in overseas theaters, the newspaper said that some entertainers "by reason of inadequate performances, unattractive personal behavior and an attitude of let-us-get-this-damn-show-over have detracted from the morale of troops."

Best Food Available

Saying the "old Cavernmouth Brown probably is the best-liked entertainer who ever hit the *CBI*," the paper asserted, however, that "army records indicate he contracted to play 120 days in the *CBI* and played only 37."

Miss Goddard, it said, had played "54 days out of a promised 60. She canceled the tail end of her tour."

Commenting on Miss Sheridan's statement that she ate C or K rations more often than not, the newspaper said "the facts of the matter were that Miss Sheridan ate the best food available everywhere."

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Comment On Miss Goddard

Commenting on Miss Goddard's statement that she traveled within four miles of the battlefront and flew over the hum to China, *C-B-I Roundup* said:

"Miss Goddard played 54 days out of a promised 60. She cancelled the tail-end of her tour."

SOLDIER BALLOTS GO BY ELEPHANT

New Delhi, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Elephants, ox-carts and airplanes have been pressed into service to move ballots to soldiers serving in isolated outposts in the China - Burma - India war theater.

Nearly 1,200 pounds of ballots were flown here from the United States with the highest priority, and the indications are that from 30 to 40 per cent of the American armed forces voted. Roughly 95 per cent of the ballots are already en route to the United States.

Several hundred soldiers legally voted twice—when the post office informed them that one district pouch, believed to contain the ballots from their base, was lost in a plane accident.

ALLIED TROOPS TAKE TIDDIM IN NORTHERN BURMA

C-E-NUMICH

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 19—(AP) The important northwest Burma town of Tiddim has been captured by Indian troops after an air attack which smashed Japanese defenses covering the northern approaches, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today.

Fall of the base from which the Japanese launched their unsuccessfull invasion of India early this year came after months of heavy fighting in the first determined Japanese stand in this theater since the action at Bishenpur, India, last Spring.

Communique announcing the collapse of Tiddim asserted that the Allied forces were now in contact with the enemy south of Tiddim, along the Japanese escape route. Fate of the Japanese garrison was not reported immediately.

The Japanese had held positions in the Tiddim- Fort White area since November, 1943, building it as a supply head. Tiddim stands at the southern end of the road to Imphal and Kohima, 20 miles from the India-Burmese border.

Determination and tactical superiority of Allied forces made possible the capture of Tiddim, which fell to Indan troops of the Fourteenth army. Troops of the veteran Ffth Indian division pushed in from two directions when defenses collapsed under the heavy air blows. The division holds a good record in the Sudan, African, Arakan and now the Burma campaigns.

Following their unsuccessful attempt to seize Imphal, the Japanese retreated 100 miles south to Tiddim, pursued by British troops who closed slowly in on the enemy base there.

The Japanese were aided in their defense of Tiddim by natural terrain conditions such as the Manipur river, and by monsoon weather.

The enemy's first Tiddim defense was destruction of the bridge at Beltang Lui, a tributary of the Manipur river at the foot of the "chocolate staircase," and mining of the road halfway up.

But bulldozers cleared the way for tanks, which climbed 3,000 feet to the crest of the staircase and there poised for the attack. Outer Japanese defenses were composed of road-blocks four miles north of Tiddim and positions to the southeast of Tiddim protecting the Tiddim-Kalemyo road.

The air assault was highlighted by precision bombing which caused a landslide at a vital corner of the Tiddim-Kalemyo escape road seven miles southeast of Tiddim.

Tiddim is the first of four fortified positions on the west-east route to Kalemyo. This west-east line is the most important to Japanese north of this line and west of Chindwin.

In the Arakan area, patrols were active. A strong force of aircraft of the Eastern Air command yesterday attacked airfields in the Rangoon sector, the Allied communique said.

Incomplete reports showed that eight enemy aircraft were destroyed, two probably were destroyed and six were damaged. Other Allied aircraft attacked gun positions and stores in the Tiddim and Kalemyo areas and southwest of Kwazon .Two Allied planes are missing.

British Capture Jap Base At Tiddim

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 19 (AP)—British troops advancing into western Burma have captured the Japanese base at Tiddim, from which enemy forces launcned their abortive invasion of India early this year, Allied headquarters announced today.

The British have been closing in slowly on Tiddim for several weeks after pursuing the retreating Japanese 100 miles southward from Imphal in northeastern Burma, which the enemy attempted unsuccessfully to seize.

Aided By Monsoon

The fate of the Tiddim garrison was not immediately disclosed. Small British forces, however, have been reported operating along the Japanese escape route to the south after filtering through the jungles.

The Japanese had made their first determined stand at Tiddim since starting their retreat from India at Bishenpur. They were aided in their defense of the base—which they had been building up since November, 1943—by the terrain and by monsoon conditions.

First troops to enter Tiddim were units of the Fifth Indian Division, veterans of the African campaign and the first Burma campaign.

CHINESE RETAKE KWANGSI TOWN

CHUNGKING, Oct. 19 — (AP) The semi-official Chinese agency central news said today that Chinese troops had recaptured Tajungkiang, a town 23 miles north of the Kwangsi province capital of Kweilin, and that the retreating Japanese were being pursued northward.

There was no confirmation from the Chinese high command, whose latest communique indicated a Japanese advance to a point 21 miles north of Kweilin had been achieved as the result of an enemy column push to positions about 12 miles southwest of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway town of Hingan. Fighting ensued there and was continuing yesterday morning. The communique added.

Japanese troops who have been attacking Chinese positions 18 miles west of Hingan have been halted, the High command announcement said.

Fighting continued against the northern and southern arms of the Japanese West River drive toward Liuchow, 100 miles southwest of Kweilin, with the Chinese repulsing an attack 12 miles northwest of Pingnam, 80 miles southwest of Liuchow.

The invaders made a "futile attack" on Chinese positions about ten and a half miles southwest of Kweiping, 70 miles south-southeast of Liuchow, the High command added.

There was elation in the Chinese capital over the Tokyo reports of Allied landings in the Philippines, and some expressed the belief Japanese plans to open an overland supply route through China could not be completed in time to be of benefit to the enemy.

Chinese Troops Take Yangkungyifen

Chungking, Oct. 19 (AP)—Chinese troops last Monday captured Yangkungyifen, five miles southwest of the Burma road town of Mangshih, in Yunnan province, and repulsed a subsequent Japanese counterattack, the Chinese communique said today.

Four miles east of Mangshih other Japanese attacks were repulsed, while in the Lungling area for the last three days there has been only patrol activity, the communique said.

American planes continued to hammer enemy positions along the Burma road, causing many fires and explosions in the area 50 miles southwest of Mangshih. Bridges at the approaches to Mangshih and Tingka were damaged.

Air-Repair Centers On Formosa 'Leveled'

A United States Superfortress Base in West China, Oct. 18 (AP—Delayed)—Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay, head of the United States 20th Bomber Command, declared today that recent Superfortress raids on Formosa had leveled all major Japanese air force repair, assembly and modification centers on that island off the East China coast.

The destruction of these installations, he said, should effectively curtail the range and scope of Japanese aerial operations in the South China Sea area.

Lack of forward base facilities will pyramid enemy air losses, he predicted, because damaged planes which are unable to reach bases in the rear no longer can be quickly repaired.

SUPERFORT HAS ROUGH TIME

New Yorker Lands It Safely —Gunner Blown Out.

An Advanced American Fourteenth Air Force Base in China, Oct. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An exploding shell fired during the height of an attack by three Jap fighters wounded two crew members of the Superfortress "Monsoon Minnie," but the big plane landed just inside Free China this afternoon after bombing Formosa.

On the way back, however, the right waist-gunner was blown out of the plane high over the China Sea when his plexiglass bulge was broken. His parachute opened, and the crew saw him later floating on the water in his Mae West lifebelt.

The exploding shell slightly wounded Radio Operator Technical Sergt. Royal Y. Klaver, 24 years old, of Marquette, Mich., and the navigator, Lieut. Ralph S. Weinberg, 26, of Philadelphia. Sergt. Klaver suffered flesh wounds in six places in the right hand and both legs. Lieut. Weinberg was hit in the right leg.

The shell pierced the flight compartment a few inches from the left ear of co-pilot Capt. Dearter McGregor, 27, of Wichita Falls, Tex. The plane's armor plate was shattered near the pilot, Major Robert E. Moss, 25, of 1530 Charlotte street, the Bronx, and the engineer, Lieut. Edward R. Haggerty, 27, of Chicago.

The co-pilot, pilot and engineer as well as the bombardier-navigator, Lieut. Fritz J. Kulicka, 27 of Greenville, Miss., were not touched.

Southwest Pacific Air Forces Pound Mindanao

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Friday*, Oct. 20 (*AP*)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today reported a heavy aerial bombardment of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines.

His regular communique told of an attack by more than 50 heavy bombers on targets around Davao and Zamboanga Tuesday.

Fighters returned the following day to hit Cotabato, on the west-central coast of Mindanao, the MacArthur communique reported.

Drop 106 Tons In Davao Area

The heavy bombers unloaded 106 tons of explosives in their assault on objectives north of Davao and on the west coast of Davao Gulf.

[This action, one of the heaviest reported recently on Mindanao, centered in a strategic area some 300 miles south of the Leyte Gulf region.]

Fighters, hitting Cotabato Wednesday, strafed a motor convoy and small shipping.

The Tuesday raid was paralleled by an assault on Zamboanga, second city of Mindanao in the southwestern part of the island. A seaplane was destroyed and two ships hit.

Parts Of Wide Assaults

These were part of widespread aerial assaults embracing the entire Southwest Pacific bombing arc, from Bougainville to Borneo.

Escorted heavy units braved adverse weather to strike again at Balikpapan, on Borneo, Halmahera also was raided by fighter-bombers which hit installations and airdromes.

Oil storage tanks at Boela, Ceram, were destroyed in raids embracing that island and adjacent Amboina. The raiders ranged as far southwestward as Timor.

Explode Oil-Laden Ships

A headquarters spokesman said that Mitchell bombers, flying through heavy anti-aircraft fire, exploded oil-laden ships and dock installations in Davao Gulf, and destroyed buildings and barracks north of Davao during the Tuesday assault.

In southern Mindanao Thunderbolts set fire to several barges laden with fuel, troops and supplies. Lightnings sank one freighter and set fire to another at Zamboanga, where a seaplane also was destroyed.

Aussie Paper Row Ends

Sydney, Australia, Oct. 19 (*AP*)—A dispute which left Sydney virtually without a newspaper for 13 days ended today.

Two evening newspapers will resume publication tomorrow and two morning papers Saturday.

Employes accepted the terms of a settlement drawn up at a compulsory conference. Settlement includes that all employes be reinstated. The secretary for the printers said the proprietors would not oppose application to court for a 40-hour, five-day week and four weeks annual leave to replace the present 44-hour week.

Dispute Explained

This was the crux of one of the strangest disputes in Australian industrial history. Printers on the *Sun* had walked out when their demand for a shorter work week was refused by publishers, who said the matter was already before compulsory conference.

The dispute spread to the *Daily Mirror* when the *Sun* asked for a composite paper, and then to the Sydney *Morning Herald* and *Daily Telegraph* when publishers decided on a composite paper for the entire city.

Journalists Refuse

Journalists came into the dispute when they refused to work for the composite paper on the grounds they would then be acting as strikebreakers.

The resulting dispute involved 12 unions and 2,250 employes. Publishers issued a composite paper during the dispute and journalists issued a river tabloid which will make its final appearance tomorrow with a 16-page edition.

From Bombs To Matches

Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 19 (*AP*). Unserviceable American bombs saved Australia from an acute wartime safety match shortage, the Australian Scientific Liaison Bureau disclosed today.

Ninety tons of prosphorous were recovered from discarded United States army ammunition, enough to keep a little fire in the match situation.

Australian Pacific War Plan Outlined By Curtin

Perth, Australia, Oct. 19 (*AP*)—Australian war achievements and Australia's preparations to play her part in the massive war effort that will be required in the Pacific following defeat of Germany, were outlined today by Prime Minister John Curtin.

"An effort has been under way for some time to fit Australia as an organizing base for the Pacific as Britain was fitted for the war in Europe," Curtin said.

The expansion of the American effort in the Pacific, he added, had enabled Australia to divert her manpower and resources increasingly to food production and the manufacture of war materials.

Besides feeding Australians and the military services, Curtin said the commonwealth was supplying food to Allied forces based on Australia and to Britain, the British Admiralty and British overseas forces.

Islands In Indian Ocean Hit 3 Days, Japs Say

San Francisco, Oct. 19 (*AP*)—Tokyo radio reported today that an Allied task force has been bombing and shelling the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean, for three days.

The attack began on Tuesday (Tokyo time) and fighting continued through Thursday morning, the broadcast said. The report was unconfirmed by Allied sources.

Force Not Identified

Tokyo said one Allied carrier and one destroyer were sunk today.

The Japanese did not identify the nationality of the attacking force, but the Indian Ocean has been the province of the British Far Eastern fleet.

The Nicobar Islands lie athwart Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's pathway back to Singapore. The attack, Tokyo said, was directed against Car Nicobar, northernmost of the chain.

Tokyo said 24 carrier-borne planes attacked Tuesday morning and five were shot down. Another wave followed Wednesday morning, at which time the naval bombardment opened. The Japanese counterattack was reported on the third day.

Reports Political Tension in Guatemala

Mexico City, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—David Vela, editor of El Imparcial of Guatemala City, arrived here today and said that he had fled his country after first taking refuge at the Mexican Embassy. Political conditions in Guatemala areare heated, he declared.

"There is no doubt that the dark-horse candidate in the coming elections is Provisional President Ponce," he added. "Next Sunday there will be a demonstration in the streets of Guatemala City, for which thousands of Indians will be mobilized; but the people have decided not to leave the doors of their homes."

Two Die in Mid-Air Crash.

Balboa, Canal Zone, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Capt. Robert B. Koster, 26 years old, of Gainesville, Tex., were fatally injured on Monday when their fighter planes collided near France Field, Panama Canal, Army headquarters has announced.

RATIONING OF TOBACCO ANNOUNCED BY JAPS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19—(AP) Rationing of tobacco in Japan because of a shortage of "raw materials, lack of factory workers, difficulty of transportation and other reasons" will start Nov. 1, the Tokyo radio said today in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

Tobacco is a state monopoly in Japan and a source of much government revenue.

The broadcast said Makoto Fukazawa, head of the monopoly bureau's tobacco manufacturing section, declared:

"For the nation as a whole, wasting time in buying tobacco is truly wasteful at the time of a grave situation, when the people must work with their fullest might for strengthening fighting power."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 19, 1940—Germans assert submarines have sunk twenty-six British merchant ships in attack upon convoy. R. A. F. bombs Hamburg.

Warsaw, Dutch Port Held Key To Victory

Washington, Oct. 19 (*AP*)—The possibility of victory in Europe this year will very likely be decided by the speed with which Allied armies can turn to their own use the two great strategic keys to Hitler's fortress Germany—the Dutch port city of Antwerp and Poland's devastated capital, Warsaw.

Full use of the unloading facilities of Antwerp could solve much of the Western front supply problem and support a crushing thrust into the Reich over the shortest route to Berlin.

Antwerp is in Allied hands but enemy guns still dominate its approaches, barring the way to shipping. Clearing those approaches is conceded by military men here to be one of the top priority jobs on the Western front.

Strategy Outlined

Unless they are cleared very promptly it appears highly improbable that the Allies can muster full strength against all the enemy's vulnerable points for multiple heavy blows this fall.

This would sharply limit what appears to be the grand strategy for a 1944 victory in Europe—final twin offensives by the Russians in the east and the Anglo-American-Allied forces in the west before winter closes in.

To this grand strategy many of the present operations are contributing only indirectly in that they (1) maintain pressure on the enemy, (2) continue to wear down his forces, (3) deprive him of the moral support of his satellites and (4) straighten lines, especially on the Soviet front, for the grand push.

Russ Driven Out

The main trend of Russian front events and their significance in the broad picture of the war—often obscure—can now be reported on high authority as having developed in this manner:

The Russian summer campaign paralleled the Anglo-American invasion of Normandy and contributed much to its success. The campaign reached its most advanced point in the suburbs of Warsaw at the end of July. The Germans had determined to hold the city and counterattacks drove the Russians out.

Stalled Before City

Subsequently toward the middle of September the Russians made another, limited, try in the Warsaw area and again they suffered a setback or as some authorities now call it, "a mild defeat." Thus they were stalled on the central front, as their high command apparently had realized from the time of the July reverse, and required much reorganization and supply of forces, which presumably is still going on.

Meanwhile they undertook their cleanup campaigns in the Baltic and Balkan areas. In those it is frankly recognized by officials here that Soviet military interest in maintaining some kind of pressure on the Germans coincided with Soviet political interests, especially in the Balkans. The Balkan campaign, which has been advanced at relatively light cost, became one of opportunity as first Romania, then Bulgaria and finally Hungary fell from the Hitler fringe.

Moves Questioned

These events put the emphasis on political rather than military measures of Russia and prompted many inquiries here as to whether the Russians had suddenly put aside their hope of beating Hitler this year to concentrate on establishing their power in the Balkans.

The political profit accruing to Russia from the Balkans drive is freely admitted by officials here, but there is no information to bear out the view that they have for the time forsaken primary military objectives.

On the contrary, it is expected that after adequate preparations for a grand-scale assault the Allied armies on the Eastern front will join with those on the west in a major, unlimited campaign to defeat Hitler this year. But to do so they must take Warsaw.

The convergence of transportation lines, according to competent military opinion here, is such that they cannot afford to leave the battered city in German hands. The first capital taken by Hitler in his drive to conquer Europe remains in his last months one of the keys to his defeat.

Army Reveals 62,000 Casualties On Western Front Since August 6

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—(AP) Two months of fighting on the Western Front from the breakthrough on the Normandy peninsula to the time when German territory was invaded cost about 62,000 casualties among American troops.

This was disclosed today in a War department announcement that the total American army casualties for that theater through October 3 were 174,780. An announcement last month by Supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force said that the total for Western France through August 6 was 112,321.

Of the total casualties from the landing in Normandy on June 6 through October 3, the dead amounted to 29,842, wounded 130,227 and missing 14,711.

An exact comparison of the two casualty announcements, however, was impossible, since the August 6 total included air force casualties whereas that covering the period through October 3 did not.

American Army and Navy casualties in all theaters since Pearl

Harbor now total 453,375. The War department reported that through Oct. 6 Army casualties aggregated 384,895. The latest Navy casualty list reports 68,478.

The Army total, which included 75,562 killed, was an increase of 33,602 since the last casualty announcement on October 5, covering casualties reported through September 21.

The Department said part of this increase was due to a revision of its statistical system to provide more up-to-date figures. It added, however, that there remains a time lag of about 19 days between actual casualties and the receipt of individual reports for compilation at the Department.

ARMY CASUALTIES 384,895 TO OCT. 6

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—United States Army casualties on the western land front, from the invasion on June 6 through October 3, numbered 174,780. Air Force casualties are not included in this figure, announced today by the War Department.

Of the total 29,842 were killed, 130,227 wounded and 14,711 missing. Since the start of the war the combined Army and Navy casualty total is 453,375, compared with 417,085 two weeks ago.

Army casualties for all theaters through October 6 were 384,895, an increase of 33,602 since the last announcement of casualty figures on October 5. Of the 384,895 casualties 75,562 are dead, including those who died of wounds as well as battlefield deaths; 208,392 are wounded (excluding those who died of wounds); 48,404 are missing and 52,537 are captured and interned.

The latest naval casualty figure is 68,480, an increase of 2,688 in two weeks. The comparative naval figures for today and October 5, respectively, are: killed, 27,047 and 25,963; wounded, 27,368 and 25,588; missing, 9,586 and 9,761; prisoners, 4,480, unchanged.

62,000 Yanks Hurt Crossing France

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WAR CAPTIVES GET FURLOUGH FIRST

OCT 20 1944

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The War Department has announced that military personnel who have been prisoners of war for sixty days or more will be returned to the United States as soon as possible after being freed unless they specifically ask to remain overseas.

The ruling applies to prisoners freed either before or after the defeat of Germany. The War Department said it was in accord with its policy "of regarding the problems and future welfare of prisoners of war as matters of prime interest to the military establishment and to the country."

The returning prisoners will get transportation priority over all other casual personnel except sick and wounded.

While the announcement did not specify the length of furloughs to be granted former prisoners, it was explained officially that they would be subject to reassignment, either in this country or overseas, after a period of rehabilitation.

General Staff Groups Formed For Post-War

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—Two general staff committees to draft policies affecting reserve components of the post-war army have been organized, the War Department announced today.

One, composed of three regular army officers and three reserve officers, will prepare policies and regulations covering the organized reserve. The other, made up of three regular, three reserve and three National Guard officers, will be concerned with both reserve and National Guard components of the peacetime army.

A separate National Guard committee was organized last August. All three groups, the War Department said, "are giving priority to the study of post-war military organization."

U. S. Cool To Air Plan Of British

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—Publication in London of a British White Paper advocating a supreme international air organization to assign and regulate the post-war airlines of the world is causing scarcely a ripple in official Washington.

This apparent lack of concern is taken to indicate the confidence with which American negotiators approach the coming international air conference opening at Chicago November 1. They believe that the United States, holding a fistful of post-war aviation trumps, will have much to say as to what that conference will recommend to regulate post-war civil aviation.

America's Advantages

Cards this nation holds are the planes, pilots and experience which war-time American airlines have built up in global flight in recent years.

It is well known that American officials do not favor the British proposal of a supreme international organization which would tell whom what air routes they could fly and how often they could fly them.

Instead Americans insist upon the right of their planes to fly anywhere that the host country concerned is willing to welcome them and after landing agreements have been reached to fly as often as the traffic requires.

Ickes Hopes Hawaii's Martial Law May Go

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—Arguments in favor of lifting martial law in Hawaii are getting "stronger and stronger," Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes observed at his news conference today.

Other officials said they hoped there would not be "much more delay" before a proclamation lifting martial law in the territory was completed and placed before the President.

Representatives of the War, Navy, Justice and Interior departments are continuing conferences on the proclamation in an attempt to adjust what were described as "technical" problems.

KIMMEL, SHORT BEFORE PROBERS

Pearl Harbor Commanders Said To Have Testified

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—Circumstances surrounding the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor have been discussed before a naval board of inquiry by the men who commanded army and navy forces there at the time of the December 7, 1941, assault.

This was learned today from responsible sources who cannot be identified. No information was disclosed by these sources on what the officers said.

The board of inquiry operates under procedure closely approximating that of a grand jury, and information developed at its sessions is not public record.

Report To Go To Forrestal

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, navy commander at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack, is understood to have testified at length before the board which will submit its findings to Secretary Forrestal. The Secretary will study the record of the board hearing to determine what further action should be taken.

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, army commander in the Pacific when the Japanese attacked, also is understood to have given his story of circumstances of the raid in testimony before the board.

Forrestal has said that he expects the board's report to be turned over to him in the near future. There has been no indication when the army might act.

CALLS HITLER MAD AT SEDITION TRIAL

OCT 20 1944

Washington, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Hitler, the jury at the mass sedition trial has been told, may not be mad in a clinical sense, but he is mad "in a popular sense."

The testimony came from Dr. Hermann Rauschning, former president of the Free City of Danzig who fled Germany several years ago after a break with the Fuehrer. It was elicited by Albert W. Dilling, a defense attorney, during cross-examination of the witness yesterday on his earlier testimony recounting conversations with Hitler.

Another defense attorney, Ellis O. Jones, asked if the Nazi leader depended on soothsayers and fortune tellers.

"Partly yes," Dr. Rauschning replied, "but largely on the advice of advisers like Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop."

"He did have a crystal ball when he talked to you about America?"

"No," the witness replied.

Lawrence Dennis, a defendant, who is acting as his own counsel, asked Dr. Rauschning's views on a book Dennis wrote, "The Dynamics of war and revolution," which has figured in the trial.

"One cannot say the author was making National Socialist propaganda," the witness said, "but the book is definitely anti-democratic."

"Are my doctrines peculiarly Nazi?" Dennis asked, and Dr. Rauschning replied, "No."

GIs Use Big Bills In Dice Games

OCT 20 1944

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP) — The size of stakes in army crap games became an economic issue today, as if it already weren't.

Spang in the middle of a scholarly discussion of Allied military currency used by our army in Italy, Economists Donald L. Kemmerer and T. Eugene Beattie observed that the soldiers customarily are handed their pay in the biggest bills available "and incidentally stakes in crap games are kept high."

Aid To Transportation

"To keep transportation costs to a minimum, our soldiers are generally paid in the largest denominations possible," the economists stated in a folder distributed by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy.

"For example, a soldier entitled to $46.50 on pay day will get four 1,000-lire notes, one 500-lire note, one 100 and one 50."

It doesn't take an assistant professor of economists, such as Kemmerer is at the University of Illinois, to deduce that this procedure is virtually a command invitation for high rolling on the vagaries of that "Old Eighter from Decatur" and "Little Joe from Kokomo."

Made In Washington

The currency, which Kemmerer and Beattie say looks like cigar coupons lithographed on mediocre paper, is turned out in Washington and shipped to Italy where it has been declared legal tender.

The exchange rate is 100 lire to the dollar, and soldiers with a sense of thrift, a smart pair of dice, or both, frequently convert the lire to dollar money orders which they dispatch home after the payday flurries.

Another Angle

There's another crapshooting angle to the currency situation, Messrs. K. and B. declare:

"If it is attempted to redeem money in full for American soldiers there arise possibilities, difficult to deal with, of soldiers buying native-held Allied military currency at a discount and making a profit.

"Who is to say that a GI turning up with a wad of bills did not win them at a crap game?"

OCT 20 1944

Negroes In WAVES Approved By Roosevelt

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP) — The navy announced tonight that President Roosevelt has approved enrollment of Negro women in the WAVES.

A "limited number of especially qualified Negro women," the navy said, will be commissioned immediately as administrative officers. They will assist in planning and supervising a program for enlistment of Negro women. The navy estimated that the first enlisted women will enter training shortly after January 1.

"Officer candidates and enlisted women will be trained at existing schools of WAVES," the navy said. "The number to be enlisted will be determined by the needs of the service."

Roosevelt Gets

30.24 — 19695

Kaiser Plan for Reconversion

Industrialist Says He's Sure President Will Seek to Foster Free Enterprise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, laid what he called a "specific pattern" for reconversion before President Roosevelt today and left the conference asserting the belief that the Chief Executive "will continue to do everything in his power to foster and encourage" free enterprise.

Mr. Kaiser predicted that government departments will be increasingly concerned with "anticipation of the cut-backs (in war production) and plans that will permit very rapid conversion to post-war work and continuity of employment."

"The President seemed determined to do this job thoroughly and I am now confident that we are well on our way," he said.

He asserted there was no doubt in his mind that the President "not only believes as thoroughly as I do in our American system of free enterprise and free competition, but that he will continue to do everything in his power to foster and encourage it."

Mr. Kaiser is chairman of the newly formed Non-Partisan Committee for Franchise Education, which he has said is "NOT plumping for any particular candidate or party."

Mr. Kaiser said he and other industrialists, whom he did not name, are ready now to put into effect the reconversion program he laid before Mr. Roosevelt.

Under it he and others of like mind would take over war plants about to shut down and continue manufacturing war materials in them, letting the original contractors go back to their peace-time production.

Where materials were available, the group also would move into war factories already closed and go into war manufacture. Mr. Kaiser, who now is engaged in twenty industries producing at least 100 different articles, said he would convert to peace production himself some day, but he was not ready to say what or where.

In a speech before the New York Herald Tribune Forum Tuesday

night he envisoned employment for 30,000,000 persons after the war in four industries alone—construction of homes, hospitals and highways, and transportation.

In a statement today he said: "I have stated before and state now that industry faces its greatest task, namely, to continue every essential war effort and, at the same time, to organize for peace. After talking with the President, I am convinced he believes that this pattern of aiding industry is an important step to assure now the transition to full employment in peace time."

DEWEY'S CHARGES ON ROMANIA DRAW STATE DEPT. REPLY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's blast at what he termed President Roosevelt's "personal, secret diplomacy" brought an administration volley in reply today including a formal State department statement of "facts" it said the Republican presidential candidate left out in discussing Romania.

Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign committee, declared in a statement that Dewey "recklessly demands what amounts to an open break with Russia while the war is still on." He called Dewey's address last night to the New York Herald-Tribune Forum "the most effective argument" yet advanced for re-election of President Roosevelt.

The State department's statement was confined entirely to Romania although Dewey had been critical of administration handling of the cases of Italy, Poland, Germany and France as well as Romania.

There were indications, however, that the administration will have still more to say about the Dewey speech. Mr. Roosevelt himself may reply on some points when he addresses a dinner of the Foreign Policy association in New York Saturday.

The President began work today on his Saturday speech. The White House also confirmed that he will make a campaign speech in Boston but did not give the date. There have been reports it would be Nov. 4—the Saturday before Election day.

Statement on Romania

The State department said this government "participated at all stages" in formulation of the terms of surrender for Romania. "Precisely because it was a military document and not a peace settlement it was presented by Marshal Malinovski, the theater commander, duly authorized by the governments of the United States, the USSR and the United Kingdom," the statement said. "This action by Marshal Malinovski followed directly the pattern of General Eisenhower in signing the armistice with Italy on behalf of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the USSR."

Dewey had declared the document signed with Romania was "no mere military armistice," adding:

"That agreement fixed the future frontiers of Romania. It disposed of Bessarabia and Transylvania, two of the worst trouble spots of Europe. It dealt with economic matters.

"Now, who negotiated and signed that agreement? It was signed 'by the authority of the governments of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States by Melinosky (Malinovski).' That treaty was signed by a representative of Soviet Russia acting in behalf of the United States.

"The day after it was signed, the Secretary of State of the United States declined to comment on the grounds that the terms had not been received from Moscow in time for study."

Details Given

The State department said that as for the Romanian armistice terms Secretary Hull had pointed out Sept. 20 that "final disposition of Transylvania would depend upon confirmation at the time of the general peace settlement." Cession of Bessarabia to Russia, it was added, "merely restores the frontier between the two states as established by the Soviet-Romanian agreement on June 8, 1940."

Also on Sept. 20, it added, Hull made clear that the American government had participated in the discussions leading to the surrender terms "and he stated specifically that this government had been kept fully advised of the terms regarding Transylvania."

Roosevelt, Dewey Statues On Exhibit

Washington, Oct. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt is sitting in a big arm chair with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in a smaller chair, ten feet away, each looking serene and content, but neither smiling.

It is at the Smithsonian Institution, which has put on display 43 statues of wartime leaders executed in bronze by Sculptor Max Kalish, of New York.

The selections were made by a private group headed by W. M. Kiplinger, of Washington, who conceived the idea, bore the costs and presented the collection to the Smithsonian.

On hand to give a final dusting to each statue, the 53-year-old sculptor said he found all the subjects easy to get along with.

OUTBURSTS MARK O'DANIEL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — (AP) The wife of Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) weeping on the witness stand, accused Senate investigators today of making a personal attack on her and her two sons in service. She testified in the Campaign Expenditures committee's inquiry into the financing and management of the anti-New Deal "W. Lee O'Daniel News."

The Senator himself engaged in a sharp exchange when he was challenged after whispering to Mrs. O'Daniel during her testimony on the circulation of the Texas weekly.

"I suggest that the Senator not prompt the witness," Senator Tunnell (D.-Del.) cut in.

"I suggest that if you don't like the Senator from Texas sitting here by his wife, that you remove the Senator from Texas," O'Daniel flared back.

"I make that suggestion, Mr. Chairman," Tunnell said, turning to Chairman Green (D.-R. I.).

Green ignored the exchange, and Mrs. O'Daniel proceeded with testimony that approximately 70,000 copies of the publication are printed weekly in Fort Worth.

She said she is in charge of editing and does that work here.

Telling the committee she is manager of the weekly and her sons Pat and Mike are officers of it, she declared that Senator O'Daniel actually has no official connection with the O'Daniel News.

Her voice broke and she dabbed away tears as she said the boys had gone to the Army and she was trying to carry on not only her own duties but their work for the paper.

Bitterly she told Chairman Green that she resented his attitude and that of the committee, charging that they had "by insinuation" made a "vicious and unwarranted attack" against not only her husband and her sons but against her personally as well.

The testimony of the attractive, gray-haired wife of the junior Texas Senator was sandwiched into that of Garfield Crawford, who said he was receiving $10,000 for his work throughout 1944 in seeing that the O'Daniel News gets off the press.

OUTPUT DEFICIT DISCLOSED BY WPB

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—(AP) There is an output deficit in a small but vital segment of the munitions program, and if it continues it may delay victory in Europe indefinitely, War Production Board officials said today.

Chairman J. A. Krug told a news conference that while war production as a whole is "going well," a highly important ten per cent of the program—including heavy trucks and tires, tanks and heavy artillery ammunition—is lagging.

"If we can keep the heat on for three or four months, V-E day will come sooner," Krug said. "If we can't get those trucks and tires, V-E day is shoved back an indefinite number of months."

Hiland G. Batcheller, WPB operations chief, said September output of heavy trucks was 2,600 units behind the scheduled 8,600, he warned that efficient operation of the famed red ball express—the Allies' truck supply line to the German West Wall—is dependent on this production.

To step up output of heavy tires for these vehicles he said it has been necessary to trim production of other types—even "run flat" tires designed to function in action despite bullet holes.

Both Krug and Batcheller said there is an impression around the country that current war production is adequate. This is not true, they emphasized, adding that there has been too much talk of reconversion.

PROFITS TAX SEEN ERASED AFTER WAR

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19—(AP) The excess-profits tax on corporations appears to be headed for the scrap heap after the war, a Treasury official said today.

Roy Blough, director of the division of tax research, said no plan yet submitted to congressional and treasury post-war tax planners calls for keeping the excess-profits tax.

In a speech on corporate tax simplication, prepared for delivery before the American Institute of Accountants, Blough said, "It appears that simplification of the excess-profits tax will come by erasure rather than by erosion."

He said this war-time tax is to blame for the major complexities of the corporation tax structure.

Blough also disclosed that Congressional and Treasury experts are making progress in their study of post-war taxation and hope to make preliminary reports soon.

He criticized the capital-stock tax and the declared-value excess-profits tax, saying they "have no relation to any accepted principle of tax distribution." He suggested that both taxes "be simplified concurred in by business—namely, repeal."

He said the next few years promise to be "an auspicious time" to promote simplication in the corporate tax structure because it will be possible to make some tax reductions.

He emphasized throughout the speech taht simplification is a laudable goal but should be placed in its "proper perspective" and not be put above everything else.

Basically, most tax complexity is caused by the necessity of being fair and equitable in a complicated situation in which many specific refinements are necessary to meet charges of unfairness, he said.

"You are well aware," he told the accountants, "that problems of tax policy, of eliminating hardships, and of plugging up loopholes are responsible for many of the complexities in our tax laws."

CONGRESS TO CONSIDER WELDING LIBERTY BELL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(AP) Right in the midst of election battling plopped another hot issue for Congress today—should the crack in the Liberty bell be welded?

"Never," said Senator Reynolds (D-NC). "It should be left as it is in its sacred cloister."

"Why not?" asked Rep. Disney (D-Okla). "It seems a good idea to me. "We lead a radio life nowadays and to have its ringing heard over the air would keep the youngsters reminded of the fact there is an old Liberty bell. If it has a voice it should be heard."

The suggestion that the bell be repaired came from W. J. Conley, consulting engineer for the Lincoln Electric company, Cleveland. In a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, Conley said a study "indicates full tone can be restored to the Liberty bell by arc welding."

Nothing official can be done about Conley's idea until Congress reconvenes Nov. 14, but indications are that debate will ring louder than the Old Bell did when it cracked in 1835.

The bell has long been enshrined in an honored resting place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

BETTE DAVIS, F.D.R. HAVE TEA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—(AP) Film star Bette Davis had tea with President Roosevelt late today. She had nothing to say to reporters about her visit.

ICKES SEES 'CLOSE' RACE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — Interior Secretary Ickes said today that the presidential campaign had been a "resonably close" affair up to now but asserted that a "trend toward Mr. Roosevelt" has set in.

"The registration, if that means anything, ought to mean that — a large vote and a Democratic vote," he told his news conference, asserting that things developed the same way four years ago.

PRESIDENT PLANS TOUR OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—(AP) A 50-mile motor tour by President Roosevelt which will take him through the heart of New York city before Saturday's midday throngs, became definite today with official announcement of his four-borough itinerary.

Police arrangements, probably the most extensive since the visit of England's King and Queen in 1939, indicated they were expecting several million persons to see the President, who is coming here to speak Saturday night before the Foreign Policy association.

The itinerary, which was announced simultaneously by Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, and Mayor F. H. La Guardia, will take the President through Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Manhattan, skipping only Richmond (Staten Island).

The President will inspect the Brooklyn Navy Yard, then go to Ebbets Field for a campaign rally for U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, then to the Bronx to inspect the U. S. Naval training station for Waves at Hunter College, and finally Manhattan. The itinerary includes Harlem, the West Side garment district and Times Square.

The area, with the exception of Queens, is overwhelmingly Democratic and it is here that the Democrats hope to pile up the majority to win New York's 47 electoral votes.

The National chairman said that "after the President has made the trip the people who see him can make up their own minds as to his vigor and health."

The trip, Hannegan said, will go on regardless of the weather. It was indicated the only talk the President plans is at Ebbets Field, in the nature of a greeting for Senator Wagner.

Hannegan disclosed also that the National committee was paying for the radio time for the President's foreign policy speech. Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said in Washington yesterday that the White House would not attempt to classify the speech as political or non-political.

U. S. Veterans Pledged Aid of State After War

MaurinCitesNewYorkPlans to Avert Repetition of World War I Experience

BUFFALO, Oct. 19 (AP).—New York State "is determined that at the end of this war no service man will suffer the plight of those following World War I," Frank D. Maurin, member of the New York State Industrial Board, said today.

"New York has taken the lead throughout the country in veterans' legislation," he declared at a one-day session of the New York Association of Small Loan Companies. "We, in this state, have not forgotten our obligation to our boys in service."

Mr. Maurin told the group that "there is no problem of more serious concern to the nation, as well as New York State, than to broaden every opportunity for the returning service man's domestic

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tranquillity."

"Whether this be jobs, or whatever their requirements may be, it is our obligation to make adequate provisions," he said.

Mr. Maurin said New York State is facing the responsibility of caring for veterans by setting up unemployment benefits, creating a state-wide public works program designed to provide jobs until reconversion takes place, safeguarding their civil service rights and "taking every conceivable means to make sure they do not have to sell apples on our street corners when they come back home."

The meeting was attended by representatives of government, organized labor, industry, civic agencies and various veterans' groups. W. A. Bean, of Albany, president of the association, said the purpose of the session was to "help bring about a clearer understanding of the functions which the various groups represented here must perform during these war years and the post-war period."

Mrs. Roosevelt at Club Where She Was Satirized

Tells Buffalo Group Women Must Set Pace for Peace

BUFFALO, Oct. 19 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today that American women must help prevent future wars and create the kind of government that "will meet the needs of those who fought the war and will furnish leadership and an example to other nations in the post-war world."

"Unless we give leadership to the world, the world is going to be a sorry place," she told a group of women at a meeting sponsored by the Citizens Committee for the Re-election of President Roosevelt at the Twentieth Century Club, where only last week she was satirized in a skit.

"We have not had our strength sapped through malnutrition and disease as have the nations where the war is actually being fought," she added. "It will be some time before these nations are going to have the vitality to do things that we have."

Commenting on the skit, which resulted in the resignation from the club of her friend, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, widow of a former Democratic national chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt said she was accustomed to seeing herself caricatured.

She asserted that lampooning never bothered her, but "a great deal depends on the spirit in which it is done, whether in the spirit of fun or in a bitter, malicious way."

COX COMPARES TWO CAMPAIGNS

OCT 20 1944

Sees Similarity Between GOP Of 1920 And Today

Dayton, Ohio Oct. 19 (AP)—James M. Cox, a stanch advocate of the League of Nations, which the United States Senate rejected after the last war, declared tonight "the powers that directed the conspiracy of 1920 control the Republican party still."

The former Ohio Governor and Democratic Presidential nominee, who campaigned in 1920 on a platform calling for participation in the League, urged the reelection of President Roosevelt, saying:

"The Allied nations which are winning the war together must lead in winning the peace together. And that trio, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, whose united leadership is winning the war—are not they, standing together, the best guarantee of the victory for peace for which our people yearn?"

1920 Anti-League Block

Speaking on a coast-to-coast CBS broadcast sponsored by the Democratic National Committee, Cox said in a prepared text released by his office:

"The American people are to decide whether, at the crisis of the war and the hour of opportunity for the peace, we are to dissolve the leadership which has brought us thus far so gloriously on our way. I believe our people know their duty too well to desert this great cause now."

He asserted that a "minority of Senators" blocked America's entrance into the League in 1920, and the Republican convention adopted that year a "platform ambiguous enough to insure a Republican President by gaining the support of both friends of the peace and isolationists."

He added:

"It could be interpreted, as Wendell Willkie said the 1944 plank of that party could be, as either isolationist or for the peace. To allay the doubts which this 1920 platform aroused, a group of eminent pro-peace Republicans were induced to sign a promise that their party would be a path to peace. . . . By their act, millions of Republican voters were misled. The election won, Harding proclaimed the League dead. Harding deserted our allies, made a separate peace with Germany. There the record stands.

"You will note that no such array of independent Republicans, devoted to peace, has come forward to vouch for their present candidate. The burnt child dreads the fire.

"Now to the present: The same doubtful platform, the same reassuring words by the candidate. Behind it all, the powers that directed the conspiracy of 1920 control the Republican party still. In fear of patriotic and peace-loving Republican voters, they will again conceal their plans till their chance to act has come. . . .

Varieties Of Isolationists

"We must be vigilant if we are not again to be betrayed."

Cox declared there were "varieties of isolationists"—some who believe sincerely we should not share in problems of the world, another type whom he called the "economic isolationist."

"It was he," Cox declared, "who carried through the 1920 plot. It was he who, in the period before and throughout the Republican convention, spurned Wendell Willkie and sent him, in the flower of his manhood, to his grave, a broken-hearted man. He chose, not Wendell Willkie, but Herbert Hoover to speak the party creed. Willkie was the one man in whom peace-loving, independent Republicans had put their trust that their party could be kept, in the present emergency, on the path to peace. When he died, their hope was lost."

Rickenbacker 'Regrets' Memphis Club Apology

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker says he "regrets" that the Memphis Kiwanis Club apologized to Mayor Walter Chandler "for statements I made during my talk at the auditorium."

"I thought it was understood before accepting your invitation that I was free to say what I wished without criticism from anyone," the air hero asserted in a letter to the club. "This apparently is not permissible in Memphis, which I regret."

Chandler introduced Rickenbacker at a Kiwanis-sponsored public meeting here October 4 and the president of Eastern Air Lines climaxed a talk on the war effort with a comment on "the man America needs" for President.

The Kiwanis Club later apologized to the Mayor "for any embarrassment" that may have been caused him by the aviator's political remarks.

Says Report Is Withheld

St. Paul, Oct. 19 (AP)—Representative Melvin J. Maas (R., Minn.) said in an address tonight that the National Administration is now withholding from the public a new report on Pearl Harbor prepared by an official board of inquiry of the navy.

OCT 20 1944

BRICKER HITS PAC 'PRESSURE'

Vice-Presidential Candidate, Hillman In Verbal Duel

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 19 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker and Sidney Hillman dueled at a range of 3,000 miles today over whether the Political Action Committee was putting pressure on the labor vote.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, winding up a six-day campaign in California, declared at Bakersfield that he had been informed PAC agents were resorting to "threats and intimidation" to swing industrial workers to President Roosevelt.

Reply From New York

PAC Director Hillman replied from New York that Bricker had "gone wild with fear at the sight of the grim specter of defeat" and was trying to "scare" labor into voting for him.

Arriving here, the Ohio Governor retorted that Hillman's reply "is the best proof of the truth of my statement."

In his speech tonight in this extensive vegetable and fruit growing section of the San Joaquin Valley, Bricker said the Republicans were prepared to establish "a practical and experienced Department of Agriculture—free from regimentation and confusing governmental manipulation and control of farm programs."

Cites Farmer's Wants

He asserted further in a prepared text released by his campaign staff:

"The farmer wants his income through prices and not through subsidies which chain him to his Government. American agriculture is entitled to an orderly administration of surplus war commodities so as to protect its market and to encourage production.

"We assure the protection of prices to the American farmer through support prices, commodity loans. Agriculture is entitled to a fair and equitable portion of the income in comparison with industry and labor."

He said, too, that the Department of Agriculture could "render a great service" to farm producers through research, development of foreign markets, aid in distribution and protection against "unquestionable domestic surpluses."

Says GOP Backs Cooperatives

He also asserted that the Republicans assured support to "bonafide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives" and believed that Government "should do everything within its proper sphere to encourage the family-type farm."

The Vice-Presidential nominee's Bakersfield speech was the climax of a fight he has been waging against the Political Action Committee since he began touring the country in mid-September.

He said that during his trip through California he had received reports that "men and women in industrial plants have been told by Sidney Hillman's PAC agents that they must vote for the New Deal—that means are available for knowing how they vote—and that if they don't vote right they will be taken care of."

"Will Lose Jobs"

The implication, Bricker added, was "that if those workers do not vote for Mr. Roosevelt they will lose their jobs—or will fail to get better jobs—or will be let out first when war production ends—or will not be able to get peacetime jobs."

Calling it a "campaign of threats and intimidation," he assured his listeners that "we still have a secret ballot in this country" and "there is no possible way for anybody to know how you vote without committing an election fraud or crime."

Hillman declared in a formal statement that Bricker resembled "the man who knows so many things that ain't so."

No Proof, Hillman Says

"No one," he said, "has ever been able to find a single specific instance to prove PAC coercion," and "Governor Bricker knows that he has no evidence to prove this or any of the other wild charges he has been making."

He continued:

"This is all of a piece with Governor Bricker's other charges, the charges of a candidate gone wild with fear at the sight of the grim specter of defeat constantly stalking him and his running mate. If he can't win the votes of labor, he's going to scare them into voting for him."

The PAC chieftain remarked that Bricker "explodes his whole ridiculous thesis by assuring labor" of the secrecy of the ballot.

"Terrified Of Registration"

He declared that the Ohioan was "terrified at the size of registration, and of the job that PAC has helped to do to get millions of citizens to register."

He added that Bricker was also "terrified because he knows what will happen with a heavy vote."

The Republican candidate, in a press conference here, said of Hillman's reply:

"What he said is the best proof of the truth of my statement. It is a typical New Deal trick to make a statement exactly contrary to what it's thinking. When a man works underhanded for selfish purposes and get caught, he always squeals."

Bricker expressed belief that the Republicans would benefit most from a heavy vote.

He will speak tomorrow in Reno, Sparks and Lovelock, Nev., and in Ogden, Utah.

PAC Opens 'Intimidation' Campaign, Says Bricker

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 19 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker said today he had been informed that agents of the Political Action Committee had launched a "campaign of threats and intimidation" to line up labor voters for the Roosevelt Administration.

"The implication of all this," said the Republican candidate for Vice-President, "is that if those workers do not vote for Mr. Roosevelt they will lose their jobs—or will fail to get better jobs—or will be let out first when war production ends—or will not be able to get peace-time jobs."

Ending California Trip

The Ohio Governor, winding up a six-day campaign for California's 25 electoral votes after an unprecedented demonstration by supporters at Los Angeles, said no voter should allow himself to be intimidated.

"To those workers and any others who have been approached in this manner," he added in a prepared speech, "It want to give this assurance. We still have a secret ballot in this country.

"When you enter the voting booth, you enter it alone. There is no possible way for anybody to know how you vote without committing an election fraud or crime. You are not required to tell anybody how you vote—and no one can compel you to do so."

Reports Received On Tour

Bricker said reports of the purported intimidation had been received by him as he toured California.

"To be specific," he added, "it has been reported that men and women in industrial plants have been told by Sidney Hillman's PAC agents that they must vote for the New Deal—that means are available for knowing how they vote—and that if they don't vote right they will be taken care of."

Bricker remarked that "it is not surprising to learn of this campaign of threats and intimidation. One of the most serious indictments of the New Deal is the charge that it has thwarted free voting in this country."

Other Train Stops

The candidate's eight-car special train was to stop also at Tulare, Selma and Fresno before leaving a State in which, he said, he found "much encouragement."

"I like the way you have campaigned in California," Bricker last night told a Los Angeles audience estimated at 7,000 persons.

The Ohio Governor, who has devoted more time to California than any other State in his four-week, 9,250-mile Western swing, earlier had predicted a Republican victory. California has given a majority to the Democrats in the last three Presidential contests.

Staff In High Spirits

Bricker's campaign staff appeared to be in high spirits as a result of his reception in Los Angeles' Shrine auditorium, where Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, spoke two days before.

Karl B. Pauly, the Governor's press representative, said the audience applauded more than 40 times and was the most enthusiastic Bricker has faced on his current tour.

But what impressed the Bricker managers were the cries of "More! More!" which arose when he completed a 25-minute radio broadcast, and which caused him to return to the rostrum to speak an additional six minutes.

First Such Request

The Ohioan asserted it was the first time an audience had ever asked him to continue a political

speech.

Bricker, taking a cue from Truman's Los Angeles address, said the Democratic candidate had given the Roosevelt Administration credit for "the miracle of war production—indeed, for winning the war itself."

"That," the Republican declared, "is an insult to American industry and labor, and to the countless American men and women who are fighting and dying around the world tonight."

WAC Casualty Was Wounded By A Robot

Chula Vista, Cal., Oct. 19—Private Ruth M. Brady, a WAC who recently was named in a War Department casualty list, was wounded by a robot bomb in England, her husband, James S. Brady, said today.

Mrs. Brady, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, was driving a jeep when the bomb exploded near her last June, her husband said. In a recent letter to her husband she wrote:

"It was like battle scenes in 'Gone With the Wind.' When I regained consciousness, bodies were strewn all around me."

Brady said his wife has recovered fully and is on active duty in Paris. The War Department has reported seven other WAC casualties, all presumably robot bomb victims.

Guam Hero's Wife Asks Share In Book Profits

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 19 (AP)—Hearing on a petition to set aside a divorce decree granted George Ray Tweed, 45, rescued from Guam last July after eluding the Japanese there for 31 months, was continued today until next Tuesday.

Lester Penry, attorney for the navy man, told Superior Judge Jacob Weinberger that Tweed was out of the country, but probably would return next Tuesday.

The petition to set aside the interlocutory decree, awarded last August 6, was filed by Mrs. Mary Tweed, 27, who contended in an affidavit that she should share in possibly $250,000 Tweed may receive from film and book rights to his "Ghost of Guam" experiences.

TRUMAN PLEDGES PUBLIC POWER AID

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 19.—(AP) Senator Harry S. Truman pledged President Roosevelt tonight to sponsor private industry's use of the government's $20,000,000,000 worth of war plants and to the completion of government power projects to provide "the nucleus for a great prosperity for the entire nation."

The President's fourth term running mate declared government must make "a well-conceived and well-directed effort to encourage private business to utilize the plants to stimulate postwar production and employment for returning soldiers and war workers.

"I mean," he said, "a government that will place the operation of these plants and the welfare of millions of workers above the selfish interests of those who fear competition."

Truman opposed abandoning the war plant investment in an address at a Democratic rally in the Civic auditorium here, and broadcast to the Pacific Coast.

In a five-minute speech an hour earlier on a nation-wide radio hookup, he also asked President Roosevelt's re-election and asserted "we can not take a chance on either a reactionary or a political trickster."

He said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican standard bearer, came West to convince it he and his "reactionary backers" favored the Grand Coulee, Bonneville and other power projects and later, at Charleston, West Va., "sought the votes of the reactionaries by charging the President with being a fellow traveler with the Communists" for sponsoring government corporations and credit agencies as "un-American."

Truman said that if Dewey is not in favor of destroying these services "he was guilty of a cheap political trick when he cited them as proof the President is a fellow traveler."

Million In Population Rise Seen For Alaska

Seattle, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Territory of Alaska will gain 1,000,000 in population immediately after the war, Gov. Ernest Gruening predicts.

"Thousands of servicemen who have learned of the opportunities Alaska has to offer while stationed in the North are eager to return and live there," the Alaskan executive said last night. He is en route to Washington, D. C., for conferences on the Territory's post-war program.

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(LEVINSON)

SGT. JAMES E. MCDONALD, A FORTRESS WAIST GUNNER FROM MOORHEAD, MINN., DESCRIBED HIS 800 MILE ROUND TRIP TO MANNHEIM AS "PRETTY DAMNED COLD."

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SGT. M. O'BRIEN, HIGHLAND, N.Y., RADIOMAN AND WAISTGUNNER, SAID THE SKY OVER GERMANY "WAS LIKE ANOTHER WORLD--A CRAZY WORLD OF HEAVY CLOUDS AND MIST THAT EXTENDED UP THOUSANDS OF FEET. WE HAD A TOUGH JOB FINDING THE TARGET, BUT WHEN WE DID THE BOMBS JUST SLIPPED OUT AND WENT FLOATING DOWN THROUGH THE OVERCAST."

A REPORT ON FLAK CAME FROM LT. CHARLES W. STEGEMANN, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., PILOT, WHO SAID THE FLAK WAS "INTENSE AFTER WE LEFT THE TARGET AND OUR WING SHIP WENT DOWN."

WEATHER WAS THE MAIN TROUBLE, DECLARED CAPT. EDWARD H. MCNEIL OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., UPON HIS RETURN FROM LUDWIGSHAFEN. "CLOUDS WERE SOLID OVER THE TARGET AND WE BOMBED BY INSTRUMENT WITH MEAGER FLAK AND NO ENEMY FIGHTERS TO BOTHER US," HE SAID.

CAPT. GERALD W. MERKET, A BOMBARDIER FROM FRISCO, TEX., SAID THE SKIES OVER MAINZ WERE BAD, TOO. "WE BOUNCED AROUND IN AIR POCKETS AND PLENTY OF THE MEN GOT SICK," HE RECOUNTED.

AM-ADD LONDON (EDWARD) XX DENNIE

IN THIS SECTOR 650 GERMAN PRISONERS WERE TAKEN YESTERDAY, RAISING THE TOTAL TO MORE THAN 1,500 TAKEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THIS OFFENSIVE AT NOON OCT.12.

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CAPTURE OF AMERIKA, WROTE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT NED NORDNESS FROM THE FRONT, WOULD GIVE THE ALLIES CONTROL OF A MAJOR ROAD AND THE ONLY RAILROAD LEADING TO VENLO, WHICH HAS BEEN MADE INTO A GERMAN STRONGPOINT. CAPTURE ALSO WOULD NECESSITATE WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN ARTILLERY AND TROOPS FROM SET POSITIONS WHICH UNTIL NOW HAVE BEEN STRONG.

THE GERMANS CONCEDED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MAAS ACTION, DECLARING THAT LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEY WAS CONCENTRATING ADDITIONAL FORCES OF HIS BRITISH SECOND ARMY HERE "APPARENTLY WITH THE INTENTION OF ELIMINATING" THE GERMAN BRIDGEHEAD. THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE FIGHTING WAS INCREASING IN VIOLENCE, MUCH OF IT HAND-TO-HAND.

AT AACHEN 150 MORE PRISONERS WERE TAKEN DURING THE DAY AS THE AMERICANS MAINTAINED AN UNBROKEN ADVANCE DESPITE GERMAN OPPOSITION FROM RIFLES, MACHINEGUNS, SOME ARTILLERY AND A FEW TANKS.

NORTHEAST OF AACHEN ENEMY PRESSURE CONTINUED TO BE MAINTAINED. TODAY'S ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FIGHTING IN THE CITY ITSELF WAS CENTERED IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION, WHILE OUTSIDE AACHEN TO THE NORTHWEST AMERICAN TROOPS DESTROYED A LARGE NUMBER OF PILLBOXES AND MADE GAINS AGAINST STRONG OPPOSITION.

ALONG THE SCHELDE ESTUARY THE CANADIANS APPEARED TO BE ON THE VERGE OF LIQUIDATING THE REMAINING GERMANS ENTRENCHED IN BRESKENS IN THEIR DRIVE TO CLEAN UP THIS AREA AND WIN FREE USE OF THE BIG BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP, FREED BUT AT PRESENT UNUSABLE BCAUSE OF GERMAN CONTROL OF THE SCHELDE MOUTH.

A NEW ENEMY LINE WAS TAKING SHAPE FROM BRESKENS SOUTH TO SCHOONDIJKE AND WEST THROUGH OOSTBURG AND SLUIS, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID. CANADIANS TONIGHT WERE LESS THAN A MILE FROM OOSTBURG, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF BRESKENS, AFTER ADVANCING THREE MILES IN RAIN.

GERMAN RESISTANCE IN THE NORTHWEST CORRESPONDENT AT THE FRONT, AS "RAPIDLY MUNRO, CANADIAN PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT THE FRONT, AS "RAPIDLY WEAKENING," AND THE BERLIN RADIO MADE NO SECRET OF THE CANADIAN POWER HERE. DECLARING THAT 100 ARTILLERY BATTERIES AND ALSO STRONG

INFANTRY AND ARMOR HAD BEEN BROUGHT UP FOR THE ASSAULT ON THE BRESKENS POSITIONS.

AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT, THE AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY OCCUPIED THE VILLAGE OF CHAMP LE DUC SOUTH OF BRUYERES IN THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS AT THE APPROACHES TO SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY, WHILE THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY BEAT OFF SIX GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THEIR DEEPENED BRIDGEHEAD ACROSS THE MOSELOTTE RIVER.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD FIRST NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X BERLIN SAID.

AROUND THE GREAT HIGHWAY AND ROAD JUNCTION OF DEBRECEN IN EASTERN HUNGARY THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED SARAND, SEVEN MILES ON THE SOUTH, UJLETA, 10 MILES ON THE SOUTHEAST, HAJDU-VAMOSPERCS, 10 MILES ON THE EAST, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER LOCALITIES, INCLUDING THE JUNCTION TOWN OF BERETTYOUJFALU, 20 MILES SOUTH OF DEBRECEN.

BESIDES CAPTURING 11,000 GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS IN FIVE DAYS, THE BULLETIN SAID MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY UNITS SEIZED 91 PLANES, 29 TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND 222 GUNS OF VARIOUS CALIBER IN THIS AREA. (KASISCHAWE)

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA COL.GEN.IVAN PETROV'S FOURTH UKRAINE ARMY GAINED UP TO SIX MILES IN AN ARC AROUND SIGHET, CAPTURED TRANSYLVANIAN TOWN ON THE SOUTHEASTERN BORDER. NEWLY-WON VILLAGES INCLUDED KOBLYLECKA-POLJANA, 11 MILES NORTHWEST OF SIGHET; VIZNI-APSA, THREE MILES ON THE NORTH, AND NIZNI-APSA, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF SIGHET AND 26 MILES FROM THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE TOWN OF CHUST.

THE RUSSIANS IN THIS AREA WERE STRIKING ALONG THE SIGHET-DEBRECEN RAILWAY NORTHWEST OF SATU-MARE, LAST IMPORTANT AXIS-HELD TOWN IN HUNGARIAN-ANNEXED TRANSYLVANIA WHICH ALSO IS MENACED FROM THREE SIDES BY OTHER SOVIET AND ROMANIAN FORCES ROLLING UP THAT AXIS SALIENT.

AMONG 60 LOCALITIES CAPTURED IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA WAS BAIA-MARE, 19 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SIGHET. SOVIET UNITS ATTACKING FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF BAIA-MARE SEIZED BAIA-SPRIE, ONLY 27 MILES FROM SATU-MARE, AND ANOTHER GROUPE TOOK THE RAIL STATION OF BUSAG, SIX MILES WEST OF BAIA-MARE.

AT THE LOWER END OF THE 50-MILE TRANSYLVANIAN FRONT THE BULLETIN ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF BAITA AND CAMAR, 20 MILES SOUTHEAST AND 29 MILES SOUTH, RESPECTIVELY, OF SATU-MARE.

IN A STEADY MOPPING UP OF A GERMAN FORCE TRAPPED SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE IN YUGOSLAVIA THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS DURING WEDNESDAY HAD CAPTURED MORE THAN 2,000 TRUCKS, 1,200 CARTS WITH MILITARY SUPPLIES, 18 TANKS, 300 GUNS AND OTHER BOOTY IN ADDITION TO THE 5,700 PRISONERS.

IN ANOTHER FIVE-MILE ADVANCE IN LATVIA THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED A NUMBER OF LOCALITIES, INCLUDING THE COASTAL VILLAGE OF RAGACIEMS, 20 MILES WEST OF THE FALLEN CAPITAL OF RIGA, AND 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF TUKUMS RAIL JUNCTION.

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY ROBERT EUNSON

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT 20-(AP)-AIR RAID ALARMS WERE SOUNDED EARLY TODAY IN SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY AS THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED A STRONG FORMATION OF ALLIED BOMBERS WAS OVER THE RHINELAND AGAIN, FOLLOWING UP THE HEAVY AMERICAN DAYLIGHT RAID YESTERDAY BY MORE THAN 1,000 HEAVY BOMBERS. THOSE PLANES BLASTED THE RHINELAND WAR INDUSTRY CITIES OF MANNHEIM AND LUDWIGSHAFEN WITH 3,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

MAINZ, ANOTHER X X X SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

(EDITORS: IN THIRD GRAPH NIGHT LEAD MAKE THE RAF-MANNHEIM RAID "WEDNESDAY NIGHT" INSTEAD OF "LAST NIGHT" TO CONFORM WITH DATELINE CHANGE.)

JP928PEW

LONDON, OCT 19-(AP)-LT.DAVID M.MAGEL FLIES A THUNDERBOLT, HIS THIRD IN TWO MONTHS, AND RIDES HIS LUCK.

SHOT DOWN ON HIS FIRST MISSION NEAR ST.POL, FRANCE, HE PARACHUTED TO SAFETY.

CAUGHT AGAIN BY FLAK THREE DAYS AGO, HE RODE BACK TO ENGLAND IN A PLANE HE SAYS NO MAN WITH SENSE WOULD HAVE STAYED IN A MINUTE, SMASHED UP WHAT WAS LEFT OF IT ON AN EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD, AND STEPPED UNSCRATCHED FROM THE WRECKAGE.

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MAGEL, WHO IS 21, AND HIS TWIN BROTHER, FLIGHT OFFICER ROBERT W.MAGEL, STARTED OUT TOGETHER AS AVIATION CADETS A YEAR AND A HALF AGO. THEY ARE THE SONS OF MR.AND MRS.F.L.MAGEL OF DEMAREST, N.J., WHO ALSO HAVE TWO SONS IN THE ARMY.

ROBERT WOUND UP IN THE THUNDERBOLT WOLFPACK HERE, AND ONLY THE SAME OUTFIT WOULD SATISFY HIS BROTHER. IN AUGUST, DAVID REACHED THE WOLFPACK BASE AND WALKED RIGHT INTO THE SHOCK OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ROBERT WAS MISSING IN ACTION.

"THAT WAS TOUGH," SAYS DAVID, "BUT HE'S NOW REPORTED A PRISONER, SO I'M NOT WORRYING ANY MORE."

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RQ415PEW

LONDON, OCT.19-(AP)-INDICATING THAT GERMANY IS [redacted] SCRAPING THE BARREL FOR WEAPONS AS WELL AS F MEN, THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER'S NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY, THE "VOLKSSTURM," MUST PROVIDE ALL OF ITS OWN EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING, IF POSSIBLE.

THE RADIO SAID THE VOLKSSTURM WOULD BE MODELLED CLOSELY ON

NAZI PARTY LINES, WITH THE TEST OF ITS LEADERS BEING LOYALTY TO HIM ADOLF HITLER, STEADFASTNESS, AND SOLDIERLY SKILL.

"TRAINING WILL BE MAINLY FOR INFANTRY COMBAT, ESPECIALLY TANK BUSTING, AND WILL BE DONE MOSTLY ON SUNDAYS," THE RADIO REPORTED.

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ERW/CHAMBERLAIN'S 1&2 2145-OCT.19-616PEW

LONDON, OCT 19-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WILL PAY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT $20,000,000 IN U.S.DOLLARS AS FULL COMPENSATION FOR TAKING OVER THE PETSAMO NICKEL MINES IN FINLAND, THE BRITISH OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE MINES WERE OWNED BY THE FINNISH STATE AND LEASED TO THE MOND NICKEL COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA.

JP822PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT 19-(AP)-SOME GERMAN MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE FRONT AREA ARE NOW BEARING THE WHITE STAR INSIGNIA OF ALLIED VEHICLES IN HOPE THE ALLIED PLANES WILL BE FOOLED INTO NOT BOMBING THEM, RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS REPORTED TODAY.

THE FACT THEY CAN DO THIS WITHOUT ATTRACTING ATTACKS OF THEIR OWN PLANES IS NEW EVIDENCE OF THE IMPOTENCE OF THE LUFTWAFFE.

SN1059PEW

ADD PARIS XXXOFFICIALS

LT. COL. WILSON, WHO IS 34 YEARS OLD AND A RESIDENT OF STUDIO CITY, CALIF., COMMANDS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF WACS IN ANY OPERATIONS THEATER. SHE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND IN 1943.

JR856PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

AACHEN, OCT 19-(AP)-THE SIEGE OF AACHEN PROCEEDED SLOWLY IN ITS 11TH DAY TODAY. THE GERMANS FOUGHT WITH UNDIMINISHED SAVAGERY AND DETERMINATION AMID MOUNTAINS OF DEBRIS.

IN SPITE OF THE PATTERN OF RESISTANCE, DISTURBING IF IT IS TO BE FOLLOWED IN EVERY CITY ACROSS GERMANY, THE AMERICAN ADVANCE IS UNBROKEN AND THE DOUGHBOYS NOW HOLD HALF THE CITY.

THE AMERICAN ATTACK IS BEING CARRIED OUT WITH EXTRAORDINARLY SMALL LOSSES, CONSIDERING HOW NASTY STREET FIGHTING IS.

THIS IS MAINLY BECAUSE THE AMERICAN COMMAND REFUSES TO PUT THE DOUGHBOYS OUT IN THE OPEN STREET IN FULL VIEW OF THE NAZIS. THE TROOPS APPROACH THE ENEMY OBLIQUELY, USING THE COVER OF BUILDINGS. WHEN THEY NEED A NEW AVENUE, THE HEAVY GUNS SIMPLY SHOOT HOLES IN BUILDINGS AND OPEN A LANE.

NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, THE SCENE OF A SERIES OF GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST CRUCIFIX HILL, ENEMY PRESSURE IS STILL ON.

SJ1141AEW

WITH THE BRITISH AT VENRAY, OCT 19-(AP)-BRITISH AMBULANCES, DUTCH CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICIALS AND COURAGEOUS NURSES AND NUNS REMOVED 1,700 FEMALE LUNATIC PATIENTS FROM VENRAY UNDER FIRE TODAY, BUT WERE UNJBPS TO RESCUE 1,600 MALE PATIENTS NEARBY, WHOSE INSTITUTION WAS UNDER CONSTANT GERMAN SHELLFIRE.

SN1157PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

IN LUXEMBOURG, OCT. 18 (DELAYED) -(AP)-WORKERS WHO ONCE WERE PRISONERS OF THE GERMANS ARE HELPING U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE ENGINEERS TO BUILD AN AIR STRIP WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE FRONT LINE.

MANY WERE CAPTIVES FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY, ALL OF WHOM ESCAPED SINGLY OR IN SMALL GROUPS AND HID IN THE WOODS, WHERE THEY BANDED TOGETHER AND WAITED UNTIL AMERICAN TROOPS LIBERATED THIS TINY COUNTRY. THEN THEY EMERGED AND OFFERED THEIR SERVICES.

"THEY ARE THE BEST WORKERS WE HAVE HAD SINCE WE BEGAN BUILDING AIR STRIPS ON THE CONTINENT," SAID STAFF SGT. EDWARD FRONCEZK OF (81ST ST.) MC KEE ROCK, PA., WHO AS PLATOON SERGEANT IN AN ENGINEERING BATTALION SUPERVISES THE RUSSIANS ON THE JOB.

FRONCEZK, OF POLISH EXTRACTION, CAN CONVERSE WITH THE RUSSIANS, BUT HE HAS HAD THE HELP OF CPL. JOHN FIRKO OF (2027 FORBES ST.) PITTSBURGH, PA., WHOSE PARENTS CAME FROM THE UKRAINE AND WHO SPEAKS RUSSIAN FLUENTLY.

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STANDING AT THE EDGE OF A FIELD UNDER CONSTRUCTION, FIRKO SHOUTED TO A GROUP OF RUSSIANS UNROLLING LENGTHS OF METAL MATTING. A STOCKY LEADER OF A GROUP OF RUSSIANS CAME OVER TO FIRKO, FRONCEZK AND A TRIO OF CORRESPONDENTS.

THIS MAN, WE LEARNED, WAS NAMED VASIL. HE WOULDN'T GIVE HIS LAST NAME. ONCE HE WAS A SENIOR LIEUTENANT IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NOW HE IS A LEADER OF A LABOR CREW AND HIS MEN UNDERSTAND FRONCZECK'S ORDERS.

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VASIL WAS RELUCTANT TO TALK AT FIRST, BUT WITH FIRKO AS INTERPRETER WE DREW BITS OF INFORMATION FROM HIM. HIS HOME WAS AT NOWA ALEXANDROVESKOMO, NEAR ROSTOV. HE WAS CAPTURED AT SMOLENSK IN AUGUST, 1943.

HE AND OTHER RUSSIANS WITH THEIR FAMILIES WERE TAKEN TO FRANCE WHERE THEY WERE FORCED TO WORK IN THE MINES. TOP PAY WAS EQUIVALENT TO FOUR DOLLARS A MONTH AND THEY GOT ONE MEAL--SOUP, CARROTS AND BREAD--DAILY, HE SAID. FOOD WAS TAKEN AWAY FROM ANY MAN FAILING IN HIS MINE QUOTA EACH DAY, HE SAID.

THE GERMANS KEPT THE WORKERS UNDER GUARD, BUT PERMITTED THE FAMILIES TO LIVE NEARBY IN THE BASEMENTS OF RUINED BUILDINGS.

MORE THAN 200 OF THESE PERSONS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ARE LIVING IN AN ABANDONED SCHOOL BUILDING. FIFTY OF THEM WERE HIRED BY THE NINTH AIR FORCE ENGINEER COMMAND AT THE LOCAL WAGE SCALE TO WORK ON THE AIR STRIP AND THE OTHERS ARE FINDING WORK ELSEWHERE.

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THOSE EMPLOYED AT THE FIELD MARCH TO WORK SINGING EACH MORNING, EAT THE SAME FOOD AS THE AMERICANS AT NOON AND MARCH HOME AT NIGHT, SINGING ALL THE WAY.

A LARGE PICTURE OF STALIN HANGS IN FRONT OF THEIR BUILDING. INSIDE THERE ARE A SOVIET FLAG, A PICTURE OF STALIN AND OTHER PICTURES OF THE BETTER KNOWN RUSSIAN GENERALS. THE COMMANDANT OF THE CAMP IS MICHEL KRISCHTSCHUK, ALSO A FORMER SENIOR LIEUTENANT IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY, WHO WAS CAPTURED NEAR SMOLENSK EARLY IN

30. 24 —— 19701

1942. WE MISSED SEEING THE COMMANDANT. HE HAD BUSINESS TODAY WITH THE RUSSIAN CONSUL IN THE CITY OF LUXEMBOURG.

WHILE MOST OF THE GROUP WERE SOLDIERS, THERE ALSO WERE FORMER MINERS AND FACTORY WORKERS. THEY ARE EXTREMELY CHEERFUL AND WILLING TO DO WHAT IS ASSIGNED THEM, ALTHOUGH SOME STILL CAN'T UNDERSTAND THE FREEDOM THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN ON THE JOB.

"THEY DON'T SEEM TO CARE WHETHER THEY GET PAID OR NOT," SAID LT. PETER BEAGAN (521 RECTOR ST.), SLINGER, WIS., AN ENGINEERING OFFICER AT THE FIELD. "ALL THEY WANT IS TO WORK FOR THE U.S. ARMY AND GET A SQUARE MEAL EVERY DAY."

OCT 201944

GH1220PEW

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS DRIVING TOWARD GERMANY'S SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER TODAY OCCUPIED THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS TOWN OF BRUYERES, 13 MILES EAST NORTHEAST OF EPINAL.

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TONIGHT, THE WEARY AND WATER-LOGGED DOUGHBOYS, STILL ADVANCING SLOWLY, CAPTURED A RUGGED HEIGHT JUST NORTH OF THE TOWN.

SIMULTANEOUSLY FRENCH TROOPS TO THE SOUTH FLANKED THE VILLAGE OF VENTRON AND DROVE FORWARD NORTHEAST OF LE THILLOT IN THE SECTOR SOME 30 MILES NORTH OF BELFORT. THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS WERE TAKEN NEAR LE THILLOT.

ALL ALONG THE VOSGES LINE THE GERMAN DEFENDERS, WHO HAVE BEEN REPULSED IN A SERIES OF FUTILE COUNTERATTACKS, WERE RESORTING TO EXTENSIVE USE OF ONE OF THE LAST WAR'S MAJOR DEFENSIVE WEAPONS -- BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS. THEY ALSO WERE EMPLOYING HEVY ARILLERY

AND MORTAR FIRE.

AS THE AMERICANS PUSHED BEYOND BRUYERES GERMAN SHELLS FORCED THE FACTORY TOWN'S 3,500 RESIDENTS BACK AGAIN TO THE CELLARS, WHERE THEY HAD HUDDLED THROUGHOUT THE ALLIED ATTACK.

THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN FROM BRUYERES IN DIFFICULT HOUSE TO HOUSE FIGHTING.

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LT.CARL PATTERSON OF BRYAN, TEX., WHO LED ONE OF THE FIRST PLATOONS IN FROM THE SOUTH SAID "THEY HAD ENTRENCHED MACHINEGUN POSITIONS IN THE STREET."

LT.JOHN B.ARTHUR OF NEWARK, N.J., WHOSE PLATOON WAS CAUGHT IN SMALL ARMS SNIPER FIRE, SAID "WE MANAGED TO CAPTURE 20 PRISONERS."

MK622AEW

PARIS, OCT 19-(AP)-BILLY CONN, ERSTWHILE CHIEF CONTENDER OR THE WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CROWN BUT CURRENTLY A SERGEANT IN THE .S. ARMY AIRFORCE, LEFT PARIS TODAY FOR A RING TOUR OF THE EDITERRANEAN FRONTS BUT PROMISED FRENCH REPORTERS HE WOULD RETURN OON TO MEET JOE LOUIS IN AN EXHIBITION.

CONN SAID THE FIGHT SHOW WOULD BE PUT ON IN THE PALAIS DES PORTS.

"LOUIS IS A GREAT CHAMPION," CONN TOLD A "LIBERATION" REPORTER, 'BUT I AM SURE THAT I WILL BEAT HIM WHEN I MEET HIM AGAIN FOR THE 'ITLE AFTER THE WAR."

LOUIS, ALSO A SERGEANT IN THE ARMY, RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE U.S. OLLOWING AN EXHIBITION TOUR IN THE EUROPEAN WAR THEATER. THE CHAMPION AND CONN FOUGHT IN THE NEW YORK POLO GROUNDS JUNE 19, 1941 WITH LOUIS KNOCKING OUT THE PITTSBURGH CHALLENGER IN THE THIRTEENTH OUND ALTHOUGH BEHIND ON POINTS UNTIL THEN.

DN1123AEW

PARIS, OCT. 19---(AP)---TWO WOMEN, RESIDENTS OF

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A SMALL TOWN OUTSIDE PARIS, WHOSE HEADS WERE SHAVED BY

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCE FORCES OF THE INTERIOR [redacted] AFTER

LIBERATION FOR ALLEGED RELATIONS WITH THE GERMANS HAVE

BROUGHT SUIT AGAINST THE LOCAL RESISTANCE LEADER FOR INJURIES

AND DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER. THEY SEEK DAMAGES OF 1,000

FRANCS---$20--IN THE ACTION, THE AGENCE FRANCAIS PRESSE SAID.

RC DYNANS 02345 EJD 920PEW

PARIS, OCT.19-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LIBERATION SAID TODAY PREMIER

FRANCISCO FRANCO WAS CONSIDERING STRENGTHENING HIS POSITION IN

SPAIN BY ESTABLISHING A REGENCY WHICH WOULD PREPARE FOR "CONSULTATI

ELECTIONS" IN SPAIN.

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THE PAPER SAID ALFONSO, KING [redacted] SON OF DEPOSED/ALFONSO 13TH, AI

THE DUKE OF ALBA, [redacted] SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, MIGHT

BE SELECTED AS REGENTS UNDER THE PLAN.

MEANWHILE, THERE WERE CONTINUED REPORTS OF UNREST IN SPAIN,

AND INDICATIONS OF NEW RAIDS BY SPANISH REPUBLICANS OPERATING FROM

FRENCH BORDER AREAS.

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ERW/KENNEDY'S 1&2 1240 PARIS-OCT.19-614PEW

paris,oct.19-(ap)- war minister andre diethelm said today

gen.george c.marshall, american chief of staff, had given small

encouragement to his request for arms for french forces of the interior divisions.

diethelm told the newspaper liberation that marshall was "not very encouraging," but the war minister added the allies were preoccupied in supplying equipment to their own armies.

the americans, according to diethelm, asked the french to organize security reconnaissance units, whereas the french want a larger number of modern fighting organizations, which require large amounts of materiel.

"to resume her place in the world," diethelm was quoted, "france ought to resume as soon as possible her place in the inter-allied battle in order to be worthy of her great military traditions."

efforts will be made, he said, to equip such units from france's own resources.

fk/dynans1150/cm

30.24 — 19703

PARIS, OCT. 19--(AP)-- AMERICAN BORN MADAME FREYA GARRETT COMPAIN, WHO SPENT THE LAST FOUR YEARS AS A FUGITIVE FROM THE GERMANS, WOULD RATHER DISH OUT DOUGHNUTS TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN EASTERN FRANCE THAN RETURN HOME TO SEE HER FAMILY IN NEW ORLEANS AND MELROSE, LA., SHE SAID TODAY.

"I'D LIKE TO RETURN TO AMERICA, IF ONLY FOR A VISIT," SHE SAID, "BUT I FEEL THAT I CAN DO MORE FOR OUR BOYS BY STAYING HERE AND GIVING THEM A TOUCH OF GOO OLE AMERICAN SLANGUAGE AND HELPING THEM WITH FRENCH."

WITH THE FRENCH HUSBAND WHOM SHE MARRIED IN 1941 MADAME COMPAIN HAS JUST REACHED THEIR HOME IN CASSIS, A SMALL FISHING RESORT NEAR MARSEILLE FROM A HIDEOUT IN THE JURA MOUNTAINS.

SHE IS A VETERAN OF FOUR MONTHS IN A GESTAPO PRISON CAMP. SHE WAS ARRESTED EARLY IN 1943 AND HELD FOR 17 DAYS AT MARSEILLE'S NOTORIOUS SAINT PIERRE PRISON WHILE THE NAZIS SOUGHT TO COERCE HER INTO BROADCASTING GERMAN PROPAGANDA TO AMERICA.

WHEN SHE CONTINUED TO BE ONSTINATE THE GERMANS TRANSFERRED TO A PRISON CAMP OUTSIDE PARIS WHERE SHE WAS HELD FOR FOUR ONTHS. FINALLY

THEY RELEASED HER SAYING THEY WOULD ARREST HER HUSBAND INSTEAD. SHE FLED TO TOULON WHERE HER HUSBAND WAS WORKING IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND TOGETHER THEY FLED TO THE JURA HILLS , FINDING REFUGE I NEAR POLIGNY.

SHE AND HER HUSBAND REMAINED OUT OF SIGHT MOST OF THE TIME, RAISING VEGETABLES AND FOOD FOR SUBSISTENCE. WHEN THE AMERICANS REACHED THEIR VILLAGE SHE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY FOR A POST WITH THE RED CROSS.

MADAM COMPIAN LEFT AMERICA IN 1939 AFTER HER FIRST HUSBANDS DEATH TO DRIVE AN XXXXXX AMBULANCE IN FRANCE. [redacted] DEFEAT SHE FLED SOUTH.

DYNAN'S FOURTH 3007/KIN/ 350A

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 19-(AP)-ROCKET OR ROBOT BOMBS WERE SIGHTED OVER PARTS OF SOUTHERN SWEDEN TODAY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A WEEK, SWEDISH DEFENSE AUTHORITIES SAID.

(THE GERMAN ROBOT EXPERIMENTAL STATION OF PEENEMUNDE LIES 50-ODD MILES ACROSS THE BALTIC SEA FROM SOUTHERN SWEDEN.)

GH123PEW

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BY DANIEL DELUCE

MOSCOW, OCT 19-(AP)-SWIFT RUSSIAN ADVANCES THROUGH THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS HAVE LIBERATED ONE THIRD OF THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE, EASTERN-MOST PROVINCE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND ESTABLISHED VIRTUALLY A SOLID FRONT FOR THE RED ARMY ACROSS THE WEDGE OF HIGH GROUND BETWEEN THE POLISH AND HUNGARIAN PLAINS.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT COL.GEN.IVAN D.PETROV'S FOURTH UKRANIAN COMMAND, POURING THROUGH GAPS LEFT IN ENEMY DEFENSES BY HUNGARY'S MILITARY COLLAPSE, HAD DEALT STUNNING BLOWS TO GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE RICH DANUBIAN BASIN.

THE HIGH COMMAND DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED SEVEN IMPORTANT CARPATHIAN PASSES IN ADVANCES RANGING FROM 12 1/2 TO 31 MILES ALONG A 170-MILE FRONT.

ONE OF PETROV'S COLUMNS COMPLETELY TRAVERSED THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, ENTERING THROUGH THE TATAR PASS AND SWEEPING PAST KOROSMEZO AND RAHO TO SIGHET IN TRANSYLVANIA.

IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT RUSSIAN AND ROMANIAN FORCES UNDER MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND UKRANIAN ARMY, HAVE BEEN FIGHTING NEAR SIGHET FOR TWO DAYS AFTER A DRIVE NORTHWARD THROUGH TRANSYLVANIA.

ANOTHER PETROV ARMORED UNIT STRUCK FROM VERECZKE PASS TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF MUNKACS, ONE OF THE THREE LEADING TOWNS IN THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE, OR RUTHENIA, WHICH HUNGARY SEIZED BACK FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN APRIL, 1939.

UNGVAR, SEAT OF THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, WAS THE IMMEDIATE GOAL OF RUSSIAN TANKS AND INFANTRY LESS THAN 20 MILES DISTANT IN THE HIGHER HILLS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S CARPATHIAN LINE AFTER A MONTH LONG STRUGGLE COSTING HEAVILY IN BLOOD OVERSHADOWED OTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESSES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE MOP-UP OF BELGRADE WAS PROGRESSING STEADILY, WITH GERMANS FIGHTING AND DYING LIKE WILD ANIMALS IN BLAZING HILLSIDE BUILDINGS FROM WHICH THEY COULD NOT ESCAPE.

SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE ELEMENTS OF AT LEAST TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED SURROUNDED BY RUSSIAN AND YUGOSLAV PARTISAN FORCES.

BULGARIAN TROOPS SPEARHEADED AN ALL-SLAVIC DRIVE ACROSS THE WIDTH OF SERBIA WHICH HAS NOW REACHED KURSUMLIJA, 40 AIRIMILES WEST OF NIS, AND ONLY 130 MILES FROM THE ADRIATIC SEA.

FOR THE SEVENTH DAY THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE RED ARMY'S CRUCIAL BATTLE AT THE APPROACHES TO BUDAPEST. THERE WAS THE POSSIBILITY HUNGARIAN FORCES LOYAL TO REGENT NICHOLAS HORTHY MAY BE REGROUPING FOR COMBINED ACTION AGAINST THE NAZIS WITH THE RUSSIANS.

A NEW ADVANCE WAS REPORTED NORTHWARD ALONG THE BORDER OF HUNGARY AND NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE SWEPT OUT OF VALEA-MUI-MIHAI.

A NEW DEFEAT WAS INFLICTED ON THE REMNANTS OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN WESTERN LATVIA AS RUSSIANS CROSSED THE LIELUPE RIVER BETWEEN JELGAVA AND THE BALTIC, MOSCOW SAID.

THE RUSSIANS REMAINED SILENT ON THE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST EAST PRUSSIA, EITHER FROM LITHUANIA OR NORTHERN POLAND, WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY BERLIN.

MOSCOW'S IN THE PAST HAS FOLLOWED THE POLICY OF SILENCE WHEN A BIG ATTACK IS IMMINENT OR JUST UNDERWAY.

BZ336AEW

bucharest,oct.19-(ap)-return of soviet property taken to romania when that country joined the war against russia is well underway, tass, russian news agency, reported today.

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machinery and other property of the odessa glass and candy

factories has been shipped back, together with a number of possessions of the odessa museum.

the allied control committee reported the machinery from 37 factories was among the 120 enterprises the romanians and germans took away.

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a dispatch said 8,910 soviet citizens who had been taken by the force into romania had registered for transfer home.

fk/1015/pw

with the u. s. fifth army in italy -- first add edith nourse rogers x x x none dropped near.

(RING)

mrs. rogers said she favored doing "everything possible to put italy on her feet. let them earn their way into the family of allied nations. they are extremely anxious to be with the allies and i think they will stay with us. there has been a lack of the right kind of leadership. some italian people are fine."

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the caravan of jeeps making up mrs. rogers' party first visited a huge tented evacuation hospital set up in a muddy field a few miles from the front. there she was greeted by the commanding officer col. lewis w. kirkman of salt lake city, utah, the executive officer, lt. col. harris s. holmboe of charlottesville, va., and a group of hospital personnel from massachusetts.

the latter included t/5 owen v. kavanaugh, 945 massachusetts ave., cambridge; pfc frederich r. johnson, 30 high st., shelburne falls; pvt. tocco a. buonovicino, 1 grayson st., dorchester; pvt. lionel r. chartier, 17 west st., ware; and pvt. emmett j. fritz, jr., 75 milk st., fitchburg.

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AT A SECOND HOSPITAL SHE WAS GREETED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER, COL. LEE R. PIERCE, 44 PRESCOTT RD., WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., AND THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CAPT. WILLIS MONROE, 901 ELEVENTH ST. N.E., MASSILON OHIO.

t/5 stanley f. pasierbiak, 681 east main st., north adams; t/5 william j. tutle, jr., 46 monadnock st., dorchester; pfc gabriel f. medieros, 789 bay st., fall river; pvt. james j. cox, 3 summer st., worcester; pvt. david e. dorfman, 61 lansing st., roxbury; pvt. john gray, 360 heath st., brookline; pvt. leo mazza, 148 meadow st., agawam; pvt. james j. moresco, 84 charles st.,

and
mansfield;/lt. col. henry k. beecher, miltom.

the tour ended with a visit to a field hospital commanded by capt. aram a. captanian of matowan, n.j. massachusetts was represented there by maj. reeves bets, 51 [redacted] devon rd., newton [redacted] center, and pvt. charles b. simard, 39 aiken ave., lowell.

mrs. rogers will inspect installations in the vicinity of florence tomorrow.

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apr 1635 series

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, OCT. 19---

(AP)---LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK TODAY PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT AWARD TO COL. STANLEY J. GROGAN, FIFTH ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE [redacted]

REP. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, OF MASS ACHUSETTS, WAS PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY AND CONGRATULATED [redacted] GROGAN. MRS. GROGAN AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN RESIDE AT 1708 SURREY LANE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

WKINGS 01820 APR EJD 8:OPEW

AN ADVANCED U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE IN CHINA--FIRST ADD SUPERFORTRESS XXX NOT TOUCHED.

"I WAS JUST GETTING READY TO SHOOT SOME PICTURES OUT MY WINDOW," WEINBERG SAID FROM HIS HOSPITAL COT.

"IT DIDN'T REALLY HURT, LIKE YOU'D EXPECT," SAID KLAVER, FROM AN ADJACENT BED. "IT FELT LIKE SOMEONE HIT ME HARD OVER THE LEGS WITH A BOARD. THEN I SAW I WAS BLEEDING THROUGH THE FLIGHT COVERALS."

"THINGS WERE ALL HAPPENING AT ONCE," SAID MAJ.MOSS. "I WAS PRETTY BUSY. THE SUDDEN LOSS OF PRESSURIZATION MADE THE AIR FOG FOR A MOMENT, LIKE LIGHT SMOKE. WE ALL STARTED GRABBING FOR OXYGEN MASKS. MOST OF US HAD THEM HANGING AROUND OUR NECKS. ALL THE GUNS HAD BEEN GOING. I SAW FIGHTERS COMING FOR US HEAD-ON AND PASS. WE KEPT IN FORMATION. I DON'T KNOW HOW MANY FIGHTERS IN ALL ATTACKED THE FORMATION, BUT THREE OF THEM MADE A COORDINATED ATTACK ON US."

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"I WAS POURING IT ON ONE FIGHTER," SAID A GUNNER, STAFF SGT. JOSEPH DUEMIG, 23, MASPETH, N.Y. "HE MADE A PASS ENDING IN A CLIMBING TURN. HIS BELLY WAS EXPOSED. HE WAS ONLY 50 YARDS AWAY. I SAW THE FIRE HITTING INTO HIS UNDERSIDE AND THEN HE BURST INTO SMOKE AND FLAMES AND DIVED TOWARD THE SEA."

"I SAW HIM GO IN," SAID TAILGUNNER EDWARD G.COX, 2[illegible], OF WILLIAMSTOWN, N.Y. "DUEMIG POURED IT ON ALL THE WAY DOWN."

IN ONE FLASHING SECOND DUEMIG TURNED FROM THE GUNSIGHT IN HIS OWN BLISTER WHEN THE BLISTER OPPOSITE BROKE, AND HE SAW HIS GUN MATE DISAPPEAR THROUGH THE HOLE.

THE ATTACK LASTED PERHAPS 15 MINUTES. WEINBERG WAS NOT WOUNDED TOO PAINFULLY TO HELP KLAVER GET HIS OXYGEN MASK, WHICH HE BADLY NEEDED AT THE ALTITUDE THE MONSOON MINNIE WAS FLYING.

THE OXYGEN SITUATION WAS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT A SHELL HIT ONE OR SEVERAL MACHINEGUN SLUGS AND KNOCKED OUT THE LINE INTENDED TO SUPPLY THE RADIOMAN AS WELL AS ENGINEER HAGGERTY.

"I PLUGGED KLAVER'S TUBE TO MY OUTLET," THE NAVIGATOR SAID, "AND CONNECTED MY MASK TO THE PORTABLE TANK WHICH I COULD REFILL FROM THE LINE."

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WEINBERG SPRINKLED KLAVER'S WOUNDS WITH SULFANILAMIDE AND BANDAGED IT, USING MORPHINE TO EASE THE PAIN WHICH GRIPPED THE RADIOMAN AFTER THE FIRST SHOCK. DUEMIG THEN DRESSED HIS OWN INJURY.

BECAUSE KLAVER WAS INCAPACITATED, PILOT MOSS CALLED TO ANOTHER PLANE IN THE FORMATION AND HAD ITS RADIOMAN GET THE WEATHER AT THIS 14TH AIR FORCE BASE, AND HE DECIDED ON COMING HERE TO GET PROMPTER TREATMENT FOR KLAVER. MOREOVER, THE OXYGEN WAS GIVING OUT AND THE FUEL WAS GETTING LOW.

THE OTHER TWO MEMBERS OF THE SUPERFORTRESS CREW WERE SGT. ROBERT A.EASTER, 20, 1006 CARBON ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y., TOP GUNNER, AND FIRST LT. S.R. HORN, 27, 2210 NORTH LIBERTY ST., SALEM, ORE. RADIO OBSERVER.

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THIS WAS THE EIGHTH MISSION FOR THE MONSOON MINNIE AND THE SEVENTH FOR HER CREW. A SUBSTITUTE CREW TOOK HER ON ONE MISSION.

BECAUSE OF DUEMIG'S GUNNERY A LITTLE JAPANESE FLAG DENOTING A FIGHTER DOWNED MAY BE PAINTED ON THE NOSE NEAR EIGHT RED BOMB SYMBOLS DENOTING THE NUMBER OF MISSIONS, AND THE RED HIGH-HUMPED CAMELS MARKING ROUND TRIPS ACROSS THE HUMP FROM INDIA WITH CARGO.

MONSOON MINNIE IS THE SISTER SHIP OF THE MONSOON, WHICH WAS IN THE FIRST FORMATION TO BOMB ANSHAN IN MANCHURIA. THEY WERE ASSEMBLED NEXT TO ONE ANOTHER IN WHICITA, KANS. MINNIE IS ENGINEER HAGGERTY'S MOTHER'S NAME.

GH1010AEW

CHUNGKING,OCT.19-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL DECORATED EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE TROOP CARRIER SQUADRON OF THE U.S. TENTH AIR FORCE YESTERDAY. ALL ARE ATTACHED TO THE FORWARD ECHELON HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

THEY WERE:

MAJOR EMMETT J.H.THEISEN, DETROIT, MICH., AIR MEDAL AND FOUR CLUSTERS AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH THREE CLUSTERS.

CAPT.JACK E.CHAPMAN, SHERWOOD, N.C., AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS AND DFC WITH THREE CLUSTERS.

LT.JOSEPH P.BERBERICH, GRAND ISLAND, NEB., AIR MEDAL ONE CLUSTER, DFC ONE CLUSTER.

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LT.WILLIAM A.MIKKELA, DETROIT, AIR MEDAL ONE CLUSTER, DFC ONE CLUSTER.

SGT.HOWARD W.COY, IONIA, IOWA, AIR MEDAL.

SGT. LEOL SMITH, PONCA CITY, OKLA., AIR MEDAL ONE CLUSTER, DFC ONE CLUSTER.

SGT.JACK R.SFAIER, BROOKLYN, N.Y., AIR MEDAL ONE CLUSTER, DFC ONE CLUSTER.

SGT. CLYDE A.BOWLES, WASHINGTON, D.C. AIR MEDAL.

ADD ALLIED HQ, N-GUINEA-(SPENCER) KS DESTROYED

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT MORE THAN 100 DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND CORSAIRS DESTROYED VARIOUS VILLAGES, BIVOUACS AND CONCENTRATIONS IN BY-PASSED NEW BRITAIN. A TOTAL OF 69 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE UNLOADED.

MORE THAN 30 LIGHT AND MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND, EXPLODING BUILDINGS AND RAKING TROOP CONCENTRATIONS.

TWO NEW ZEALAND PATROL PLANES WERE LOST IN RAIDING SMALL TARGETS ON BOUGAINVILLE.

AN AUSTRALIAN FIGHTER WAS LOST IN A SMALL DUTCH-

AUSTRALIAN RAID WEDNESDAY ON THE KAI ISLANDS.
B-24'S HIT CELEBES WITH 58 TONS OF BOMBS, STARTING FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN MANADO, THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND, AND NEARBY AIRFIELDS, WEDNESDAY.

DV612PCW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
LONDON, OCT 19--AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS INVADED LEYTE GULF IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES TUESDAY, TOKYO ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY, AND THE GERMAN RADIO SAID A LANDING HAD BEEN MADE ON SULUAN ISLAND OFF THE MOUTH OF THE GULF.
AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN A SPECIAL JAPANESE BROADCAST SAID "AN ENEMY NAVAL FORCE"--PRESUMABLY ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S POWERFUL THIRD U.S.FLEET--BEGAN RAKING THE GULF SHORELINE WITH SHELLFIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON (TOKYO TIME) WHILE SUPPORTING AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THE AREA WITH BOMBS.
THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SAY THAT A LANDING HAD BEEN MADE ON THE BEACHES OF THE GULF, WHICH YAWNS FROM THE NARROWS BETWEEN THE ISLANDS OF LEYTE AND SAMAR TOWARD THE SOUTHEAST ON THE PACIFIC SIDE OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO OFF THE NORTHERN TIP OF MINDANAO.
A GERMAN (TRANSOCEAN) BROADCAST, HOWEVER, QUOTED AN "OFFICIAL" JAPANESE ANNOUNCEMENT AS SAYING THAT THE LONG-EXPECTED INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES BEGAN WITH SUCCESSFUL LANDINGS ON THE PIN-POINT OF SULAN IN LEYTE GULX

SULUAN IN LEYTE GULF.
OCT 201944
THE ONLY DIRECT JAPANESE WORD OF SULUAN INVASION CAME IN A PRE-COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST WHICH QUOTED A "FRONT REPORT" THAT ATTACKING FORCES HAD STORMED ASHORE.
THE PHRASING OF THE IMPERIAL COMMAND'S SPECIAL COMMUNIQUES SUGGESTE, HOWEVER, THAT AMERICAN TROOPS ALREADY MIGHT HAVE CARVED OUT A BEACHHEAD ON LEYTE GULF.
THE BULLETIN, BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO, DECLARED THAT JAPANESE LAND AND SEA FORCES WERE STRIKING BACK AT THE INVADING ARMADA, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE, WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE STARTED TUESDAY MORNING (TOKYO TIME).
THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE BOLD THRUST FROM U.S. QUARTERS--BUT IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT THE JAPANESE FREQUENTLY HAVE BEEN THE FIRST TO ANNOUNCE SUCH ASSAULTS.
LEYTE BAY IS SITUATED ON THE NORTH COAST OF LEYTE ISLAND, ONE OF THE LARGER ISLANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES GROUP IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF MINDANAO. THE NEARBY VILLAGE OF LEYTE HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 6,700.
EARLIER THE TOKYO RADIO HAD REPORTED AN ATTEMPTED LANDING ON SULUAN--A SMALL ISLAND JUST NORTHEAST OF MINDANAO.
THE TWO BROADCASTS SUGGESTED THAT THE LONG-AWAITED INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES MAY BE UNDER WAY ON A LARGE SCALE WITH ASSAULTS AT MORE THAN ONE POINT SIMULTANEOUSLY.
THE BROADCAST TOKYO COMMUNIQUE SAID JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVAL FORCES WERE ATTACKING THE FLEET WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE TRANSPORTS.
THE MENTION OF JAPANESE ARMY ACTION SUGGESTED THE INVADERS SUCCEEDED IN ESTABLISHING BEACHHEADS.
THE JAPANESE REPORT SAID THE LEYTE BAY COAST WAS SUBJECTED TO HEAVY BOMBARDMENT BY THE INVADING FLEET AND AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.
THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE WHICH MADE THE INVASION ANNOUNCEMENT WAS BROADCAST SHORTLY AFTER THE TOKYO RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT OCT.20 HAD BEEN DESIGNATED FOR A CELEBRATION OF A "VICTORY" OVER UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES OFF FORMOSA.
THE JAPANESE "VICTORY" CLAIM HAS BEEN COUNTERED BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES WHICH SET OUT TO INTERCEPT THE U.S.FLEET OFF FORMOSA FLED AFTER DISCOVERING THE STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.
MK636AEW

ADD NEW DELHI XXX ACCIDENT

COL.HENRY E.STICKLAND OF ALBERTVILLE,LA., CBI THEATER VOTING OFFICER, REPORTED "MORE THAN NORMAL INTEREST" IN THE ELECTION.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH THE U.S. INVASION CONVOY OFF THE PHILIPPINES, OCT.19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THIS PART OF THE PACIFIC AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE IS A HUGE AMERICAN CONVOY PLYING ONWARD.
AS THIS IS WRITTEN WE ARE ONLY 75 MILES SOUTH OF THE ENTRANCE TO LEYTE GULF. IN THIS CONVOY IS EVERY AVAILABLE MAN WHO WAS LIFTED FROM CORREGIDOR TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS AGO.
THIS IS THE MAILED-FIST ANSWER TO THE ENEMY AND TO THE HOPES OF THOSE GRIM, SILENT, MEN OF MACARTHUR WHO REMAINED BEHIND BUT REMEMBERED HIS PLEDGE:
"I WILL RETURN."
LONG HARD MONTHS OF JUNGLE FIGHTING IN NEW GUINEA--MILNE BAY--NEW BRITAIN--AND HOLLANDIA--ARE BEHIND US.
THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF THE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NOTE: CONTINUATION OF THIS STORY ON SHEET 19715

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 20--THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM DISTRIBUTED THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH TO THE PRESS TODAY:

OCT 201944

BY GORDON WALKER

WITH GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES, OCT 20--(BY RADIO)--THIS LONG-AWAITED ATTACK ON THE PHILIPPINES IS WITHOUT A DOUBT THE MOST INCREDIBLE INVASION OF THIS WAR.

I HAVE JUST COME DOWN FROM A TRIP WITH ONE OF THE INVASION SHIPS HERE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES. THROUGH GLASSES I WATCHED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS PLUNGE INTO THE BLACK SMOKE WHICH STILL CROWDS THE TWO FULL LANDING BEACHES ON LEYTE ISLAND. RIGHT NOW OUT THERE IN FRONT OF US THEY ARE PUSHING SWIFTLY INTO THE INTERIOR OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES.

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THE MOST AMAZING PART OF THE INVASION IS THE FACT THAT UP TO THIS TIME, WHEN THE TROOPS WADED ASHORE, THE ENEMY HAS MADE NO ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH THIS GRAVEST THREAT TO THEIR CONQUERED EMPIRE. FOR DAYS HUGE CONVOYS OF SHIPS CONVERGED FROM DOZENS OF AMERICAN FORWARD

30. 24 — 19709

BASES SCATTERED OVER THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, AND WITH THE FIRST CRACK OF DAWN, HUNDREDS OF SHIPS OF EVERY TYPE BEGAN FILING SLOWLY THROUGH THE ENTRANCE OF LEYTE GULF.

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ON THE UPPER DECK, STEEL HELMETS AND LIFE PRESERVERS WERE READY FOR THE EXPECTED ENEMY ATTACK. IT DIDN'T COME. SHORTLY AFTER DARK, A SINGLE TWIN-ENGINED ENEMY BOMBER WINGED DOWN THROUGH A TERRIFIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE AND DROPPED A SINGLE BOMB COMICALLY INTO THE WATER. THEN THE ENEMY BOMBER ITSELF PLUNGED INTO A WATERY GRAVE.

BUT THIS COULDN'T REALLY BE CALLED AN ATTACK. IT WAS HARDLY AGGRESSIVE. OF COURSE, ENEMY AIRCRAFT MAY SWEEP IN OVER THE MOUNTAINS HERE AT ANY MINUTE. TONIGHT AFTER DARK THEY ARE ALMOST SURE TO MAKE SOME SORT OF ATTACK ON THE HUNDREDS OF SHIPS MILLING AROUND US HERE IN THE GULF. BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT UP TO NOW THE ENEMY HAS NOT MADE A SINGLE CONCERTED EFFORT EITHER WITH SUBMARINES, PLANES OR MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS, TO INTERFERE WITH THIS HISTORY MAKING INVASION. AS FAR AS IS KNOWN NOW, NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN SHIP HAS BEEN LOST. IT IS AS THOUGH A PROTECTIVE SHIELD WAS HELD OVER OUR INVASION CONVOY.

RIGHT AT THIS MINUTE IN FRONT OF ME, INVASION CRAFT CONTINUE IN DISGORGE THE MEN AND MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT. A BIG CRAFT WITH ROLLING BULLDOZERS, JEEPS, TANKS AND ALL THE IMPLEMENTS OF AMERICAN MECHANIZED WARFARE. ALREADY THE SPEARHEADS OF OUR ATTACK COLUMNS ARE PUSHING INLAND, TOWARDS THE CITY OF TACLOBAN IN THE NORTH, AND TOWARDS THE CLUSTER OF ENEMY AIRFIELDS AT THE LOWER END OF LEYTE ISLAND.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS STATE THAT OUR CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN UNBELIEVABLY LOW. THERE MAY BE TOUGH DAYS AHEAD BEFORE GENERAL MACARTHUR LEADS HIS TROOPS DOWN THE STREETS OF MANILA. BUT UP TO NOW THE COMBINED SKILL OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY IN THE PACIFIC HAS CAUGHT THE ENEMY COMPLETELY OFF BALANCE. THE AMERICAN FLAG FLIES ONCE AGAIN ON HER FILIPINO SOIL.

MK102AEW 01944

ADD SAN FRANCISCO XX FILIPINES

(HOMMA ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN MANILA AFTER THE FALL OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR. HE WENT ABOUT THE ISLANDS WITH A HEAVY BODY-GUARD AND WAS KEPT BUSY IN FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO PACIFY THE ISLANDS AND END FILIPINO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

(THE PHILIPPINE UNDERGROUND INCORRECTLY REPORTED HOMMA KILLED BY GUERRILLAS SEVERAL TIMES. AFTER ABOUT ONE YEAR THE GENERAL WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND AND AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MANILA AT THAT TIME FELT HE WAS PULLED OFF THE JOB BECAUSE OF HIS FAILURE TO SOLVE THE GUERRILLA PROBLEM.)

GG1212PCW NM

~~AIR DEPOT 40 MILES NORTHWEST.~~ ADD SAN FRANCISCO CITY

AMERICAN FORCES HAVE BEEN PAVING THE WAY FOR REINVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR MONTHS. WHILE MACARTHUR WAS PUSHING HIS ARMY FORWARD ON THE SOUTHERN FLANK, OTHER YANK ARMY AND NAVY FORCES INVADED THE MARIANAS AND TTTK OVER SAIPAN, TINIAN AND GUAM ISLANDS.

THEN CAME THE INVASION OF THE PALAU ISLANDS, MAIN GUARDIANS OF THE PHILIPPINES EASTERN FLANK.

RECENTLY THE MIGHTY U.S.THIRD FLEET WARSHIPS AND CARRIERS KNOCKED AT JAPAN'S FRONT DOOR. WAVES OF CARRIER PLANES BLASTED THE RYUKYUS, FORMOSA AND THE NORTHERN PHILIPPINES, SMASHING SHIPPING AND AIRFIELDS. AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS BOMBERS FROM CHINA ADDED THEIR MIGHT TO THE ATTACKS ON FORMOSA AIR CENTERS.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BOMBERS COOPERATED BY BATTERING JAPANESE AIRFIE IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL PHILIPPINES AS THE CARRIER PILOTS HIT AIRDROMES IN THE MANILA AREA AND TO THE NORTH.

IT WAS A THREE-WAY SQUEEZE PLAY AND, IF JAPANESE REPORTS ARE TRUE, RESULTED IN MACARTHUR'S RETURN TO THE RICH ARCHIPELAGO WHERE THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS HAULED DOWN, EXCEPT IN GUERRILLA STRONGHOLDS, IN MAY, 1942.

GG237PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.20-(AP)-TWO NEW AMERICAN LANDINGS ON LEYTE LAND IN THE PHILIPPINES, IN ADDITION TO THAT REPORTED ON SULUAN, RE REPORTED TODAY BY TOKYO RADIO.

IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID AMERICAN FORCES HAD GONE ASHORE AT TACLOBAN ON THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF LEYTE AND IN THE CABALIAN AREA ON THE SOUTHERN TIP.

THESE LANDINGS, UNCONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES, WOULD APPEAR TO PRESAGE A QUICK BID FOR CONTROL OF ALL THAT IMPORTANT ISLAND IN THE LEYTE GULF AREA WHICH IS AT THE CENTER OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A157FX (CORRECT)
CONTROL OF THAT ISLAND WOULD SEPARATE LUZON, ON WHICH MANILA IS SITUATED, FROM MINDANAO, BIG SOUTHERN ISLAND OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

DOMEI SAID THE LANDING OPERATIONS BEGAN THURSDAY NOON (MANILA TIME).

IT REPORTED INFANTRY FORCES LANDED AT TACLOBAN "UNDER COVER OF A SMOKE SCREEN."

DOMEI GAVE THE TIME OF THE SECOND LANDING AS AT 7 O'CLOCK THURSDAY NIGHT.

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THE TRANSMITTED TEXT READ:

"MANILA,OCT.20--THE JAPANESE FORCES ON LEYTE ISLAND INTERCEPTED AND LAUNCHED FIERCE COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE ENEMY INVADERS WHO STARTED LANDING ON TWO POINTS OF THE ISLAND YESTERDAY.

"ABOUT NOON YESTERDAY ENEMY INFANTRY FORCES, UNDER COVER OF A SMOKE SCREEN, COMMENCED LANDING OPERATIONS AT TACLOBAN ON THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

"LATER AT 7 P.M., IN THE EVENING OTHER ENEMY INFANTRY FORCES ALSO STARTED LANDING IN THE CABALIAN AREA ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

"THE JAPANESE FORCES IN BOTH SECTORS ARE AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN STRONG COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE ENEMY INVADERS."

(END)

HW915PPW NM

PHILIPPINES

NEW YORK, OCT 19--BROADCASTING TONIGHT FROM HONOLULU, NBC REPORTER FRANCIS MCCALL SAID:

"FOURTEEN HOURS AGO THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT WE HAVE ATTACKED THE PHILIPPINES AT LEYTE BAY. THERE IS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THIS, BUT, ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS THE HIGH COMMAND HERE HAS SAID THAT THE NAVY SHOULD GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO THE MACARTHUR ENTERPRISE.

"IT CAN BE ASSUMED THAT THE FLEET IS ENGAGED IN WHATEVER ACTION MAY NOW BE IN PROGRESS." HE EMPHASIZED THE WORD "NOW."

DY801PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT 20-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ AND ADMIRAL WILLIAM T.HALSEY:

THE COUNTRY HAS FOLLOWED WITH PRIDE THE MAGNIFICENT SWEEP OF YOUR FLEET INTO ENEMY WATERS. IN ADDITION TO THE GALLANT FIGHTING OF YOUR FLIERS, WE APPRECIATE THE ENDURANCE AND SUPERB SEAMANSHIP OF YOUR FORCES. YOUR FINE COOPERATION WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR FURNISHES ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF TEAMWORK AND THE EFFECTIVE AND INTELLIGENT USE OF ALL WEAPONS.

(END TEXT)

OCT 20 1944

HY147AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT 20-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE TEXT OF "THE PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL MACARTHUR:"

THE WHOLE AMERICAN NATION TODAY EXULTS AT THE NEWS THAT THE GALLANT MEN UNDER YOUR COMMAND HAVE LANDED ON PHILIPPINE SOIL. I KNOW WELL WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU. I KNOW WHAT IT COST YOU TO OBEY MY ORDER THAT YOU LEAVE CORREGIDOR IN FEBRUARY,1942 AND PROCEED TO AUSTRALIA. SINCE THEN YOU HAVE PLANNED AND WORKED AND FOUGHT WIT WHOLE-SOLED DEVOTION FOR THE DAY WHEN YOU WOULD RETURN WITH POWERFUI FORCES TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. THAT DAY HAS COME. YOU HAVE THE NATION'S GRATITUDE AND THE NATION'S PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS AS YOU AND YOUR MEN FIGHT YOUR WAY BACK TO BATAAN.

(END TEXT)

OCT 20 1944

HY144AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT 20-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT OSMENA OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: (ABOUT 200)

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE FROM ME:

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"THE SUFFERING, HUMILIATION AND MENTAL TORE THAT YOU HAVE ENDURED SINCE THE BARBAROUS, UNPROVOKED AND TREACHEROUS ATTACK UPON THE PHILIPPINES NEARLY THREE LONG YEARS AGO HAVE AROUSED IN THI HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE A RIGHTEOUS ANGER, A STERN DETERMINATION TO PUNISH THE GUILTY AND A FIXED RESOLVE TO RESTORE PEACE AND ORDER AND DECENCY TO AN OUTRAGED WORLD.

"UNTIL WE WERE ATTACKED AT PEARL HARBOR WE HAD DONE OUR UTMOST TO LIVE AS FRIENDLY SELF-RESPECTING NEIGHBORS OF THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC.

30.24— 19711

"FOR HALF A CENTURY, IN SPITE OF SIGNS OF A DECADENT AND MILITARISTIC JAPANESE LEADERSHIP, WE STUDIOUSLY AVOIDED ANY ACTS THAT MIGHT PROVOKE DISTRUST OR ALARM. OUR DECENCS WAS MISTAKEN FOR WEAKNESS.

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"OUR PLANS FOR THE DIGNITY AND FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES HAVE BEEN RUTHLESSLY--BUT ONLY TEMPORARILY--BRUSHED ASIDE BY JAPANESE ACTS OF EXPLOITATION AND ENSLAVEMENT. WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADERS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT, THE PHILIPPINES WILL TAKE THEIR PLACE AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.

"ON THIS OCCASION OF THE RETURN OF GENERAL MACARTHUR TO PHILIPPINE SOIL WITH OUR AIRMEN, OUR SOLDIERS AND OUR SAILORS, WE RENEW OUR PLEDGE. WE AND OUR PHILIPPINE BROTHERS IN ARMS--WITH THE HELP OF ALMIGHTY GOD--WILL DRIVE OUT THE INVADER; WE WILL DESTROY HIS POWER TO WAGE WAR AGAIN, AND WE WILL RESTORE A WORLD OF DIGNITY AND FREEDOM--A WORLD OF CONFIDENCE AND HONESTY AND PEACE."

(END TEXT)

HY155AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.19-(AP)-OUSTING OF THE JAPANESE FROM THE PHILIPPINES WILL REGAIN FOR THE ALLIED NATIONS ONE OF THE FEW CRITICAL MATERIALS FOR WHICH NO ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTE HAS BEEN FOUND -- MANILA FIBER.

AND WITH THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF THE ISLANDS WILL COME THE REBIRTH OF TRADE. THE PHILIPPINES IN PEACE WERE THE BIGGEST BUYERS OF AMERICAN-PRODUCED COMMODITIES IN MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED CATEGORIES

A THIRD FACET OF THE RETURN TO NORMALCY WILL REOPEN MAJOR SOURCES OF COCONUT OIL, 80 PER CENT OF WHICH WENT INTO AMERICA'S SOAP; CHROME ORE OF WHICH ONE-FOURTH OF THE U.S. SUPPLY CAME FROM THE PHILIPPINES; AND PROBABLY MUCH OF THE SUGAR WHICH WAS SHIPPED HERE ANNUALLY IN QUANTITIES TOTALING NEARLY 1,000,000 TONS.

ABACA, THE PLANT WHICH IS THE SOURCE OF HEMP, WAS PRODUCED CHIEFLY ON MINDANAO, THE ISLAND SOUTH OF THE PATH WHICH THE JAPANESE SAY U.S. FORCES ARE TAKING. PHILIPPINE ABACA ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S SUPPLY BEFORE THE WAR. ONE THIRD OF IT CAME TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE ABACA SITUATION IS SO CRITICAL THAT NO EVEN THE NAVY HAS BEEN GRANTED A BLANKET PRIORITY, AND MAY REQUISITION IT ONLY FOR CERTAIN USES.

BEFORE THE WAR, THE PHILIPPINES LED THE WORLD IN IMPORTS OF SUCH AMERICAN PRODUCTS AS COTTON TEXTILES, CIGARETS, SHEET STEEL, CONDENSED MILK, AND WHEAT FLOUR.

SECRETARY ICKES, ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER, SAID TODAY THAT INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION WILL BE NECESSARY ONCE THE JAPANESE ARE O THE U.S., HE ADDED, MUST AND WILL HELP.

EG509PEW NM

UNDATED LEYTE GULF (WITH PHILIPPINES)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LEYTE GULF, WHICH THE JAPANESE RADIO REPORTED TODAY WAS THE SITE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES, IS IDEALLY SUITED FOR AERIAL OPERATIONS AGAINST ENEMY HOLDINGS AT MANILA AND CORREGIDOR.

TINY SULUAN ISLAND, MENTIONED BY THE JAPANESE AS THE POINT OF ACTUAL LANDINGS, LIES AT THE EASTERN ENTRANCE TO THE GULF AND APPROXIMATELY 415 AIRLINE MILES FROM MANILA, TO THE NORTHWEST. ITS MAXIMUM ELEVATION OF 125 FEET WOULD MAKE IT SUITABLE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LANDING STRIPS FROM WHICH BOMBERS COULD OPERATE EITHER AGAINST THE ISLAND OF LUZON OR LEYTE ISLAND, 80 MILES TO THE WEST.

THE JAPANESE HAVE AT LEAST FOUR AIRSTRIPS ON LEYTE ISLAND.

LEYTE ISLAND LIES 300 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANILA AT ITS CLOSEST POINT AND EXTENDS 125 MILES SOUTH. ITS COASTS ARE HIGH WITH GOOD NATURAL HARBORS, WITH INLAND TOPOGRAPHY IRREGULARLY RISING TO AN ELEVATION OF 1,400 FEET. IT IS 20 MILES WIDE AT LEYTE GULF, EXPANDING IN HOURGLASS FASHION TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH. THE POPULATION IS ABOUT 270,000.

SAMAR, NORTH-NORTHEAST OF SULUAN AND SEPARATED FROM LEYTE BY THE NARROW SAN JUANICO CHANNEL, REPRESENTS AN UNLIKELY LANDING SITE WITH ITS HIGH, STEEP COASTLINE AND DENSELY FORESTED MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN. IT IS TRAVERSED FROM NORTHWEST TO SOUTHEAST BY A MOUNTAINOUS CHAIN RANGING IN ELEVATION FROM 1,500 TO 1,800 FEET. THE POPULATION IS APPROXIMATELY 225,000.

WW422APW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT.19-(AP)-POLICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE INDICATING A PLAN TO PLANT COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS IN ARGENTINA, AFTER A SERIES OF RAIDS FOLLOWING A STREET DISTURBANCE IN WHICH ONE MAN WAS FATALLY SHOT.

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THE STREET CLASH DEVELOPED WHEN A SINGLE PATROLMAN UNDERTOOK TO DISPERSE A GATHERING OF APPROXIMATELY 20 SUSPECTED COMMUNISTS.

SEVERAL SHOTS WERE EXCHANGED, AND ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP LATER DIED IN A BUENOS AIRES HOSPITAL. POLICE SAID SUBVERSIVE DOCUMENTS WERE FOUND IN HIS HOME, TOGETHER WITH A REVOLVER AND A QUANTITY OF CHEMICALS WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN USED TO MANUFACTURE EXPLOSIVES.

HAVANA, OCT. 19--(AP)---DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIOS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH CORTES UNDER THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION, IS STAYING AT THE ROYAL PALM HOTEL AND WILL REMAIN HERE THROUGH OCTOBER, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

(THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT MARTINEZ BARRIOS HAD ARRIVED AT PERPIGNAN, FRANCE, NEAR THE SPANISH FRONTIER.)

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SANDERS MSG---RPT---EJD 650PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCT 19 (AP)-GEN. JOSE MIAJA, DEFENDER OF MADRID DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, SAID TODAY THAT DIEGO MARTINEZ BARRIOS, INDALECIO PRIETO AND ALVARO DE ALBORNOZ, SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERS WHO WENT TO CUBA FOR THE RECENT INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT GRAU SAN MARTIN, PROCEEDED FROM THERE TO SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THE THREE ARE MEMBERS OF THE JUNTA OF SPANISH LIBERATION, ESTABLISHED HERE LAST YEAR TO WORK TOWARD RESTORATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPANISH REFUGEES HERE ATTACH SIGNIFICANCE TO THE PREVIOUSLY UNANNOUNCED TRIP, AND COMMENTED THAT THEY EXPECT BIGGER NEWS TO FOLLOW.

THE JUNTA REPORTED THAT CONGRESS IN URUGUAY HAS CREATED A "PRO SPANISH REPUBLIC" COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF TWO SENATORS AND SEVEN DEPUTIES.

THE URUGUAYAN COMMITTEE IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT SAID THAT "WE CANNOT CELEBRATE AS COMPLETE THE COMING VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ...AS LONG AS SPAIN IS NOT RECONQUERED FOR THE REPUBLIC AND FOR DEMOCRACY."

THE COMMITTEE CALLED ON OTHER LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO FORM SIMILAR PRO-REPUBLIC BODIES.

THE JUNTA HERE ALSO REPORTED THAT PUBLICATION OF AN ORGAN TO BE CALLED "RECONQUEST OF SPAIN" WILL BE STARTED SOON.

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66116PCW

MONTREAL, OCT.19-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.R.F.L.KELLER, CANADIAN THIRD DIVISION COMMANDER WHO WAS WOUNDED IN NORMANDY AUG.8 WHEN ALLIED BOMBS FELL SHORT OF THEIR MARK, SAID TODAY IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO IMAGINE THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY AERIAL "SOFTENING" OF ENEMY DEFENSES SUCH AS PRECEDED THE ALLIED [redacted]-BREAKOUT.

ALTHOUGH FOUR CANADIANS WERE KILLED AND OTHERS WERE WOUNDED WHEN AMERICAN BOMBERS MISJUDGED THEIR TARGET AND STRUCK FRONT-LINE CANADIAN

POSITIONS, MAJ.GEN.KELLER SAID IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF CANADIAN LIVES SAVED BY SIMILAR AERIAL OPERATIONS WHICH CLEARED THE WAY FOR ADVANCING INFANTRYMEN. HE SAID HE NEVER WORRIED ABOUT BEING HIT BY HIS OWN ALLIES, EXPLAINING: "WE'VE GOT TO TAKE CHANCES IN THIS WAR. MISTAKES ARE BOUND TO HAPPEN. THE WAR IS TOO BIG FOR THAT TO WORRY US

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THE NIGHT BEFORE, HE CONTINUED, HE WATCHED ANOTHER, SMALLER U.S.RA IN WHICH THE SKY APPEARED TO BE FULL OF FOUR-ENGINED SHIPS.

"THE TARGET AREA WAS SIMPLY OBLITERATED," HE SAID, ADDING HE NEVE THOUGHT AT THE TIME HE, HIMSELF, WOULD BE A TARGET WITHIN A FEW HOURS.

KELLER 'S THIRD DIVISION HELPED HOLD THE WEIGHT OF GERMAN PANZE AND SS (ELITE GUARD) DIVISIONS ON THE CAEN FRONT WHILE AMERICAN FORCES MADE THEIR TREMENDOUS BREAKTHROUGH AT ST.LO, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS M "A MOST BRILLIANT PIECE OF MILITARY EXECUTION."

KELLER SUFFERED WOUNDS IN THE LEFT ARM AND LEG, AND ALSO SUFFERED A MINOR CHEST WOUND WHEN THE BOMBS FELL SHORT AT CAEN. NONE OF THE TROOPS HAD TIME TO TAKE COVER.

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LT.GEN.LESLEY J.MCNAIR OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAS KILLED IN NORMANDY UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES IN AN EARLIER BOMBING OPERATION.

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA,OCT.19-(AP)-- A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LOST RELEAS TODAY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

KILLED IN ACTION -- TROOPER ANDREW CRAIG, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. ROSE DANK, LIVES AT RFD 5, 16 CENTRAL AVE., TRENTON, N.J.

DIED OF WOUNDS -- PVT.ALLISTER CAMERON TOOMEY, WHOSE MOTHE MRS.CATHERINE TOOMEY, LIVES AT 2012 DENTON ROAD , CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WOUNDED -- LT.ROBERT HENRY IRWIN, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.ROBERTA MARY IRWIN, LIVES AT 5738 BLKS BLACKSTONE AVE., CHICAGO.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, OCT.1

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EP--JA-- 1259A

NEW YORK, OCT 19-(AP)-THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS PROMULGATED A DECREE ORDERING THE CONFISCATION OF ALL "ILLEGAL PROFITS" ACCUMULATED BY RESIDENTS OF FRANCE SINCE SEPT.1, 1939 AND SETTING UP OFFICIAL COMMITTEES TO CARRY OUT THE MEASURE, THE PARIS RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE DECREE DEFINED AS ILLEGAL PROFITS ANY WHICH WERE OBTAINED "FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE ENEMY EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH INTER-MEDIARIES" OR FROM "INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAWS CONCERNING PRICES, CURRENCY EXCHANGE, TRADING IN GOLD, RATIONING OF FOOD SUPPLIES OR THE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCE."

JP604PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 19-(AP)-THE AGENCE FRANCAIS PRESSE SAID TODAY THAT FRANCOIS DE MENTHON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, HAD DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER, AND JEAN PROUVOST, FORMER OWNER OF THE NEWSPAPER PARIS-SOIR, WOULD BE BROUGHT "BEFORE A COURT OF JUSTICE." THE BROADCAST DISPATCH, RCORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, DID NOT DISCLOSE WHAT CHARGES WOULD BE BROUGHT AGAINST THE TWO MEN.

CHAUTEMPS, NOW IN THE UNITED STATES, SERVED AS PREMIER IN 1930 AND AGAIN IN 1937-38. HE WAS IN THE WAR GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD AND SERVED IN MARSHAL PETAIN'S FIRST GOVERNMENT AS

VICE-PREMIER AND MINISTER OF STATE. HE HELD THAT POST UNTIL JULY 12, 1940, AND LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES AT THE END OF THAT YEAR. PROUVOST WAS MINISTER OF INFORMATION UNDER REYNAUD AND WAS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PROPAGANDA UNDER PETAIN.

SN1122PEW

new york, oct. 19-(ap)-the chinese radio said today

5,000 men will be enrolled soon in four chinese cities to drive trucks over the burma road when it is reopened. the broadcast was reported by the fcc.

NEW YORK, OCT 19-(AP)-JUSTICE JUVENAL MARCHISIO OF THE COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TOUR OF ITALY, SAID TODAY THAT IF ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WERE SUPPLIED TO THAT COUNTRY THE BLACK MARKET WOULD CEASE TO EXIST THERE AND THE CRITICAL FOOD SHORTAGE WOULD BE RELIEVED MATERIALLY.

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE FOODSTUFFS WERE PLENTIFUL IN SOME SECTIONS, BUT THAT IN THE MORE REMOTE AREAS THERE WAS A DECIDED SCARCITY. HE SAID 500 TRUCKS WOULD RELIEVE THE SITUATION.

HE SAID THE VATICAN WAS SERVING SOUP AND BREAD TO A MILLION ROMANS DAILY.

MARCHISIIO SAID "AN AVERAGE OF 50 FARMERS A DAY ARE KILLED BY LAND MINES."

KA145PEW

SYRACUSE,N.Y.,OCT.19-(AP)-NINETY PER CENT OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE ARE OPPOSED TO FRANCO, WHO IS "A CARICATURE OF HITLER," DR. HOMERO SERIS, FOR MANY YEARS SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS AT THE CENTER OF HISTORICAL STUDIES AT MADRID AND NOW VISITING LECTURER IN ROMANCE LANGUAGES AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, TOLD A UNIVERSITY AUDIENCE TODAY.

DR. SERIS BELIEVESATHAT THE LAST SHOT IN THE PRESENT WA

IV

DR. SERIS BELIEVES THAT THE LAST SHOT IN THE PRESENT WORLD WAR WILL BE FIRED IN HIS NATIVE SPAIN. HE HOPES FOR INTERVENTION IN SPAIN BY AMERICAN FORCES, WHICH HE BELIEVES HIS COUNTRYMEN WOULD WELCOME ALTHOUGH THEY WOULD RESENT BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

DR. SERIS SAID THAT IF CHURCHILL'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE FRANCO REGIME KEEPS THE UNITED STATES FROM RECOGNIZING AND DESTROYING THE FASCIST MENACE THERE, SPAIN WILL BE THE BASE FOR SEA AND AIR ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES IN A THIRD WORLD WAR.

JV712PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.19-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT CONCERNING GOVERNOR DEWEY'S REMARKS IN HIS ADDRESS AT NEW YORK LAST NIGHT ON SURRENDER TERMS FOR RUMANIA: (ABOUT 300)

"GOVERNOR DEWEY'S STATEMENT LEAVES OUT THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

"THE TERMS OF SURRENDER FOR RUMANIA WERE IN THE FORM OF AN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT IN WHICH THIS GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATED AT ALL STAGES. PRECISELY BECAUSE IT WAS A MILITARY DOCUMENT AND NOT A PEACE SETTLEMENT IT WAS PRESENTED BY MARSHAL MALINOVSKI, THE THEATRE COMMANDER, DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE USSR AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. THIS ACTION BY MARSHALL MALINOVSKI FOLLOWED DIRECTLY THE PATTERN OF GENERAL EISENHOWER IN SIGNING THE ARMISTICE WITH ITALY ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED TATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE USSR.

"WITH REGARD TO THE TERMS THEMSELVES, SECRETARY HULL ON SEPT.20, 1944, POINTED OUT IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS THAT THE QUESTION OF THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF TRANSYLVANIA WOULD DEPEND UPON CONFIRMATION

AT THE TIME OF THE GENERAL PEACE SETTLEMENT. THE SETTLEMENT WITH REGARD TO BESSARABIA MERELY RESTORES THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TWO STATES AS ESTABLISHED BY THE SOVIET-RUMANIAN AGREEMENT ON JUNE 8, 1940.

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"SECRETARY HULL MADE IT CLEAR TO CORRESPONDENTS THAT THIS GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATED AT ALL STAGES IN THE DISCUSSION LEADING TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT WITH RUMANIA WHEN, IN A PRESS STATEMENT ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1944, HE POINTED OUT THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE DISCUSSIONS LEADING TO THE SURRENDER TERMS AND HE STATED SPECIFICALLY THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN KEPT FULLY ADVISED OF THE TERMS REGARDING TRANSYLVANIA.

"WHEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT HIS PRESS AND RADIO NEWS CONFERENCE ON SEPTEMBER 13 ANNOUNCED THAT THE RUMANIAN ARMISTICE HAD BEEN AGREED TO AND INDICATED THAT HE HAD NOT RECEIVED ITS CONTENTS, HE, OF COURSE, REFERRED TO THE FINAL OFFICIAL TEXT, THE PROVISIONS OF WHICH HAD BEEN AGREED TO BY THIS GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE BASIS OF HIS SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM THIS GOVERNMENT AND THE DISCUSSIONS IN WHICH THE DEPARTMENT HAD PARTICIPATED. THE DEFINITIVE TEXT WAS RECEIVED LATER THE SAME DAY AND IMMEDIATELY RELEASED TO THE PRESS."

(EDITORS - NOTE THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT USES THE SPELLING "RUMANIA" WHICH MAY BE CHANGED TO "ROMANIA" TO CONFORM TO ACCEPTED PRACTICE.)

OCT 201944

AR151PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT. 19-(AP)-CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER, WHOM A FOREIGN BROADCAST SAID WOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE A "COURT OF JUSTICE" ON UNDISCLOSED CHARGES, TONIGHT DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE STORY.

CHAUTEMPS, REACHED BY TELEPHONE AT HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON, SAID HE PREFERRED TO HAVE MORE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITUATION BEFORE MAKING ANY STATEMENT.

EG1146PEW NM

DENVER, OCT. 19-(AP)-A VETERAN OF THE NORTH AFRICAN, CORSICAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS TODAY CREDITED AMERICAN SOLDIERS' COURTESY AS A BIG FACTOR IN OVERCOMING PARTIALLY HOSTILE ATTITUDES OF INHABITANTS OF NEWLY-LIBERATED TOWNS.

"CREDIT GI DIPLOMACY FOR GAINING THE FRIENDSHIP OF NATIVES WHOSE HOMES WERE DESTROYED BY AMERICAN GUNFIRE," SAID STAFF SGT. JOHN KLEIN OF PLAINWELL, MICH., NOW CONVALESCING AT FORT LOGAN NEAR DENVER.

HE SAID THE SOLDIERS HELPED THE INHABITANTS CLEAR THEIR STREETS OF DEBRIS, ASSISTED IN REBUILDING SHATTERED HOMES AND AIDED IN LOCATING LOST RELATIVES.

DV903PCW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 20, 1918 -- ALLIED FORCES OCCUPIED THE ENTIRE BELGIAN COAST AND REACHED DUTCH BORDER. BRITISH AND AMERICANS ADVANCED SIX MILES IN FLANK APPROACH ON GERMANS' MAIN LINE OF RETREAT IN NORTHERN FRANCE. ENEMY SPANNED MEUSE AT 40 PLACES IN APPARENT PREPARATION FOR FLIGHT. PARIS CELEBRATED LIBERATION OF LILLE.

OCT. 20, 1940--ITALIANS SAID THEIR HEAVYB BOMBERS HAD MADE THE LONGEST FLIGHT EVER ATTEMPTED IN WARTIME--2,800 MILES--AND BOMBED AMERICAN-OWNED OIL STORES AND REFINERIES AT BAHREIN ISLAND, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

SN11PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 558 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

JP732PEW

NOTE: FIRST PART OF THIS STORY ON SHEET 19708

OCT 201944

WITH U.S. INVASION CONVOY OFF PHILIPPINES--FIRST ADD SCHEDLER'S INVASION EYEWITNESS XXX THE PHILIPPINES.

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST FAR-REACHING AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS OF ALL-TIME--EXTENDING 1,300 MILES. THIS HUGE CONVOY ASSEMBLED AT BASES IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY THE 13TH. SHIPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MOVED SLOWLY INTO ECHALON POSITION. WE ADVANCED IN STRICT RADIO SILENCE AND IN STEALTHY BLACKOUT.

AHEAD OF US AND IN THE CENTER OF THE CONVOY ARE TROOP AND EQUIPMENT PACKED TRANSPORTS. THE SHIPS CARRY HUNDREDS OF BATTLE-TESTED JUNGLE TROOPS. AROUND THEM ARE LANDING CRAFT AND BARGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND SIZE.

THE TROOPS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WHAT SPACE THERE IS TO STRETCH THEIR LEGS AMIDST THE CONFINEMENT OF WAR EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING HUGE BULLDOZERS BOLTED TO THE DECKS.

ON THE WALLOWING INFANTRY CARRIERS WE SEE EVIDENCES OF YANKEE INGENUITY OF BATTLE-DRESSED TROOPS WASHING THEIR CLOTHING WITH SELF-DEVISED LAUNDRY FACILITIES.

AT BEST THE LANDING CRAFT LOOK LIKE A PARADE OF NEW YORK FIRE BOATS, WITH GREAT STREAMS OF SALT WATER SPOUTING IN THE AIR WHILE TROOPS DRENCH DOWN THEIR SWEATING BODIES.

X1144PPW NM

YANKS EXPAND HOLD ON LEYTE

Aachen Falls to Americans, Historic City in Ruins

MacArthur Says Drive Is On Schedule

Survivors of Bataan Lead Mighty Army; Losses on Beaches Are Light

Supplies Flowing In Under Naval Cover

OCT 21 1944

Foe's Air Force Emerges, Hits One Ship of 600; Gunfire Blasts Another

By The Associated Press

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Oct. 21 (Saturday).—American ground forces have consolidated all beachheads on Leyte in the central Philippines and are moving inland, headquarters announced today in its second communique on the invasion. Ground casualties were reported comparatively light.

"I am pleased with Program D. We are moving according to schedule"—thus General Douglas MacArthur summed up the over-all results of the first twelve hours of the battle for the Philippines.

Food and supplies are pouring ashore as the invaders come to grips with the same Japanese who tortured the Americans and Filipinos following the surrender at Bataan in 1942.

The Japanese air force dealt counter-blows and succeeded in damaging one of the vessels of the 600-ship convoy, the communique said. Another was hit by shore fire.

NIGHT

Airfield Reported Seized

The communique made no reference to a report from the invasion scene that the 6,000-foot airfield at Tacloban on Leyte had been seized.

Enemy opposition to the continued landings was reported light.

MacArthur, who is backed by the greatest naval, air and troop masses ever assembled for an amphibious operation in the Pacific, issued his new communique after he had stood, rain-drenched, in a broken-down signal truck and broadcast over a hand microphone an appeal to the Filipinos to strike the foe as their liberators advanced.

Front-line dispatches reported bitter beachhead opposition to yesterday's landings only at one point, but there four landing craft and several small craft were lost.

Advance Further South

[Gordon Walker, a correspondent of the Mutual Broadcasting System, said in a broadcast that Tacloban airfield had fallen to the Americans, but other front-line correspondents reported today the invaders were near the outskirts of that field.]

The bid for Tacloban airfield and the capital city of Tacloban is being made at one of the two chief points of attack on Leyte's east coast. At the other, farther south, front line reports said today forces have moved well inland at Dulag and have made adequate preparations against any possible enemy counter-attacks.

The Japanese air force made frantic efforts to interfere with the operation but were handicapped by the preparatory attacks which knocked out Philippines airfields. The enemy, however, managed to send some bombers over the Leyte Gulf area for the familiar night attacks on shipping.

Planes Aid Advance

Associated Press war correspondents reported today that planes from escort carriers had offered pin-point support, blowing up pillboxes and attacking motor convoys seeking to bring up reinforcements.

OCT 21 1944

Al Dopking, who went ashore at Dulag, said today the men who hit the beach there advanced so swiftly that it was difficult to keep up with them and within two hours were on the outskirts of an air strip. A Japanese counter-attack along a road leading toward Dulag was repulsed. The airfield menaced, one of several in the area, is one mile from the town of Dulag.

Murlin Spencer, Associated Press war correspondent with the invaders, said the mammoth convoy, exceeding that which took the Allies to landings in North Africa, carried as many men as—perhaps more than—were put ashore on French Normandy on D-day. Prime Minister Churchill has disclosed that nearly 250,000 men were landed in Normandy on the first day.

Altho casualties since the Leyte landings started yesterday have been kept low by constant coverage of the airforces and ships' guns, including the 16-inchers of battleships, front line dispatches made clear that the Japanese have mustered their bewildered forces sufficiently to put up bitter resistance in some sectors.

A Pearl Harbor communique of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, detailing how carrier planes helped clear the way for landing on Leyte, listed the destruction of 87 Japanese planes and the sinking of a large cargo ship.

Japs' Position "Hopeless"

General MacArthur, who went ashore with his forces, was quoted in a field dispatch as saying that there was little more than one Japanese division on Leyte and that its position was hopeless.

Recoiling from the surprise landings, the Nipponese were reported shelling the invaders with mortars and artillery.

The Yanks however, pushed into open country despite this resistance, said an American network pool broadcast from Leyte, and one column was "closing in on the city of Tacloban."

ONE DIVISION ON ISLAND

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who went ashore with his forces Thursday (U. S. time) was quoted in a field dispatch as saying that there was little more than one Japanese division on Leyte.

Its position was hopeless, he told William B. Dickinson, representing the combined American press. American naval and air power, he explained, would make reinforcement impossible.

There was no late word from the forces that landed farther south on Leyte near San Jose and the southern tip of the island.

While his assault forces streamed ashore along the eastern coast of Leyte island, MacArthur dramatically broadcast this appeal to the islanders:

"I have returned. . . . Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on. As the lines of battle roll forward to bring you within the zone of operation, rise and strike."

CASUALTIES SMALL

In announcing the reinvasion, MacArthur said the operation caught the enemy by surprise and beachheads were secured "with small casualties."

Speaking over the radio "Voice of Freedom," as reported by the office of war information, MacArthur informed the Filipinos that their president, Sergio Osmena, and members of his cabinet were at his side.

"The seat of your government is now therefore firmly re-established on Philippine soil," he continued. "The hour of your redemption is here. . . . I now call upon your supreme effort that the enemy may know the temper of an aroused and outraged people within that he has a force to contend with no less violent than is the force committed from without."

OCT 21 1944

SIXTH ARMY LANDS

MacArthur's appeal, made a few hours after he had landed with his assault forces after a terrific air and naval bombardment, came two and a half years after his memorable words, "I shall return," spoken upon reaching Australia from Corregidor.

Every available able-bodied survivor of historic Bataan and Corregidor was with him.

Elements of Lt.-Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth army, veterans of New Guinea warfare, and attached units from the Central Pacific with supporting forces made the long expected landings.

The lodgements on Leyte, on the

30. 24 — 19717

Americans Smash Inland On Mid-Philippine Isle

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 20 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed powerful invasion forces in the heart of the Philippines, announced to the people of the archipelago "I have returned" and called upon them to "rise and strike" their Japanese conquerors.

Ground forces poured ashore in Leyte Gulf from a huge convoy under protection of a terrific naval and air bombardment, quickly seized three strong beachheads along Leyte Island's east coast. While they pressed inland toward the fertile valleys General MacArthur took to the air over the "Voice of Freedom" radio, telling the people he had fulfilled his two-and-a-half-year-old vow to return.

MacArthur told the Filipinos their President, Sergio Osmena, and his cabinet were with him on Leyte and had reestablished the government on Philippine soil.

Corregidor Heroes There

The Japanese, expecting landings to teh south, at Mindanao, were so completely surprised that beachheads in the Tacloban area were secured with small casualties, the special communique declared.

Reinforcements and supplies poured ashore as the Americans started their drive against an estimated 225,000 Japanese troops in the Philippines headed by Field Marshal Juichi Terauchi.

The Japanese military, previously disclosing the invasion in broadcasts of the Tokyo radio, said that they began on Tuesday when the Americans landed on Suluan Island at the mouth of Leyte Gulf, and that they went forward in great force on Thursday on Leyte at Tacloban on the northeast and Cabalian on the south,

MacArthur went back to the islands aboard a warship, part of a giant convoy, sailing from New Guinea, which stretched out further than the eye could see.

The American navy, in unchallenged strength, ruled the invasion scene and the seas about it. Allied air forces virtually monopolized the skies.

Jap Forces Divided

"In a major amphibious operation, we have seized the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines, 600 miles north of Morotai and 2,500 miles from Milne Bay, (New Guinea) from where our offensive started nearly 16 months ago," the communique stated.

"This point of entry in the Visayas (group of islands of which Leyte is one) is midway between Luzon (site of Manila) and Mindanao and at one stroke splits in two the Japanese forces in the Philippines.

Casualties Light

"The enemy's anticipation of attack in Mindanao (southern island blasted daily since September by MacArthur's southwest Pacific air arm) caused him to be caught unawares in Leyte and beachheads in the Tacloban area were secured with small casualties.

"The landing was preceded by heavy naval and air bombardment which was devastating in effect."

Participating in the preparatory blows were carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, which since October 9 destroyed more than 1,300 Japanese aircraft, sank 86 ships and damaged 127 more in forays extending from the Ryukyus within 200 miles of Japan south across Formosa into the Philippines.

"Our ground troops are rapidly extending their positions and supplies and heavy equipment are already flowing ashore in great volumes," the communique said.

These ground troops, comprising elements of the Sixth Army and units from the Central Pacific, included every able-bodied man who escaped from Corregidor in Manila Bay prior to its surrender on May 6, 1942. Those heroes came back bent on avenging the men who died there and helping liberate the imprisoned men of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's force.

Supported By Navy

The United States Seventh Fleet, elements of the Third Fleet and an Australian squadron made up the naval forces in the invasion.

"Air support was given by navy carrier forces, by the Far East Air Force and by the Royal Australian Air Force," the communique said.

The invasion brought the Americans against the largest segement of the Japanese army yet encountered in the Pacific war. The estimated 225,000 defenders included Terauchi's 14th Army troops. Seven divisions, the 16th, 25th, 30th, 100th, 102nd, 103th and 106th or 107th have been identified.

Meanwhile, MacArthur said, "the strategic result of capturing the Philippines will be decesive."

Supply Lines Cut

"The enemy's so-called greatest East Asia coprosperity sphere will be cut in two. His conquered empire to the south, comprising the Dutch East Indies and the British possessions of Borneo, Malaya and Burma will be served from Japan proper. The great flow of transportation and supply upon which Japan's vital war industry depends will be cut as will the countersupply of his forces to the south.

"A half million men will be cut off without hope of support and with ultimate destruction at the leisure of the Allies, a certainty in the broad strategical conception.

"The defensive line of the Japanese which extends along the coast of Asia from Japan islands through Formosa, the Philippines, the East Indies to Singapore and Burma will be pierced in the center, permitting an envelopment to the south and to the north.

Flanks Held Vulnerable

"Either flank will be vulnerable and can be rolled up at will."

The Japanese landed on Luzon December 9, 1941, after air raids the day before. Manila, bombed by the Japanese after it was declared an open city, was occupied along with the Cavite Naval Base January 2, 1942. Thereafter began the siege of Bataan, whose defenders fought until they were without food and arms, then surrendered, only to be mustered into the "Death March" of bitter memory for every American.

Corregidor surrendered May 6, 1942. The previous March, MacArthur arrived in Australia and soon opened the offensive which was climaxed by the Philippines invasion.

Air Bases Knocked Out

In a communique last night at Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported carrier plane strikes Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the Manila area and to the north. These were combined with land-based strikes of MacArthur's bombers to knock out every Philippines air base which might interfere with the invasion.

Dean Schedler, Associated Press war correspondent with the invasion forces, reported that the landings occurred at three points.

One force landed bteween San Ricardo, approximately three miles south of the main city of Tacloban and Palo.

Another strong force landed along the coast line between San Jose and Dulag.

Eleven Miles Apart

A combat team went ashore at Panaon on the southern tip of Leyte.

The beach fronts are three and one half miles in width and approximately 11 miles apart.

Schedler said that combat teams landed previously on the northern tip of Dinagat Island and the southern portion of Homonhon to secure enemy installations and command the entrance to Leyte Gulf for passage of the main assault forces.

Leyte is geographically suitable for the quick establishment of American airfields from which to dominate all other enemy bases in the Philippines.

Harassed By Guerrillas

The Japanese war machine in the Philippines has been deprived of rich sources of aviation gasoline and lubricating oil at Borneo by MacArthur's destructive air attacks on Balikpapan.

Last week's power-house carrier-plane assaults on Formosa are believed to have cut it off as a source of reinforcement.

On the Philippines, guerrillas long have been operating against the Japanese in preparation for the return of the Americans. Last week a Japanese authority frankly acknowledged these guerrillas were effectively cutting up communications.

"I have returned," Gen. Douglas MacArthur told the Filipino people in a broadcast today calling upon them to "rise and strike" the Japanese.

Here is the text of his broadcast over the "Voice of Freedom" radio, as reported by the Office of War Information:

'I Am Pleased With Program D'

By C. YATES McDANIEL

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 20 (AP—Via Army Radio)—"I am pleased with Program D. We are moving according to schedule."

Thus, Gen. Douglas MacArthur sums up the over-all results of the first 12 hours of the battle for the Philippines, a battle which opened this morning when the general, who left Corregidor two and a half years ago with a handful of officers in a torpedo boat, returned aboard the cruiser Nashville with a 600-ship armada.

Initial Drive Held Up

The initial drive inland on Leyte today was held up on only one sector of the main front, extending nearly 18 miles south of Tacloban, the main city.

There, highly accurate and strongly entrenched Japanese light artillery, mortar and shiper fire pinned down to shallow beachheads the American patrol troops and supporting engineer and field artillery units. Then navy dive bombers and cruiser and destroyer fire knocked out the Japanese emplacements or forced the enemy to withdraw.

Cruisers Pound Japs

The American cruisers Phoenix and Boise and the Australian eight-inchers, Shropshire and Australia, pounded enemy positions through the midafternoon. At the same time, the West Virginia and the California and other battlships stood off in San Pedro bay ready to resume their heavy bombardment.

These battlewagons had hurled 14 and 16 inch salvos into Leyte beach for three days prior to the landings.

Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid is commander of the central Philippines attack force.

"This is the voice of freedom, General MacArthur speaking:

"People of the Philippines: I have returned. By the grace of Almighty God our forces stand again on Philippine soil—soil consecrated in the blood of our two peoples. We have come, dedicated and committed, to the task of destroying every vestige of enemy control over your daily lives, and of restoring, upon a foundation of indestructible strength, the liberties of your people.

"Hour Of Redemption"

"At my side is your President, Sergio Osmena, worthy successor of that great patriot, Manuel Quezon, with members of his Cabinet. The seat of your Government is now therefore firmly reestablished on Philippine soil.

"The hour of your redemption is here. Your patriots have demonstrated an unswerving and resolute devotion to the principles of freedom that challenges the best that is written on the pages of human history.

Asks Supreme Effort

"I now call upon your supreme effort that the enemy may know from the temper of an aroused and outraged people within that he has a force there to contend with no less violent than is the force committed from without.

"Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on. As the lines of battle roll forward to bring you within the zone of operations, rise and strike! Strike at every favorable opportunity. For your homes, and hearths, strike! For future generations of your sons and daughters, strike! In the name of your sacred

'Rise And Strike' At Japs M'Arthur Tells Natives

[By the Associated Press]

"Rally to me," MacArthur said to the Filipinos. "Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on. As the lines of battle roll forward to bring you within the zone of operation, rise and strike."

With MacArthur was every able-bodied survivor of Corregidor.

While men and supplies poured in to meet an estimated 225,000 Japanese in the Philippines under Field Marshal Juichi Terauchi, President Roosevelt sent this message from Washington:

"The whole American nation today exults at the news that the gallant men under your command have landed on Philippine soil."

The Leyte landings put the invaders within 415 miles of Manila to the northwest and marked an advance of 600 miles north from MacArthur's base at Morotai.

Gulf Swept Clear

Frontline dispatches said the Leyte landings were preceded three days ago by landings on small islands guarding the entrance to Leyte Gulf and mine-sweeping operations of the gulf to make it safe for the passage of convoys.

MacArthur said the invaders comprised Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth United States Army and units from the central Pacific without further identification. Frontline dispatches specified these participants:

The First Cavalry Division, the Seventh Division, the 96th Division.

Confront 225,000 Jap Troops.

eastern side of the archipelago, were "rapidly extended" by ground forces, MacArthur said.

MacArthur, in personal command at the scene, said the operation "at one stroke splits in two the Japanese forces in the Philippines." He estimated these at 225,000, commanded by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, and pointed out that Japanese on the big southern island of Mindanao were virtually isolated by the operation.

STRIKE AT THREE POINTS

A dispatch from AP war correspondent Dean Schedler, on Leyte, said the assault troops struck simultaneously at three points. One beachhead extended from San Ricardo, about three miles south of the island's principal city of Tacloban, to Palo. Another was between San Jose and Dulag. A third was reported at Panaon "on the southern tip of Leyte," but probably referring to the island of Panaon, immediately south of Leyte.

These main landings were preceded by lodgements on Dinagat and Homonhon islands, commanding the entrance to Leyte gulf.

The Seventh fleet commanded by Vice-Adm. Thomas Kincaid, and elements of Adm. William F. Halsey's rampaging Third fleet covered the landing forces. In commanding of the Seventh amphibious corps was Rear Adm. Daniel E. Barbey.

Assault troops on scores of landing craft hit the shores under ceiling of naval gunfire ranging from 16-inch shells of American battleships to smaller projectiles from American and Australian cruisers and destroyers.

dead, strike! Let no heart be faint. Let every arm be steeled. The guidance of Divine God points the way. Follow in His name to the Holy Grail of righteous victory!"

Navy Flyers Bag 87 More Jap Planes In Philippines

[illegible] Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Oct. 20 (AP)

Gen. M'Arthur's Broadcast

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—The text of General MacArthur's broadcast over the "Voice of Freedom" radio, as reported today by the Office of War Information, follows:

"This is the voice of freedom, General MacArthur speaking:

"People of the Philippines: I have returned. By the grace of Almighty God our forces stand again on Philippine soil—soil consecrated in the blood of our two peoples. We have come, dedicated and committed, to the task of destroying every vestige of enemy control over your daily lives, and of restoring, upon a foundation of indestructible strength, the liberties of your people.

"Hour Of Redemption"

"At my side is your President, Sergio Osmena, worthy successor of that great patriot, Manuel Quezon, with members of his Cabinet. The seat of your Government is now therefore firmly reestablished on Philippine soil.

"The hour of your redemption is here. Your patriots have demonstrated an unswerving and resolute devotion to the principles of freedom that challenges the best that is written on the pages of human history.

Asks Supreme Effort

"I now call upon your supreme effort that the enemy may know from the temper of an aroused and outraged people within that he has a force there to contend with no less violent than is the force committed from without.

"Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on. As the lines of battle roll forward to bring you within the zone of operations, rise and strike! Strike at every favorable opportunity. For your homes, and hearths, strike! For future generations of your sons and daughters, strike! In the name of your sacred dead, strike! Let no heart be faint. Let every arm be steeled. The guidance of Divine God points the way. Follow in His name to the Holy Grail of righteous victory!"

CARRIERS BACK UP M'ARTHUR

Naval air strikes at the Philippines, coordinated with landings by General MacArthur's forces, heavily damaged enemy ground defenses on Leyte Island and adjacent Cebu and Negros islands, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

In striking at other targets in the archipelago, Nimitz said carrier pilots knocked out 87 more enemy planes and sank a large cargo ship and five small craft.

Twenty-three additional Japanese ships and 28 small vessels were probably sunk or damaged.

Sixth Straight Day

These aerial slashes fell yesterday, bringing the sustained carrier-plane attacks on Luzon and other islands through the sixth consecutive day.

In the latest attack, Nimitz said, carrier aircraft dropping bombs and firing rockets inflicted heavy damage on Clark, Nichols and Nielson airfields in the Manila area.

Carrier planes from Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's flattops, units of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet, now have destroyed more than 1,420 Japanese planes from October 9 to 18.

87 Jap Ships Sunk

In addition, they have sunk 87 Nipponese ships and 80 small craft and damaged 160 ships and 108 small craft.

These losses were dealt the enemy in strikes at the Ryukyu islands, immediately south of Japan; at Formosa, within 100 miles of the China coast, and in the central and northern Philippines.

Additional losses were piled up by American Superfortresses which made several massive strikes at Formosa from a base in China.

In immediate support of the MacArthur landings, Halsey-Mitscher Hellcats, Corsairs, Avengers and Helldivers bombed and rocket-strafed ground installations at the San Pablo and Dulag airfields on Leyte. Dagami town was bombed heavily and a bridge was knocked out.

Japs Strafed On Cebu

Five Japanese planes on the ground were strafed on Cebu. The fighter sweep over Negros found little enemy activity.

Proof of the effectiveness of the carrier sweeps throughout the Philippines preceding the landings was contained in this sentence:

"There was no enemy airborne opposition during these raids."

However, a lone single-engine torpedo plane was shot down in the vicinity of the surface ships.

Very few Japanese planes took the air over Luzon. Four plus "several" more were shot out of the skies, 52 were destroyed aground and 31 damaged aground.

These include 30 twin-engine craft destroyed on the ground at Mabalacat, Tarlac and Legaspi.

Nimitz said aviation installations were bombed and rocket-strafed at Clark and Mabalacat Tuesday. The following day Clark, Nielson, Pasig and Nichols airfields were further reduced against only slight airborne opposition.

Two Barracks Wrecked

Two barracks were destroyed at Clark Field, some 60 miles north of Manila. Three hangars were blown up at Nielson airport, a short distance from the capital, and two fuel dumps were destroyed.

Extensive damage also was done to dispersal areas and airport facilities in these strikes.

All this activity cost only six American planes, Nimitz said, and the crew of one plane was rescued.

Land-based Corsairs, Venturas, Hellcats and Dauntless dive-bombers meantime set fire to two planes on Yap Island, 800 miles east of the Philippines. The main town and bridges were bombed.

Central Pacific planes also attacked runways on the airfield at Rota Island, in the Marianas, and continued neutralization raids on by-passed islets in the Marshalls.

600 Vessels in Convoy Striking at Philippines

BY MURLIN SPENCER

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Saturday, Oct. 21. (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's convoy for the invasion of Leyte in the Philippines included approximately 600 ships, and carried as many or perhaps more men than were landed the first day of the invasion of Normandy.

There were more large vessels than were used in the invasion of Normandy, and the whole convoy was larger than the giant force which carried the invasion troops to North Africa.

From the first minute of the opening day of Philippine liberation reports came in of Filipino cooperation.

One native, picked up by a destroyer, rode with the Americans along the coast of Samar island, near Leyte, and pointed out Japanese gun positions.

Thirty-one months ago, MacArthur slipped thru Japanese lines with all that remained of his navy—12 PT boats. Today, the navy has given him everything he needed, and more.

He had everything—battleships for the first time, aircraft carriers, transports, and equally important, the men and guns, tanks and planes.

The Japanese were unable to make one major move to stop the convoys. The ships, stretching as far as the eye could see and beyond, sailed unchallenged into the back door of the Philippines.

The support of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third fleet, which had battered the Japanese airforce unmercifully for more than 20 days, contributed much to the success of the landings.

Tough Road Ahead

Talking informally aboard the cruiser over a chocolate soda, MacArthur said tough fighting may lie ahead before the Philippines are freed of the enemy, but he left no doubt that the Leyte operation seals the fate of the Japanese on that island. He indicated no time will be lost in following up advantages gained in the present move and that American losses will not be heavy.

Thruout the voyage, the sunbronzed MacArthur, returning at last to gain his revenge for Bataan and Corregidor, scorned precautions, as usual, for his personal safety. He was asked if he wanted a lifebelt.

"No, thank you," he replied. "I have too much faith in this ship for that."

Dirty Japs' from Bataan Face Yankees at Leyte

BY WILLIAM B. DICKINSON

(Representing the Combined American Press)

OCT 21 1944

WITH GEN. MAC ARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 20. (AP)—The Americans and Filipinos who died so gallantly in the dark days of 1942 will sleep easier tonight, for here on Leyte we are fighting the Japanese division which did the "dirty work" on Bataan.

Before going ashore from the cruiser Nashville a few hours behind the assault waves of American forces, Gen. Douglas MacArthur told me:

"I am particularly anxious to get at the division which is on Leyte. It's the 15th, the outfit that did the dirty work at Bataan. They've been living off the fat of the land for more than two years and I believe they'll be a little softer now.

"But soft or not, we'll get them."

Despite the compliment to a ship he considers one of the most efficient in the U. S. navy, military men closest to the general expressed belief that his disregard of personal danger stemmed from an implicit belief that it is his destiny to liberate the Philippines and that nothing can happen to prevent it.

COMPLETE SURPRISE

"We have achieved complete surprise in the fullest military sense," MacArthur said during the informal discussion. "The Japs expected an attack in Mindanao or the Northern Philippines. Their best divisions have been concentrated in Mindanao and their reinforcements have been sent there.

"Our air strikes were made there and Adm. Halsey's strikes were to the north. There are about 225,000 enemy combat troops in the Philippines. Our Leyte landing will cut them in two. We will have losses, but they will not be large."

MacArthur said the Japanese have little more than one division on Leyte and American naval and air power will make it impossible for them to reinforce the island.

The trip to the Philippines was uneventful. MacArthur was completely relaxed. His plans had been made. With him was a skeleton staff and his offices were set up in a cabin.

Miles beyond us was an unbroken stream of aircraft carriers and other warships.

Even as the hour of landing drew near MacArthur was unruffled. He slept well, ate a hearty breakfast, then went briefly on deck smoking his familier corn-cob pipe.

CRUISER MOVES IN

Then he napped for about an hour. About 15 minutes before the scheduled landing at 10 a. m. the cruiser moved in toward the beach.

The general then went to the bridge. We could see shells from battleships exploding in the hills behind the prospective beachheads. At 9.58 a. m. the first waves of landing craft hit the shore ahead of schedule.

Ten minutes later word was flashed back that the troops were 500 yards inland and advancing thru open country without opposition.

Satisfied that everything was going according to schedule, MacArthur went to his cabin for an early luncheon preparatory to going ashore.

With him in the landing barge were Filipino President Sergio Osmena; Brig.-Gen. Carlos Romulo, resident commissioner of the Philippines; Lt. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, American chief of staff who left the Philippines in 1942 with MacArthur; and Lt.-Gen. George Kenney, commander of the Far East air forces.

A bright sun was shining.

MacArthur sat upright at the stern; with Sutherland, Osmena, Kenney and Romulo standing just below him.

As he sat down, the general remarked to Sutherland with a broad smile: "Well, believe it or not, we're here."

Leyte Is A Relatively Well-Developed Island

OCT 21 1944

By C. Yates McDaniel

With MacArthur on Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 20 (AP)—Thrusting deep into the heart of the Philippine archipelago, a powerful American army which Gen. Douglas MacArthur led to Leyte today was making the first strike of the Southwest Pacific campaign at a relatively well-developed island.

It is the first time since MacArthur's forces started the long fighting way back to the Philippines, two and a half years ago, that they weren't plunging into a jungle campaign.

Orderly rows of coconut palms fringe the sandy beaches of the eastern coastline of Leyte for 40 miles south of Tacloban, the provincial capital.

All-Weather Highway

Skirting this coast is an all-weather highway, joined at several points by lateral roads leading through the broad Leyte valley northward to Carigara Bay and the inland sea of the Philippines.

For the first time since Bataan, MacArthur's army and artillery will have room to maneuver.

Leyte is the eighth largest of the Philippine Islands and has nearly a million citizens.

MacArthur's artillery will have wide fields of fire in the battle for valley roads and the island's half dozen airfields of which Tacloban, three miles from the town, is the most important.

Opposition Expected

There is no reason to believe the campaign will be virtually unopposed and bloodless, for the Japanese overran Leyte and took over most of the Visayan group virtually intact two and a half years ago.

Nature, too, may take a hand in the battle. This is the beginning of the rainy season and near the end of the typhoons. Some score of rivers and streams course down from flanking mountains to criss-cross Leyte Valley.

The advantages that Leyte offers a modern military machine are not to be found on Dinagat, Suluan and Homonhon islands, which command the approaches to Leyte Gulf.

Visited By Magellan

Reef-bound Homonhon, 55 miles southeast of Leyte, was the first island of the Philippines to be visited by Magellan on his way to his death on a Cebu beach.

Dinagat is 20 miles east of the southern end of Leyte. It is rugged and without roads.

Samar, separated from Leyte by narrow San Juanico Strait and Janabas Channel, has few roads and no good anchorages. But Samar

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has four airfields—Anahao and Borogan on the east coast, Catarman on the north and Calabayog on the west coast.

Neither the Americans nor the Japanese are likely to starve on Leyte. The fertile valleys produce abundant crops of rice, corn, sweet potatoes. There is plenty of water, too, but the Americans going back to the island know that dysentery and typhoid are prevalent. Cholera is not unknown, and there's always malaria.

Tons Of Explosives Rip Coast As Yanks Knife Ashore

This first eyewitness dispatch concerning the Philippines landing was written by Dean Schedler, one of the last American war correspondents to leave Bataan and among the first to return to the Philippines.

OCT 21 1944

By Dean Schedler

[Representing the Combined American Press]

With MacArthur at Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 20 (AP)—Under cover of devastating fire from Allied warships, American troops knifed ashore on Leyte island today, striking simultaneously at three points along the eastern beaches.

One assault force struck the beach from San Ricardo, approximately three miles south of the main city of Tacloban, to Palo. Another strong force struck along the coastlines between San Jose and Lulag, and a combat team landed at Panaon, on the southern tip of Leyte.

The beach fronts are three and a half miles in width and approximately 11 miles apart.

275 Miles From Davao

This quick, hard drive into the heart of the southern Philippines establishes American forces only 275 statute miles from Davao and 340 air miles southeast of Manila.

At the entrance to Leyte Gulf an American combat team landed three days ago on the northern tip of Dinagat Island and the southern portion of Homonhon to take over enemy installations and establish command of the entrance to the gulf for the main assault forces.

The big landings were made along the level coastal Leyte Valley. Unopposed by Japan's navy, American battleships and American and Australian cruisers laid a thunderous fire along the beaches.

At H-hour an enemy plane appeared. Strong ship anti-aircraft fire brought it down.

As the heavy naval fire raised a cloud of cordite and huge billowing columns of smoke, carrier-based planes from Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet and Vice-Admiral Thomas Kincaid's Seventh Fleet, bombed and strafed the beach, augmented by close inshore fire from rocket firing craft.

With brazen boldness great battleships worked slowly along the shore, splitting the air with belching flame as their guns cracked round after round over the heads of crouching infantrymen.

This invasion armada of hundreds of ships goes busily about the business of landing troops and equipment on the smoke-filled shore under protection of surface and air power dash so far unmolested.

"Mailed-Fist Answer"

In the following dispatch, Schedler describes the approach to the Philippines by McArthur's armada.

With the United States Invasion Convoy off the Philippines, Oct. 19 (AP — Delayed)—In this part of the Pacific as far as the eye can see is a huge American convoy plying onward.

As this is written we are only 75 miles south of the entrance to Leyte Gulf. In this convoy is every available man who was lifted from Corregidor two and a half years ago.

This is the mailed-fist answer to the enemy and to the hopes of those grim, silent men of MacArthur, who remained behind but remembered his pledge:

"I will return."

Long hard months of jungle fighting in New Guinea—Milne Bay—New Britain—and Hollandia—are behind us.

This is the beginning of the liberation of the Philippines.

Operation Over 1,300 Miles

This is one of the most far-reaching amphibious operations of all time—extending 1,300 miles. This huge convoy assembled at bases in Dutch New Guinea the afternoon of Friday the 13th. Ships of every description moved slowly into echelon position. We advanced in strict radio silence and in stealthy blackout.

Ahead of us and in the center of the convoy are troop and equipment packed transports. The ships carry hundreds of battle-tested jungle troops. Around them are landing craft and barges of every description and size.

The troops take advantage of what space there is to stretch their legs amidst the confinement of war equipment, including huge bulldozers bolted to the decks.

On the wallowing infantry carriers we see evidences of Yankee ingenuity of battle-dressed troops washing their clothing with self-devised laundry facilities.

At best the landing craft look like a parade of New York fireboats, with streams of salt water spouting in the air while troops drench down their sweating bodies.

GUERRILLA BANDS ROVE PHILIPPINES

By Associated Press.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's call to arms was a summons to thousands of Filipinos who have been operating in roving bands throughout the islands, sometimes under American leadership, ever since the fall of Bataan. And it was a plea for others to join their numbers.

The extent of guerrilla activities was recognized by the Japanese puppet government a year ago when it voted to grant amnesty to any guerrilla who would swear "to become a good citizen."

San Jose Found Mass Of Rubble

OCT 21 1944

By ASAHEL BUSH

Outside San Jose, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 20 (AP)—At this moment, an hour and a half after the first platoon landed, these assault units are about to move into San Jose, which lies on the road inland toward Tacloban, Leyte's capital city.

That is, they are about to capture what once was San Jose, a place of 1,000 people. Now the place is a pathetic testimonial to the effectiveness of three days of pre-landing bombardment. It is little more than a mass of rubble.

The first opposition of the day, machine-gun fire, mostly, has developed in the past few minutes.

We have received some casualties.

However, the advance to this point was made without encountering a sign of a live Japanese, but there were frequent signs of their recent presence. We traversed about 300 yards of broken palm groves and 200 more of open swamps.

I rode on the foredeck of a tank, piloted by Sergt. Philip Ross, of Brooklyn, past abandoned trenches and pillboxes, past roads of demolished bamboo and thatched huts. We also went past a machine shop, miraculously untouched by our gunfire.

Attu Veterans In Philippines

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 20 (AP)—The army's Seventh Division, which recaptured Attu in the Aleutian Islands, and the 96th Division, new in combat, participated in the Philippines landing, Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the army forces in the Pacific Ocean area, announced tonight.

PhilippineInvadersPay In 'Victory Currency'

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Oct. 20 (AP).—Currency issued by the commonwealth government of the Philippines for use by the invasion forces of General Douglas MacArthur has been named "victory currency" by Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, the resident commissioner.

One-peso bills carry the serial number "66," the age of President Sergio Osmena. The value of the peso, which has the backing of the gold standard, has been fixed at the pre-war valuation of 50 cents.

Philippines, Arthur Feldman, Blue Network correspondent, reported today.

Before the correspondents embarked from New Guinea with the invasion forces, Feldman said, they spent hours making recordings of undated, featurized newscasts to be played during their absence at their regular broadcast periods.

These broadcasts were transmitted to American networks during the period of more than a week when the correspondents actually were aboard ships in the huge Philippine-bound convoy.

"This ruse prevented Jap monitors in western Dutch New Guinea who listen regularly to the New Guinea Signal Corps transmitter which beams broadcasts to the networks in America, from learning of the correspondents' absence," Feldman said. "If this had not been done, it would have been an obvious tip-off to the enemy."

War In Decisive Stage, Tokyo Press Says

OCT 21 1944

San Francisco, Oct. 20 (AP)—"Decisive battles" are shaping up in the Philippines, Tokyo newspapers warned their readers today.

"With the enemy shifting his position for another frontal clash after the disastrous defeat off Taiwan (Formosa), the Pacific war is entering the decisive stage," Domei news agency said in a broadcast recorded here.

"Decisive Battleground

"The Philippines," said the newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi Shimbun*, "has become a battleground for decisive battles between the United States and Japan."

Domei's report on what the three leading Tokyo newspapers had to say about the American invasion of the Philippines indicated that the Japanese press was still receiving a limited picture of the action.

'anned' Radio Ruse Kept Japs In Dark

OCT 21 1944

New York, Oct. 20—A ruse carried out by radio correspondents with the United States Signal Corps attached to General MacArthur's headquarters was a factor in keeping the Japanese in the dark about the invasion of the

Japs Claim British Carrier And Destroyer

San Francisco, Oct. 20 (AP)—Japanese imperial headquarters asserted today that Japanese airmen had sunk a British aircraft carrier and a destroyer yesterday in an engagement with a naval task force which Tokyo earlier had reported attacking the Nicobar Islands off the northwestern tip of Sumatra.

In addition, said a communique broadcast from Tokyo, Japanese flyers damaged a battleship and a destroyer. The action was said to have occurred south of the Nicobars.

No Allied Confirmation

There was no immediate report from Allied quarters on any operations near the Nicobars which Tokyo first announced yesterday.

The text of today's communique:

"On October 19 our air units intercepted a British task force that had raided Car Nicobar in the Nicobar Islands and sank one enemy carrier and one destroyer and damaged one battleship and one destroyer in waters south of the Nicobar Islands."

San Francisco, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Tokyo radio claimed today an American battleship had run aground Tuesday evening (Japanese time) at Bunga Point on Samar Island "in its desperate attempt to attack the Philippines." The broadcast said the ship's stern was submerged and its bow was high aground.

Foe "About" to Counter-Attack

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Tokyo radio said in an English-language broadcast today that "Japanese forces are about to launch a full-scale onslaught on the enemy, which landed on the southern tip and eastern shore of Leyte Island" in the Philippines.

Premier General Kuniaki Koiso told a Tokyo audience, according to a Domei news agency broadcast, that the Japanese in the "decisive battles that are to come" will fight "until the enemy licks the dust."

The broadcast said the occasion was a "people's rally," arranged for the purpose of "stirring up 100,000,000 people for the destruction of America and Britain."

Premier Koiso made no direct reference to fighting in the Philippines, but emphasized that "the long-awaited battle that will decide the future of our empire finally has begun."

Filipinos Given Chance To Mark 'Independence'

San Francisco, Oct. 20 (AP)—Filipinos interested will be able to attend a concert celebrating the Philippine "independence" anniversery Sunday and "the charge for which will be admission free," the Japanese-controlled Manila radio said today in an English language broadcast.

A feature of the concert to be conducted by Professor Felipe de Leon at the Metropolitan Theater in Manila will be a "Grand March" written by a Japanese composer, the broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said.

British Papers Play Up Invasion

OCT 21 1944

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—News about the Philippines received smash play today in London's evening newspapers, which usually fill their front pages with reports from the European battlefronts.

The *Evening News* said editorially:

"The Philippines will not be the end. Japan tried to win the game with loaded dice at Pearl Harbor. She will have to pay the price of a treachery that failed."

The *Star's* editorial said: "The entire situation in the Pacific is transformed. The enemy's calculated efforts must now be directed to holding MacArthur's men at bay, for the loss of the Philippines will spell doom to Japan."

British Responsibility

Members of Commons cheered when Ellis Smith, a Laborite declared the British people were prepared to accept their responsibility in the Far East.

American GI's stopped correspondents and telephoned newspaper offices to inquire about the latest from the Philippines.

British morning newspapers gave considerable prominence to earlier Japanese reports of the invasion.

Guardian Comment

The Manchester *Guardian*, discussing the invasion in an editorial, said:

"Taking the Philippines will be neither rapid nor easy. It may even provoke the Japanese to that major trial of strength which has been

for long expected and for long denied."

The London *Daily Telegraph* declared the Japanese, by their own reports, "have convicted themselves of an elephantine lie about victory in the battle of Formosa."

The *Times* of London, commenting on Japanese reports of a British naval raid on the Nicobar Islands, said:

"The strengthening of British and Allied naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the activity which they have shown in recent months justify the expectation that the royal navy will soon be playing an important part in the general attack upon the aggressor."

Chiang Says Invasion Is Heartening to China

Cables Roosevelt That Landings Will Spur War Effort

CHUNGKING, Oct. 20 (AP).—President Chiang Kai-shek applauded the American invasion of the Philippines tonight and said it would encourage China to work for "the complete defeat of Japan in the shortest possible time."

He cabled to President Roosevelt:

"On behalf of the Chinese people I wish to send you heartiest congratulations for the successful landing of American forces returning to the Philippines. This grand achievement is vindication of the masterly strategy that has guided American forces throughout the world. The prospect which this Philippines action opens before us is immeasurably heartening to our people and will spur them to their utmost efforts to co-operate with you in encompassing the complete defeat of Japan in the shortest possible time."

Indo-China Aid By France Urged

Paris, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Communist newspaper *Humanite*, demanding active participation by the French in the liberation of French Indo-China, urged the government today to enroll and train 25,000 Indo-Chinese brought to France in the last decade as laborers.

The French press hailed the American invasion of the Philippines with big headlines.

President Voices U. S. Satisfaction

At Philippine Blow

BY ELTON C. FAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed the nation's grim satisfaction over the invasion of the Philippines today but said nothing to lighten the sober view taken by military men here that the operation represents only a good beginning on a big job.

The president, reading from a message from Gen. Douglas MacArthur last night, told his news conference that operations were making "splendid progress" with landing losses "extremely light" and the enemy caught strategically off guard by the assault of Leyte island.

MacArthur's message, addressed to Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff:

"There were extremely light losses and all landings were made on schedule. The enemy was caught strategically unaware and there was splendid progress of operation in every respect. The enemy anticipated an attack more to the south. His Mindanao forces are no longer an immediate factor and are practically cut off."

DREAM COMES TRUE

The president said he was very happy that MacArthur had made good on his dream and statement that he would return to the islands. He said he discussed the plan of operations with the general when he visited Pearl Harbor last summer.

Earlier, in a formal statement on the Philippines action, Mr. Roosevelt had asserted that "we have the will and the power" and will teach Japan "the cost of treachery and deceit" so that she will never forget it.

In a message to President Sergio Osmena who went into the islands with MacArthur's forces, Mr Roosevelt promised that when the Japanese have been ousted "the Philippines will take their place as a free and independent member of the family of nations."

That independence pledge was reaffirmed later in a formal statement by Secretary of State Hull, who asserted that the Philippine operation exemplified "the fighting spirit of our officers and men—a guarantee of complete triumph over our enemy in the Pacific."

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

While there was no shadow of doubt among the military here of ultimate recapture of the whole Philippine group, military students hastened to point out some of the difficulties ahead.

In this case the enemy is not located on a small atoll-type island where he has no place to withdraw, but on a land mass 100 miles long and as much as 30 miles wide, with mountains and forests to lend themselves to his usual dig-in tactics. Before any expansion can be started north, south or west, Leyte must be cleaned up.

The narrow waters between the Philippine islands make possible night operations to smuggle reinforcements and supplies despite the vigilance of the Allied airforce. These same waters are a menace to the operation of Allied surface craft until neighboring islands are cleared.

In the air, MacArthur has a strong but not absolute superiority and the island stepping stones will make possible the movement of such Japanese planes as remain in the Philippines and at Formosa.

Attack On Schedule, Losses Light, F. D. R. Announces

OCT 21 1944

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today that operations in the Philippines are proceeding on schedule with light losses and that the enemy was caught strategically off guard by the attack.

The President read to his news conference a message received last night from Gen. Douglas MacArthur and addressed to Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff. In it MacArthur said the troops he commanded in the Philippine landings suffered "extremely light losses" and added that the enemy was caught unawares because he expected the attack further to the south.

Large Force Cut Off

MacArthur's message said the attack left the Japanese forces on Mindanao, large island to the south of Leyte where he landed, "no longer an important factor" because they are practically cut off.

Mr. Roosevelt said the message confirming the attack, which reached Washington shortly before 1 A. M. today, may have been delayed through Japanese attempts to jam the air communications. It had been expected earlier.

There is general satisfaction all over the country, the President said, and he is particularly happy that General MacArthur has made good on his dream statement to return to the Philippines.

Text Of Message

Following is the text of the message from MacArthur to Marshall:

"There were extremely light losses and all landings were made on schedule. The enemy was caught strategically unaware and there was splendid progress of operation in every respect. The enemy anticipated an attack more to the south. His Mindanao forces are no longer an immediate factor and are practically cut off."

In a statement issued when first news of the landings reached Washington, Mr. Roosevelt said "we have the will and the power" to teach Japan "the cost of treachery and deceit."

Invasion Route Same As Magellan's in 1521

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—American forces, in driving into the central Philippines and landing on Leyte Island, appear to have followed a route pioneered by Magellan more than four hundred years ago.

Suluan Island in that area was the first land in the Philippines Magellan sighted and Homonhon Island in Leyte Gulf was the first he landed on when he made his voyage of discovery in 1521.

Gen. Wainwright's Wife Is 'So Excited' by News

Got Last Letter From Captured Husband 4 Weeks Ago

SKANEATELES, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP).—Mrs. Jonathan M. Wainwright, wife of the Lieutenant General of Bataan, said today "I am so excited I don't know what to do" over the news of the American invasion of the Philippines.

Mrs. Wainwright, who left the Philippines in May, 1941, on "about the last ship," said she last heard four weeks ago from her husband, now in Japanese prison camp. She added that the letter "was written in February." She said: "There was no address on any letter. There have been only seven in two and one-half years. The longest was forty words—printed."

Philippine Gold Mines' Proprietor Says 'Dandy!'

Haussermann Expects to Look After His $50,000,000 Shortly

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20 (AP).—John W. Haussermann, seventy-six-year-old "gold king" of the Philippines, received news of General Douglas MacArthur's return to the islands with these words:

"Boy, that's dandy! That's swell! Now I can get back there in a short while."

Haussermann, whose gold holdings in the islands have been valued at $50,000,000 or more, said he long since had engaged a "special engineer" to prepare plans for machinery and other equipment needed to reopen his mining activity. About four hundred Americans on his pay roll who were interned by the Japanese will be "sent back to the States for a year's vacation," he declared, adding, "I'll hire another staff to work during that time."

Haussermann was in the United States on business at the time the Philippines fell. Some $2,000,000 in gold bullion from his mines was brought out of the islands on an American submarine.

2,000 Sons Lost On Bataan, New Mexico Hails MacArthur

OCT 21 1944

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 20 (AP).—This is the day for which New Mexicans had waited, for this State of a half million people had more men in the Philippines than any other.

"This is truly D-day for New Mexico," said Carl W. Whittaker, local Bataan relief organization president. His son is a prisoner.

His words reechoed in countless homes where since that fateful April 9, 1942, when Bataan fell, mothers and fathers, wives and sweethearts have anxiously awaited the day when General MacArthur would fulfill his vow to return.

"I couldn't sleep all night, I was so thrilled," said Mrs. Max Miller, of Clovis. "It's just glorious." Her husband, a major, is a prisoner of the Japs.

Rejoicing Tempered

Rejoicing was tempered with continuing fear for the fate of loved ones.

"We're listening for all we can hear," said W. G. Smith, of Carlsbad, whose son is a prisoner. "What we want most is to find out how we can get messages through to our boys."

In Gallup, the State's coal-mining center which alone had 80 sons on Bataan, churches were filled this morning. In Santa Fe, Catholic Archbishop Edwin V. Byrne called for special services and prayers for the "prompt reconquest" of the islands.

192 Reported Dead

Of nearly 2,000 New Mexico soldiers in the 200th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft) with MacArthur when the Japanese struck, 192 have been reported dead, 1,189 presumed prisoners and 420 missing.

Dr. V. H. Spensley, national president of the Federated Organizations for Bataan Relief, whose son died in a Japanese prison camp, said "rejoicing is the order of the day. . . . May it be the will of Almighty God that a minimum of other American lives be the cost of reconquest."

Salinas, Cal., Rejoices

Salinas, Cal., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Salinas area, which sent 105 young soldiers to Manila shortly before the Japanese invasion, rejoiced today with the news that General MacArthur had returned to the Philippines.

"Our hearts are overwhelmed with joy," said Mrs. S. A. Dolk, former president of the Bataan Mothers' Club. "This thing we have been expecting has come to pass at last. We just hope it won't be too long until our boys are released and can come home."

Her son, Corporal Myron Dolk, is a prisoner.

"A Dreadful Mixture"

Mrs. C. F. Lang, president of the club, whose son, Staff Sergeant Sidney G. Lang, is a prisoner, said:

"There is a dreadful mixture of fear and happiness—a lump in my throat I cannot swallow. It's good news—yes. But I am afraid its too late for some of the boys."

Of the 105 Salinas boys who arrived at Manila in October, 1941, two were reported killed in action, 19 died in Japanese prison camps, 57 were reported held prisoners, and no word ever was received of 27.

BRAINERD JUBILANT

Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Official announcement of the invasion of the Philippines by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces was greeted jubilantly today in Brainerd, home of eighty-five service men captured by the Japs at the fall of Bataan.

Mayor Frank B. Johnson, speaking for the community, said that the news was what Brainerd had been awaiting two and a half years.

"We just haven't thought anything else since that time," he said. "Everybody here has either a friend or a relative captured on Bataan."

The Brainerd men held prisoners were members of Company A, 194th Tank Battalion, a National Guard unit.

SCHELDE PUSH GAINS 5 MILES

Canadians Launch New Drive North Of Antwerp

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London, Oct. 20 (AP)—Canadian troops advanced five miles in a new offensive launched north of Antwerp today, and tonight were seven miles southeast of the Netherlands harbor town of Bergen op Zoom, midway between Antwerp and Rotterdam on the east Schelde estuary.

Leading elements of this forward thrust, designed to bolster the powerful Allied salient in Holland menacing Hitler's northern defenses, were reported in front dispatches to be one mile from the Rosendaal canal, about six miles south of Rosendaal, a highway junction town 20 miles north of Antwerp.

Jumping-off places for the Canadian drive were near the villages of Capellen and Maria-ter-Heide, north and northeast of Antwerp.

Flank Drive Gains

British infantry moving north from Brecht St. Leonard, five miles northeast of Maria-ter-Heide, swept forward more than three miles in a thrust designed to protect the Canadians' right flank.

Two columns of tanks and infantry continued the Canadian advance northward, front dispatches said.

Canadian troops below the Schelde estuary made a new crossing of the Leopold canal, reaching Oostkerke, seven miles west of the original crossing point, and capturing Aardenburg. The Germans have pulled out almost completely from positions guarding the canal between Oostkerke and Aardenburg, front advices said.

The prisoner count in the Schelde pocket fighting stands at almost 3,200.

Maas Drive Halts

Meanwhile, the British-American drive in the center of the Aachen-Arnhem line slithered to a halt in the mud and against stiffening German resistance. Though field dispatches placed British tanks within six miles of Venlo, the Maas

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YANKS CAPTURE AACHEN AFTER A SHORT SIEGE

SINGLE TON

First German City Falls to Hodges Despite Stiff Nazi Resistance.

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FIRST ARMY LOSSES LIGHT

Town Virtually in Ruins but Cathedral Bears Few Scars of Terrific Battle.

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Ruined Aachen, a sprawling city of death and destruction, fell today to Lieut.-Gen. Courtney H. Hodges's United States First Army on the seventh day of its siege. Tonight the victorious Yanks started mopping up the last remnants of the Nazi garrison, trapped on the outskirts.

The capture of the first major German city, a gateway to the Ruhr, was completed at 3:30 P. M. (10:30 A. M., Eastern war time), official announcements from the field said.

The city is 340 miles from Berlin and forty miles from Cologne on the Rhine. It had a peacetime population of 165,000.

The doughboys had been attacking since September 15, and for a week they had engaged in street-by-street fighting with bazookas, bayonets and self-propelled guns.

Aachen was left a mass of wreckage by fanatical German resistance.

The Aachen Cathedral, resting place of Charlemagne, is standing with only relatively minor scars, despite the fact that the city is in ruins. The cloister is damaged as is the octagon of the cathedral—a survival of the original octagon of Charlemagne.

In the roof of the gothic choir is a hole. The altar lies in wreckage and the tomb of Otto III has been smashed. But sculptures along the walls had been boxed up and are intact, as are the cathedral's holy relics in their concrete shelters.

The troops which captured Aachen, among which were those commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Corley of 308 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., tonight received the plaudits of the commanding general.

Young German officers, many of them not long back from the Russian front, threw away their lives to gain another Oak Leaf Cluster on their Iron Crosses—waging warfare for vanity.

Blast Last Stronghold.

The last convulsive gasp of resistance in the center of the city was at a large stone building in which 100 SS men had barricaded themselves in defiance of artillery which had pressed the defenders into an ever-narrowing space.

Troops under the command of Lieut.-Col. Merrill Daniel of Geneva, N. Y., knocked out this last major stronghold at 3:30 P. M. with direct fire from a 155-mm. gun. The gun literally knocked down the building.

"Aachen is ours," the officer said as he stood on the ruins of the building which had been used as a command post for the suicide stand.

"When we knocked out that building we knocked out the guts of their defense. Now we hold all the city proper and have only a cleanup job left in the outskirts."

The First Army fought a battle within a battle to win the ancient stronghold. Having closed a ring around the city, they fought off several German counter-attacks to the northeast in recent days.

American Losses Light.

Aachen which the Germans had sought to make their Stalingrad of the Western Front, was taken with an economy of American lives which was far better than had been expected—in the face of the fact that no fighting is more hazardous than a struggle through the streets of a ruined city and Aachen was the strongest German position yet encountered by the United States First Army.

Held Crucifix Hill.

The doughboys held on to their positions at Crucifix Hill, just northeast of the city, against all these desperate charges and went on with their methodical extermination of the garrison, which originally was estimated at 1,500 men.

That the garrison actually was larger, however, was indicated by dispatches from Aachen today which said from 500 to 1,000 Germans remained in isolated traps around the edges, while nearly 2,000 already had been captured.

During the siege the Germans had been able to feed a few hundred reinforcements into the garrison, but since Sunday they were forced to rely upon parachutes as their chief agency of supply.

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Made a Test City.

Aachen had been made a test city by the American command, giving the Germans the choice of surrendering or permitting one of the famous towns of the Reich to be knocked to pieces. The Germans rejected the ultimatum on October 11 and the Americans began their attack.

Aachen may have set the pattern for German resistance from city to city.

Only 10,000 or 15,000 civilians were believed to have remained in the city at the beginning of the attack. At least 3,000 were evacuated by the Americans after the attack began.

Canadian infantry and armor struck out in a new offensive through the mud and marshland north of Antwerp today to bolster the Allied powerhouse salient being built up in Holland against Adolf Hitler's northern defenses.

At the same time French infantry fighting along the ridges of the Vosges at the southern end of the Allied line outflanked the village of Ventron at the entrance to the fifteen-mile-long Bussang Pass which opens out on the Rhine floor only seven miles from Mulhouse.

The Americans of the Seventh Army on the latter front also captured Bruyeres, thirteen miles east of Epinal, in a further stab at two more passes leadjng through the Vosges to the Rhine flatlands around Colmar and Strasbourg.

The British Second Army, fighting to clear out the Germans west of the Maas (Meuse) along the Reich border fronting the Holland salient, made slow progress, almost bogged down by mud, and stiff German resistance.

The Canadian attack, sprung at 7:30 A. M., was launched from an area about eight miles north of Antwerp along the railroad and highway leading north to Rosendaal and Rotterdam.

Rocket-firing typhoons and fighter bombers supported the drive, designed to strengthen the Canadian column six miles to the west which has speared to the neck of Zuid Beveland and Walcheren, German-held islands blocking the Schelde entrances to Antwerp.

In the first few hours the Canadians rolled forward several miles.

Big Guns Knocked Out

Gales, giving impetus to floods pouring through bombarded breaches in the dikes, have knocked out a number of big German guns at Vlissingen (Flushing) on Walcheren, and rocket and bomb-carrying Typhoons made direct hits on buildings concealing other guns at Ellewoutsdijk on Zuid Beveland yesterday.

Other Canadian contingents were finishing the task of liquidating a pocket of 1,000 Germans holding an area about 6 by 12 miles south of the Schelde, and had advanced to within less than a mile south of Breskens, Schelde river port where other enemy guns are located.

They had thrust to within less than a mile of Oostburg, former center of the pocket, and had captured Middelbourg and Aardenburg, at the south side of the water-sealed sack.

New Gains Inside Aachen

"Our units made gains in the fighting inside Aachen," said Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme headquarters communique.

Progress was made in mopping up the area just north of the city, and in the Haaren area to the northeast, where Aachen was recently sealed off from Germany, a number of Nazis were driven out of pillboxes into which they had filtered during the night.

The First Army's artillery broke up a fairly strong tank-and-infantry counterattack north of Haaren before it could reach the American lines.

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British Take 200 Prisoners

It was considered possible that the increased German artillery activity on the Maas river front was intended to screen a withdrawal southward to give additional support in the Aachen area.

The British forces moving from captured Venray toward the town of America ran into a difficult set of German positions. Wet and sticky ground prevented maneuvering and five British tanks were lost before a withdrawal was ordered.

An additional 200 prisoners were taken yesterday, raising the total to 1,700 since the British drive began October 12.

The Bruyeres Capture

The Americans drove the Germans out of Bruyeres, famous for its pipes, in house-to-house fighting that forced the Germans out of positions 16 miles from the Bonhomme and Schlucht Passes through the Vosges.

The French took more than 250 prisoners in fighting along ridges on either side of Ventron with tank support in the valleys, 20 miles north of Belfort and 14 miles southeast of Remiremont.

Six German counterattacks were beaten back by the French yesterday just to the south in the area northeast of Le Thillot. The Germans had made six counterattacks in that area the day before.

Much Barbed Wire

All along the Vosges line the German defenders, who have been repulsed in a series of futile counterattacks, were resorting to extensive use of one of the last war's major defensive weapons—barbed-wire entanglements. They also were employing heavy artillery and mortar fire.

The Germans sent a score of planes over Third Army lines in the Metz-Nancy sector in large-scale reconnaissance last night in evident fear that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was brewing trouble for them.

Alied planes showered bombs on a woods east of Luneville where the enemy was reported concentrating tanks. Hard fighting continued in Maizieres les Metz, on the Moselle five miles north of Metz.

Nazis Change Tune

Berlin speculated that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower might not wait for opening of Antwerp as a supply port to begin a heavy new drive into the Reich.

Some German radio commentators have been asserting for days that the Allied command could not begin an attempt to break through into the heart of Germany until Antwerp was opened up. But last night they began reversing their field. One even saw the possibility of another seaborne landing in the Rotterdam area of Holland.

U. S. Casualties Light Despite Bitter Fighting

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GIs Commanded By Geneva Man Blast Strongpoint

BY DON WHITEHEAD

AACHEN, Germany, Oct. 20. (AP)—The German border city of Aachen, reduced to wreckage by American shells and bombing planes and torn by days of savage street fighting, fell today to American troops who drove the last of its desperately-resisting Nazi garrison from their burrows in the city proper.

Many Nazis Trapped

Tonight the victorious Yanks began mopping up the remnants of Nazis hopelessly trapped in pockets on the outskirts of this mass of wreckage. There were estimated to be between 500 and 1,000 Germans trapped in the vise, in addition to approximately 2,000 already captured.

Troops under the command of Lt.-Col. Merril Daniel of Geneva, N. Y. knocked out the last major German strongpoint in the city at 3.30 p. m (10.30 a. m. eastern war time) with direct fire from a 155 mm. rifle blasting at close range. The big gun literally knocked down a building in which SS elite guard troops had made a last desperate stand.

A Yank private, sitting in a window several yards in front of the gun, was blown from his perch by the muzzle blast and knocked all the way across the room. With the strongpoint reduced to smoke and rubble, the doughboys swiftly advanced thru the remainder of the ruined city and squeezed the Nazis into a final pocket.

ATTACK BEGUN SEPT. 15

"Aachen is ours," said an American officer, matter-of-factly announcing the capture of the first large German city by Allied invasion armies. "When we knocked out that building we knocked out the guts of their defense."

Lt.-Gen Courtney H. Hodges' First army troops have been attacking Aachen, medieval seat of Charlemagne's empire and important bastion of the Siegfried line, since Sept. 15. On Oct. 10, the city's German garrison was ordered to surrender within 24 hours or be annihilated by American guns and planes. When the ultimatum was rejected the Yanks launched an all-out assault that quickly settled into house-tohouse fighting with bayonets, bazookas and self-propelled guns.

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Aachen, whose peacetime population was 165,000, is 40 miles from Cologne on the Rhine and 340 miles from Berlin.

Its famous cathedral, resting place of Charlemagne, was standing tonight with only relatively minor wounds.

FRONT SOLIFIED

Aachen's fall nails down the right flank of a solid 85-mile front anchored at Arnhem in Holland, behind which the Germans declare Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is mounting a great offensive designed to knock Germany out of the war before winter snows set in.

(Canadian armor and infantry opened a new offensive Friday north of Antwerp along the main Antwerp-Rosendaal highway, aimed at giving flanking insurance to other Canadian forces who had sealed the neck of the peninsula leading onto South Beveland and Walcheren islands north of the Schelde estuary. The new drive gained more than five miles in the first few hours, a front dispatch said.

(The Canadian offensive was described as the second phase in the job of clearing the approaches to Antwerp, which the Allies badly need as a supply port for the western front. A dispatch from Associated Press War Correspondent Roger Greene said the German pocket near Breskens on the south bank of the Schelde was "collapsing like a pricked balloon." The count of Nazi prisoners in the Schelde pocket fighting stood at

almost 3,200.

DAMAGE APPALLING

The damage in Aachen is appalling and if the German people in the cities to the east could see the havoc wrought by the decision of their leaders to fight in every street and every city it would be an object lesson they would never forget.

While the final struggle for Aachen began seven days ago, when the first Yank troops broke into the streets, the rehearsal for the fight was held in bomb-wrecked streets in England, where these victorious troops rehearsed street fighting before the invasion. What they learned there undoubtedly saved many lives in the assault on Aachen.

There was no grand rush to capture Aachen after the surrender ultimatum was ignored and our artillery and bombers lashed at the city in a fury of explosions. The doughboys went about the job slowly and methodically.

"That is why we were ale to take the city with so few losses," an officer said tonight. "One look at our casualty figure and it would appear that we had no opposition. As a matter of fact, the enemy fought hard and bitterly, but our boys outsmarted them."

RUINS INDESCRIBABLE

It means little to say that Aachen is wrecked, smashed and battered. Those overworked adjectives do not tell what one sees, feels and smells inside the town. Masonry and debris are piled 10 to 20 feet high. Lace curtains flutter crazily from glassless windows, and a forlorn loneliness lies over the city.

You smell and feel destruction as much as you see it—that depressing, deserted feeling of utter ruin and the dead, heavy smell that hangs over all deserted towns.

Even yet civilians trudge thru the wreckage to the safety of a little colony which has been established for refugees. They come from basements and dank shelters and holes in the ground like a procession of lost souls, pushing their little carts filled with a few belongings. Here was defeated Germany on parade.

Tonight the men who captured Aachen received the plaudits of their commanding general, who praised them for a great job. The ceremony took place in an old building battered by bullets and shells, and toasts were drunk from three bottles of champagne dug up from some German store.

While the troops inside Aachen were slowly squeezing the garrison to death, other Yank forces outside the city on the north and northeast did a job of at least equal and probably greater military importance in beating off five full-scale Nazi counter-attacks. Altogether, two German units have been effectively written off as offensive threats.

French Press Headlines Dewey's Declaration

Paris, Oct. 20 (AP)—The French press published under big headlines today the declaration by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that President Roosevelt's "persistent refusal" to grant recognition to the Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle was contributing to civilian chaos in France.

[Dewey said in a New York address Wednesday night that "we need France in our councils and we need her now."]

The Radical Socialist paper *L'Aurore* said that while it did not want to enter a discussion of American domestic affairs, "We can only say 'bravo,' and thanks."

The Communist newspaper *Humanite* published the remarks with the comment:

"We are pleased to publish this declaration on France by a representative of the Republican party which was always hostile to Europe and responsible in great part for the defeat of efforts to organize collective security for the nations of the world."

CALL CHAUTEMPS

Paris, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Francois Dementhon, Minister of Justice, said today that former Premier Camille Chautemps, now a resident of Washington, would be called before a Paris court of justice which is scheduled to begin Monday the first of hundreds of "purge" trials.

M. Dementhon declined to say whether the French would attempt M. Chautemps's extradition, and he did not say what the former Premier was accused of.

In Washington Chautemps declined comment, saying he preferred to have more knowledge of the situation before making any statement.

France Divided Into 2 War Zones

Paris, Oct. 20 (AP)—In accordance with an Allied agreement the French Government tonight by decree divided France into an eastern "military zone" and a western "zone of the interior," with the latter coming under full French control.

The line of demarcation runs from Boulogne to Ardennes, thence to the Rhone river and along the Rhone to Marseille, both cities remaining within the military zone.

It was acknowledged that there still is fighting within the interior zone. Gen. Edgar de Larminat was named commander of French forces operating against German nests of resistance on the Atlantic coast.

REDS THRUST 12 MILES INTO EAST PRUSSIA

Berlin Reports Progress Of Big Drive As Belgrade Falls

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 21 (AP)—Russian and Partisan troops yesterday captured the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade and annihilated its Axis garrison in street battles, while Berlin announced that other Soviet forces had penetrated 12 miles inside East Prussia on an 80-mile front.

Moscow also announced a new invasion of Hungary from the south, with a nine-mile penetration to a point 90 miles below Budapest, and also the conquest in the east of Hungary's third city, Debrecen, where thousands of Germans were slaughtered or captured.

A late Berlin broadcast said Soviet troops already had rolled on 30 miles northwest of Debrecen, reaching the rail town of Tiszacsege, on the Tisza river 85 miles east of the menaced Hungarian capital.

Chilia Overrun

In Transylvania other Red army troops and Romanian units overran Chilia, a village only 12 miles southeast of Satu-Mare, last big Transylvanian locality still in enemy hands, and in one sector killed or captured an entire enemy battalion trying to flee toward neighboring Czechoslovakia.

Southeast of fallen Belgrade, the Russian bulletin said, a total of 17,147 trapped Germans were killed or captured in eliminating an enemy pocket.

Although Moscow was silent about the three-sided onslaught against East Prussia, an Associated Press correspondent there was allowed to radio that "the Russians have entered Reich territory."

"Breaches" Admitted

A German high command statement broadcast late last night from Berlin said the Russians had "achieved several breaches" north and south of the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway in the battle now entering its fifth day.

This report said the Germans had "retreated to new positions after grim battles" around Wehrkirchen, 20 miles south of Soviet-captured Eydtkau on the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway, and northwest of Schlossberg (Pillkallen).

Schlossberg is 12 miles west of Schirwindt, German village on the western Lithuanian border, and 10 miles north of Ebenrode (Stalluponen), a communications center seven miles inside the Junker province along the Konigsberg road. Soviet troops also have reached Ebenrode, Berlin said.

Hundreds Of Big Tanks

A Nazi commentator, Martin Hallensleben, said the Russians have driven from nine to 12 miles into East Prussia, using hundreds of big tanks.

In addition to cracking the German frontier on a 30-mile front opposite western Lithuania, the Berlin radio said another Russian force with an array of equipment had crossed the frontier on a 50-mile front on the northeast, presumably pushing into annexed Memel territory.

The third Soviet drive was battering at tthe German frontier defenses in the south, beyond the Narew river in northern Poland, Berlin said.

The Germans implied that the drive launched by General Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky, also was fanning out north of Eydtkau, indicating that armored spearheads were engaged in turning the flank defenses of Tilsit, already menaced by a third Russian army arrayed along the northern side of East Prussia in the Memel area.

The crack "Greater Germany" Division has been thrown into the struggle, one Nazi broadcast said. Berlin also announced that units of Heinrich Himmler's home army of males between sixteen and sixty already had been hurled in as reserves, and Colonel Ernst von Hammer, Nazi radio commentator, declared "the battle for East Prussia is heading for a climax."

Belgrade Falls

The 2,000-year-old city of Belgrade, on the Danube, captured by the Germans on April 13, 1941, fell after almost a week of siege to 3d Ukraine Army units under General Feodor I. Tolbukhin.

Berlin acknowledged the fall of Belgrade. Participating in the house-to-house fight were Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) Yugoslav Partisans, Premier-Marshal Josef V. Stalin announced in an order of the day.

Belgrade was the fourteenth European capital to come under Allied domination in less than six months—beginning with Rome's capture on June 4.

Belgrade's fall robbed the enemy of the main crossroads of the Balkans, opened the way for a drive on Zagreb, puppet Croat capital, and southern Hungary and Austria. Zagreb already is under Partisan artillery fire, Marshal Tito announced.

The conquest also effectively trapped thousands of Axis troops between Belgrade in the north and British troops advancing through Greece in the south. At intermediate points the foe was being battered by combined Bulgarian and Yugoslav forces.

A Soviet communique announced completion of the destruction of one Nazi force pocketed southeast of Belgrade, with 9,000 Germans killed and 8,147 captured. The toll of those killed inside Belgrade was not announced, but was reported to have run into the thousands.

Marshal Tito also announced yesterday that his forces had captured the important Dalmatian port of Dubrovnik.

[The Bern radio, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, reported Friday that General Draja Mihailovitch, formerly Yugoslav Minister of War and leader of the Chetniks, had gone to Italy. No source for the report was given.]

The capture of Debrecen came after an eleven-day tank battle on the plains outside the fourteen-way road and rail junction which has a population of 122,000. Lying 115 miles east of Budapest, capital of the tottering Hungarian satellite, Debrecen was a link between Hungary and the collapsing Axis fronts in Transylvania to the east and eastern Czechoslovakia to the northeast. Because of its strategic importance Debrecen several times was a target of Italy-based American heavy bombers.

ALLIED TROOPS TAKE BELGRADE FROM GERMANS

Stalin Also Announces Fall of Debrecen, Third City of Hungary.

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, has been liberated, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

It was the second order of the day to set Moscow's victory guns to lighting the skies with flares and it marked the end of days of savage street fighting by the Red Army and the Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Tito.

Earlier, the Russians announced the capture of Debrecen, Hungary's third city, 116 miles east of Budapest.

Belgrade is 2,000 years old and a city of 266,849. It lies on the Danube at its confluence with the Save. Extensive fortifications were stretched between the rivers and the brow of a 150-foot hill. Once possessed by the Turks and Austria-Hungary in turn, the city had been a battleground in past centuries between those antagonists.

Debrecen's Fall Announced.

Stalin's order said that Belgrade, held by the Germans since the conquest of Yugoslavia in 1941, fell to the combined forces of Marshal Fedor Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Army group and Tito's National Army of Liberation "after stubborn fighting which completed mopping up the German garrison." He ordered a salute of twenty-four salvoes from 324 guns.

The fall of Debrecen was announced an hour before.

Earlier, the Germans announced the loss of the city of 122,517 and said the Red Army had pulled up to another section of the east Prussian frontier twenty miles south of fallen Eydtkau, massing vast tank forces in the Rominter Heide, a favorite deer forest of the late Kaiser Wilhelm II.

A tank battle raged two weeks before Debrecen, a road and rail center, toppled. The old walled city resembles an endless village, but it is a busy industrial center where such things are manufactured as pipes, woolens, cloth, leather goods and shoes.

The Brussels radio said tonight that Cossack vanguards of the Russian army already are in the outskirts of Budapest. The German radio said that Red troops who captured Debrechen already were thirty miles beyond it with a spearhead at the rail town of Tiszaacsege.

Stalin's announcement said Debrecen fell to Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Russian and Romanian forces "as the result of an outflanking maneuver of cavalry and tank units in co-ordination with a frontal attack."

Salutes Ordered.

The victory was ordered saluted in Moscow with twenty salvos from 224 guns. Other Russian forces were last reported within fifty miles of Budapest.

Possibly a decisive battle was shaping up along the north, east and south frontiers of East Prussia. Berlin frankly asserted that the twin battle for East Prussia is nearing a climax.

Moscow said nothing of the four-day offensive but allowed AP correspondents to radio that "the Russians entered Reich territory." Three enormous Russian Army groups are drawn up along the borders of the province where the Junkers generals maintain vast estates. Berlin insisted that another group was striking toward Danzig on the Baltic from the Narew River above Warsaw in a supreme bid to cut off the entire province of 14,000 square miles.

The Russians at midnight announced 11,000 prisoners were taken south of the old walled town which has become the junction of several railroads. A great tank battle had been raging there for two weeks and the Germans said 418 Russian tanks were destroyed. Moscow said the Germans lost 1,528 tanks.

Berlin Admits Climax Near

Possibly a decisive battle was shaping up on the north, east and south frontiers of East Prussia. Berlin frankly asserted that "the twin battle for East Prussia is nearing a climax."

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The Rominter Heide is a preserve of 81 square miles near the Rominte river, northeast of the Prussian town of Goldap.

Chaotic Conditions Reported

Dispatches telephoned from Moscow reported chaotic conditions in

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Belgrade and Budapest, where German positions were declared deteriorating by the hour.

The Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* said heavy smoke clouds enveloped the center of Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital of 266,849, where street fighting has been in progress most of the week. Smoke also shrouded the northwest suburbs; shells constantly were exploding in the streets; German SS troops fought from dug-in tanks in one section, *Izvestia* said.

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Nazis Hold One Bridge

Russian and Yugoslav forces were said to have captured the Sava river railroad bridge and driven the Germans from the port works on the Danube, but the Nazis still held the Alexander highway bridge.

Yugoslav Partisan forces have captured the important Dalmatian port of Dubrovnik, Marshal Tito announced today in a communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio.

Zagreb Positions Shelled

The bulletin also announced that Partisan artillery was shelling German positions in Zagreb, capital of Croatia, and said the power station in the city had been knocked out.

Berlin said the new Russian offensive along 60 miles of the Narew river between Warsaw and East Prussia had resulted in enormous Red army losses. Russian breakthrough attempts between Suwalki and Schirwindt on the eastern frontier of East Prussia were frustrated and the tank army in the Kaiser's deer forest was unable "to achieve a penetration," Berlin said.

Moscow reported further large-scale successes in Czechoslovakia, Transylvania, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The "Greater Germany Division," one of the crack units of the German Army, has been thrown against attacking Russian forces in East Prussia northwest of Eydtkau, the German Transocean Agency said today in a Berlin broadcast.

RUSSIA, BRITAIN REACH ENTENTE

Yugoslav Policies Merged, Polish Deadlock Broken

London, Oct. 20—Ankara radio broadcast today reports from Sofia that Bulgaria had signed an armistice with the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

Moscow, *Saturday*, Oct. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin have ended their conference here after making important progress toward settlement of the Polish question and establishing a joint British-Russian policy toward Yugoslavia, it was announced today.

The two statesmen also reached accord on the remaining points of the Bulgarian armistice in 11 days of conference here in the Soviet capital.

Agree On Joint Efforts

Britain and Russia agreed upon joint efforts to expel the Germans from Yugoslavia and to bring about a union of the royal Yugoslav Government and Marshal Tito's national liberation movement, and both great powers agreed that the Yugoslav people have the inalienable right to settle their constitutional future after the war.

The agreements were reached with the full approval and knowledge of the United States Government.

The two Allied chiefs were able to report that the Polish differences which had shaken the United Nations structure have been notably narrowed as a result of the Moscow conferences, and that misconceptions have been dispelled.

Sitting in one of these sessions were Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, of the Polish Government in London; President Boleslaw Berut, Polish National Council chairman, and Edward Osubka-Morawski, of the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

The Polish conversations are continuing, with harmony established between the Soviet Union and both Polish camps.

The outcome of the conference was announced more than a day after Churchill and Stalin exchanged friendly farewells in a drizzling rain at the Moscow airport Thursday morning.

Mikolajczyk Happy

... whom Churchill hailed as friend and war comrade," and the British Prime Minister also discussed military conclusions of the Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec conference regarding winning of the war in western Europe, and they shared the utmost confidence in the future progress of Allied operations on all fronts.

It was declared authoritatively that issues were cleared up on Soviet-Polish relations.

Premier Mikolajczyk after he saw Stalin three days ago was described as "completely happy," and he was said to have gained an understanding he never before had had. Mikolajczyk, who left for London Friday morning, is expected to return to Moscow in a matter of days." He was reported to have been confident that the London Poles would give him a mandate for constructing a unified government.

Stalin Braves The Rain

Again breaking precedent as evidence of the cordiality of the Anglo-Soviet alliance, Stalin braved the rain to see Churchill off at the airport. Churchill, wearing an RAF air commodore's uniform, spoke over a microphone for Soviet newsreels, declaring it his earnest belief that Russia, the British commonwealth and the United States would march in unison through years of peace.

"I have now come to the end of a most strenuous and at the same time a most agreeable visit to Moscow," Churchill said. "We have worked very hard. As I said last night, we have been a council of workmen and soldiers, but the generous hospitality and cordial friendship with which we have been welcomed and sustained has left me and my friend and colleague, Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden, with most pleasant memories in these crowded and serious days.

Friend And War Comrade

"Most of all has it been pleasant to me and an honor to have so many long and intimate talks with my friend and war comrade, Marshal Stalin, and to deal with the many difficult questions inseparable from a united forward march of the great nations through the many vicissitudes of war.

"I hope most earnestly and I believe with deep conviction that the warrior statesman at the head of Russia will lead the Russian peoples, all the peoples of Russia, through these years of storm and tempest into the sunlight of a broader and happier age for all, and with him in this task will march the British Commonwealth of Nations and the mighty United States of America."

Churchill-Stalin Text

OCT 21 1944

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 21 (AP)—A communiqué concerning the Moscow meetings of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin:

Meetings were held at Moscow from Oct. 9 to 18 between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden, representing the United Kingdom, and Marshall Stalin and Mr. Molotoff, assisted by their political and military advisors.

The unfolding of military plans agreed upon at Teheran was comprehensively reviewed in the light of recent events and conclusions of the Quebec conference on the war in western Europe. Utmost confidence was expressed in the future progress of Allied operations on all fronts.

Free and intimate exchange of views took place on many political questions of common interest. Important progress was made toward solution of the Polish question, which was closely discussed between the Soviet and British Governments.

They held consultations both with the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish Government and with the president of the National Council and chairman of the Committee of National Liberation at Lublin.

These discussions have notably narrowed differences and dispelled misconceptions. Conversations are continuing on outstanding points.

The march of events in southeast Europe was fully considered and agreement was reached on main points in the Bulgarian armistice terms.

The two Governments agreed to pursue a joint policy in Yugoslavia designed to concentrate all energies against the retreating Germans and bring about a solution of Yugoslav internal difficulties by a union between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the National Liberation movement.

The right of the Yugoslav people to settle their future Constitution for themselves after the war is of course recognized as inalienable.

The meeting took place with the knowledge and approval of the United States Government, which was represented at the conversations by the United States Ambassador at Moscow, Mr. Averell Harriman, acting in the capacity of observer.

POLISH GROUPS NEAR FULL ACCORD

Moscow, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Leaders of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation have reached a tentative understanding with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the London Government in Exile, and a spokesman for Mikolajczyk's delegation said:

"We expect it will be only a matter of weeks before both Polish camps start working together in Poland."

Leaders of the Lublin committee headed for home, while Mikolajczyk arranged to return to London and submit the tentative settlement to his Cabinet in Exile for approval.

The spokesman for the London group said the Mikolajczyk had an important conference two days ago with strongman Bierut of the Lublin regime, and found him "conciliatory."

"The Poles in London are realistic," said this source. "You can expect them to take notice of the real situation regarding Poland. Definite progress has been made in Moscow, which will become apparent to the whole world in the near future."

In the last forty-eight hours the mood of Mikolajczyk's delegation has progressed from extreme pessimism to solid optimism, and it is in the latter frame of mind that the delegation returns to London.

Dubrovnik Captured.

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisan forces have captured the important Dalmatian port of Dubrovnik, Marshal Tito announced today in a communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio.

Hungarian Soldiers Fight Nazis In Streets

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—Hungarian soldiers are reported joining in street fighting against the Nazis and the Berlin radio said special courts martial had been set up, empowered to inflict the death penalty on persons who "spread panic or disorder."

The Paris radio, meanwhile, reported a general strike which started in Budapest now was spreading rapidly through the country, and that Hungarian patriots have set up liberation committees in many towns and villages.

In Bari, Italy, Associated Press Correspondent Sid Feder said Hungarian sources had information of street fighting in Bulapest, and a rapid advance of Russian forces toward the Danube, in the vicinity of Baja.

Nazis Attack Peace Crowd in Budapest

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20. (AP) — Thousands of Budapest citizens demonstrated for peace after Adm. Horthy retired as regent of Hungary, and were attacked by German troops, a Hungarian woman just arrived in Sweden said today.

Szalasi Asks Hitler For Aid, Report

Stockholm, Oct. 20 (AP) — The Budapest correspondent of Stockholm's *Tidningen* said today that Ferenc Szalasi, Premier of Hungary's new puppet government, had visited Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden to appeal for German reinforcements to bolster his regime.

The correspondent said that instead of granting the request Hitler had demanded that Szalasi organize "suicide units" to cover German forces withdrawing from Hungary.

The dispatch also quoted "well-informed Budapest circles" as saying Szalasi's regime was facing a crisis which probably would come to a head within the next day or two.

14 Capitals Taken, Nine Yet To Go

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—Belgrade was the 14th European capital to come under Allied domination since June 4, but nine remain to be wrested from the Germans.

The capitals fell from German control in this order:

1. Rome, Italy, June 4.
2. Wilno, Lithuania, July 13.
3. Paris, France, August 25.
4. Bucharest, Romania, August 31.
5. Brussels, Belgium, September 4.
6. Monaco, Monaco, September 4.
7. Luxembourg, Luxembourg, September 15.
8. Sofia, Bulgaria, September 17.
9. Helsinki, Finland, September 19.
10. Tallinn, Estonia, September 22.
11. San Marino, San Marino, September 23.
12. Riga, Latvia, October 13.
13. Athens, Greece, October 14.
14. Belgrade, Yugoslavia, October 20.

Capitals still controlled by Germany are Tirana, Albania; Budapest, Hungary; Warsaw, Poland; The Hague, Netherlands; Oslo, Norway; Copenhagen, Denmark; Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vienna, Austria and Berlin.

NAZI OUTPUT OF OIL SLUMPS

1,750 Heavy Bombers Maintain Pounding Of Reich

LONDON

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—More than 1,750 heavy bombers from Italy and Britain hit German industries and communications last night and today as official estimates declared Nazi finished-oil production had been cut 77 per cent. below its May potential.

More than 1,000 RAF night bombers hit Stuttgart twice, made a third large-scale assault on Nurnberg and attacked Wiesbaden in the Rhineland with slightly less force. Nine bombers were lost.

About 750 Fortresses and Liberators from Italy today attacked the Rosenheim rail yards, 35 miles southeast of Munich on the Brenner Pass line, oil storage tanks at Regensburg, on the Danube 60 miles north of Munich, unspecified objectives in the Brux area, 50 miles northwest of Prague in Czechoslovakia, the Isotta-Fraschini tank and motor plant and Breda armament works at Milan in northern Italy, and the Bad Aibling airdrome, 30 miles southeast of Munich.

Out Again Today

Despite bad weather, Allied fighter-bombers were out in force today, attacking objectives in Germany and that part of France still held by the Germans, and giving close support to the Canadian drive in Holland.

Allied bombers blew a 15-foot gap in a dam near Dieuze, 25 miles northeast of Nancy, and at last reports water was pouring through the breach, inundating the countryside.

Fighter-bombers also struck at Hamm in the Ruhr Valley, attacking rail traffic moving westward toward Metz.

Eighth Is Grounded

Weather grounded the American Eighth Air Force based in Britain.

The British Halifax and Lancaster crews of the second wave found fires at Stuttgart from the first attack and by the time they left a deep red glow lighted the clouds and smoke was rising two miles.

Stuttgart, less than 70 miles from the Swiss border, is on the main railway from Munich to Zurich, Switzerland, and produces a big share of Germany's Diesel engines, armaments, tanks and electrical equipment. Like Rosenheim and Nurnberg, it is an important link in Germany's communications he-

tween the western and southern front and behind the Siegfried Line.

American, British and Russian bomber fleets coordinated their blows against plants producing lubricating oil and high-octane gasoline in an aerial offensive that reached its greatest intensity in July when 37 per cent. of Germany's finished-oil potential was destroyed.

Oil His Headache

By September 1 the production of the industry had been reduced to 39 per cent., officials estimated today, and only 23 per cent. remained when this month began.

Many of these strikes were aimed at such Balkan points as the Ploesti oil fields in Romania before the Germans lost them to the Red army.

"Now the perimeter is narrowing and our thousands of bombers will concentrate on Germany, flying day and night from three sides," an air force spokesman said.

2 Blows Dealt Stuttgart In Night

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—The RAF made a shattering double-header attack last night on Stuttgart, one of the main centers of electrical engineering industries in Germany, with two large forces of Halifaxes and Lancasters pounding the city four hours apart.

A third large-scale attack was carried out simultaneously on Nurnberg, another engineering center, and a lighter raid was made on Wiesbaden in the Rhineland. More than 1,000 bombers participated in the four attacks.

While not a common practice, it was not the first time that RAF night raiders have struck twice in the same place. Several months ago they hit Cologne three times between sunset and sunrise.

Fires Still Burning

The first wave was over Stuttgart last night about 8.30 P. M., and when the second force reached the city shortly before 1 A. M. crews said fires were still burning from the initial blow. The bombers battled storms and icing conditions to and from the target, and both attacks were made through thick clouds.

It is a roundtrip of approximately 1,000 miles to both Stuttgart and Nurnberg. A few German night fighters were seen but there were few combats.

Crews said by the time the last ship started its bomb run over Stuttgart the clouds were lit up by a deep new glow, with planes showing through in places and smoke rising to a height of two miles. A large explosion occurred during the first attack.

A Favorite Target

Stuttgart, less than 70 miles from the Swiss border on the main line from Zurich and Munich, is one of the favorite targets of both British and American bombers. Many of its key factories have been seriously damaged, but the Germans always made an effort to repair them quickly.

Nurnberg produces a big share of Germany's diesel engines, armaments, tanks and electrical equipment. It likewise is an important railway center.

Brief Robot Attack

Meanwhile, for the ninth successive night the Germans launched flying bombs at southern England and the London area last night. Only a few got through night fighters and a barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

The attack was brief and first reports indicated the damage was small. Some of the buzzbombs came from the North Sea, indicating the Germans were launching them from aircraft.

Polish Council Ponders 'Freedom Of The Press'

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—A new press law to free Polish newspapers from the obligation to print Government communiques and other "official acts" is being considered by the Polish National Council, Karol Popiel, Minister of Reconstruction, said today in a broadcast from Lublin.

"The starting point of the new press law is freedom of the press," he said.

"Far Eastern Areas" Photographs Sought

London, Oct. 20 (AP) — Photographs of the "Far Eastern areas" are being sought by the Admiralty for use by the Allied forces commanded by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The request from Naval Affairs said 700,000 of these personally contributed pictures went to Normandy with the forces on D-day.

"Operations against the Japanese by forces under the supreme command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten are urgently needing all the valuable help that photographs can give," the request said.

Laval, Galliard Condemned

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—Pierre Laval has been sentenced to death *in absentia* by a Marseille tribunal, the Paris radio said today.

A warrant for the arrest of the Vichy Chief of Government, now either sheltering with or held by the Germans, was issued by the tribunal two weeks ago, and it was stated then that he would be tried whether he was present or not.

The Algiers radio reported that Jean Galliard, former director of the newspaper *Petit Marseille* was condemned to death *in absentia* by the same tribunal at the same time.

Jap Admiral Killed: Nazis

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Nashaharu Arima, of the Japanese Navy, was killed October 15 when his torpedo plane "attacked and hit a big United States aircraft carrier" off the Philippines, the Berlin radio said today in reporting a Tokyo dispatch.

(Just why an admiral was riding a torpedo plane, one of the most hazardous of naval weapons, was not disclosed.)

The Tokyo dispatch said the Admiral crashed his torpedo plane against the command bridge of the carrier, when his plane failed to climb, and added: "He will remain an example of Japanese heroism." Before he crashed, he was said to have torpedoed the carrier, but no such damage has been reported by Allied naval authorities.

Asks Commons For Five Billions

London, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Anderson asked Commons today for a supplementary vote of credit of $5,000,000,000, an amount which he said should carry Britain until about the end of January, 1945.

The present vote of credit will be exhausted the first week in November.

Sir John said for three months ended June 30, Britain's daily expenditures average slightly more than $53,000,000, then increased to nearly $56,000,000 in the succeeding three months ended September 30.

U. S. Navy Quits British Seaports

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 20. (AP)—Hundreds of United States navy personnel who jammed English ports before D-day have been freed by the reduction of amphibious activity in the English channel and are returning home for leave and reassignment, or going direct to other war zones.

The navy is rapidly "closing up shop" here and moving many of its European bases to France.

Three thousand Americans waved goodby at one coastal village last week.

The British view the Americans' departure with mixed emotions. They are glad of the elbow room after two years of crowded conditions, but they also miss the fun-loving sailors.

Swedish Paper Urges War Entry

Stockholm, Oct. 20 (AP)—Under the headline "What Can Sweden Do? Terror in Norway and Denmark," the newspaper *Aftontidningen* suggested tentatively in an editorial today that "Sweden should go into the war."

"It cannot be denied such action would be convincing evidence of our solidarity with our neighbors," the Social Democratic party's newspaper said.

Aftontidningen said Swedish military power now is certainly sufficient to free Norway from Germany.

The Free Danish Press Service reported the Nazi Gestapo, conducting raids throughout Denmark since Saturday in an attempt to smash the underground, has arrested 50 persons.

ALLIES FIGHT INSIDE CESENA

Gains In Italy Small; No Change Foreseen

New York, Oct. 20—The Bern radio, recorded by CBS, reported today that Gen. Draja Mihailovic, former Yugoslav Minister of War and leader of the Chetniks, has gone to Italy. No source for the report was given, CBS said.

Rome, Oct. 20 (AP)—Eighth Army troops clashed with the Germans today in Cesena, a fortress town and junction 50 miles southeast of Bologna on strategic Highway 9, as the Allies forced small gains all along the rocky, muddy north Italian front.

The Allied communique told of continued heavy fighting, but there was no suggestion that the Allied forces were about to smash out of their dreary positions for the long-awaited conclusive struggle with Field Marshal General Albert Kesserling's troops.

On the Adriatic coastal sector troops of the First German Parachute Division withdrew slowly and with repeated counterattacks. They were apparently correcting their line to conform with the Eighth Army advances in the Cesena area, where a strong bridgehead has been established across the Pisciatello river.

Lorenzone Taken

British troops of the Fifth Army captured several objectives in the vicinity of Monte la Pieve and the Americans took the road junction of Lorenzone, seven miles south of Highway 9.

Eighth Army troops captured Celincordia, just southeast of Cesena, and several villages and hills were cleared of the enemy in the mountainous sector south of Galeata, about 18 miles southwest of Cesena.

Fifth Army forces fighting toward Bologna from the south were faced by an enemy force estimated at ten divisions. The heaviest clashes were in the vicinity of Monte Belmonte, eight miles south of Bologna's outskirts, and on Highway 65 above captured Livergnano.

From Monte Belmonte the Germans were able to use tanks, mortar and artillery fire. On Highway 64, farther west, American armored units reached Marano, 23 miles southwest of Bologna.

Rome, Oct. 20 (AP)—British and Indian troops have entered Cesena, former German administration center on the main Bologna-Rimini highway in the Adriatic sector, Allied headquarters announced today.

Meanwhile, other Eighth Army troops made additional progress in bitter fighting in the mountainous areas southwest of Cesena, while the Fifth Army made local gains in the central Italian sector south of Bologna, flanking the Bologna-Florence highway.

Nazi Position Periled

Cesena, Forli province town on the historic Emilian Way, is 12 miles southeast of the town of Forli and about 20 miles inland from the Adriatic.

The penetration of Cesena apparently was only in the eastern part of the town, the communique indicated, but gains by other Eighth Army troops to the south made the German position in Cesena extremely difficult.

Headquarters said the bridgehead across the Pisciatello river, above the highway and west of Macerone, has reached a depth of two miles and has been joined with a bridgehead farther to the west established three days ago.

Villages Occupied

South of the Emilian Way, Celincordia has been captured, and farther west several villages and hills have been cleared of the enemy south of Galeata, the communique said.

The heaviest fighting in the central sector in the Po Valley drive was reported in the vicinity of Monte Belmonte and on Route 65, north of Poggioli. The Germans were putting in heavy counter-attacks from their positions at Monte Belmonte, using tanks, mortar and artillery fire.

American armored units have reached Marano, on the Pistoia-Bologna road west of Highway 65.

ITALIAN TROOPS FIGHT SICILIAN MOB

Rome, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Nineteen persons died as the result of a street battle yesterday in Palermo, Sicily, between a mob and a detachment of Italian troops.

Salvatore Aldisio, Italian High Commissioner, said today that the disorder followed a demonstration by the employees of private concerns who wanted wage rises equivalent to those granted to the state and local government employees.

The crowd of demonstrators had been "joined by low elements" which marched on the headquarters of the High Commissioner, and the police called on the troops when it was evident that the mob was too big to handle, Aldisio said. As a truckload of troops arrived, a bomb was thrown, and a shot fired at the troops. They retaliated, killing sixteen and wounding 105, of whom three died later.

Nine soldiers were injured, three seriously.

Aldisio said Sicily has only enough grain to last until mid-December, and expressed concern for the island's welfare.

Germans Evacuate Island Of Lemnos

Rome, Oct. 20 (AP)—Greek guerrilla forces were credited by the Allied high command today with aiding in speeding the withdrawal of the Germans through northern Greece toward Yugoslavia, while British troops occupied the city of Thebes, 32 miles northwest of Athens.

A reliable Cairo source said the Germans were evacuating the large island of Lemnos in the northern Aegean Sea, leaving probably the equivalent of two divisions spread out over western Crete, Rhodes, Coo, Leros and Melos.

Heavy demolitions at Piraeus were hindering the unloading of food and supplies, but civilian relief measures were already under way in Athens.

There was still no word of contact between Allied troops and the fleeing Germans. Occupation of Thebes put the British about 75 airline miles below the area where the Nazi columns were last reported.

NAZIS EVACUATING ISLAND OF LEMNOS

Cairo, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Germans are evacuating the island of Lemnos in the northern

Allied Troops Enter Cesena, Key Italy Town

30. 24 — 19725

Ægean only fifty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles, it was reported reliably today, and complete liberation of the island was believed only a matter of hours.

As far as known this would leave Germans, totaling the equivalent of about two divisions, only on western Crete, Rhodes, Coo and Lero in the Dodecanese and Melos in the Cyclades southeast of Greece.

Thebes Occupied

Rome, Oct. 20 (AP)—British troops have occupied Thebes, 32 miles northwest of Athens, while German troops, harassed by Greek guerrillas, have speeded up their withdrawal from northern Greece toward Yugoslavia, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Germans yesterday acknowledged withdrawal from Thebes. Its occupation put British units roughly 75 airline miles from the area in which German columns were last reported fleeing.

Contact Not Reported

There was no indication in the Allied communique whether advance British elements had made any contact with the retreating Nazis.

FALAM GIVEN UP BY JAPANESE

Invaders Withdraw From Capital Of Central Chin Hills

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 20 (AP)—Under pressure of British troops driving southward from captured Tiddim in northwest Burma, the Japanese have evacuated Falam, headquarters of civil administration in the central Chin Hills 30 miles below Tiddim, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's command announced today.

Japanese political influence over the 40,000 Chin Hills tribesmen, already weak, was regarded as being further lessened by the evacuation of Falam, geographically the natural seat for administration of the hills.

Hillsmen Aid British

Chin Hillsmen already have been active allies of the British 14th Army in this sector, and have inflicted more than 1,000 casualties upon the Japanese with raids upon enemy outposts and by ambushing Japanese supply convoys in a campaign beginning with the Japanese retreat from the Imphal area earlier this year.

Meanwhile the Allied troops have been pursuing the Japanese southeastward from the Tiddim area along the road to Kalemyo, 28 miles from Tiddim, headquarters announced, and have maintained contact with the enemy.

Mitchells Hit Escape Road

American Mitchells bombed a bottleneck section of this road, which is narrow with precipitous banks.

Other Allied bombers attacked the Japanese supply base at Prome, 160 miles north of Rangoon, setting off explosions in the central dumps.

West African troops occupied Labawa on the southern Burmese Indian border.

Japs Evacuate Falam In Burma

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 20 (AP)—British pressure exerted southward from captured Tiddim in northwestern Burma has forced the Japanese to evacuate the town of Falam, it was announced today.

The withdrawal was described as important in that it weakened Japanese political influence over some 40,000 natives of the Chin Hills. The town, 30 miles south of Tiddim, geographically is the natural seat of administration for the central Chin Hills.

The hillsmen have been operating in advance units of the 14th Army throughout the present campaign beginning in India at Imphal. More than 1,000 Japanese casualties have been inflicted by them.

The Japanese now withdrawing along the Tiddim-Kalewa road were under attack by American Mitchell bombers of the Eastern Air Command, as well as British Hurricanes.

Chinese Hold Foe North Of Kweilin

Chungking, Oct. 20 (AP)—Chinese troops are holding the Japanese at bay in the vicinity of Tajungkiang, 23 miles north of the imperiled provincial capital of Kweilin, Maj. Gen. Chang Tung-chuen, a Chinese army spokesman, said today.

The Japanese have sent a column from Hingan in an advance east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway to a point 23 miles northeast of Kweilin, however. Hingan, on the railway 35 miles northeast of Kweilin, is now a base for enemy drives to the west, southwest and south.

A Liberator of the United States 14th Air Force sank a Japanese destroyer of the Mutsuki class 90 miles southwest of Hongkong the night of October 18, a communique announced. Last Monday a 14th Air Force Liberator knocked off a Japanese cruiser.

General Chang declared that the Japanese, fearing an American landing on the eastern coast of China, have fortified the area between Shanghai and Hangchow Bay, and are building submarine bases at Wenchow, Foochow and Amoy, all on the coast below Shanghai.

Japs Fear U. S. Invasion On China Coast

Chungking, Oct. 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Chang Tung-chuen, Chinese army spokesman, said today that Japanese preparing for a feared American landing in China had fortified the coastal area between Shanghai and Hangchow Bay and were building submarine bases at Wenchow, Foochow and Amoy.

The high command spokesman said inland fighting continued in Kwangsi province both east and west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, with Chinese troops holding the Japanese at bay around Tajungkiang, 23 miles above Kweilin.

Northward, west of Hengyang, Chinese troops recaptured two Japanese strong points near Paoching. They are also attacking in the direction of Changning, south of Hengyang and toward Anjen and Chaling, east of Hengyang, the spokesman said.

'One-Bomber Plane Force'

An Advance United States 14th Air Force Base in China, Oct. 19 (AP—Delayed)—A B-24 team of almost the same lineup which knocked off a Japanese cruiser last Monday blew up a destroyer last night.

Skimming the South China Sea on the first bomb run against a formidable Japanese naval formation, this "one-plane air force" sank a destroyer of the Mutsuki class 90 miles southwest of Hongkong and made a second pass at a cruiser and a large freighter.

They desisted only after the bombing apparatus got out of kilter.

PONCE OUSTED IN GUATEMALA

Revolutionists Blow Up Two Forts, Take Over Capital

Guatemala City, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Federico Ponce was overthrown today in a revolt led by young officers of the Guatemalan army and university students.

A new government was promptly formed by a triumvirate of Capt. Jacobo Arben, Major Arana and Jorge Toriello, a civilian.

The movement started at 2 A. M. among officers and soldiers of the barracks Guardia de Honor, which was strongly supplied with modern weapons, including tanks, armored cars and machine guns.

The commander of the guard, Gen. Federico Corado, was killed at the beginning and a 12-hour battle followed in the streets of this capital.

Blew Up Two Forts

The revolutionists blew up the forts at San Jose and Matamoros, which dominated the city, and laid siege to the national palace.

The unconditional surrender of President Ponce, his Cabinet and his personal staff was demnaded.

Ponce undertook to negotiate terms, agreeing to surrender if he were allowed to remain in Guatemala and guaranteed security for himself and his Cabinet, but the insurgents insisted upon unconditional surrender.

They delivered a 15-minute ultimatum, threatening to blow up the palace, and Ponce then surrendered.

No Counterrevolt Expected

The city was quieting down tonight with only single shots being heard now and then.

The new government made an appeal to the nation to be calm.

Several army units patrolled the streets to control the situation, but no counterrevolt was expected.

[Pan American Airways suspended service to Guatemala today and planned to fly out of the capital, without passengers, two planes that were there between flights.]

Report From Honduras

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Oct. 20 (AP)—Bombs from two Government planes succeeded in disbanding revolutionists gathered on the Salvadorean border, the Honduran Government said today.

[A report from San Jose, Costa Rica, quoting sources close to the Costa Rican Government, said at least 40 persons were killed in clashes continuing in Honduras.]

Ordre Restored In Guatemala

NEW YORK, Oct. 20. (AP)—Order was reported being restored tonight in Guatemala, where unrest was said earlier to have flared into violent disorder, but censorship withheld details.

Reports of Guatemalan disorder came from Mexico City, where information thru private channels said roads around the center of the capital were blocked.

Argentina In Business

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Argentine Government has created a mixed company to produce synthetic rubber (thioprene) and synthetic chemicals used for explosives. Of the subscribed capital of 4,500,000 pesos (about $125,000) the Government contributed a third, private capital the remainder.

REPORT IS SECRET ON PEARL HARBOR

Naval Board Submits Findings To Forrestal

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, announced tonight that he had received a report from the naval court which investigated the Pearl Harbor disaster, but that the court had marked it secret.

He added that he was asking Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet, to review the report and the records of the proceedings to determine how much must be kept secret.

Representative Maas (R., Minn.) and others have charged that the report is being withheld from the public because of political reasons. Announcing that he was determined to force publication before the election, Maas has declared that high Government officials knew of the forthcoming attack on Pearl Harbor six hours before it occurred but failed to notify Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanders on the scene.

Forrestal's Letter

Forrestal did not mention these charges in his announcement, which took the form of a letter to Admiral G. Orin Murfin, president of the naval court of inquiry. The letter follows:

"1. You have today handed me a report of the court of inquiry of which you are president. You have also handed me the record of the proceedings before the court. I note that this record and your report are each in two parts, one of which you have classified 'secret' and the other 'top secret.' I shall ask Admiral King to review this record and this report with a view to determining how much thereof bears such a relation to present military operations as to require that it be accorded these high security classifications.

"2. After this report and this record have been examined and approved by the judge advocate general of the navy as to legal form, they will be immediately examined by me. Pursuant to naval regulation, the court of inquiry, in the meantime, will remain in Washington subject to call."

"Top Secret" Defined

The navy defines "top-secret" material as "certain secret documents, information and materiel, the security aspect of which is paramount and whose unauthorized disclosure would cause exceptionally grave damage to the nation."

The "secret" classification is defined as "documents, information or materiel, the unauthorized disclosure of which would endanger national security, cause serious injury to the interest or prestige of the nation or any governmental activity thereof, or would be of advantage to a foreign nation."

President Roosevelt, saying he knew nothing about it, declined today to be drawn into a discussion of Representative Maas' assertion that the court's report is being kept secret for political reasons.

BY WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. (AP)—President Roosevelt, saying he knew nothing about it, declined today to be drawn into a discussion of an assertion by Rep. Maas (R) Minn. that a naval inquiry board's report on Pearl Harbor is being withheld from the public for political reasons.

Maas' comment was made in an address at St. Paul last night and brought from Frank T. Starkey, his Democratic-Farmer Labor opponent for congress, a retort that Maas was "concocting a last-minute shocker in his allegattion that President Roosevelt was responsible for Pearl Harbor."

When a reporter brought the subject up at the presidential news conference, Mr. Roosevelt, with a wave of his hand, said simply that he did not know anything about it and went on to other matters.

Asked for comment, navy department officials said there was nothing to be added to news conference remarks made by Secretary Forrestal last Wednesday. At that time, Forrestal said he had not received the report but expected it in the near future and would not know until he had studied it whether further action might be taken.

It was ascertained that the men who commanded army and navy forces at Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack have testified before the navy board, but it was not learned whether the board's hearings have been completed.

The two commanders — Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, and Maj-Gen. Walter C. Short—were suspended from active duty shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Army and navy boards of investigation were appointed last July in response to a congressional directive in the form of a resolution sponsored by Sen. Ferguson (R) Mich. Ferguson said late last month that

F. R. Denies Knowledge Of Pearl Harbor Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. (AP)—Navy Secretary Forrestal disclosed tonight that a board of inquiry has completed its investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and submitted to [illegible] report on which he will [illegible]ine what future action [illegible] be taken. The board di[illegible] its report into two sec[illegible]tions, one bearing the "top secret" classification—the highest category of restricted information, and the other classified as "secret."

he understood the boards had about completed their work and that he was 'hopeful we may have a complete report" in two weeks.

Maas' assertion that the naval board's report had not been made [illegible]blic because it would be "politi[illegible]ly embarrassing to the adminis[illegible]tion" was coupled with the an[illegible]ncement that he intended to

force its publication before the election if possible.

He had declared the day before that "high officials of the government, civilian and military, knew six hours before the attack that Pearl Harbor and the Philippines were to be attacked and the hour at which the attack was to take place," but "failed to take steps to notify Adm. Kimmel and Gen. Short in advance of the attack."

LAST SIX-MASTED SCHOONER IS SUNK

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The last of the six-masted schooners to sail the seas went to the bottom of the South Atlantic nearly two years ago, the victim of a German submarine. The sinking of the schooner Star of Scotland on November 13, 1942, while en route from Cape Town, South Africa, to Paranagua, Brazil, was disclosed today by the War Shipping Administration in connection with the awarding of its combat bar with star to Capt. Constantin A. Flink, Costa Mesa, Cal., master, and Harry J. Carmichael, St. John, N. B., who served as an able seaman.

The Germans threatened to take Capt. Flink aboard the submarine as a prisoner, but he talked them out of it by saying that survivors in a whaleboat would be unable to make the African shore, 750 miles away, without him.

Three New Civil Air Attaches Appointed

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—Three new American civil air attaches have been appointed by the Department of State to posts abroad "in recognition of the growing importance of civil aviation," the department announced today.

Until now the only such attache was Livingston Satterthwaite, who was assigned to London several months ago.

The three new attaches are Ogden Pierrot, Lisbon and Madrid; Holard B. Railey, Paris, and Charles M. Howell, Jr., Rio de Janeiro.

Japanese Repeat Offer To Ship Relief Supplies

New Safe Conduct Demands Are Made by Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Japan has again expressed willingness to send a ship to a Soviet port to pick up relief supplies for imprisoned Allied nationals but has made new demands concerning safe conduct for the ship.

Disclosing this today, Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr., told a news conference that when the supplies are moved will depend upon negotiations with Russia over Japan's new stipulations.

The negotiations with the Japanese on relief supplies have gone on since early in the war. On Sept. 1 the State Department announced arrangements had been made for the Japanese to take one shipload, but so far the ship has not been sent.

Where U. S. Soldiers Are

Units Fighting in Pacific, Italy and Western Europe Are Listed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Here is a list of American divisions whose assignment to principal fighting fronts have been disclosed to date (the list does not purport to be complete, being confined to official announcements up to now):

South and southwest Pacific (assigned since start of war)—7th, 24th, 32d, 37th, 40th, 41st, 43d and 96th Infantry Divisions; 1st Cavalry Divisions.

Italian campaign—34th, 36th, 45th, 85th, 88th and 92d Infantry Divisions.

Western European front—2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th Armored Divisions; 82d and 101st Air-borne Divisions; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 35th, 36th, 45th, 79th, 80th, 83d and 90th Infantry Divisions.

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 1,645 United States Army soldiers held prisoners of war by enemy nations. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

Two Largest Carriers Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Two of the world's largest aircraft carriers will carry the names of famous battles in the Pacific—Coral Sea and Midway—the Navy announced today. The two 45,000-ton flattops are under construction at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company., Newport News, Va. They will be the largest ships of their type in the world and will serve as the base of operations for planes larger than any which heretofore have operated from carrier decks. The Navy has estimated that the carriers will be completed some time next year.

General Persons Gets D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The distinguished service medal was presented today to Major General John Cecil Persons by General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff. General Persons commanded the 31st Infantry Division from its activation into Federal service in November, 1940, through two campaigns in the southwest Pacific. The Army said he is returning, at his own request, to civil life and will resume the presidency of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.

D.S.M. Awarded to Gen. Hardin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to Brigadier General Thomas Otis Hardin, of Fort Worth, Tex., today for developing the aerial "lifeline" to China. Until recently General Hardin commanded the Indo-China Division of the Army Transportation Corps and returned to this country to take another assignment.

Lindbergh Joins U. S. Air Confab

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who recently toured the Pacific fighting zones, is helping the war and navy departments co-ordinate combat-gained information on performance of fighter planes.

He is participating this week in a joint army-navy conference on fighter planes at the navy's Patuxent, Md. experimental air station near here. The conference, first of its kind, was called "to evaluate and compare the performance of all types of fighter aircraft."

Lindbergh now is a representative of the United Aircraft Corp. which manufactures the navy's Corsair fighter plane.

Non-Combat Plane Output Drops

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—Reflecting the continued emphasis on bigger and more powerful combat planes, training planes and other non tactical types now account for only two per cent. by weight of the entire American aircraft production.

This contrasts with 1942 when 15 per cent. of the airframe weight accepted was in trainers, communications and special purpose types.

Tactical Types Pushed

A review by the War Production Board today of shifting emphasis in aircraft production since the fall of France in 1940 stressed that the output now is concentrated in tactical types — bombers, fighters, naval reconnaissance and transports.

In the beginning of the vast construction program, the average airframe weight of an American warplane was only 3,020 pounds.

By September of this year it had increased to nearly 10,300 pounds, and will continue to increase as more and more giant planes, such as the Boeing Superfortress and Consolidated Dominator are produced.

About 49,000 Pounds

The airframe weight of one of these bombers is about 49,000 pounds, roughly twice the weight of a Flying Fortress or a Liberator. (Airframe weight is the weight of a plane without motor, propeller, tires, radio and similar equipment.)

September production underscored the trend toward more powerful planes: 7,698 planes of all types were accepted, compared with 9,117 in March, the peak month numerically, and 7,937 in August.

Weights Compared

Airframe weight in September (excluding spare parts) amounted to 78,900,000 pounds, compared with 79,700,000 in August. Weight per plane, at 10,270 pounds, was two per cent. greater in September than August.

Combat planes constitute 64 per cent. of all planes (230,000) produced since July, 1940. Here is the division by weight: Bombers, 32 per cent.; fighters and naval reconnaissance, 32; trainers, 23; transports, 8, and communications, 5.

U. S. Participation In A World Setup Favored By Farmers

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Bureau of Agriculture Economics said today a survey of representative farmers in 28 States disclosed that three out of four think the United States should participate in a world association of nations.

And a majority want price controls and supports continued for at least two years after V-day.

Small Sample

The limited survey of 613 farmers was made, the Government agency said, to find out what farmers are thinking about doing when peace comes so the information can be used in planning peacetime agriculture programs.

Farmers interviewed represented major farm areas, two thirds of them farm owners and one third tenants or hired workers. The bureau noted that the sample was small and said findings were only a "rough indication" of farmer thinking at present.

Two out of every three thought there would be no depression during the first three post-war years and one half believed there would be better business. They saw high demands for agriculture products continuing for at least two years after the war, but nearly all expected a depression "eventually."

War Prisoners' Labor Praised

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—Ten thousand prisoners of war working in American forests have given a "substantial life" to pulpwood and timber production despite low output per worker, Government officials reported today.

The number is being increased, but no great expansion is likely, it was stated, despite the continuing shortage of newsprint, lumber, shipping containers and other forest products.

Slow-down tactics and early refusals to work held output per prisoner to about one-third of a cord of pulpwood daily, but this has been remedied somewhat. Bread and water diets were sufficient in most cases to convince the German prisoners of the error of being balky.

Prisoner-Use Satisfactory

"In general, the use of prisoners has been a satisfactory operation and a considerable help," said Howard Hopkins, chief of the timber production war project.

"They are not as good as free labor—we don't want them to be. But they have given a substantial lift in a bad shortage situation."

Prisoners get 80 cents a day. Trouble has been avoided by segregating the Nazis from other Germans. The Nazis usually refuse to help the Allied war effort.

A considerable number of the prisoners were transferred from timber production to farms during the harvest season, but these are now being returned.

Scott Medal for Penicillin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will accept the John Scott Medal for outstanding scientific discovery, on behalf of Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, at Philadelphia Monday. The presentation will be made at a dinner of the board of director of the City Trust by E. T. Trigg, president of the board. The medal was established in 1819 by John Scott.

LAGUARDIA ASKED TO AID NAVY YARD

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Representative O'Toole (D.-N. Y.) today called on New York's Mayor LaGuardia to co-operate with him in an effort to assure normal peacetime activity at the Navy yard in Brooklyn.

In a letter to the Mayor, Mr. O'Toole, relating the part the yard has played in Brooklyn's economic life for more than a century, said there was "no doubt" in his mind that "political and commercial interests" would endeavor to extend the facilities of the Bayonne, N. J., branch of the Yard after the war.

The Bayonne adjunct was established after it became apparent that the Brooklyn yard was unable to handle the Navy's wartime demands, due mainly to lack of space.

Mr. O'Toole said that if any effort to continue operations at the Bayonne yard in peacetime, proved successful "thousands of workmen and mechanics employed [in Brooklyn] are bound to be affected."

Asserting that the economic life of Brooklyn "in no small measure" depended on Navy yard employment, Mr. O'Toole told the Mayor "we can not afford to allow any industry to slip from our grasp and go to a neighboring State."

U. S. Art Treasures Return From Storage

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—The National Gallery of Art's great treasures of painting and sculpture are back from their secret wartime hiding place, it was announced tonight.

The gallery revealed that the rare works, absent from their display rooms since the time of Pearl Harbor, have been kept in long-prepared quarters at Biltmore House, Biltmore, N. C., famous French renaissance chateau built in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Asheville by the late George Vanderbilt in the 1890's.

The art works are being reinstalled in the gallery, Finley said, and as rooms are readied they will be opened to the public without special ceremony.

Hull in Hospital For Checkup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, 73, who has been kept from his office for three weeks by a throat irritation, is entering the Naval hospital at nearby Bethesda, Md., for a checkup.

Undersecretary Edward Stettinius said today that Hull's physicians had decided to have him get a thoro examination before returning to his desk.

The secretary has had a general throat irritation for some time, Stettinius said, emphasizing that the condition was not considered serious. He said it simply was a case of getting a thoro going over in view of

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his indisposition and the fact that he has been very hard at work for several months.

The throat condition which confined him to his hotel apartment has not prevented Hull from keeping in close touch with his office and aids said he had been regularly consulted on important questions.

joking vein, that it depended somewhat on how the paper treated him from now on.

Secretary Stephen Early nodded his head when the President inquired whether there had been any news stories about a Chicago appearance, but that ended the matter.

Roosevelt Set For N. Y. Trip

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt dusted off his old campaign hat and favorite navy cape tonight and was all ready for a major political sortie tomorrow into vote-heavy New York city.

It is not as President, not as Commander in Chief, but as Candidate Roosevelt that he is invading New York for a full day's electioneering and an expanded foreign-policy address.

Censor Ban Lifted

Censorship restrictions which have cloaked all movements of the Chief Executive were lifted for the first time since the war began. And, as in pre-war days, the President took a full crew of reporters and photographers aboard his special train.

Mr. Roosevelt left the whole day free to complete the speech he will deliver at a Foreign Policy Association dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel tomorrow night, presumably in answer to Thomas E. Dewey's foreign-affairs address last Wednesday.

Extra Radio Time

The Chief Executive disclosed that an extra 15 minutes of radio time, making a total of 45, have been reserved for his New York speech. Grinning, he said it wasn't that he would use all that time, but it was just so he wouldn't get cut off the air as was Orson Welles, movie and radio star, Wednesday night. Welles, a fourth-term supporter, addressed the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum, as did Dewey.

Mr. Roosevelt's New York schedule was as heavy as in 1940. A motor tour has been arranged through four of the city's five boroughs. It will take in Harlem and the garment district, with a stop at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn at a political rally for Senator Robert F. Wagner, who is up for another term.

"Any further information on campaign speaking dates?" a reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt today.

"Looks Like Rain"

"Well," he observed, "it looks like rain and a 50-mile gale tomorrow; not a very cheerful prospect."

He said he had no information on a date in Chicago or anywhere else. He told a reporter for the Chicago *Daily News*, again in an apparently

In Chicago, Mayor Edward Kelly announced a tremendous rally for Saturday night, October 28, but said he was not authorized to announce the Chief Executive would be there. Mr. Roosevelt speaks the night before in Philadelphia, and has a date in Boston early in November.

UNRRA Seeks 22Million Yards Of Woolen Goods

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—The nation's wool manufacturers had before them today the first request for textiles from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—a bid for 8,288,000 yards of woolens for the last quarter of 1944 and 14,000,000 yards for the first quarter of 1945.

The procurement division of the Treasury Department also announced bids were sought on more than 2,300,000 women's, misses' and children's coats and dresses for the Foreign Economic Administration, to be distributed by the army in liberated areas.

When advised of the Treasury request, Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said he could not be optimistic about the Government's chances of getting the woolen goods because of recent heavy army demands.

Rex Stout Quits Post With Freedom House

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—Writer Rex Stout said today he had resigned from the board of trustees of Freedom House, an organization with world freedom as its announced goal, because of a reference to him by Dorothy Thompson, columnist and president of Freedom House.

In his letter of resignation which he made public, Stout wrote:

"Miss Dorothy Thompson, president of Fredom House, wrote in her column in the New York *Post* on October 4: 'In contrast, Lord Vansittart, Rex Stout and associates, and many others, have been furnishing Goebbels with his most effective propaganda.'"

In the column Stout referred to, Miss Thompson asserted that those who advocate stern revenge on Germany give the Nazis propaganda material they can use to stiffen resistance. Stout described that view as "poppycock," and added: "Freedom House under Dorothy Thompson is no place for me."

18 Union Leaders Back Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Oct. 20. (AP)—Daniel J. Tobin, chairman of the labor division of the Democratic national campaign committee, announced today that 18 leaders of American Federation of Labor unions, including eight AFL vice-presidents, had joined the committee as advisory members and had indorsed President Roosevelt for re-election.

The AFL vice-presidents listed include: George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Harvey Brown, president International Association of Machinists; D. W. Mahon, general president Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employes; Joseph N. Weber, honorary president American Federation of Musicians; Felix H. Knight, general president, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Harry C. Bates, international president Bricklayer and Plasterers' union; Edward Flore, general president, Hotel and Restaurant employes, and W. C. Birthright, of the Barbers' International union.

"Foreign Policy A Myth"---Mrs. Luce

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) said tonight "the existence of a Roosevelt foreign policy is largely a political legend, a myth, a fairy tale" and that its only consistent phase was "appeasement of Soviet Russia."

"Frankly, I suspect that Stalin, the realist, can only despise us and our Government for such a foreign policy," she declared in a political rally at Memorial Auditorium.

"In his relations with Stalin, what has Mr. Roosevelt stood up for?" Mrs. Luce asked.

She declared the United States had "laid bare its industrial, technical and military secrets" to Soviet Russia and that in exchange "we have not even had the right to send capable military observers to the Russian front to see how our own lend-lease equipment functions in battle."

"The fundamental trouble in Mr. Roosevelt's relations with Russia," she said, "is that Mr. Roosevelt is in no position to negotiate with Stalin because Mr. Roosevelt has no clear idea of what American interests he ought to advance or what American principles he ought to stand up for the sake of ourselves and for the future of Christian civilization.

"That is, Mr. Roosevelt has no American foreign policy to offer either to Europe or to Asia, or the world."

Dewey Looses New Barrage At 1-Man Rule

Says F. R. Makes Capital of Gains Started by GOP

BY GARDNER BRIDGE

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20. (AP)—Loosing a new barrage at what he calls "one-man government," Thomas E. Dewey tonight declared that President Roosevelt is trying to make political capital out of social gains which, he said, were initiated by Republican administrations.

Promises New Gains

The New York governor promised to expand and broaden these gains if elected.

After declaring that Democrats resent "the kidnaping of their party by the communists and the political action committee," the Republican presidential nominee said in a prepared broadcast:

"It is time to face the fact that the new deal is a bankrupt organization, living only to extend its powers over the daily lives of our people."

He conceded the new deal "did some good things in its youth," but declared that "now it seeks to live on its past."

"In this great national campaign," he said, "my opponent has not offered to the people of this country even the pretense of a program for the future. He tells the working men and women of America to trust him, to do as they are told and ask no questions. That is the end result under one-man government, always."

"It is the inevitable end of a philosophy which sees no real future for America. It is the result of a viewpoint that can see nothing ahead but a repetition of its own peacetime failures—a return after the war to unemployment, with leaf raking and doles.

SWIFT PROGRESS

"I am sure America will never submit to that dreary prospect," he continued. "We are going forward to swift, total victory over our enemies abroad. We are going to take the lead in building a world organization for lasting peace, and here at home, we are going to establish a government which will make possible a vigorous productive economy with jobs and opportunity for all."

The New York governor, who came here from Albany for a one-speech appearance and planned to return to the New York capital immediately, earlier expressed belief that Mr. Roosevelt's decision to campaign actively in Philadelphia, New York and other cities indicated fear of defeat.

"The natural inference," he told a press conference, "would be that Roosevelt is trying to reverse a trend which is now so strong that it indicates a Republican victory in November."

This was in response to a request for comment on the apparent deviation from Mr. Roosevelt's earlier statement that he would not campaign in the usual sense.

SEES 10 MILLION JOBLESS

In his speech at the Hunt armory here, which was broadcast nationally, Dewey asserted the slogan of the new deal is:

"Back to normalcy with 10 million unemployed."

He said improved labor relations began under Republican administrations with the railway labor act, anti-child labor laws, the anti-injunction bill of rights for labor, and other measures, adding:

"This program was a part of the social trend which has continued since in the social security law, the wage and hour law and the national labor relations act.

"There is no reason why our social trend should not continue.

"There is no reason except one—the new deal—tired out and too long in office. It distrusts the people. It treats the social gains of the 1930's as its private property."

DENIES CREDIT TO PARTY

"I say," Dewey declared, "that social gains are not the property of any party. They are the property of the people of the United States and no party can exploit them for its political profit."

Asserting the new deal has "posed for years as the friend of labor," he said:

"But today it has turned collective bargaining into political bargaining."

Citing a case in which he said "political cash" as well as political power was the profit, the GOP nominee said the Railway Brotherhoods "had to hire" Edward J. Flynn, Mr. Roosevelt's third-term national chairman, last year in their wage increase negotiations.

Describing the New York state Democratic national committeeman as "that eminent authority in Belgian paving blocks," Dewey said, "the price of his services for the railroad workers was $25,000."

WAR OF NERVES

"That sort of business must come to an end in this country," he said. "Political bosses and one-man government must not be allowed to keep a stranglehold on the rights of our working people."

Mr. Roosevelt himself "did nothing but wage a war of nerves against the railway workers," Dewey said, adding:

"Finally Mr. Roosevelt seized the railroads to forestall a national disaster which he himself had prepared. After he did that, he graciously gave the very wage increase to which the railway workers had been entitled for over a year."

Dewey referred to last year's strike vote by the railway workers after Economic Stablizer Fred M. Vinson had set aside a mediation board recommendation for an increase of eight cents an hour to meet higher living costs.

Said Dewey:

"Three presidents of railway brotherhoods declared, and I quote: 'The whole thing had all the earmarks of a political setup.'"

Declaring he believed "with all my heart in collective bargaining," Dewey said, "it must again be free collective bargaining."

"It must be bargaining for the rights of working people and not for the profit of political bosses," he went on.

"Only thus can we maintain social progress and make secure the rights of free labor."

In addition to firing the "hordes of bungling bureaucrats" which he said are now weighing down the backs of farmers and businessmen, Dewey reiterated his promise to appoint "an active, able secretary of labor from the ranks of labor."

"We shall work for a broader social security act to include those not now covered," he said.

"We shall work to widen the provisions of unemployment insurance to include the groups now unprotected."

Text Of Dewey Talk

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of the address Gov. Thomas E. Dewey delivered here tonight:

I am happy to come to Pennsylvania again and report that a great upsurge is sweeping the country. Everywhere, from coast to coast, the American people are coming to the decision that it's time for a change.

Republicans are confident of winning. Democrats, who deeply resent the kidnapping of their party by the Communists and the Political Action Committee, are also confident of winning—with us. Together with independents, they are fed up with 12 years of quarreling, waste and decay. They agree that 16 years would be intolerable. They want a fresh and vigorous government with faith in the future of America.

That's why it's time for a change.

26 Republican States

In 26 Republican States, having two thirds of our population, our people have found that we can have good progressive government without wrangling, waste and confusion. We have learned that we can change State administrations and greatly strengthen our unity for war and our capacity to hasten victory. With our great military command continued, a similar change in civilian Washington will speed total victory and will also speed our work for a just and lasting peace.

In the same way, a change of Administration offers the only future to the working people of America. The slogan of the New Deal is: Back to normalcy with 10,000,000 unemployed. That's where we still were in 1940, after seven years of the New Deal. But we Americans are not going backward.

When the war is won a tremendous job will just begin. No one man and no single group will be able to hold all the forces released by war in constructive channels. Every group in our population—agriculture, business, labor and government—will have to pull to-

gether.

Rebellious Congress

Can this great effort be led by an Administration which is both worn out and torn to shreds by internal dissensions? Can it be done by a President who has warred with a Congress of his own party year after year until that Congress is in open rebellion?

Let me recall to you what happened at the end of the last war under another tired Administration. The year 1919 brought soup kitchens into our cities—not for the helpless—but for returning soldiers. In the best organized communities it took a returning soldier an average of two and a half months to find a job. While that veteran walked the streets, this nation was shaken by its first general strike.

The same year brought the great steel strike, the meat-packing strike, the lockout in the building trades. Making the strife more bitter were the assaults of the Democratic Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, on union halls and civil liberties. This nation was so torn by cleavage and insecurity that it was in that year, 1919, that the Communist Party of the United States of America was organized, dedicated to revolution.

Improved labor relations and advances for the working people of the country came only with good times. Labor leaders joined with a Republican Congress to establish the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. They helped a Republican Administration set up the Railway Labor Act, which is today still the model law in employer-employe relations.

Child Labor Legislation

Under Republican administrations came legislation against child labor, limitation of interstate distribution of the products of prison labor, laws for payment of prevailing rates of pay on Government jobs, and the anti-injunction bill of rights for labor.

This program was a part of the social trend which has continued since in the social security law, the wage-and-hour law and the National Labor Relations Act. There is no reason why our social trend should not continue. There is no reason except one—the New Deal—tired out and too long in office. It distrusts the people. It treats the social gains of the 1930's as its private property.

The New Deal sits by the fireside and gazes back on its long-lost youth with happy contemplation. It hopes to spend its declining days clipping coupons on its political investments of the 1930's. It wants to hold office forever in stalemated idleness. I say that social gains are not the property of any party. They are the property of the people of the United States and no party can exploit them for its political profit. Good laws are necessary but they are not enough. Social progress needs vigorous protection and promotion all the time. It needs the nourishment of competent, free government.

Collective Bargaining

Let's look at what has happened to the right of collective bargaining under one-man government. The New Deal has posed for years as the friend of labor. But today it has turned collective bargaining into political bargaining.

Take just one example. In the autumn of 1942, the 1,100,000 non-operating railroad employes and then the 350,000 operating workers requested a wage increase to meet the higher living costs. Since 1926, the machinery of the law had always worked successfully in such matters. And it started to operate properly this time, with the regular hearings before the national mediation emergency boards.

But, the grasping hand of one-man rule reached in and set itself above the law. Mr. Roosevelt's Economic Stabilization Director Vinson completely destroyed the effectiveness of the Railway Labor Act by setting aside the recommendation of the mediation board for an increase of 8 cents an hour. Desperate, the railway workers of the nation decided to walk out, if necessary, by a vote of 97.7 per cent.

For six months last year, while uncertainty and tension increased, Mr. Roosevelt did nothing but wage a war of nerves against the railway workers. Finally he decided the stage was set for making political capital. He called the union leaders to the White House. They met there four times. Mr. Roosevelt demanded that he, instead of the legally established mediation board, be selected as the final arbitrator. Three presidents of railway brotherhoods declared, and I quote: "The whole thing had all the earmarks of a political setup."

Rising Tension

The tension rose higher. Finally Mr. Roosevelt seized the railroads to forestall a national disaster which he himself had prepared. After he did that, he graciously gave the very wage increase to which the railway workers had been entitled for over a year.

The comment of the three brotherhood leaders was, and I quote: "The trouble was that the Administration was not content to follow the law."

"We are firmly convinced," they said, "that if the Administration had kept its hands off and had permitted the rail unions to proceed under the Railway Labor Act, we could have reached a satisfactory settlement with our employers without stopping work for a single day and without causing the slightest bitterness.

Hired Boss Flynn

"But the Administration did not do that. It insisted on changing rules in the middle of the game."

Now, political power wasn't the only profit in this case. There was political cash, too—for one of the New Deal city bosses. The railway brotherhoods had to be represented by special legal counsel because the proceedings were obviously of a very special sort. And who do you suppose was the lawyer? An attorney eminent in labor law? An authority on railroad economics? Not under the New Deal. With legal process out the window by act of Mr. Roosevelt, the railway workers were forced to hire someone who knew his way up the backstairs of the White House.

So the railway brotherhoods had to hire Mr. Roosevelt's third-term national chairman—that eminent authority in Belgian paving blocks, Boss Flynn, of the Bronx. This was the man who once appointed the notorious gangster and gunman, Dutch Schultz, as a deputy sheriff of the Bronx. And did Mr. Roosevelt's political manager lend his aid for nothing? The price of his services for the railroad workers was $25,000.

That sort of business must come to an end in this country. Political bosses and one-man government must not be allowed to keep a stranglehold on the rights of our working people. I believe with all my heart in collective bargaining and it must again be free collective bargaining. It must be bargaining for the rights of working people and not for the profit of political bosses.

Now, playing with the rights of labor for political power and political cash is bad enough. But there is something even more dangerous in what the New Deal is doing. Here are the words of Robert J. Watt, one of the top officials of the American Federation of Labor. He says:

"Even as we fight for the survival of our basic freedoms, we find that the Democratic press in many ways is being hog-tied and rendered subordinate to the dictum of a one-man boss. . . ."

Just a week ago at a public forum in New York, this same labor leader said:

"Government intervention has already strangled collective bargaining to death."

Robertson Says Amen

And to this, Railway Brotherhood President David B. Robertson said:

"I should like to say amen to that."

But collective bargaining is only one of the casualties of the rights of workers under the New Deal. Look at what has happened to the white-collar worker.

A friend of mine is an employe in a publishing house. He asked his employer for a raise and the employer agreed. But then the trouble began. The employer filed an application with the appropriate Government bureau.

Seven weeks went by and then what? More information was requested. Two months later the request was turned down. Three months more until an appeal was heard. Another month for a decision that the appeal had been denied. Three and a half months of further delay waiting word that a further appeal to Washington had been turned down. On the last appeal, four months later, the word was finally handed down: "O. K. You can have half as much as you asked."

Thus more than 15 months after the original request, the New Deal settled the case by the old kangaroo court method of splitting the difference. If the request had no merit in the first place, a denial would be fair and proper. But when it's right all the time, 15 months' delay and three appeals to get justice are inexcusable.

Same Throughout New Deal

It is the same all through the New Deal. It has been the same with millions of other white-collar workers and factory workers all over the country. That's why it's time for a change.

It is time to face the fact that the New Deal is a bankrupt organization, living only to extend its powers over the daily lives of our people. It did some good things in its youth, but now it seeks to live on its past. In this great national campaign my opponent has not offered the people of this country even the pretense of a program for the future. He tells the working men and women of America to trust him, to do as they are told and ask no questions.

That is the end result under one-man government always. It is the inevitable end of a philosophy which sees no real future for America. It is the result of a viewpoint that can see nothing ahead but a repetition of its own peacetime failures—a return after the war to unemployment, with leaf raking and doles.

I am sure America will never submit to that dreary prospect. We are going forward to swift, total victory over our enemies abroad. We are going to take the lead in building a world organization for lasting peace, and, here at home, we are going to establish a Government which will make possible a vigorous productive economy with jobs and opportunity for all.

Maintain Social Progress

Only thus can we maintain social progress and make secure the rights of free labor.

With the full backing of our party, Governor Bricker and I stand committed to a program that will insure to American labor the guarantee of free collective bargaining through the National Labor Relations Act, and with freedom from Government dictation.

We stand committed to the proposition that America can and must have both economic security and personal freedom. That program we shall begin to put into effect next January 20.

We shall appoint an active, able Secretary of Labor from the ranks of labor.

We shall abolish wasteful, quarrelsome and competing agencies which are strangling collective bargaining.

We shall establish the fair employment practices committee as a permanent service.

We shall put back into the Department of Labor the functions that belong in the Department of Labor.

We shall do away with special privileges of one group of American workers over another group.

Broader Social Security

We shall see to it that every working man and woman stands equally in the Department of Labor and that the department exists to serve, and not to rule, the working men and women of America.

We shall work for a broader Social Security Act to include those not now covered. Old-age and survivors' insurance is now denied to 20,000,000 of our people. All those who have been left without protection under the New Deal must be included. Public employes who are not now protected by existing systems should, also, be included.

We shall work to widen the provisions of unemployment insurance to include the groups now unprotected.

To all these things we are pledged.

These things Government can and should do. But they alone are not enough. We can have a free labor movement and make social progress only within the framework of a society that encourages enterprise—that provides opportunity for all—that is productive and growing.

To that end we are pledged to remove from the backs of American farmers and businessmen the hordes of bungling bureaucrats and the load of red tape and regulations under which they have staggered so many years.

Necessary regulation of industry and finance will encourage, not discourage, freedom and opportunity. It must be administered by men who believe in the enterprise system and who know that the personal and political freedom of the average American citizen is more important than increased power for a Government bureau.

To Restore Unity

We must have a Government that wants every American to succeed, a Government that will make possible full employment with an ever-increasing standard of living for every man and woman who works for a living.

Above all, we must have an Administration that will restore unity to our country. That means a Government with teamwork in its own ranks—a Government that works in harmony with Congress—a Government that has equal respect for the rights of agriculture, labor and business, and for every race, creed and color.

The years that lie ahead will be largely peacetime years. They will bring great problems and great opportunities. Let us determine now that we shall work together in unity as free Americans under an Administration that believes in the future of America.

Tonight, brave men on far-off battle fronts are fighting and dying for our country. If we are to be worthy of their sacrifices, we must strengthen freedom here at home. That we will do and, with God's help, we will build a future fit for heroes—a land of equal opportunity for all.

Fluffy Stages 'One-Dog Campaign For Dewey'

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt's little dog Fala had Republican competition today. Fluffy, a Canadian sheepdog wearing an "I'm for Dewey" sign about his collar, greeted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on his arrival at the station here.

"He's conducting a 'one-dog' campaign for Dewey," explained Owner George Washington Nicola, of Pittsburgh.

Negro Hits WAVES Move As 'Jim Crow'

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20 (AP)—Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, Washington, commenting on the navy's announcement that President Roosevelt has approved enrollment of Negro women in the WAVES, said today in a statement:

"The campaign for 1,000,000 signatures of Negroes demanding an executive order to abolish all discrimination, segregation and mistreatment of 1,000,000 Negroes in the United States Army and Navy will be intensified by President Roosevelt's belated political gesture of appeasement in approving a limited number of Negro women for admittance to special assignments only in the WAVES, as announced at the White House.

"Jim Crow Pattern"

"It is the same pattern of Jim Crow and unequal opportunities for Negroes under the continued policy of the President.

"The Negroes will not be fooled again by last minute and designing moves to get them to vote a fourth term for President Roosevelt."

In making the announcement, the navy said: "A limited number of especially qualified Negro women" would be commissioned immediately as administrative officers, and that they would assist in planning a program for enlistment of Negro women. The navy estimated the first enlisted women will enter training shortly after January 1.

UMW Vice-President Declares For Dewey

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20 (AP)—John O'Leary, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared today the union is supporting Gov. Thomas E. Dewey because he "has promised to give fair administration of the labor laws of this country."

In a statement issued after a conference with the Republican Presidential candidate and Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, O'Leary said:

"We're here today on account of the treatment we got from the present Administration on our last negotiations [for a contract with the coal-mine operators]. We're against President Roosevelt because he is against us. Dewey has promised to give fair administration of the labor laws of this country, to favor no one or no one particular organization, and to give a square deal to all in the administration of the laws."

Hits Latin-American Policy

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20 (AP).—The United States has "tried to buy Latin-American friendship and it hasn't worked," Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, executive vice-president of the American Foreign Missions Board, declared in an address here today. Dr. Goodsell advocated "a Christian basis for our dealings" with South American countries, rather than "loose purse strings."

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V-E Plane Cancellations Are Already In Force

Cleveland, Oct. 20 (AP)—Many airplane contract terminations scheduled for V-E day already have taken place and a sudden drop in production immediately following collapse of Germany "is not to be anticipated," Lieut. Col. William W. Phelps, Cleveland area representative for the central procurement district of the Air Technical Service Command, disclosed today.

"When V-E day comes, air warfare will naturally be revised to coordinate all activities in the Pacific theater," Phelps declared in an address prepared for the National Metal Congress.

"Such changes in strategy will bring about changes in materials requirements for airplane production. A sudden drop in production immediately following V-E day is not to be anticipated, as many of the terminations calculated for V-E day already have taken place."

Echo Of His Commander

Kansas City, Oct. 20 (AP)—Private John W. Mitchell, USMC, Republican candidate for the United States House of Representatives, spoke very briefly at a reception by admirers last night:

"Because of Marine Corps restrictions, I shall make no speeches and no promises," and then he added: "I shall not campaign in the usual sense."

MAAS SEES NEW PEARL HARBOR REPORT STIFLED

OCT 21 1944

Declares Administration Hushes Findings of Naval Committee.

SAYS SECRECY TO POLITICS

Reiterates Charge That White House Had Warning Six Hours in Advance of Attack.

St. Paul, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Representative Melvin J. Maas (R.-Minn.) said in an address last night that the national administration is now withholding from the public a new report on Pearl Harbor prepared by an official board of inquiry of the United States Navy.

"It is my intention," Mr. Maas said, speaking at a meeting of the St. Paul Business and Professional Men's Association, "to force the publication of this report before election if it is possible to do so."

Mr. Maas charged that "the high officials of the Government, civilian and military, knew six hours before the attack that Pearl Harbor and the Philippines were to be attacked, and the hour at which the attack was to take place. For some as yet unexplained reason they failed to take steps to notify Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short in advance of the attack.

Says Administration Interferes.

"I had not planned to make these charges during the present political campaign," Mr. Maas declared, "but I have learned that the Naval Board of Inquiry set up by order of Congress to conduct its own investigation of the Pearl Harbor incident has completed that report.

"It was directed by Congress that this report be presented forthwith when finished. The administration has not permitted this and is seeking to suppress it until after election.

"The administration thus forced me to make my public accusation, in order to try to get the truth to the American people.

Says Roberts Lauded Kimmel.

"There is no element of military security involved in this matter. The Naval Board report would be politically embarrassing to the administration and that is the reason it has not been made public.

"The public has never had the full truth about the findings of the Pearl Harbor Commission, headed by Justice Roberts. After that body had finished its work at Pearl Harbor and was leaving, Justice Roberts shook hands with Admiral Kimmel and said, 'Admiral, I wish to congratulate you on your part in this affair. I am glad that you are in the clear.'

"Yet the published findings of the Roberts commission pinned the blame for Pearl Harbor on Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short.

"I renew my charge that the President and high officials had word of the Pearl Harbor attack plans six hours in advance and sent no warning. I am informed that after the attack was in progress, Washington sent a commercial telegraph message to Pearl Harbor containing the information."

President Denies Knowledge.

Washington, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today he didn't know anything about an assertion by Representative Maas (R.-Minn.), that a Navy report on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor has been withheld from the public.

At the time Mr. Maas first made the statement, the President said he knew nothing about such circumstances and said that any one with such information should communicate with the Army or Navy investigating boards.

Truman Pledges Good Wages Will Be Paid Copper Miners

OCT 21 1944

Butte, Mont., Oct. 20 (AP)—A promise that the Roosevelt Administration if reelected will see that copper miners "have an honest chance to work at good wages" when the war is over was made here tonight by Senator Harry S. Truman, who also linked rural power-line extension with Democratic post-war plans.

"The power lines will use huge quantities of copper that will mean good, honest jobs that will help you and help those who need electric power," Truman asserted in a radio address from this copper-production center.

"Yes, you people of Montana—miners, ranchers and businessmen alike—have a big stake in the election. You need a forward-thinking, liberal and courageous Administration like that you have had under Franklin Delano Roosevelt," the Missouri Senator said.

Credits Administration

The Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate asserted the Administration built power lines to farm and ranch homes where electricity never could have gone under an Administration "opposed" to the development of our great natural resources and continued:

"If the Democratic Administration is returned to office it will proceed as soon as the war permits to extend the power lines wherever it is feasible to do so."

Truman said he knew "most" of his listeners favored President Roosevelt's reelection and he wanted to urge them to vote, since it is estimated that nearly 30,000,000 persons entitled to vote will not cast their ballots.

Many of them will be soldiers and sailors "discouraged by the cumbersome restrictions upon voting insisted upon by the Republicans," he said, while others will fail to vote because they are busy on other matters.

"Prosperous Country Needed"

"To have jobs in Butte," he said, "we will have to have a prosperous country that will require a huge amount of copper, a country that is building a great future.

"We of the Democratic Administration believe that this country has only begun to realize how many great natural resources we have and what we can do with them."

He added that "labor has made the greatest advances in its entire history under the Roosevelt Administration."

He credited the Administration with the building of great power and reclamation projects like Fork Peck in Montana, Grand Coulee and Bonneville in Washington and the Tennessee Valley Authority to irrigate the lands and provide cheap electric power.

Hitler Didn't Say How They'd March Across U.S.

Clovis, N. M., Oct. 20 (AP)—Mayor E. E. Kraus quoted a German prisoner of war working in the broom corn harvest near Clovis as saying:

"Hitler said we'd march across the United States, but he didn't tell us about pulling cotton and broom corn on the way."

Dewey Conversion Wallace Target

Omaha, Oct. 20 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace asserted tonight that "even today, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's conversion to the cause of international collaboration smacks of deathbed repentance."

"While Governor Dewey frantically proclaims his loyalty to the cause of international cooperation, many of his followers in Congress are launching daily torpedoes against Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks," Wallace said in a speech prepared for broadcast to States east of the Mississippi river. The text was made available by his office in Washington.

"Can Swallow Dewey"

"These appeasers — isolationists and America Firsters who fought Willkie to the death—are able to swallow Dewey and Bricker without gagging," the Vice-President continued.

Three overwhelmingly important tasks face America, according to Wallace.

"First," he said, "we must march forward to a speedy victory in war, with a minimum loss of life and the swiftest possible return of our fighting men.

Must Provide Employment

"Second, as an important member of the family of nations, the United States must join with her allies in building a durable and democratic peace, based upon the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter.

"Third, we must make and carry out bold plans for using our resources and capacities to provide steady employment for 55,000,000 Americans and in advancing the standard of life for ourselves and the world under the free enterprise system."

BRICKER ADDS TO ITINERARY

Plans Another Swing East On Campaign Tour

OCT 21 1944

Reno, Nev., Oct. 20 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker tonight added Flint and Detroit, Mich., to his western campaign tour and announced he would make another swing into the East in quest of the Vice-Presidency.

The Republican nominee, who had planned to end his current 9,250-mile trip in Missouri on October 28, said he would go on to Michigan for speeches October 30 and then spend the period from November 1 to 4 in Ohio, Pennsylvania and perhaps the New York city-New Jersey area.

The new dates are: October 30, Flint, at noon; November 1, Detroit, at night (tentative); November 3, Philadelphia, at night; November 4, Youngstown, Ohio, at noon; Akron, Ohio, in the afternoon, and Cleveland, Ohio, at night.

Take-Home Pay

Bricker, invading Nevada today after a six-day run through California, asserted that the American workingman was not as prosperous now as he was in the 20's despite the higher incomes that have accompanied wartime inflation.

The point, said the Republican nominee for Vice-President in a press conference, is that while the pay checks of wage earners might be larger now, they do not have the money to spend as they wish. There is "a big difference," he put it "between his [the wage earner's] payroll wages and his take-home wages."

The Ohio Governor, visiting Nevada for the first time, criticized, both in the press conference and in a speech, what he called New Deal claims of restoring the country to prosperity.

"Good Era For Everybody"

"They shouted long and loud at the New Deal convention in Chicago," Bricker said, "that the country had returned to prosperity." But, he continued, "it is unfair for anyone to take political credit for profits and prices or anything else at the present time."

He declared that "nobody can be better off socially or politically or in any other way in time of war"; that "no money can compensate for the sacrifices of war."

Asked how he would compare the workingman's financial position now with his position in the 20's, Bricker replied: "In the 20's more money was made by the workingman than before or since. It was a good era for everybody."

Wouldn't Advocate Return

He said pay-roll checks now are being "eaten into" by the tremendous burden of Government which is taking more and more toll of the income of labor."

Comparing further the present era with the 20's, Bricker said: "I don't care what the wages are, or what the income is, you can't compare it with the suffering and the death and distress that come in the wake of war. Nobody has a right when soldiers are dying around the world to look upon profit as a measure of the proper service to his country."

Asked if he would advocate a "return to the economy of the 20's," Bricker replied "certainly not."

OCT 21 1944

AN INDICATION THAT OIL IS ADOLF HITLER'S GREATEST HEADACHE IS SEEN IN THE INSTALLATION OF POWERFUL ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES AROUND OIL PLANTS IN SUCH TARGET CITIES AS LUDWIGSHAFEN.

THE LACK OF OIL FORCED HITLER TO LEAVE MUCH OF HIS ONCE MIGHTY WAR MACHINE RUSTING ALONG THE ROADS OF FRANCE IN AUGUST, AND ONCE THE RACE TO BERLIN BEGINS THE SAME SHORTAGE MAY SHOW UP AGAIN.

RP415PEM

RUSSIAN TROOPS CRASHING INTO EAST PRUSSIA BELOW THE KAUNAS-KONIGSBERG HIGHWAY WERE SAID TO HAVE REACHED THE ROMINTENSCHE HEIDE. THIS IS A 135-SQUARE-MILE DEER FOREST WHERE REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AND THE LATE KAISER WILHELM II OFTEN HUNTED.

OCT 21 1944

MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY AND ATTACHED OMANIAN UNITS CAPTURED DEBRECEN, GIVING THEM ACCESS TO MODERN IGHWAYS RUNNING INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WESTWARD TO BUDAPEST.

OTHER SOVIET FORCES WHICH HAVE CROSSED INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM OLAND ARE ONLY 125 MILES AWAY. AN EARLY JUNCTION OF MALINOVSKY'S MEN ND THE FOURTH UKRAINE ARMY UNDER COL.GEN.IVAN PETROV WOULD SEAL OFF 15,000-SQUARE-MILE AREA OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND TRAP CONSIDERABLE XIS FORCES NOW STRUGGLING TO ESCAPE FROM THE MOUNTAINOUS TERRITORY HERE SNOW AND RAIN HAS TURNED ROADS INTO QUAGMIRES.

STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY ANNOUNCING THE FALL OF DEBRECEN AID IT CAME "AS THE RESULT OF AN OUTFLANKING MANEUVER OF CAVALRY ND TANK UNITS IN COORDINATION WITH A FRONTAL ATTACK." BERLIN ARLIER HAD ADMITTED ITS LOSS AFTER BITTER STREET FIGHTING.

THE SOVIET PREMIER ORDERED A COMBINED SALUTE OF 44 SALVOES FROM 48 MOSCOW GUNS FOR THE TWIN VICTORIES OF DEBRECEN AND BELGRADE.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ALREADY ARE FIGHTING ABOUT 50 MILES FROM BUDAPEST, OLDING A 100-MILE FRONT ALONG THE EAST BANK OF THE TISZA RIVER, AST BIG WATER-BARRIER TO THE CAPITAL WHICH HAS BEEN REPORTED IN THE HROES OF CIVIL WAR AFTER REGENT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY ANNOUNCED E WAS TRYING TO SECURE AN ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES.

IN A NEW INVASION OF HUNGARY FROM THE SOUTH, TIMED WITH THE FALL OF BELGRADE AND DEBRECEN, RUSSIAN TROOPS SPEARED 15 MILES WEST OF THE CAPTURED NORTHERN YUGOSLAV RAIL JUNCTION OF SUBOTICA ON THE BELGRADE-BUDAPEST RAILWAY AND CAPTURED BACSALMAS, NINE MILES INSIDE UNGARY AND 90 MILES BELOW THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID CHAOTIC CONDITIONS EXISTED IN BUDAPEST, ITH CLASHES BETWEEN THOSE FAVORING A QUICK TERMINATION OF THE WAR, ND THE NAZI PUPPET ADMINISTRATION TRYING TO HOLD THE HUNGARIANS IN INE. HUNGARIAN RAILWAY WORKERS HAVE STRUCK AND BEGUN SABOTAGING XIS COMMUNICATIONS, THESE REPORTS SAID.

THE NEW INVASION OF HUNGARY WAS COMBINED WITH A STEADY RUSSIAN HOPPING OF NAZI ESCAPE LINES IN THE WEB OF RAILWAYS AND ROADS IN ORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA, BETWEEN THE DANUBE AND THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER. T CAPTURED BACSALMAS THE SOVIETS WERE WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE DANUBE ND AT THE LOWER END OF A 50-MILE FRONT THEY CAPTURED SRBOBRAN, NLY 19 MILES NORTH OF NOVI SAD, THE BIG RAIL JUNCTION WHERE THE UDAPEST LINE CROSSES THE DANUBE TO BELGRADE.

OCT 21 1944

DY737PEW

IN EASTERN HOLLAND, MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, ABLY ABETTED BY AMERICAN ARMOR ON ITS RIGHT FLANK, WAS DRAWING UP TOWARD THE GERMAN FRONTIER. BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE CONVERGING UPON THE KEY TOWN OF AMERIKA, ASTRIDE ONE OF THE MAIN RAILROADS LEADING EASTWARD INTO GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL NORTHERN RHINELAND.

A MAIN OBJECTIVE WAS TO ELIMINATE THE SALIENT THE GERMANS HOLD WEST OF THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER.

TO THE SOUTH, THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY NOW HOLDS AT LEAST HALF OF THE RUINED OBJECT-LESSON CITY OF AACHEN, BUT GERMAN RESISTANCE WAS SAID TO BE STILL AS DETERMINED AS IT WAS TWO WEEKS AGO.

ROADWAYS WERE DEEP IN MUD ON THE U.S. THIRD ARMY FRONT IN EASTERN FRANCE AS A LONG PERIOD OF BAD WEATHER CONTINUED. A DISPATCH SAID THE 1944 DOUGHBOYS THERE WERE LIVING IN SOME OF THE SAME TRENCHES THE AMERICANS USED IN THAT SECTOR IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE GERMANS WERE MAKING FUTILE COUNTERATTACKS IN THE VOSGES FOOTHILLS FURTHER TO THE SOUTH BUT AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS THERE IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS.

OCT 21 1944

LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-THE GERMANS, WHILE NOT ACKNOWLEDGING THE ALL OF AACHEN, BROADCAST THIS COMMENT TWO HOURS AFTER THE PRUSSIAN ITY WAS CAPTURED:

"GERMAN SECRET WEAPONS WILL PROVE THAT THE BATTLE FOR AACHEN AS THE MERE BEGINNING OF RIVERS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH BLOOD. HE ALL-EMBRACING WAR HAS ONLY FOUND ITS BEGINNING IN THE BATTLE OF ACHEN."

DN502PEW

LONDON, OCT. 20-(AP)-DANIEL LIPSON, INDPENDENT-CONSERVATIVE, DECLARED IN A COMMONS DEBATE TODAY BRITAIN SHOULD "REMEMBER" HER LEND-LEASE DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES AND "NOT TAKE IT FOR GRANTED."

HE COUPLED HIS SUGGESTION WITH A HOPE THAT "WE SHALL BE MUCH MORE GENEROUS IN OUR CONSIDERATION OF THE POLICIES WHICH THE AMERICANS ARE PURSUING, AND NOT INDULGE IN WHAT IS ONLY CARPING AND VERY SHORT-SIGHTED CRITICISM. WE'LL NEVER GET THE POLITICAL UNITY WHICH IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, IF WE ARE GOING TO INDULGE IN AN ECONOMIC WAR WITH THE U.S."

ROBERT BOOTHBY, A CONSERVATIVE, SAID THE U.S. HAD BEEN MOST GENEROUS, BUT COMMENTED: "THEY OWE US A PRETTY GOOD DEBT FOR WHAT WE DID FOR THEM IN 1940-41."

RQ1155AEW

OCT 21 1944

(ADVANCE)...LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-THE BOARD OF TRADE DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPORTS AT THE END OF 1943 TOTALED A LITTLE MORE THAN A QUARTER OF THOSE IN 1938 AND WERE STILL DECLINING THROUGH 1944.

THE BOARD, BRITISH COUNTERPART OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SECURITY SILENCE CLOAKED THEM IN 1941 FIGURES ON THE NATIONAL EXPORT TRADE.

THEY SHOWED, THE BOARD SAID, THE "VERY GREAT SACRIFICE" MADE

BY THE UNITED KINGDOM TO CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION ON THE WAR.
THE PROSPECT WAS THAT THE SACRIFICE WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL THE WAR ENDED, WHEN MANPOWER AND RAW MATERIALS WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR A DRIVE TO RESTORE THE EXPORT TRADE.
THEN, RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS OF THE BOARD INDICATED, GREAT BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO SHOOT ITS EXPORT OUTPUT UP 50 PER CENT OVER PREWAR FIGURES IF THE COUNTRY IS TO MAINTAIN ITS STANDARD OF LIVING AND MAKE ENDS MEET.
THERE IS NO QUESTION OF AN EXPORT DRIVE NOW, IT WAS SAID, ALTHOUGH GREAT BRITAIN STARTED ONE IN FEBRUARY, 1940, TO GET FOREIGN EXCHANGE WITH WHICH TO BUY WAR MATERIALS.
THAT DRIVE WAS SUPERSEDED BY LEND-LEASE EARLY IN 1941, REDUCING THE NEED FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY, AND THE DRIVE SINCE HAS LAGGED.
BOARD OFFICIALS DECLINED TO HAZARD ANY OPINION AS TO WHAT FORM OR WHAT MARKETS A NEW EXPORT COMPETITION WOULD ENVISAGE, OR WHEN.
BUT THE PUBLICATION OF THE FIGURES ALONE WAS TESTIMONY TO THE CONFIDENCE THAT VICTORY WAS SO SURE THERE COULD BE NO SECURITY DANGER.
THE DROP, IN CASH VALUE, BETWEEN 1938 AND 1943 AMOUNTED TO $952,000,000.
LAST YEAR EXPORTS REPRESENTED ONLY 2.8 PER CENT OF THE NET NATIONAL INCOME, AGAINST 10.02 PER CENT IN 1942. NO EXPORT FIGURES WERE AVAILABLE FOR 1944. NOR WERE FIGURES PUBLISHED ON IMPORTS.
ALTHOUGH THE TABLES MIRROR LOSS OF TRADE WITH ENEMY AND ENEMY-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, THE VOLUME OF TRADE WITH THE MARKETS STILL OPEN HAD BEEN REDUCED BY 1943 TO ONLY TWO-FIFTHS OF ITS PREWAR LEVEL.
WHISKY FURNISHED ONE SPECTACULAR ITEM IN THE REPORT. THE UNITED STATES IS THE CHIEF MARKET FOR WHISKY, TAKING LAST YEAR 3,433,950 GALLONS VALUED AT $24,480,488.

IN 1938 THE GALLONAGE WAS 3,933,622 VALUED AT $22,390,532. THE SHIPMENTS WERE CONTINUED BY DRAINING MATURED STOCKS. IF CONTINUED AT THE PRESENT RATE, BRITAIN--NOW SUFFERING A DOMESTIC SCARCITY IN ALL SPIRITS--WOULD BE DRY IN FIVE YEARS. ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF NEW DISTILLING HAS BEEN PERMITTED.
WHISKY REPRESENTED MORE THAN ONE QUARTER OF THE TOTAL OF GOODS FURNISHED EACH YEAR FOR SIX YEARS.
ANOTHER AMAZING ITEM IN THE RECIPROCAL WAR MATERIAL TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, WAS BENZOL. IN 1938, 48,840 GALLONS WERE EXPORTED; IN 1942 ONLY 858 GALLONS.
BUT LAST YEAR THE FIGURE HAD RISEN TO 28,016,343 GALLONS. MOST OF IT WENT TO THE UNITED STATES AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE SIZABLE BRITISH PRODUCTION OF THAT ITEM.
TOTAL EXPORT VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES DROPPED TO $77,028,000 LAST YEAR. IN 1938 IT AMOUNTED TO $81,856,000, IN 1939 TO $113,620,000, IN 1940 TO $121,972,000, AND IN 1941 TO $127,016,000. THEN IT SLUMPED IN 1942 TO $94,200,000.
EXPORTS TO CANADA LAST YEAR TOTALED $92,600,000 ~~WHILE EXPORTS LAST YEAR AMOUNTED TO $88,600,000,~~ WHICH WAS SLIGHTLY OVER THE 1938 FIGURE BUT FAR BELOW THE PEAK IN 1941 WHEN IT [illegible] $153,576,000.
NO TOTALS WERE GIVEN FOR VALUES OR VOLUME OF EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.
IN ADDITION TO ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIAL, BRITISH PRODUCTION HAS BEEN PARTLY FOR CIVILIAN NEEDS, INCLUDING THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.
HUGH DALTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, SAID IN COMMONS TODAY THAT WHEN THE DRIVE FOR EXPORTS IS RESUMED, HE WOULD TRY TO BOOST PRODUCTION FOR CIVILIAN NEEDS TO STIMULATE MORALE.
SO FAR, IT IS HIS PRINCIPAL ANSWER TO CRITICISM THAT THE BOARD OF TRADE HAS ANNOUNCED NO PLANS FOR RECAPTURING THE WORLD MARKETS.
SPEAKING AT STOCKPORT TODAY, J.S.DODD, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, ADDED HIS VOICE TO PLEAS THAT EXPORT TRADE BE EXPANDED.
"WITHOUT EXPORTS ON A LARGE SCALE WE CANNOT HOPE TO IMPROVE THE STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE NATION NOR CAN WE MEET THE COST OF THE MANY MEASURES THAT WE ARE CERTAINLY GOING TO UNDERTAKE TO IMPROVE THE SOCIAL SERVICES," HE SAID.
MEANTIME, HE ADDED, BRITISH INDUSTRY SHOULD "TAKE A LEAF FROM THE BOOK OF OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS" AND PLAN FOR CHANGED POLICIES WITHOUT WAITING FOR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS TO ACT.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 20)
SB347PEW

OCT 21 1944

LONDON, OCT 20-(AP)-COL.J.B.L.LAWRENCE OF BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF., PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR "MERITORIOUS SERVICE" AND NAMED ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ETOUSA COMMUNICATIONS ZONE. LAWRENCE ALSO WEARS THE LEGION OF MERIT, AWARDED FOR HIS WORK AS CHIEF PUBLIC RELATIONS PLANNER FOR ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN WHEN THE LATTER WAS CHIEF OF COMBINED OPERATIONS.

OCT 21 1944

SUSSEX, OCT 20-(AP)-ALLIED TROOPS ARE GOING TO BE TRAINED IN [illegible] FIGHTING APPARENTLY AT PREPARATION FOR BATTLING HITLER'S NEW GUERRILLA ARMY.
THE TRAINING PROGRAM WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN THE BATTERSEA DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST LONDON -- A CONGESTED DISTRICT OF WORKERS' HOUSES AND FACTORIES.

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THE WHOLE AREA HAS BEEN BADLY BLITZED AND LOOKS LIKE A GERMAN CITY OR TOWN MIGHT LOOK AFTER AN ALLIED SHELLING AND BOMBING.
MK733AEW

London, Oct. 20-(AP)-The German communique suggested today tha units of the German home guard (Volkssturm) which Hitler ordered mobiliz among 16-60 year old men on Wednesday might already be in action in the but with considerably better weapons than the pitchforks and sythes and swords which Heinrich Himmler urged them to battle.

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The communique said of the East Prussian border battle:

"Fortytwo tanks were disabled in the sector of one peoples' grenadier division. Southeast of Liepaja and south of the Gulf of Rig troops of the army and formations of German and Latvian SS volunteers repeatedly repulsed enemy attacks and destroyed 29 tanks."

OCT 21 1944

apr rm 932a

BLACKPOOL, ENG., OCT 20-(AP)-THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY AND JAPAN MUST BE FOLLOWED BY THE PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS, THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS DECLARED IN A RESOLUTION TODAY.

"THE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE BEEN PLUNDERED AND EXPLOITED TO SERVE GERMANY'S AIM OF CONQUEST AND DOMINATION HAVE A JUST CLAIM TO REPARATIONS WHICH MUST BE PAID TO THE FULL AND CANNOT BE PAID IN MONEY ALONE," THE RESOLUTION SAID.

THE RESOLUTION, ADOPTED ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY, URGED COMPLETE DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY, CONTROL OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES WHICH COULD BE CONVERTED TO WAR PURPOSES. AND CREATION BY THE ALLIES OF AN ORGANIZATION ARMED WITH POWER TO ENFORCE PEACE.

MK721AEW

A BRITISH PORT, OCT. 20-(AP)-WITH SEVERAL BASES OF OPERATIONS MOVED TO FRANCE, MANY BRITISH COASTAL TOWNS ARE NOW CLEARED OF U.S. SAILORS AND SHIPPING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS.

HUNDREDS OF NAVY PERSONNEL FREED BY THE REDUCTION OF AMPHIBIOUS ACTIVITY IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL ARE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES FOR LEAVE AND REASSIGNMENT, OR GOING DIRECT TO OTHER WAR ZONES.

THREE THOUSAND SAILORS WAVED GOODBYE TO THIS PORT LAST WEEK.

IS1109AEW

ADD AACHEN-(WHITEHEAD)-XXX THREATS

(FRONTLINE REPORTS RECEIVED IN LONDON TONIGHT SAID GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S RIGID CODE FOR OCCUPIED GERMANY WAS ALREADY BEING PUT INTO EFFECT IN THE CAPTURED CITY.

OCT 21 1944

(AS TROOPS, THE NAZIS' ELITE GUARD, WHICH RESISTED THE AMERICANS DESPERATELY, HAD FORTIFIED THEIR COURAGE WITH WINE AND LIQUOR SEIZED IN EARLIER PILLAGING TOURS.)

NO ESTIMATE IS POSSIBLE OF THE NUMBER OF GERMAN CIVILIAN CASUALT IN AACHEN. OUR ULTIMATUM GAVE THEM AMPLE WARNING AND TIME TO GET OUT, BUT IN ONE INSTANCE 16 WOUNDED GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE FOUND TO 91 WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS.

DN417PEW

OCT 21 1944

PARIS--SECOND ADD FRENCH ZONES X X X ATLANTIC COAST.

THE ACTION, WHICH WAS ENVISAGED IN THE AGREEMENTS REACHED SEPT. 25 IN LONDON BY THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERALLIED COMMAND, WAS AUTHORITATIVELY INTERPRETED AS MEANING THAT THE FRENCH NOW HAVE FULL CONTROL OVER, AMONG OTHER THINGS, MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE INTERIOR ZONE AND ENTRY OF THE ZONE BY CIVILIANS. THE MATTER OF ENTRY, HOWEVER, ALSO IS GOVERNED BY THE PROBLEM OF GETTING TRANSPORT TO FRANCE AND ALLIED PERMITS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRENCH ZONES HAS BEEN EXPECTED BY SOME OBSERVERS TO BE A SIGNAL FOR FORMAL RECOGNITION BY THE ALLIES OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT, BUT NO INDICATIONS OF THIS ACCOMPANIED THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

SN1116PEW

AACHEN, GERMANY, OCT 20-(AP)-THERE'S A STORY GOING THE ROUNDS ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT OF A GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL, WHO HAD JUST COME FROM AN EXPLOSIVE INTERVIEW WITH ADOLF HITLER.

"OF ONE THING I AM SURE," HE TOLD GEN.DIETRICH VON CHOLITZ, WHO LATER WAS TO SURRENDER THE GERMAN GARRISON IN PARIS, "THERE'LL BE NO MORE CORPORALS AFTER THIS WAR -- EVEN IF I HAVE TO PROMOTE EVERY SINGLE ONE OF THEM."

SN1117PEW

OCT 21 1944

BY DON WHITEHEAD

AACHEN, OCT. 20-(AP)-"THAT GUY HAS KILLED MORE GERMANS THAN ANYONE IN MY OUTFIT," SAID THE OFFICER, POINTING TO PVT. WILLIAM H.

HARRIS OF TELLICO [illegible], TENN., WHO WAS RESTING AGAINST A BOMB-WRECKED BUILDING.

"WE WERE WALKING ALONG THE OTHER DAY AND HE PICKED OFF TWO BEFORE I SAW THEM," THE OFFICER RECOUNTED.

OCT 21 1944

SOMEBODY ASKED HARRIS JUST HOW MANY GERMANS HE HAD KILLED.

"WELL, I KILLED 22 AND WINGED THREE," DRAWLED THE 30-YEAR-OLD DOUGHBOY.

THE BOYS UP ON "DAWSON RIDGE" WERE STILL TALKING ABOUT THE ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHICH CAPT. JOE DAWSON, WACO, TEX., ASKED TO STOP A GERMAN COUNTERATTACK TRYING TO BREAK A RING OF STEEL AROUND AACHEN.

CAPT. DAWSON AND HIS BOYS HAD BEEN HOLDING ONE OF THE KEY TERRAIN FEATURES DURING THE BATTLE OF AACHEN.

"THE OTHER DAY," SAID LT. COL. ROBERT EVANS OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, "CAPT. DAWSON HAD AN ATTACK COMING AGAINST HIS MEN. HE CALLED FOR ARTILLERY FIRE JUST TEN YARDS FROM HIS OWN LINE.

"WELL, THE ARTILLERY FIRE CAME IN RIGHT ON THE NOSE AND THE GERMANS TOOK A TERRIBLE BEATING. IT TAKES A LOT OF GUTS TO CALL FOR FIRE THAT CLOSE TO YOUR OWN POSITIONS."

OCT 21 1944

TA142AEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

AACHEN, OCT 20-(AP)-AACHEN, A MISERABLE, DIRTY AND SMASHED DERELICT THAT IS NOT REALLY A CITY ANY LONGER, FELL TO AMERICAN FORCES TODAY AFTER SAVAGE RESISTANCE BY ITS GERMAN GARRISON.

THIS CITY, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD SOUGHT TO MAKE THEIR STALINGRAD OF THE WESTERN FRONT, WAS TAKEN WITH AN ECONOMY OF AMERICAN LIVES WHICH WAS FAR BETTER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED--IN THE FACE OF THE FACT THAT NO FIGHTING IS MORE HAZARDOUS THAN A STRUGGLE THROUGH THE STREETS OF A RUINED CITY.

AACHEN WAS THE STRONGEST GERMAN POSITION YET ENCOUNTERED BY THE U.S.FIRST ARMY, BUT LT.GEN.COURTNEY H.HODGES' MEN DID WHAT THEY SAID THEY WOULD DO.

THEY MADE GOOD THEIR ULTIMATUM.

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SNIPER RESISTANCE MAY GO ON FOR SOME TIME, BUT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF THE CENTER OF THE CITY INTO ISOLATED POCKETS ON THE OUTSKIRTS WHERE A FEW ARE HOLDING OUT IN TWO OR THREE CONCRETE AIR RAID SHELTERS CONVERTED INTO BUNKERS.

THE ASSAULT FORCES WENT AT THEIR JOB OBLIQUELY, WORKING IN FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST TOWARD AACHEN'S CENTER AND THEN SLOWLY SQUEEZING.

THIS TACTIC, ALONG WITH SUCH OTHERS AS SHOOTING LANES THROUGH THE BUILDINGS SO THE TROOPS COULD APPROACH THE ENEMY WITHOUT UNNECESSARY EXPOSURE IN THE OPEN STREETS, SAVED AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF AMERICAN BLOOD.

IF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THE CITIES TO THE EAST COULD SEE THE HAVOC WROUGHT HERE BY THE DECISION OF THEIR LEADERS TO FIGHT IN EVERY STREET AND EVERY CITY IT WOULD BE AN OBJECT LESSON THEY WOULD NEVER FORGET.

THE AACHEN CATHEDRAL, RESTING PLACE OF CHARLEMAGNE, IS STANDING WITH ONLY RELATIVELY MINOR SCARS, HOWEVER. THE CLOISTER IS DAMAGED AS IS THE OCTAGON OF THE CATHEDRAL--A SURVIVAL OF THE ORIGINAL OCTAGON OF CHARLEMAGNE.

OCT 21 1944

IN THE ROOF OF THE GOTHIC CHOIR IS A HOLE. THE ALTAR LIES IN WRECKAGE AND THE TOMB OF OTTO III HAS BEEN SMASHED. BUT SCULPTURES ALONG THE WALLS HAD BEEN BOXED UP AND ARE INTACT. AS ARE THE CATHEDRAL'S

HOLY RELICS IN THEIR CONCRETE SHELTERS.

THE TROOPS WHICH CAPTURED AACHEN, SOME OF WHICH WERE COMMANDED BY LT.COL.MERRIL DANIEL OF GENEVA, N.Y., AND LT.COL.JOHN CORLEY OF 308 CLINTON ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., TONIGHT RECEIVED THE PLAUDITS OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

OCT 21 1944

SJ216PEW
UNDATED AACHEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AACHEN, A CITY OF 165,000, IS THE GATEWAY TO THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR AND RHINELAND BECAUSE FOUR ROADS AND FOUR RAILROADS FAN OUT IN THAT DIRECTION. IT WAS A BASTION OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE, AND IS ONE OF THE MAIN GATEWAYS TO THE REICH. THE PRUSSIAN CITY OF COLOGNE LIES 40 MILES TO THE EAST AND BERLIN 300 MILES FARTHER.

ONCE A HANDSOME AND WELL BUILT CITY, 37TH WITHIN THE REICH, AACHEN WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE MOST SEVERELY PUNISHED CENTERS OF THE WAR. THE GERMAN SS COMMAND HAD REFUSED AN AMERICAN ULTIMATUM TO SURRENDER.

IT WAS THE FIRST LARGE GERMAN CITY TO FALL TO ANY OF THE ALLIES IN THIS WAR, AND THE FIRST BITTERLY FOUGHT OVER SINCE THE NAPOLEANIC CAMPAIGNS.

THE TOWERING CATHEDRAL, STARTED IN 796, CONTAINED A THRONE OF THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE AND HIS BONES. VARIOUS REPORTS HAVE SAID THE CATHEDRAL WAS SOMEWHAT DAMAGED. SOME 30-ODD GERMAN KINGS WERE CROWDED IN THE CATHEDRAL AND OTHER NEARBY STRUCTURES. ITS FRENCH NAME WAS AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

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RAILROADS RADIATE FROM AACHEN TO ANTWERP, OOSTENDE, COLOGNE AND ELSEWHERE AND IT IS A PRINCIPAL CLEARING POINT FOR GERMAN TRAFFIC ISSUING FROM BERLIN TO WESTERN EUROPE. IN PEACETIME, IT HAD EXTENSIVE CLOTH, GLOVES, LEATHER, CHEMICAL, PAINT AND IRON PLANTS. NEARLY 250 FACTORIES WERE IN THE CITY, AND HITLER CONVERTED THE MAJORITY OF THEM INTO WAR INDUSTRIES.

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EARLY IN THE SIEGE OF AACHEN, THE GERMANS SAID THE CITY WAS FOUR FIFTHS DESTROYED. SPRAWLED IN A COAL BLACKENED VALLEY, AACHEN COVERED FOUR SQUARE MILES. THE GESTAPO EVACUATED MOST OF ITS CITIZENRY, BUT A FEW THOUSAND REMAINED HIDDEN IN THE CELLARS OF AACHEN, AND SEVERAL HUNDRED OF THESE FILTERED OUT TO ALLIED LINES.

SJ122PEW
BY WILLIAM F.BONI

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, OCT. 20-(AP)-CANADIAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY SHOVED OFF AT 7:30 A.M. TODAY IN A NEW OFFENSIVE WITH A NORTHWARD PUNCH ON A NARROW FRONT AIMED AT GIVING FLANKING INSURANCE TO TROOPS NOW SEALING THE NECK OF THE ZUID BEVELAND-WALCHEREN PENINSULA IN HOLLAND.

THE NEW CANADIAN OFFENSIVE WAS DESCRIBED AS THE SECOND PHASE IN THE JOB OF CLEARING THE ANTWERP APPROACHES, OF WHICH THE ATTACK ON THE SCHELDE POCKET WAS THE FIRST. ANTWERP IS NEEDED AS A SUPPLY PORT FOR THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE ATTACK WENT FORWARD ON TWO MAIN LINES--ALONG THE MAIN ANTWERP-ROOSENDAAL HIGHWAY AND ALONG THE RAILWAY LINE WHICH ROUGHLY PARALLELS IT ON THE WEST.

IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS THE ATTACKING TROOPS GAINED SEVERAL MILES OVER FLAT WOODED COUNTRY.

ONE FORCE, PREDOMINANTLY ARMOR, WAS ROUGHLY FOLLOWING THE RAIL LINE. INFANTRY FORCES STRUCK OUT ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

THE ATTACK STARTED FROM THE AREAS OF CAPPELLEN AND CAMP DEBRASSCHAET, ABOUT EIGHT MILES NORTH AND NORTHEAST OF ANTWERP.

THE ADVANCING TROOPS HAD CLOSE SUPPORT FROM ROCKET-FIRING TYPHOONS AND OTHER FIGHTERS AND FIGHTERBOMBERS WHICH, WORKING ON SIGNALS FROM THE GROUND FORCES, FLEW 116 SORTIES DURING THE FIRST HOUR OF OPERATION.

(NO PICKUP).

JS813AEW

OCT 21 194

BY AUSTIN BEALNEAR

WITH NINTH AIR FORCE IN LUXEMBOURG, OCT.20-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTER BOMBERS RENEWED THEIR ASSAULT ON ENEMY SUPPLY LINES IN WESTERN GERMANY TODAY IN THE FIRST GOOD WEATHER IN A WEEK AND THE RESULT WAS A TWO TO ONE U.S.VICTORY.

A TOTAL OF 86 GERMAN PLANES CHALLENGED THE AMERICAN AIRMEN AND THE YANK FLIERS SHOT 18 OUT OF THE SKIES AND DAMAGED 21 OTHERS WHILE LOSING NINE OF THEIR PLANES. SIXTY OTHER GERMAN PLANES WERE SIGHTED DURING THE DAY BUT THEY REFUSED TO FIGHT.

IN ONE OF THE DAY'S MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS, THUNDERBOLTS COMMANDED BY COL. ROBERT L.DELASHAW, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., BLASTED A 15-FOOT HOLE IN A DAM NEAR DIEUZE, SPILLING WATER FROM A LARGE LAKE 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF NANCY OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE.

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AT THE SAME TIME AMERICAN MARAUDERS RETURNING TO ACTION AFTER A SEVERAL DAYS' LAY-OFF DUE TO THE WEATHER BLASTED TWO BRIDGES IN HOLLAND ON SUPPLY ROUTES TO ENEMY FORCES.

SEVEN OF THE MISSING FIGHTER BOMBERS WERE LOST FROM A FORMATION OF 30 LIGHTNINGS COMMANDED BY COL. CHARLES H.YOUNG, HELENA, ARK., WHICH HAD JUST BOMBED THE RAILWAY AT THE WEST EDGE OF COLOGNE WHEN THE ENCOUNTERED 6 FOCKE-WULF 190S. YOUNG'S OUTFIT DOWNED TEN GERMANS AND DAMAGED 15.

ONE NAZI ATTEMPTED TO LEAD LT. JESSE DEFRANCE, OF LAUREL, MONT., INTO HEAVY FLAK, BUT MISCALCULATED AND WAS SHOT DOWN BY ONE OF HIS OWN GUNS WHILE DEFRANCE ESCAPED UNHARMED.

ANOTHER LIGHTNING GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. HOWARD F.NICHOLS, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., DOWNED TWO OF THIRTY PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TO KEEP THEM FROM BOMBING RAIL LINES AROUND HAMM AND DROVE OFF THE REMAINDER WITHOUT LOSS.

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SEVEN THUNDERBOLTS LED BY LT. COL. PAUL P.DOUGLAS, OF PARAGOULD, ARK., WERE RETURNING FROM A BOMBING MISSION OVER GERMANY, WHEN THEY MET 20 FW 190S. THE AMERICANS DROPPED BELLY

TANKS AND WADED INTO THE GERMANS, DOWNING SIX AND DAMAGING THREE WITHOUT LOSS.

THE AACHEN AREA RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION FROM FIGHTER-BOMBERS DURING THE DAY.

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TAILSPIN
by lew hawkins

with the third army, oct. 20--(ap)--mutual diving or foxh les when bullets and shrapnel fly may not be a practical antidote for any racial friction on a nationwide scale but it worked wonders for the 452nd anti-aircraft artillery battalion, one of the best negro combat units

"we had our share of differences with white soldiers when we were sitting around england," said sgt. leo g. edwards, of batte a which knocked down two messerschmitts this week, "but since we have a been over here getting shot at together we have gotten along fine."

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...e battalion, which has four firing batteries and one service battery, was activated august, 1942, and now has seven and one-h confirmed plane kills it its credit plus three probables and several oth

pending claims. it has had several men killed and has earned more tha
dozen purple hearts.

it was sent to britain in november, 1943, after training at camp stewart, ga., and fort sheridan, ill., and came to france 18 days after d-day. it was set to work protecting the beach where the landings had been the toughest. it later moved into the cherbourg peninsula.

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when the third army went into action august 1, the 452nd was attached as a part of the 12th corps artillery and participated in lt. gen. george s. patton's drive across france.

the standard army formula of hard work and strict discipline used by lt. col. lamar ratcliffe, a firm-jawed professional soldier from corning, ark., is shaping his battalion into one which frequently has won the praise of white units it has been assigned to protect from air attacks.

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all battalion commissioned officers are white and t
remainder of the personnel is negro. no section predominates on the

roster although a slight majority of enlisted men are from the south.

battery commanders are typical of officers, with one from virginia, one from pennsylvania , one from indiana and one from south carolina.

sgt. edward wards is a former dress cutter from 201 west 112th st., new york city, and the personnel of battery a's first section of which he is chief is representative of enlisted men.

his gunner and second in command is corp. william a. n. patillo, who was a bell captain at the ward and southern hotels in fort smith, ark. the assistant gunner is one-time machinist corp. ulysses g. horton, 2259 east 74th st., cleveland, o., and the gun-pointer is pvt. verdon ledeux, who was a barber in lake charles, la.

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pfc. herman moore, 1632 eger st., baltimore, md.,

a peace-time chauffeur is an ammunition passer on a 40 mm. gun they

summing up battlefront racial relations as they have found them since they have been a fighting unit, edwards said: "we along very well, particularly with the field artillerymen whose batter we now are assigned to. now that nights are getting cold we sit aroun campfires with them and talk about home and getting on with the war s can get back there.

"when we start diving for cover no one ever looks to see what color the other [redacted] fellow's skin is when tw of us pile in at once as the shells come over," edwards said.

edwards' immediate superiors in [redacted] battery a are lts. derman wapnick, 1722 avenue v, brooklyn; edward mohar, of cooperstown, n.y., and daniel g. pevarnick, of 611 east ashland st., [redacted]ckton, mass., all three of whom have been [redacted] with the 452nd since the start and now are convinced they have an able, steady and courageous unit.

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lion's many boosters in artillery outfits t
among the battalion
which negro automatic weapons units now are attached is lt. col. wil
c. garrison, of cherokee, okla., commander of the 738th field artill
battalion, who said:
"they are a fine [redacted] bunch of boys who stand to their
under attack as well as any outfit i have seen. when we ran int
of german snipers in the woods n
those lads grabbed rifles and ju
we have never had any trouble [redacted]
my boys get along with them splendidly."

BY DON WHITEHEAD
WITH THE FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, Oct.20-(AP)-The First A. 's
STRINGENT [redacted] WHICH HA. MADE

ALL TOWNS IN THE ARMY AREA OFF-LIMITS TO ALL TROOPS, IS BEING RELAXED TO GIVE G.I.'S A CHANCE TO HAVE SOME RECREATION.

CERTAIN TOWNS IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND WHICH HASE BEEN CLOSED TO THE TROOPS ARE TO BE PUT ON LIMITS WITH RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED.

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"THE BOYS HAVE HAD A LONG, HARD [redacted] CAMPAIGN, WITH NO CHANC TO RELAX FROM DUTIES," AN OFFICER SAID. "DURING THE DRIVE ACROSS FRANCE AND BELGIUM [redacted] THEY NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO HAVE ANY FUN. THE WERE MOVING TOO FAST.

"NOW WE INTEND TO PUT CERTAIN TOWNS ON LIMITS, AND PROVIDE RECRE CENTERS AND REST CAMPS, MOVIES AND SPORTS CENTERS WHERE THE MEN CAN RELAX."

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"EVEN WITH THIS RELAXING OF THE RULES -- MADE TO GUARD AGAINST EN AGENTS OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM UNSUSPECTING DOUGHBOYS -- EVERY E WILL BE MADE TO GUARD SECURITY AND AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDE SOME A FOR THE MEN.

ERW/OCT.20-[redacted] 625PEW

PARIS, OCT.20-(AP)-A[redacted] THE REQUEST OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES, SPANISH REPUBLICAN OFFICERS OF THE SPANISH FFI GUERRILLEROS HAVE AGREED "WITH RESERVATIONS" TO WITHDRAW FROM FRONTIER ZONES, WELL-INFORMED SPANISH REFUGEE [redacted] SOURCES SAID TONIGHT.

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WITHDRAWAL WOULD END RECENTLY-REPORTED RAIDS BY GUERRILLEROS INTO SPANISH TERRITORY, AND PRECLUDE POSSIBILITY OF THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT MASSING TROOPS ON THE FRENCH BORDER.

[redacted] REFUGEE SOURCES ADMITTED THAT THE RAIDS HAVE SERVED NO [redacted] PRACTICAL PURPOSE, SINCE THE GUERRILLEROS ARE INSUFFICIENTLY ARMED OR ORGANIZED TO MAKE SIZEABLE PERMANENT PENETRATION INTO THE PENINSULA.

OCT 21 1944

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, OCT 20-(AP)-PIERRE LAVAL, THE EXECUTOR OF HITLER'S ORDERS WHEN FRANCE WAS UNDER THE GERMAN HEEL, HAS BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BY A MARSEILLE COURT FOR HAVING "INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY," PARIS NEWSPAPERS SAID TODAY.

JEAN GAILLARD BOURRAGEAS, FORMER EDITOR OF THE MARSEILLE PAPER LE PETIT MARSEILLAIS, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH AT THE SAME TIME. HE WAS TRIED LIKEWISE IN ABSENTIA ON THE SAME CHARGE.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE 61-YEAR-OLD FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERN-

MENT WAS A MATTER FOR CONJECTURE. A RECENT STOCKHOLM DISPATCH SAID LAVAL WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE LIVING IN SOUTHERN GERMANY WITH THE AGED MARSHAL PETAIN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FUGITIVE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

LAVAL WAS STILL BEYOND THE GRASP OF FRENCH PATRIOTS, TO WHOM DURING THEIR YEARS OF DEFEAT AND HUMILITATION HE WAS THE ARCH COLLABORATIONIST AND TYRANT--THE MOST HATED MAN IN FRANCE.

A PATRIOT'S BULLET WOUNDED HIM CRITICALLY IN 1941 AT VERSAILLES. ONE OF THE BULLETS LODGED NEAR HIS HEART.

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BUT HE SURVIVED AND CONTINUED HIS COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZIS. IN 1942 AS HEAD OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HE FORCED THOUSANDS OF FRENCH WORKERS TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AND WORK IN GERMAN FACTORIES.

WHEN THE ALLIES CLOSED IN ON VICHY THE GERMANS TRANSPORTED LAVAL TO BELFORT, NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER. THE NAZI COLLAPSE IN FRANCE WAS SO SWIFT HE COULD REMAIN THERE BUT A SHORT TIME.

PARIS REPORTS SAY HE MANAGED TO SMUGGLE A GOOD SHARE OF HIS WEALTH INTO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES, AND THAT HE STILL HOPED TO OUTWIT HIS COUNTRYMEN.

MEANWHILE PARIS AWAITED THE TRIAL OF STEPHEN LAUZANNE, AN EDITOR OF LE MATINA, NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED UNDER GERMAN CONTROL DURING THE CITY'S OCCUPATION. SCHEDULED TO BEGIN OCT.23.

A RECORDING OF HIS SPEECHES OVER THE RADIO WERE PLAYED AS A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COMPLETED PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION OF LAUZANNE. HE ADMITTED HE WAS ANTI-AMERICAN AND ANTI-BRITISH, BUT PROTESTED HE WAS NOT PRO-GERMAN.

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SJ216RZEB90 (8

1ST LEAD CONFERENCE (350)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE
MOSCOW, SATURDAY, OCT 21-(A PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND Ppremier STALIN, IN FRIENDLY COLLABORATION ON EUROPE'S PROBLEMS, MADE "IMPORTANT PROGRESS" TOWARD SETTLING THE DELICATE POLISH DISPUTE AND ALSO DISPOSED SATISFACTORILY OF TWO BALKAN CONTROVERSIES DURING THEIR RECENT CONFERENCE, A JOINT COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY.

SUMMING UP IN BROAD TERMS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR MOMENTOUS MEETING AND STRESSING THEIR "FREE AND INTIMATE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS," THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT:

1. DISCUSSIONS WITH LEADERS OF THE BRITISH-BACKED POLISH EXILED GOVERNMENT AND THE SOVIET-SPONSORED NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE "HAVE NOTABLY NARROWED DIFFERENCES AND DISPELLED MISCONCEPTIONS. CONVERSATIONS ARE CONTINUING ON OUTSTANDING POINTS."

2. AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON THE REMAINING POINTS IN THE BULGARIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

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3. THE BRITISH AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS DECIDED TO PURSUE A JOINT POLICY IN YUGOSLAVIA CENTERED AROUND A UNION BETWEEN KING PETER'S GOVERNMENT AND MARSHAL TITO'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT UNTIL AFTER THE WAR WHEN THEY WILL HAVE THE RIGHT "TO SETTLE THEIR FUTURE CONSTITUTION FOR THEMSELVES."

THE COMMUNIQUE STATED:

"THE MEETING TOOK PLACE WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, REPRESENTED AT THE CONVERSATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW, MR. AVERELL HARRIMAN, ACTING IN THE CAPACITY OF OBSERVER."

IN ADDITION TO THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS WHICH CAME UP FOR SETTLEMENT, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, "THE UNFOLDING OF MILITARY PLANS AGREED UPON AT TEHERAN WAS COMPREHENSIVELY REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE (BETWEEN CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT) ON THE WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE. UTMOST CONFIDENCE WAS EXPRESSED IN THE FUTURE PROGRESS OF ALLIED OPERATIONS OPHALL FRONTS."

AN INDICATION THAT MILITARY MATTERS WERE PURSUED BY CHURCHILL AND STALIN ALSO WAS GIVEN BY A HIGH BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SOURCE WHO TOLD CORRESPONDENTS ON THE EVE OF CHURCHILL'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND THAT IT WAS NECESSARY THE ENEMY LEARN SOME OF THINGS DISCUSSED BY EVENTS AND NOT BY FORECASTS.

"ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP IN WAR AND PEACE CAN SAVE THE WORLD, SECURINT IT FOR OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN," THIS SOURCE SAID, AND ADDED THE MEETING "RENEWED UNSHAKABLE BONDS BETWEEN THE ALLIES."

THE TWO ALLIED CHIEFS, ETC., FOURTH GRAF PVS.
DY903PEW

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD CHURCHILL-STALIN CONFERENCE (ORIGINAL) X X X
OF AMERICA."
AS CHURCHILL A

(E)

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AND STALIN PARTED, HIGH DIPLOMATIC SOURCES MADE PLAIN THAT THERE HAD BEEN SUBSTANTIAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN CO-ORDINATING WITH THEIR VICTORIOUS ALLIANCE THE SOLUTION TO SOME OF EUROPE'S POLITICAL TROUBLES.

MILITARY DECISIONS, WHICH MAY AFFECT THE TIME NECESSARY TO FINISH THE WAR IN THE WEST, NECESSARILY REMAINED TIGHT SECRETS.

ON THE POLITICAL FRONT, THERE WAS HEARTENING INDICATION OF AN EARLY FUSION OF THE LONDON AND LUBLIN FACTIONS, WITH THE DISPUTE OVER THE ILL-FATED WARSAW REVOLT APPARENTLY PIGEONHOLED AND REMOVED FROM DEBATE.

"WHEN MIKOLAJCZYK RETURNS FROM LONDON NEXT TIME," SAID AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE, "IT WILL BE TO STAY."

AS CHURCHILL PREPARED TO DEPART FROM THE AIRPORT, HE SOLEMNLY TOOK A SALUTE FROM AN HONOR GUARD OF RED ARMY TROOPS WHICH MARCHED PAST

AFTER A RUSSIAN BAD HAD PLAYED "GOD SAVE THE KIN

AFTER A RUSSIAN BAND HAD PLAYED "GOD SAVE THE KING," AND THE SOVIET NATIONAL ANTHEM. STALIN STOOD AT CHURCHILL'S SIDE.

SOVIET AND BRITISH FLAGS HUNG IN BRIGHT STREAMS OF COLOR OVER THE AIRPORT BUILDINGS AND ALONG THE EDGE OF THE FIELD.

CHURCHILL, WITH HABITUAL CIGAR IN HAND, AND FOREIGN SECRETARYEDEN, FINALLY BOARDED THEIR PLANE AFTER LAST-MINUTE REMARKS WITH STALIN.

U.S.AMBASSADOR AVERELL HARRIMAN WAS NOT PRESENT AS CHURCHILL DEPARTED, HAVING HIMSELF LEFT IN A FLYING FORTRESS THAT MORNING FOR WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WAS TO REPORT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ON ALMOST EVERY OCCASION WHEN STALIN AND CHURCHILL CONFERRED--MORE THAN A DOZEN TIMES IN 11 DAYS--HARRIMAN ALSO WAS PRESENT AS MR.ROOSEVELT'S OFFICIAL OBSERVER.

DY/PS931PEW

MOSCOW, OCT. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, SITTING BESIDE A SMOKY FIREPLACE IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY TONIGHT WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, TALKED JOVIALLY FOR NEARLY AN HOUR WITH MORE THAN 30 BRITISH AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AND SIX SOVIET JOURNALISTS.

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BOTH CHURCHILL'S AND EDEN'S REMARKS WERE OFF THE RECORD, BUT THE PRIME MINISTER AS A PRELUDE PRAISED THE WORK OF ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS IN MOSCOW AND REMINISCED OVER THE DIFFICULTIES OF CENSORSHIP HE EXPERIENCED YEARS AGO AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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CHURCHILL CAME INTO THE GROUND FLOOR STUDY WHERE THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE ASSEMBLED AFTER ADDRESSING A FEW WORDS TO THE ASSEMBLED STAFFS OF THE EMBASSY AND THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION, WHO CHEERED HIM LUSTILY.

IT WAS THE EVE OF CHURCHILL'S DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW AFTER A CONTINUAL ROUND OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AND PRIVATE CONFERENCES WITH PREMIER STALIN, INTERSPERSED WITH LONG NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTH THE LONDON AND THE LUBLIN POLES. HE APPEARED TIRED BUT HAPPY.

TA936PEW

OCT 21 1944

BY DAN[illegible]E LUCE

MOSCOW, OCT. 20-(AP)-MULTIPLE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE WERE REPORTED SMASHING NAZI RESISTANCE TODAY ALONG A BATTLE LINE FORGED ACROSS VIRTUALLY ALL OF EUROPE FROM SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA TO THE BALTIC, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF THE EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN OF EYDTKAU TO A TREMENDOUS RED ARMY INVADING PRE-WAR GERMANY.

THE SOVIET WAR COMMUNIQUE NEITHER CONFIRMED NOR DENIED THE GERMAN ADMISSION OF THE CAPTURE OF THE LITTLE FORTRESS TOWN INSIDE THE REICH, BUT IT DESCRIBED FURTHER RED ARMY SUCCESSES IN POLAND, LITHUANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA, WHERE THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF BELGRADE APPEARED IMMINENT.

BEYOND THE FACT THAT GEN.IVAN D.CHERNIAKHOVSKY FOR MONTHS HAS BEEN PREPARING AN ASSAULT INTO EAST PRUSSIA FROM FRONTIER BASES BETWEEN SCHIRWINDT AND SUWALKI, NO DETAILS WERE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE IN MOSCOW ON A SOVIET OFFENSIVE WHICH THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID HAD DRIVEN SEVERAL MILES TOWARD THE EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL OF KONIGSBERG.

GERMAN CESISTANCE IN EASTERN HUNGARY WILTED IN THE DEBRECEN AREA, WHERE MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY'S SECOND UKRAINE ARMY REPORTED TAKING 11,000 PRISONERS DURING THE LAST SIX DAYS.

THE FLANKS OF MALINOVSKY'S ARMY AND THAT OF COL.GEN.IVAN PETROV MET IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA AS THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED TO CLEAN OUT DISORGANIZED GERMAN UNITS FROM EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

RUSSIAN AND YUGOSLAV PARTISAN SHOCK BRIGADES MOVED THROUGH BELGRADE, EXTERMINATING REMAINING SUICIDE SQUADS OF GERMAN MACHINEGUNNERS.

SOUTHEAST OF BELGRADE RUSSIAN TROOPS WAGED OTHER SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE ANNIHILATION OF POCKETED GERMANS AND IN A SINGLE DAY, OCT. 18, TOOK 5,900 PRISONERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

REPORTS FROM BELEAGUERED BUDAPEST SAID THAT HUNGARIAN TROOPS LOYAL TO REGENTNICHOLAS HORTHY WERE DEFYING THE DEATH PENALTY ORDAINED BY THE NEW NAZI PUPPET GOVERNMENT AND FIGHTING GERMAN SS UNITS IN THE CITY'S STREETS.

IN THE NORTH GEN. IVAN C. BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY STRUCK ALONG THE FRONTIER OF MEMEL TERRITORY AND FURTHER SOUTH GEN. G.F. ZAKHARKOV'S SECOND WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY LASHED OUT ON A ~~SIX~~-MILE FRONT ABOVE WARSAW IN NORTHERN POLAND BETWEEN SEROCK AND NOWOGRAD, WHICH IS ONLY 15 MILES FROM THE NAZI FRONTIER.

M355AEW

BY DANIEL DELUCE

OCT 21 1944

MOSCOW, OCT. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A HIGH BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SOURCE, ON THE EVE OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW, DECLARED: "ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP IN WAR AND PEACE CAN SAVE THE WORLD, SECURING IT FOR OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN."

THIS SOURCE SAID CHURCHILL'S VISIT "RENEWED UNSHAKABLE BONDS BETWEEN THE ALLIES," AND WARNED AGAINST MISTAKES OF THE LAST WAR "WHEN COMRADESHIP OF THE GREAT ALLIES FELL TO PIECES THE MOMENT THE FIGHTING STOPPED." THIS, HE SAID, MUST NOT BE REPEATED.

THE THREE-POWER FRIENDSHIP, THE BRITISH SOURCE CONTINUED, "IS

PRACTICALLY THE ONLY THING THAT CAN SECURE THE WORLD."

HE GAVE THIS RESUME OF THE MOSCOW TALKS:

IN THE BALKAN SPHERE GREAT TACTICAL RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. THERE ARE THREE OR FOUR STATES, EACH WITH A DIFFICULT PROBLEM TO SOLVE, BUT VERY GREAT AND SENSIBLE RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

THE ANXIOUS QUESTION OF POLAND HAS BEEN EXPLORED BY CHURCHILL AND THE DIFFERENCES THAT EXISTED HAVE ALMOST BEEN CLOSED. THERE IS GOOD HOPE OF FULL AGREEMENT AMONG ALL THE PARTIES CONCERNED.

ALLIED OPERATIONS NOW ARE TIGHT-KNOT AND CO-ORDINATED. WERE IT NOT FOR CONFERENCES, THE WORLD WOULD NOT HAVE SEEN SUCH SMOOTH-WORKING MILITARY EVENTS.

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BESIDES POLITICAL QUESTIONS, MILITARY MATTERS WERE DEALT WITH DURING THE CONFERENCES.

QUITE APART FROM TANGIBLE RESULTS, THE BRITISH VISITORS FOUND AN ATMOSPHERE OF COMRADESHIP IN MOSCOW THAT WAS MOST CHEERING. CHURCHILL REJOICED THAT GREAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES TOO WERE IN THE FIELD, AND THAT RUSSIA NO LONGER HAD THE FEELING IT WAS BEARING THE WHOLE BURDEN ON THE FIGHTING FRONT.

ALTHOUGH ENCOURAGED BY THE SUCCESS OF ALLIED ARMS, WITH INVADING TROOPS NOW ON GERMAN SOIL AT POINTS NEVER ATTAINED IN THE LAST WAR, THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID ALLIED LEADERS TOOK A SOBER VIEW OF THE DATE OF FINAL VICTORY.

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THE HUNGARIAN CHANGEOVER THREW THAT COUNTRY IN A DIRE STRUGGLE WITH THE COMMON PIRATE. BRITISH, AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS WOULD NOT BE DAUNTED, HE CONTINUED, BY THE LENGTH AND SEVERITY OF THEIR TASK. THE MORE PROLONGED THE GERMAN RESISTANCE, HE SAID, THE MORE THEIR SUFFERING AND THE FEWER OF THEM LEFT AS A PROBLEM. A TERRIBLE WINTER LIES BEFORE THE GERMANS, COMPRESSED INTO THEIR OWN COUNTRY BY A CIRCLE OF STEEL AND FIRE.

THE GERMANS' SATELLITES HAVE TURNED AGAINST THEM; THEIR MUNITIONS ARE FAILING; THEIR CITIES ARE BEING REDUCED BY FIRE FROM THE AIR; THEIR SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES SUCH AS OIL ARE BEING CUT OFF. TERRIBLE STRESSES WERE SHOWN IN THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE ARCH MISCREANT AND ARCH-MUDDLER (HITLER), AND THERE ARE MANY FRACTURES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

BRITAIN IS DETERMINED, THE DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID, NOT TO ALLOW POLAND AGAIN TO BECOME A SORE PLACE IN HER AFFAIRS. BRITISH SYMPATHY WITH THE POLES IS VERY GREAT, HE SAID. NOW THEY HAVE BEEN LIBERATED AS A RESULT MAINLY OF RUSSIAN EXERTIONS AND SACRIFICES, AND THERE IS AN ARDENTLY-CHERISHED WISH FOR GOOD FELLOWSHIP ALL AROUND AND MUTUAL AID.

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THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER IS KNOWN TO HAVE AN EXTREMELY WARM REGARD FOR THE CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN STATE, HIS HIGHLY-COMPETENT COLLEAGUE. HE ALSO HAD KEPT IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND CAME TO MOSCOW WITH HIS FULL ASSENT AND APPROVAL, THE SOURCE SAID.

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TA947PEW

MOSCOW, OCT 20-(AP)-CHURCHILL AND STALIN HAVE BECOME SUCH FAST FRIENDS THAT THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NOW SMOKES THE MARSHAL'S STRONG GEORGIAN CIGARS AND THE RUSSIAN PREMIER TAKES A COUPLE OF WHIFFS ON CHURCHILL'S MOST POTENT STOGIES.

THE MEN WHO KNOW TOBACCO BEST SAY THAT IS REAL FRIENDSHIP.

DN1201PEW

MOSCOW, OCT 20-(AP)-ALLIED DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS READ WITH MIXED FEELINGS TONIGHT A TASS DISPATCH TO PRAVDA REPORTING A MASS MEETING OF LUBLIN POLES CHARGING EXILED PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S GOVERNMENT WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR "CRIMINAL ACTS OF TERROR."

THE DISPATCH WAS PRINTED A FEW HOURS AFTER LEADERS OF THE LONDON GOVERNMENT IN EXILE AND LEADERS OF THE LUBLIN REGIME OPTIMISTICALLY FORECAST EARLY AGREEMENT.

TASS QUOTED THE LUBLIN NEWSPAPER ORGAN OF THE POLISH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AS CLAIMING MIKOLAJCZYK'S SECOND VISIT TO MOSCOW COINCIDED WITH ORGANIZATION OF TERRORISM IN LIBERATED POLISH TERRITORY, AND LINKED THE TERRORISTS WITH HIS EXILED GOVERNMENT. HIS FIRST VISIT, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, COINCIDED WITH THE ILL-FATED INSURRECTION AT WARSAW.

CRIES OF "DOWN WITH MIKOLAJCZYK'S GOVERNMENT" RESOUNDED, TASS SAID, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF SOCIALIST, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC AND WORKERS' PARTIES HELD ANGRY GATHERINGS IN LUBLIN FACTORIES AND HEARD MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION CHARGE THAT TERRORISM WAS INSTIGATED WITH "KNOWLEDGE AND AGREEMENT OF THE SO-CALLED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, HEADED BY MIKOLAJCZYK."

TASS SAID PARTY RALLIES PASSED RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THAT THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION GET A PUBLIC DECLARATION FROM MIKOLAJCZYK CONCERNING "CRIMINAL REACTION" BEFORE UNDERTAKING NEGOTIATIONS.

THE RESOLUTIONS CONTENDED THAT THE "DEBAUCH OF REACTION" AROSE FROM AGRICULTURAL REFORMS OF THE COMMITTEE, WHICH SEEKS TO LIQUIDATE THE POWER OF GREAT LANDOWNERS AND TO TURN OUT THOSE ACCUSED OF BRINGING POLAND'S DEFEAT.

SN104CPEW

OCT 21 1944

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN HAVE MADE IMPORTANT PROGRESS TOWARD ENDING THE LONG DISPUTE OVER POLAND'S FUTURE, HAVE AGREED UPON A JOINT POLICY IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND HAVE SETTLED DIFFERENCES OVER THE BULGARIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE OUTLINING IN BROAD GENERAL TERMS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MOMENTOUS MEETINGS AT MOSCOW.

(EDITORS: IT WILL BE MADE PUBLIC AT 7:30 PEW)

THE WIDE RANGE OF THE DISCUSSIONS BROUGHT MILITARY DECISIONS AGREED UPON AT TEHRAN UP TO DATE, COVERED POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF COMMON INTEREST, AND REVIEWED THE MARCH OF EVENTS IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT CHURCHILL LEFT MOSCOW THURSDAY MORNING, WITH MARSHAL STALIN BIDDING HIM FAREWELL AT THE AIRPORT.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT STEPS REMAIN TO BE TAKEN BEFORE THE BRITISH-BACKED POLISH EXILED GOVERNMENT AND THE SOVIET-SPONSORED COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION REACH A FINAL ACCORD. BUT FROM THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE LEADERS OF THOSE TWO RIVAL POLISH FACTIONS WITH STALIN AND CHURCHILL EMERGED THE CONCLUSION THAT DIFFERENCES HAD BEEN NARROWED AND MISCONCEPTIONS DISPELLED.

BOTH CHURCHILL AND STALIN AGREED ON THE RIGHT OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE TO SETTLE THEIR FUTURE CONSTITUTION FOR THEMSELVES AFTER THE WAR, IT WAS STATED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT 20)

DN141PEW

OCT 21 1944

STOCKHOLM, OCT 20-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM GOTEBORG ON THE SWEDISH WEST COAST TODAY SAID THAT A U.S.COURIER PLANE HAD CRASHED NEAR THERE DURING THE NIGHT.

TEN PERSONS ABOARD THE PLANE WERE REPORTED KILLED, BUT FULL DETAILS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST QUOTED A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH AS SAYING ONLY ONE BADLY INJURED PASSENGER KWAS RESCUED FROM THE WRECKAGE OF THE PLANEJML

MK725AFW

Madrid, Oct. 20--(ap)--the whole Iberian peninsula,

particularly those Spaniards who remember three and a hal

centuries of Spanish rule of the Philippines, rejoiced toda

the news of American landings in the islands.

Two Madrid newspapers, ABC and Ya, referred to the

"heroic MacArthur's true return".

mpw folts 1055 cpc 1120a

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ADD ROME ... NAZIS

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT CIVILIAN RELIEF MEASURES ARE BEING STARTED AT ATHENS DESPITE HEAVY DEMOLITIONS IN PIRAEUS HARBOR WHICH ARE CAUSING SOME DELAY IN UNLOADING FOOD AND SUPPLIES FROM SHIPS.

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FW648AFW

ROME, OCT 20-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS ... STRUCK HEAVILY TODAY AT THE ROSENHEIM RAILYARDS, 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MUNICH ON THE BRENNER PASS LINE, AND AT OIL AND STORAGE TANKS AT REGENSBURG ON THE DANUBE, 60 MILES NORTH OF MUNICH.

DN148PEW

ROME, OCT 20-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL LYAL A.DAVIDSON, COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT FORCES DURING THE CAMPAIGNS IN SICILY, SALERNO, ANZIO AND SOUTHERN FRANCE, HAS BEEN PRESENTED THE GOLD STAR, IN LIEU OF A SECOND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, BY VICE ADMIRAL H.KENT HEWITT, COMMANDER OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

DAVIDSON, A NATIVE OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, NOW HAS HIS HOME AT 5 PELL ST., NEWPORT, R.I.

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OTHER GOLD STARS, IN LIEU OF SECOND ... FOR

SECOND LEGIONS OF MERIT, FOR

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN THE SOUTHERN FRANCE INVASION WERE AWARDED TO CAPT.R.K.DAVIS, 3654 VANNESS ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND CAPT.WALTER ANSWER, 12 FRANCIS ST., ANNAPOLIS, MD., AND 721 NO. GROVE ST., ELGIN, ILL.

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THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS PRESENTED TO LT.COMM.PHILO WOOD, 2511 REGENT ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING DUTY IN THE SOUTH FRANCE INVASION WERE:

GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF SECOND BRONZE STAR AND MEDAL TO LT.COMM. HUBERT M.MCCLELLAN, 2751 UNION ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; THE BRONZE STAR TO LT.J.H.BABYAK, HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N.J., AND LETTERS OF COMMENDATION TO LT.A.E.VAN COURT, 8 SUTTON SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, AND LT.R.D.MEAVISIDE, 15 DEERFIELD RD., PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y.

BZ846AEW

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, ITALY, OCT 20-(AP)-LT.GEN.MARK CLARK, IN A CEREMONY NEAR THE FRONT LINES, PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY TO THE FOLLOWING:

COL.KENNETH F.ZITZMAN, 114 HERMOSA DRIVE EAST, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

LT.COL.THOMAS A.LANE, 1434 MADISON N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAJ.ELMER N.HELMGREEN, 707 EAST 31ST ST., BRYAN, TEXAS.

WARRANT OFFICER BASILL DODGE, EMBURY HALL, DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, N.J.

TECH.SGT.JOHN C.HAMMOND, DOVER, DELA.

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TECH.SGT.GLEN L.WILSON, GIBISONVILLE, OHIO.

BRONZE STAR MEDALS WENT TO CAPT.JAMES F.GRAHAM OF 401 NORTH

OAKCLIFF BOULEVARD, DALLAS TEXAS. AND CAPT.PAUL SAVARY OF OUJDA, FRENCH MOROCCO, FORMER FREE FRENCH LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY.

THE AIR MEDAL WAS GIVEN THE FOLLOWING ARTILLERY OFFICERS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN AERIAL FLIGHT:"

LT.COL.JOHN T.WALKER, 1105 WEST WASHINGTON ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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CAPT.MICHAEL J.STROKE, 209 DELAWARE ST., ITHACA, N.Y.

2/LT.CLARK BEERGMAN, 817 SECOND ST., ALAMOSA, COLO.

2/LT.RAYMOND H.PORTER, 512 MAMARONECK AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

ON BEHALF OF KING GEORGE VI, BRIG.GEN.AARON BRADSHAW JR., 1711 HOLLY ST., NW, WASHINGTON, FIFTH ARMY ANTIAIRCRAFT OFFICER, WAS MADE AN HONORARY COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. HIS WORK IN BUILDING ACK-ACK DEFENSES THROUGHOUT THE NORTH AFRICAN, SICILIAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS WAS CITED.

SJ913AEW

OCT 21 1944

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT. 20-(AP)-IN A VISIT TO NEGRO TROOPS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK PRESENTED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION TO CAPT. ALLEN L.JOHNSON, JACKSON, MISS.; SECOND LT. MILLARD L.SULLIVAN, CLEVELAND, O.; AND STAFF SGT. CHARLES J.PATTERSON, FORT WAYNE, IND.

CAPT. JOHNSON, CHAPLAIN OF A 92ND DIVISION REGIMENT, HAS BEEN OVERSEAS TWO YEARS, SERVING FIRST IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. HE HOLDS THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT.

BRONZE STARS WERE PRESENTED TO CAPT. JESSE JARMAN, JR., OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; TECH. SGT. MARION G.EVANS, HALIFAX, VA.; FRANK UNISONANT, WASHINGTON, D.C.; AND CPL. LEONARD N.NEBRON, COLUMBUS, O.

TA147AERUAER

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct.20-(AP)-Lt.Gen.Mark W.Clark awarded the bronze star today to Lieut.John W.Logan of Rock Hill, S.C., for gallantry in action on the Italian front. OCT 21 1944

He also pinned lieutenant colonel's leaves on two majors -- Donald M.McWillis of Darien, Conn., and John T.Lorenz of Salt Lake City, Utah.

erw/willking's 02223-oct.20-845pew

Rome, Oct. 20-(AP)-Col. Clarence J. Gallagan, who at 24 is one of the youngest in the United States army of that rank, received the legion of merit today for outstanding performance of duty as commander of the 60th troop carrier group. OCT 21 1944

The Asbury Park, N. J., colonel's group dropped supplies to Balkan patriots, leading many of the missions on which unarmed C47 transports provided partisand in Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania with thousahds of tons of arms, ammunition, clothing and foods as early as March. Later, his planes started landing on secret Yugoslav airstrips bringing out hundreds of Marshal

tito's wounded troops.

Allied Liaison offi[cers] were assigned to each major group of [partisans]. They lighted fires in areas where supplies were to be dropped and Galligan planes dropped their bundles or landed, according to the signals.

Often the C47s were sprayed with enemy small arms fire.

When the Nazi [airborne force attacked Tito's headquarters] on May 5, they were two hours too late to catch six of Galligan's planes which had left the landing ground.

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OCT 2 1944

WITH AN RCAF SQUADRON IN ITALY, OCT. 20-(AP)-AT AN ADVANCED ITALIAN AIRFIELD, A FORMATION OF SIX RCAF CITY OF WINDSOR SPITFIRES, LED BY SQDN. LDR. O.C. KALLIO OF IRONWOOD, MICH., RECENTLY BOMBED AND STRAFED A NEST OF FAST-FIRING GERMAN

RCA norgaards 01200 rm 1225p

30-24—19745

FIELD PIECES, LOCATED 10 MILES SOUTHWEST OF RIMINI. IT WAS BELIEVED THE ATTACK DISABLED ALL SIX OF THE GUNS.

TA200AEW

BY STEPHEN BARBER

ATHENS, OCT. 19 (DELAYED)---(AP)--THE FIRST ALLIED RELIEF SHIP TO ARRIVE IN GREECE DOCKED IN PIRAEUS TODAY AND PREPARED TO UNLOAD FOOD SUPPLIES FRIDAY AS, ON THE POLITICAL FRONT, THE CABINET OF PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU FORMALLY TENDERED ITS RESIGNATION IN ORDER TO SPEED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RECONSTRUCTED GOVERNMENT.

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MEANWHILE, AN ENTIRELY NEW TYPE OF MILITARY LIAISON ORGANIZATION HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. RONALD M. SCOBIE NOW IS GOING INTO OPERATION TO ASSIST GREECE. THE [redacted] PERSONNEL NOW INCLUDES BRIG. GEN. PERCY L. SADLER AND 27 OTHER AMERICAN OFFICERS AS WELL AS BRITISH STAFF MEMBERS. THE MILITARY LIAISON , PLANNED TO LAST NOT MORE THAN SIX MONTHS, WILL AID IN HANDLING THE PROCUREMENT ALLOCATIONS MADE BY THE COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON.

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DURING THE COMING SIX MONTHS, GREECE IS TO RECEIVE 780,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES VALUED AT AN ESTIMATED $120,000. THE RED CROSS AND OTHER NORMAL CHANNELS WILL [redacted] ON.

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SUPPLIES ON THE SHIP THAT DOCKED TODAY IN PIRAEUS INCLUDED NEARLY 4,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND 600 OTHER TONS COMPRISING MEAT, CHEESE AND OTHER FOODS. WITH THE ADVENT OF THE MILITARY LIAISON GROUP, THE BREAD RATION IN THE ATHENS AREA HAS BEEN INCREASED 25 PERCENT AND ANOTHER INCREASE IS EXPECTED.

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OTHER TASKS FACING SCOBIE AND HIS STAFF INCLUDE THE OBTAINING OF [redacted] MEDICAL AID FOR THE CONTROL OF MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES THAT REACHED NEAR-EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS IN THE EARLY STAGES OF GERMAN OCCUPATION BUT WHICH LESSENED GRADUALLY IN RECENT MONTHS.

AS A RESULT OF ENEMY OPERATIONS AND CIVIL WAR, SOME 200,000 GREEKS ARE HOMELESS AND THE ALLIED ORGANIZATION FACED THE PROBLEM OF OBTAINING SHELTER FOR THESE PEOPLE. RESTORATION OF [redacted] FARMING AND THE FISHING INDUSTRY ALSO IS ON THE AGENDA.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE NEW PAPANDREOU GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FORMED BY THE END OF THE WEEK. THE CABINET MEMBERS' RESIGNATION IMPLIED THERE WOULD BE NO CHANGE IN THE PREMIERSHIP OR GOVERNMENT PROGRAM. THE PREMIER HAS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE ALLIES' AID AND SAID THAT THE GREEKS WOULD ORGANIZE FIGHTING FORCES TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND NAZISM "UNTIL THE LAST ROUND".

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OFFICIALLY

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE SUSPENSION OF THE DEATH SENTENCES METED OUT TO THE RING LEADERS OF THE RECENT NAVAL MUTINY AT ALEXANDRIA.

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PRESS MINISTER KARTALYS CORRECTED AN EARLIER IMPRESSION THAT POLITICAL CENSORSHIP WOULD BE ADOPTED BY THE PAPANDREOU GOVERNMENT. HE EXPLAINED HE WANTED COPIES OF CORRESPONDENT STORIES FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES UNTIL REGULAR CABLE SERVICE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BETWEEN ATHENS AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD AND GOVERNMENT REPORTS CAN BE RECEIVED.

OCT 21 1944

[redacted] the currency inflation situation was discussed today by finance minister svolos and xenephon s. solotas, banque d'athenes co-governor, and an official report said they were confident an equable solution would be reached. the statement said a new issue would replac the current drachma, which has reached a fantastically low level of value.

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[redacted] new taxation laws are under consideration whereby [redacted] and collaboration profits would be [redacted] hit heavily, the report said. [redacted] apr barbers various ejd 558pew

POONA, INDIA, OCT. 20-(AP)-FLT. LT. BLISS LEWIN OF (1213S WASHINGTON, AVE.) ROYAL OAK, MICH., TODAY TOLD HOW HE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF A BOMBER FORCED DOWN ON THE DESERT OF SAUDI, ARABIA, WERE "ROYALLY" ENTERTAINED BY SHEIK HASSA.

LEWIN SAID THE BOMBER DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE OVER THE DESERT AND WAS FORCED TO LAND. AS DARKNESS FELL NATIVES FROM A VILLAGE GATHERED 100 YARDS FROM THE AIRCRAFT.

"WE WERE NONE TOO HAPPY, BUT WE KNEW WE WERE HELPLESS SO THE PILIT AND I WALKED TOWARD THE GROUP AND IN JIG TIME WE WERE GUIDED TO THE PALACE OF SHEIK HASSA," SAID LEWIN.

"IT WAS LIKE A SCENE FROM ARABIAN NIGHTS AS WE WALKED OVER HEAVY RED-PLUSH CARPETS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE BOSS MAN."

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THE SHEIK, WHO COULD NOT SPEAK ENGLISH, MOTIONED THE FLIERS TO MAKE THEMSELVES COMFORTABLE ON FLUFFY PILLOWS ON THE FLOOR. THEN FRUIT AND SWEET COFFEE WERE PRODUCED. LATER HIS

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TRIBESMEN PULLED THE AIRCRAFT OUT OF THE SOFT SAND AND AFTER REPAIRS HAD BEEN MADE, IT TOOK OFF.

TA158AEW

AN ADVANCE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE IN CHINA--FIRST ADD LIBERATOR (A131) X X X OUT OF KILTER.

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ONCE AGAIN A COOL LITTLE WIZARD OF THE BOMBSIGHT, SECOND LT.DONALD KLEPINGER, 21, OF WEST MILTON, OHIO, LAID IN TWO DIRECT HITS AND ONE NEAR MISS ON THE DESTROYER, JUST AS HE HAD DONE IN THE EARLIER OPERATION. THE TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT. REGINALD LEONARD SAW THE TARGET DISINTEGRATE IN A GREAT FLASH OF REDDISH ORANGE FLAME, AND SINK IN FIVE OR TEN SECONDS.

THE B-24 PAID FOR ITS NEWEST VICTORY WITH ONLY A 50-CALIBER HOLE IN THE LEFT HORIZONTAL STABILIZER. CREWMEN SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED THEIR HEAVIEST ACK-ACK THUS FAR, FROM THE SEVEN SHIPS REMAINING AFTER THE DESTROYER WAS BLOWN UP. THESE INCLUDED AT LEAST TWO CRUISERS.

THE LIBERATOR TEAM BLEW UP A 5,170-TON CRUISER OF THE NATORI CLASS ON MONDAY WITH THREE BOMBS IN A SINGLE RUN, AND DROPPED THREE MORE BOMBS ON A DESTROYER, WHICH WAS LEFT IN A SINKING CONDITION.

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THE CREWMEN WHO ADDED THIS TOUCH TO WHAT ALREADY WAS ONE OF THE SUPERLATIVE ONE-PLANE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIS WAR WERE THE SAME AS ON MONDAY, EXCEPT FOR THE ABSENCE OF MAJ.H.S.CARSWELL OF FORT WORTH, TEX., WHO WAS COMMAND PILOT ON THE FIRST SWEEP, AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF STAFF SGT.GEORGE DAVID, 20, OF 291 SACRAMENTO ST., EL PASO, TEX., FOR TECH.SGT KENNETH A.BARBER, RADIO OPERATOR. (EDS: ADDRESS UNAVABL).

THE LIBERATOR SIGHTED THE FORMATION MOVING SOUTHWESTWARD ALONG THE HONGKONG-THAILAND SHIPPING LANE, EVIDENTLY HEADED FOR HAINAN.

THE DESTROYER WAS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THE FIRST ATTACK. A FLASH FROM THE EXPLOSION FLOODED THE FLIGHT COMPARTMENT MOMENTARILY WITH AN EERIE GLOW. AT THE SAME TIME POMPOMS, MACHINEGUNS AND DUAL PURPOSE NAVAL GUNS OPENED UP ON THE PLANE.

TAIL GUNNER LEONARD COULD HEAR THE GUNS ABOVE THE NOISE OF THE LIBERATOR'S FOUR ENGINES. LEONARD, WHOSE NICKNAME IS "SLEEPY," ITCHED TO RETURN THE WARSHIPS' FIRE AS THE BOMBERS RAN AWAY, BUT HE HAD ORDERS NOT TO DO SO.

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SJ1048AEW

A2248KX

GEN. MACARTHUR'S H.Q. - XX DESTROYERS

THE BATTLESHIPS, FIRING AT FIRST BY SALVOS AND THEN OPENING A CONTINUOUS BARRAGE, MOVED DARINGLY CLOSE TO THE SHORE TO PLANT THEIR STEEL INTO AIRDROMES, HIGHWAYS AND ROAD JUNCTIONS INLAND.

AND ABOVE THE DIN AND SMOKE ROARED PLANES FROM HALSEY'S AND KINKAID'S CARRIERS AND UNITS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE. THEY BOMBED AND STRAFED THE BEACHES UNDER THE PROTECTION OF FIGHTER PLANES, ALERT FOR ENEMY AIRCRAFT WHICH FAILED TO APPEAR.

ROCKET FIRING SHIPS WORKED CLOSE TO SHORE TO LEND DIRECT SUPPORT TO THE INFANTRY.

THE ARMADA HAD MOVED INTO LEYTE GULF ALONG A PATH CLEARED BY MINE SWEEPERS AND NAVAL DEMOLITION UNITS.

THE RE-INVASION CLIMAXED NEARLY A FORTNIGHT OF THE MOST FURIOUS AERIAL ACTIVITY TO DATE IN THE PACIFIC WAR AS CARRIER PLANES COMMANDED BY VICE ADM.MARC A.MITSCHER STRUCK ENEMY POSITIONS FROM THE RYUKYU ISLANS, IN JAPAN'S FRONT YARD, TO THE PHILIPPINES. THESE STRIKES, WHICH INCLUDED FORMOSA, WERE COORDINATED WITH AERIAL SLASHES AGAINST FORMOSA BY AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES, BASED IN CHINA.

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ALLIED WARPLANES FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COOPERATED BY HAMMERING JAPANESE BASES SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND BOMBERS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE FLEW FROM CHINA BASES IN RAIDS ON JAPANESE SHIPPING IN THE CHINA SEA.

HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET PACKED SO MUCH POWER AS IT ROAMED THE WESTERN PACIFIC THAT UNITS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET WITHDREW AFTER TAKING ONE LOOK AT IT.

RADIO TOKYO CLAIMED A "BRILLIANT" VICTORY IN FORMOSAN WATERS OVER HALSEY'S FLEET AND TOUTED FANTASTIC REPORTS, TOTALLY UNCONFIRMED, OF HAVING SUNK OR DAMAGED 57 AMERICAN WARSHIPS, INCLUDING MANY CARRIERS.

ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ DENIED SUCH CLAIMS FROM HIS PEARL HARBOR HEADQUARTERS, REPORTED ONLY "SUPERFICIAL" DAMAGE TO BATTLESHIPS OR CRUISERS AND SAID TWO "MEDIUM SIZED SHIPS" HIT BY AERIAL TORPEDOES WERE WITHDRAWING.

ONE OF THE TOUGHEST ENCOUNTERS OCCURRED AT PALO, JUST BELOW TACLOBAN BAY IN THE NORTHEAST SECTOR.

FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED:

"FOUR LANDING SHIPS SANK AND SEVERAL SMALLER CRAFT ABOUT US WERE SMOTHERED BY JAP SHORE GUNS AND MORTARS.

"WE MOVED THE LAST 500 YARDS TOWARDS THE BEACH ABOARD HIGGINS BOATS IN A RAIN OF SHRAPNEL AND MACHINE GUN BULLETS. WHEN, AFTER ETERNAL MINUTES, WE COULD LAND, WE HIT THE SAND AND HAD TO PLOW THROUGH WAIST DEEP WATER THROUGH GEYSERS THROWN UP BY VERY NEAR MISSES. . . .

"UNTIL MIDAFTERNOON, THE SHIPS UNLOADED DOGGEDLY UNDER ENEMY 'IRE . . . AT LONG LAST, THE STRUGGLING SOLDIERS DRAGGED OUR OWN RTILLERY ASHORE AND BEGAN ANSWERING THE JAPANESE."

WITH MACARTHUR AT LEYTE--FIRST ADD SCHEDLER LANDING EYEWITNESS X X X UNMOLESTED.

WHILE THESE TROOPS ARE POURING ASHORE FROM THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ATTACK FORCES UNDER THIS TERRIFIC BATTLESHIP-CRUISER-DESTROYER

R E AUGMENTED BY HUNDREDS OF ADMIRAL HALSEY'S FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS, ROCKET FIRING SHIPS ARE WORKING CLOSE IN SHORE LENDING DIRECT SUPPORT TO THE INFANTRY.

ON D-DAY MINUS THREE A COMBAT TEAM LANDED ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF DINAGAT ISLAND AND ON THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF HONOHON ISLAND, WHICH BORDERS ON THE ENTRANCE TO LEYTE GULF, TO SECURE AND CAPTURE ENEMY INSTALLATIONS.

THESE FORCES HAD SMALL MARKER BEACON LIGHTS LAST NIGHT AS A GUIDE FOR THE CONVOY ENTERING THE GULF.

DURING THIS PERIOD PRIOR TO D-DAY, MINE SWEEPING UNITS AND SPECIAL NAVY DEMOLITION SQUADS CLEARED THE APPROACHES TO THE OBJECTIVE AREA. THESE DEMOLITION UNITS CLEARED OBSTACLES FROM THE LANDING BEACHES AND MARKED ANY NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS IN THE PATH OF THE ATTACK FORCE.

TONS OF STEEL FROM NAVAL UNITS MARKED THE LANDING AREAS IN THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT ATTACKS YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT, BLASTING THE AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF TACLOBAN. ROAD JUNCTIONS, THE AIR-DROME, COASTAL HIGHWAYS AND HIGH GROUND COMMANDING THE BEACHES WERE POUNDED IN A SOFTENING UP PUNCH.

THIS BOMBARDMENT IS STILL IN PROGRESS AND PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL MORE HOURS.

AS INFANTRY UNITS MOVE INLAND TOWARDS THEIR OBJECTIVE, NAVAL UNITS ARE IN FIRE SUPPORT POSITIONS TO FIRE ON TARGETS ON CALL FROM THE BEACH AND TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY SPOTTED FROM THE GULF IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE LEADING LANDING WAVES.

WITH MACARTHUR ON LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT.20-(AP)-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ASSEMBLED THE LARGEST FORCE OF WAR CORRESPONDENTS EVER USED IN THE PACIFIC THEATER BY ANY PRESS ORGANIZATION TO COVER GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES TODAY.

FOURTEEN MEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL PACIFIC STAFFS WATCHED THE OPENING ROUND OF THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF AUSTRALIAN BUREAU CHIEF C. YATES MCDANIEL.

TWELVE OF FOURTEEN STAFFMEN MOVED ONTO THE LEYTE SHORE WITH OR SOON AFTER THE ASSAULT WAVES TO MAN THE BEACHHEAD BUREAU AND COVER EVERY PHASE OF THE NAVAL AND LAND OPERATIONS.

WITH MCDANIEL AT THE LEYTE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IS DEAN SCHEDLER -- LAST CORRESPONDENT TO LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS AGO.

MURLIN SPENCER, A VETERAN OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC OPERATIONS, WATCHED THE NORTHERN LANDING FROM THE FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADM. DANIEL E. BARBEY, SEVENTH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE COMMANDER, THEN LANDED TO COVER LT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER'S SIXTH U.S. ARMY AND GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

CORRESPONDENTS ASAHEL BUSH AND JIM HUTCHESON WENT ASHORE WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, AND FRED HAMPSON LANDED WITH THE 24TH DIVISION ON THE NORTHERNMOST BEACH.

LEIF ERICKSON ACCOMPANIED THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FORCE THEN, WITH REMBERT JAMES, WENT ASHORE WITH THE 14TH CORPS HEADQUARTERS. BOTH HAVE COVERED NUMEROUS PACIFIC OPERATIONS, AND JAMES WAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED ON BOUGAINVILLE.

AL DOPKING IS COVERING THE SEVENTH DIVISION AND ELMONT WAITE IS WITH THE 96TH DIVISION.

RICHARD C. BERGHOLZ WAS THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT WITH THE RANGER BATTALION WHICH LANDED ON SMALL ISLANDS OFF LEYTE THREE DAYS BEFORE THE MAIN ASSAULT.

SPENCER DAVIS COVERED THE EARLY PHASES OF THE PHILIPPINES INVASION FROM THE FLAGSHIP OF VICE ADM. THOMAS C. KINKAID, TACTICAL COMMANDER OF ALL NAVAL FORCES INVOLVED IN THE OPERATION.

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MORRIE LANDSBERG REPORTED FROM A COVERING AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORCE.

AT THE OUTSET, PHOTOGRAPHER ERNIE KING IS REMAINING AT A REAR BASE TO SUPERVISE COVERAGE AND TRANSMISSION OF PICTURES FROM FIVE POOL PHOTOGRAPHERS ACCOMPANYING THE OPERATION.

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WW452APW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

WITH SIXTH ARMY FORCES, LEYTE ISLAND, P.I., OCT. 20-(AP)-FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO AN OBSCURE YOUNG PRIVATE STILL IN HIS TEENS FOUGHT IN THE FIRST PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN AND SHOWED UNMISTAKEABLE TALENT IN THE ART OF WAR.

NOW THAT PRIVATE HAS RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES AS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S THREE-STAR FIELD COMMANDER.

HE IS TOUGH, TACITURN, 63 YEAR OLD LT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, ONE OF THE ARMY'S ABLEST SOLDIERS.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 6TH ARMY SPENT FOUR AND ONE-HALF DECADES PREPARING FOR THE BATTLE HE IS NOW DIRECTING.

HE CAME TO THE UNITED STATES FROM GERMANY WHEN HE WAS EIGHT YEARS OLD AND 10 YEARS LATER WAS A TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT IN CINCINNATI WHEN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BROKE OUT. HE ENLISTED FROM HIS HOME AT MADISON, IND.

WAR WAS HIS METIER AND HE TOOK TO ARMY LIFE AS NATURALLY AS AN EAGLE TO THE AIR. THE SOFT-SPOKEN STUDENT QUICKLY ADAPTED HIMSELF TO TAKING ORDERS AND GIVING THEM. HE WAS SENT TO CUBA IN 1898 AS A NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER UPON ENLISTING AND WHEN MUSTERED OUT THE FOLLOWING YEAR RE-ENLISTED IN THE REGULAR ARMY, SAILING FOR LUZON TO FIGHT UNDER GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR. ONE OF THE WEST POINTERS WHO WAS ALSO IN THE FIELD AT THIS TIME WAS GEN. MACARTHUR'S SON DOUGLAS.

PROMOTIONS CAME SLOWLY TO THE PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS AND HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN 1916 WHEN THE MEXICAN BORDER INCIDENT DEVELOPED. HE WAS ELEVATED TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND LED THE TENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY ON A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION. DURING HIS RISE FROM THE RANKS HE BECAME KNOWN AS A STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN BUT AS AN OFFICER WHO DEALT FAIRLY AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE TOWARD HIS MEN.

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR KRUEGER WAS THE ACTING CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE 8TH DIVISION AND LATER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AEF TANK CORPS, FOR WHICH HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

FROM 1922 TO 1924 HE SERVED AS A MEMBER OF THE WAR PLANS DIVISION OF THE GENERAL STAFF AND THE JOINT ARMY-NAVY BOARD. THEN, AS A MAJOR GENERAL, HE WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF THE EIGHTH ARMY CORPS WITH HEADQUARTERS AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. HERE WAS FORMED THE NUCLEUS OF HIS NOW FAMOUS ALAMO TASK FORCE.

IN MAY, 1941, HE BECAME A LIEUTENANT GENERAL, COMMANDING THE 3RD ARMY AND THE SOUTHERN DEFENSE COMMAND. WHEN MACARTHUR FORMED HIS 6TH ARMY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IN FEBRUARY, 1943, HE CALLED FOR HIS OLD FRIEND WALTER TO COMMANDH

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ORMED HIS 6TH ARMY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IN FEBRUARY, 1943, E CALLED FOR HIS OLD FRIEND WALTER TO COMMAND IT.

SINCE THEN THE 6TH ARMY HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY ON THE MOVE WITH 4 AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS FROM LAE AND SALAMAUA ACROSS THE LENGTH F NEW GUINEA TO MOROTAI AND NOW BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES.

WW620APW NM

LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,OCT.20-(AP)-ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON, WAR CORRESPONDENT ONCE A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE, SAID TODAY THE NIPPONESE TOLD HIM THEY INTENDED PUTTING THEIR OWN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CAMPS WITH AMERICAN INTERNEES FOR SAFETY IN THE EVENT YANK TROOPS RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

GSNNISON, REPORTING FOR COLLIER'S MAGAZINE AND THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, WENT ASHORE TODAY WITH UNITED STATES INVASION FORCES AT LEYTE EXACTLY ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF HIS RELEASE F JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP

ORCES AT LEYTE EXACTLY ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF HIS RELEASE FROM A APANE. INTERNMENT CAMP.

E AND HIS WIFE WERE AMONG HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS AND BRITISH OL.DED UP BY THE JAPANESE AFTER THE FALL OF MANILA. LATER THEY WERE ENT TO A CAMP AT SHANGHAI. THEY SPENT NEARLY A YEAR AND A HALF IN JSTODY BEFORE REPATRIATED TO THE UNITED STATES.

DV1008PCW

LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,OCT.20-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK IRVING, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.24TH DIVISION IN THE LANDING ON LEYTE ISLAND, IS LOOKING FORWARD TO THE SURRENDER OF LT.GEN.AKIRA NARA, WHO COMMANDED THE JAPANESE 65TH BRIGADE DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BATUAN PENINSULA.

IRVNG AND NARA WERE CLASSMATES AT FORT BENNING,GA., IN 1926. THEY WERE ACQUAINTED, BUT NEVER WERE PERSONAL FRIENDS.

"I KNOW OF NO ONE I'D RATHER HAVE SURRENDER TO ME THAN AKIRA NARA," IRVING SAID.

DV1014PCW

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

OCT 21 1944

WITH THE U.S.INVASION CONVOY OFF THE PHILIPPINES,OCT.20-(AP)-MONTHS OF BACK-BREAKING LABOR BY MEN OF THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS WENT INTO THIS 55-YEAR-OLD VESSEL TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WORLD TO READ AND HEAR DETAILS OF THE FIRST AMERICAN LANDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THIS IS A COMMUNICATION SHIP, WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF LESS THAN 1,000 TONS. IT HOUSES WHAT PROBABLY IS THE MOST POWERFUL BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT AFLOAT--A VOICE POWER OUTPUT OF 100,000 WATTS.

LT.SANFORD TERRY,JR. OF (1010 WEST 42ND ST.) RICHMOND,VA., SUPERVISED INSTALLATION OF THE RADIO EQUIPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK FROM THE DECK UP.

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WORKING ALMOST AROUND THE CLOCK, TERRY PLANNED, BEGGED, AND BORROWED

ON A RUSH BASIS TO MAKE THIS OUTLET FOR THE PRESS AND RADIO AVAILABLE ON D DAY.

THE FORWARD CARGO HO[illegible]ENCASES A RUBBER INSULATED, COMPLETELY SOUND-PROOFED AND AIR CONDITIONED RADIO STUDIO FROM WHICH RADIO AND PRESS COPY IS READ.

OCT 21 1944

TO COMBAT WEATHER AND OTHER OPERATIONAL DISTURBANCES, TRANSMISSION IS BEAMED OVER VARIOUS CHANNELS FOR A MAXIMUM ASSURANCE OF RECEPTION.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LANDINGS PRESS AND RADIO CORRESPONDENTS POUNDED OUT THOUSANDS OF WORDS OF DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION FOR THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS ABOARD INCLUDE ARTHUR FELDMAN OF THE BLUE NETWORK, GEORGE FOLDSTER, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, GORDON WALKER OF MUTUAL, AND JOHN B.HUGHES FO

THE COLUMBIA BROAD

WALKER OF MUTUAL, AND JOHN B.HUGHES FOR THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM. THIS CORRESPONDENT IS THE ONLY NEWS REPORTER ABOARD.

AWMSCHECTER OF 180 EAST 79TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, FORMER

OCT 21 1944

A.SCHECTER OF 180 EAST 79TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, FORMER NBC NEWS AND SPECIAL EVENTS MAN, BEARS THE LOAD OF TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR THE PRESS AND RADIO FILES.

PRESS OFFICIAL AND CENSOR, WHO IN ADDITION TO HIS DUTIES IS SENIOR OFFICER ABOARD, IS JOHN L.CROSS, JR., 14 CRESTVIEW ROAD, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N.J. A VETERAN OF FOUR INVASION LANDINGS, HE HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE SILVER STAR FOR ACTION DURING THE LANDING AT HOLLANDIA.

OCT 21 1944

BV658PCWNM

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH ASSAULT TROOPS ON PALO BEACH AT LEYTE,PHILIPPINES, OCT.20-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR THREW OVERPOWERING FORCES ON LEYTE TODAY BUT FROM WHERE I HIT THE BEACH WITH A REGIMENTAL COMMANDER IT WAS A GRIM AND BITTER BUSINESS FOR SEVERAL HOURS TODAY.

FOUR LANDING SHIPS SANK AND SEVERAL SMALLER CRAFT ABOUT US WERE SMOTHERED BY JAP SHORE GUNS AND MORTARS. WE MOVED THE LAST 500 YARDS TOWARDS THE BEACH ABOARD HIGGINS BOATS IN A RAIN OF SHRAPNEL AND MACHINEGUN BULLETS.

WHEN, AFTER ETERNAL MINUTES, WE COULD LAND, WE HIT THE SAND AND HAD TO PLOW THROUGH WAIST-DEEP WATER THROUGH GEYSERS THROWN UP BY VERY NEAR MISSES.

WITH AN ARTILLERY MAJOR, HAROLD LEE OF TACOMA, WASH., I CHARGED BEHIND COCONUT

OGS AND FOR HALF AN HOUR WA

CHARGED BEHIND COCONUT LOGS AND FOR HALF AN HOUR WAITED FOR A LULL IN THE SEEMINGLY ENDLESS POUNDING.

AT THE FIRST EASING OF FIRE, WE MADE A RUN FOR A NEARBY BATTALION COMMAND POST AND FLOPPED DOWN AS A SNIPER ON OUR LEFT CUT LOOSE WITH AN AUTOMATIC WEAPON. TWENTY FEET FROM US A CROUCHING SOLDIER GROANED AND ROLLED OVER WITH A BULLET THROUGH THE CHEST. WHILE A MEDICAL CORPSMAN WAS RUNNING TOWARD A GROUP OF WOUNDED IN A PALM GROVE, HIS MIDRIFF WAS SHOT AWAY.

UNTIL MIDAFTERNOON, THE SHIPS UNLOADED DOGGEDLY UNDER ENEMY FIRE WHILE ASSAULT TROOPS REACHED TOWARD THE PALO ROAD, ABOUT A MILE INLAND, AND TOWARD HILL 522 WHENCE MOST OF THE JAP FIRE SEEMS TO BE COMING.

AT LONG LAST, THE STRUGGLING SOLDIERS DRAGGED OUR OWN ARTILLERY ASHORE AND BEGAN ANSWERING THE JAPANESE. OUR OFFSHORE BARRAGE SLACKENED BUT AT NIGHTFALL THE BEACHHEADS WERE STILL HOT WITH SNIPERS.

EA759PPW

OCT 21 1944

BY SPENCER DAVIS

ABOARD VICE ADM.KINKAID'S FLAGSHIP OFF LEYTE,PHILIPPINES, OCT.20-(AP)-OPERATING IN CLOSE SUPPORT OF THE BOMBARDMENT FORCE WHICH GAVE LEYTE A TERRIFIC POUNDING BEFORE TROOPS WENT ASHORE WERE THE NAVY'S VALIANT LITTLE "JEEP" CARRIERS.

MAKING UP IN NUMBERS FOR WHAT THEY LACKED IN SIZE, THE BABY FLATTOPS SENT FLIGHT AFTER FLIGHT OF AVENGERS AND SWIFT NEW WILDCATS ON DEVASTATING SWEEPS OF LEYTE BEACHES AND SEA APPROACHES.

ON WEDNESDAY WILDCATS POUNCED ON TWO JAPANESE LAUNCHES OFF HINUNDAYAN, AT THE ENTRANCE TO SURIGAO STRAIT, OFF LEYTE'S SOUTHEAST COAST. THE LAUNCHES, LOADED WITH 150 REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES, ALL WERE DESTROYED. THE FEW SURVIVORS WHO SWAM ASHORE PROBABLY WERE KILLED BY FILIPINO GUERRILLAS.

AVENGERS SET FIRE TO TWO CARGO SHIPS BETWEEN LEYTE AND CEBU THURSDAY. THE SHIPS BURNED FOR 16 HOURS.

FIGHTERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS TORMENTED HEAVY JAPANESE MOTOR TRAFFIC ALONG THE LEYTE ROADS ON THE DAY PRECEDING THE LANDING. PILOTS REPORTED THAT CLOSE TO 100 JAPANESE LIGHT TANKS WERE CONCEALED BACK OF THE LANDING BEACHES, AND HEAVY STRIKES AND STRAFING ATTACKS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST THESE TARGETS.

AT LEAST ONE STAFF CAR WAS STRAFED AND LEFT BURNING ON THE TACLOBAN ROAD. DOZENS OF TRUCKS, LOADED WITH PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES, WERE KNOCKED OUT IN VICIOUS LOW-LEVEL FORAYS.

EA806PPW NM

30.2c — 19751

BY LEIF ERICKSON
ABOARD A CRUISER OFF DULAG,OCT.20-(AP)-FOR 30 MINUTES BEFORE THE INVASION, I WATCHED THE GUNS OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS POUND THE BEACHES OF LEYTE WITH AN AWESOME DEADLINESS.
A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE FIRST WAVE OF LANDING CRAFT HIT THE BEACHES, THOSE BIG GUNS SHIFTED THEIR FIRE TO THE HILLS RISING 1,000 FEET.
UNTIL NEARLY AN HOUR AFTER THE FIRST TROOPS LANDED, SUSTAINED FIRE SUPPORT OF THE TANK-LED ASSAULT BATTALIONS WAS SUPPLIED BY THE SHIPS. THE MASSIVE GUN FIRE DREW NOT A SINGLE SHOT FROM THE JAPANESE AGAINST THE SHIPS OFF DULAG, ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF LEYTE.
HAPPILY, UNLIKE BLOODY PELELIU IN THE PALAU ISLANDS, WHERE INFILADE MORTAR FIRE BLEW UP SEVERAL LANDING CRAFTS, NOT ONE ASSAULT WAVE BOAT WAS HIT AT THIS BEACH LANDING.
CATMON HILL, NORTH OF DULAG, WAS ONE POSITION FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE COULD HAVE LAID DOWN A BLANKET OF FIRE BUT THE BATTLE WAGONS AND CRUISERS TOOK CARE OF IT, ASSISTED BY PLANES.
HW/EA731PPW

OCT 21 1944

BY SPENCER DAVIS
ABOARD VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINCAID'S COMMAND SHIP OFF LEYTE, OCT. 20-(AP)-LUCK AND WEATHER WERE WITH THE GREATEST INVASION ARMADA EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE PACIFIC.
RECORDS OF THE PAST 60 YEARS SHOW THAT LEYTE HAS BEEN WHIPLASHED BY TYPHOONS THREE TIMES EACH OCTOBER. THUS THE INVASION WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE TYPHOON SEASON.
THESE COUNTER-CLOCKWISE WINDS, BLOWING AT MORE THAN 75 MILES AN HOUR, COULD WREAK HAVOC AMONG LSTS MOVING ASHORE. HENCE WEATHER WAS VERY MUCH ON OUR MINDS AS THE SIX GROUPS OF LANDING CRAFT, TRANSPORTS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND WARSHIPS OF ALL CATEGORIES MOVED TOWARD THE INVASION SCENE.
THE ALL-IMPORTANT WORK OF THE GUN CREWS GOULD BE NULLIFIED BY TYPHOONS.
BUT THE PACIFIC WAS TRUE TO HER NAME. THREE DAYS BEFORE THE LANDINGS, THE CALM FELL. THE GREAT INVASION ARMADA SAILED SERENELY TO ITS MISSION.
HW721PPW

ADD SAN FRANCISCO XX BEGUN

KOISO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DENOUNCED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES, CHARGING ATROCITIES AND "WHOLESALE MASSACRES," AND TO HAVE URGED GREATER PRODUCTION. THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, AIMED AT ACHIEVING A QUICK VICTORY, BUT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE "NEED NOT TAKE A PESSIMISTIC VIEW" BECAUSE THEY HAVE "INGENUITY" AND "FIGHTING SKILL."

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DV447PCW

BROADCAST-PHILIPPINES

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT 20--THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES IS A "FOOLHARDY VENTURE," THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN A TOKYO BROADCAST HEARD BY THE BLUE NETWORK.

THE THRUST, DOMEI SAID, WAS CARRIED OUT BY A "HASTILY ORGANIZED" TASK FORCE AND WAS INTENDED TO COVER UP THE "SMASHING AMERICAN DEFEAT" OFF FORMOSA, AND WHICH, THE AGENCY SAID, MIGHT SERIOUSLY AFFECT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN FOR REELECTION.

GG150PCW

OCT 21 1944

BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO, OCT. 20--CAPTURE OF THE TACLOBAN AIRFIELD BY AMERICAN INVASION FORCES ON LEYTE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES WAS REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM THE SCENE BY RADIO REPORTER GORDON WALKER OF THE MUTUAL CHAIN.
X411PPW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT 20-(AP)-A JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST TODAY SAID GEN.PAULINO SANTOS, CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, WAS ON AN INSPECTION TOUR TO DETERMINE IF THAT FORCE "IS READY" TO MEET THE AMERICAN "ATTEMPT" AT A LANDING IN THE ISLANDS.
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID ALSO THAT GEN.GUILLERMO FRANCISCO, ADVISER TO PUPPET PRESIDENT JOSE P.LAUREL, ASSURED PRESS REPRESENTATIVES THAT NIPPONESE STRENGTH IN THE PHILIPPINES, INCLUDING THE CONSTABULARY, "IS ENOUGH TO GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF THE COUNTRY FROM ANY ATTEMPT BY THE ENEMY AT INVASION."
FRANCISCO FORMERLY COMMANDED THE CONSTABULARY.
GM320PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT 20 (AP)-HORRIE LANDSBERG, A MILD-MANNERED FELLOW WITH A SHY GRIN, IS GOING TO BLOW HIS TOP WHEN HE HEARS ABOUT THIS.

THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BOYS, ANXIOUS TO SUPPORT THEIR CLAIMS THAT THE AMERICAN FLEET WHICH ATTACKED FORMOSA WAS "ANNIHILATED," EAVESDROPPED ON THE TRANSMISSION OF ONE OF LANDSBERG'S DISPATCHES AS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT. AND THE TRICKS THEY DID WITH IT!

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HORRIE, WHO HAS BEEN ON MANY A THRILLING FLEET MISSION, REPORTED OCT.14 FROM A CARRIER OFF FORMOSA HOW AN ATTACK OF JAPANESE PLANES AGAINST THE TASK FORCE WAS SHATTERED.

DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, TRANSMITTED A GROTESQUELY DISTORTED VERSION OF THAT DISPATCH BY MORSE WIRELESS FOR USE IN THE CONTROLLED

PRESS OF OCCUPIED ASIA. THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION RELEASED THE DISTORTED VERSION AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

A FEW COMPARISONS:

DOMEI VERSION: "JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANES, BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS CRASHED THROUGH A VIRTUAL CURTAIN OF STEEL PUT UPBY THE UNITED STATES FLEET, AND PLUNGED TOWARD US. . .THE MAJORITY OF THEM, HOWEVER, SLIPPED THROUGH OUR CURTAIN OF FIRE AND HEADED MAINLY TOWARD OUR AIR-CRAFT CARRIERS AND BATTLESHIPS."

WHAT LANDSBERG ACTUALLY WROTE: "BETWEEN 50 AND 75 ENEMY AIRCRAFT ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THROUGH OUR PROTECTIVE SCREEN DURING THE DAY. . . . ALL TOLD, AT LEAST 60 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY FIGHTERS OR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. . . ONLY A FEW ENEMY AIRCRAFT, HOWEVER, GOT THROUGH TO THE VICINITY OF THE SHIPS."

DOMEI VERSION: "RIGHT BEFORE THE EYES OF THIS CORRESPONDENT, A DESTROYER WAS ENVELOPED IN FURIOUS FLAMES AND SANK WHEN A JAPANESE PLANE CRASHED ONTO IT."

WHAT LANDSBERG REALLY WROTE: "ONE CRUISER HAD A CLOSE CALL. A PLANE, DESCRIBED AS A JAPANESE SUICIDE BOMBER, DVE FOR THE SHIP, LANDING BARELY ON HER FANTAIL. DAMAGE WAS SUPERFICIAL AND THE SKIPPER MESSAGED: "INSTEAD OF STAYING TO HELP THE DAMAGED SHIPS, THE AMERICAN FLEET IS ALREADY DESPERATELY TRYING TO ESCAPE EASTWARD."

THERE'S NO LANDSBERG COUNTERPART FOR THAT. DOMEI JUST DREAMED UP THAT ONE.

LANDSBERG'S DELAYED DISPATCH WAS TRANSMITTED FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBERS MONDAY NIGHT OCT. 16 (A130FX, THROU A139FX.)

OCT 21 1944

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 20--A CBS BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES TODAY SAID THAT SERGIO OSMENA, WHO RECENTLY SUCCEEDED THE LATE MANUEL QUEZON AS PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, HAD LANDED WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON LEYTE ISLAND

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OSMENA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT AND A U.S. ARMY "ADVISORY STAFF FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS," SAID THE BROADCAST.

OCT 21 1944

M440AEW

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, OCT 20--GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ADDRESSED THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES BY RADIO TONIGHT FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS AT LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES--THE FIRST TIME HE HAS BEEN HEARD ON THE AIR IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE HE LANDED IN AUSTRALIA FROM CORREGIDOR IN 1942.

HIS TALK, RECEIVED BY NBC SHORT WAVE, REPEATED SUBSTANTIALLY HIS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED EARLIER IN THE DAY.

DY1007PEW

NEW YORK,OCT.20-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ARE "GOING TO GET HIT PLENTY AND OFTEN" UNTIL THEY "CRY THE JAPANESE EQUIVALENT OF UNCLE," NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL DECLARED TONIGHT.

HE DESCRIBED THE LANDING OF GEN.DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR'S FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES AS THE BEGINNING OF A SERIES OF MIGHTY BLOWS, SOME OF THEM AT PLACES THAT WILL "SHOCK THE JAPANESE."

FORRESTAL, IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE MEETING OF THE PROPELLER CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES, ASSERTED:

"WE HAVE THE POWER IN THE PACIFIC, AND SO FAR AS THE NAVY IS CONCERNED WE HAVE THE UNEQUIVOCAL DETERMINATION TO WIPE THE JAPANESE SHADOW FROM THE MAP ONCE AND FOR ALL. THE MIGHTY BLOW WHICH WAS STRUCK THIS MORNING WILL BE STRUCK BY OTHERS. THEY WILL BE PLANNED AND COORDINATED TO OCCUR AT A RAPID SEQUENCE AND THEY WILL BE DELIVERED IN MANY PLACES, SOME OF WHICH WILL PROBABLY SHOCK THE JAPANESE AS MUCH AS MAC ARTHUR'S LANDING OF TODAY."

(EDS: DISREGARD ADVANCE SLUG AT START OF ITEM).

OCT 21 1944

EG735PEW NM

FIRST LEAD LEYTE BROADCAST

NEW YORK, OCT 20--AN AMERICAN NETWORK POOL BROADCAST FROM LEYTE RECORDED BY NBC TODAY REPORTED THAT AMERICANS INVADING THE PHILIPPINES ARE "MOVING FORWARD DESPITE STIFF ENEMY RESISTANCE IN SOME SECTORS."

"THE ENEMY'S DEFENSE FORCE SEEMS TO BE CONCENTRATING THEIR STRENGTH ON ONE OF THE CENTER LANDING BEACHES AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAD AN EXTREMELY TOUGH TIME GETTING ASHORE UNDER HEAVY MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE," SAID RADIO REPORTER GORDON WALKER. "SEVERAL OF OUR CRAFT WERE HIT. HOWEVER, I FIND THAT THE SITUATION IS NOW UNDER CONTROL AND THE DOUGHBOYS ARE HOLDING THEIR OWN. X X X

"THE NORTHERN LANDING PARTY, ONE OF THE STRONGEST FORCES, LANDED ONE AND A HALF MINUTES AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND MOVED INLAND 500 YARDS BEFORE A SHOT WAS FIRED ON THEM. THEY ARE NOW CLOSING IN ON THE CITY OF TACLOBAN.

"AROUND ME IN THE GULF, BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS ARE STANDING

BY, LENDING FIRE SUPPORT TO ANY SHORE GROUP WHICH URGENTLY NEEDS IT. DIVEBOMBERS ARE STILL PLASTERING THE HILLS NEAR THE BEACHES. THE TRANSPORTS ARE STILL HERE AND TROOPS CONTINUE TO POUR ASHORE.

"I WAS AT THE BEACHHEAD WHEN GENERAL MACARTHUR ARRIVED. HE WADED ASHORE IN WATER KNEE DEEP. I TALKED WITH THE GENERAL BRIEFLY. AND HE REMINDED ME THAT I WAS THE ONLY CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS WITH HIM AT MANILA AND WHO HAS NOW RETURNED WITH HIM TO THE PHILIPPINES ON THIS FIRST DAY. GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID:

"I'LL STAY FOR THE DURATION NOW."

(NO PICKUP)

208PEW

UNDATED TERAUCHI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 21 1944

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT JUICHI TERAUCHI, IDENTIFIED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AS HIS ADVERSARY IN THE FIGHT FOR THE PHILIPPINES, IS JAPAN'S HIGHEST RANKING ACTIVE COMMANDER AND ONE OF HER OUTSTANDING SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES.

SHORTLY AFTER PEARL HARBOR EMPEROR HIROHITO DESIGNATED HIM COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL JAPANESE LAND FORCES IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC AREA, FROM FORMOSA AROUND TO BURMA, AND PRESUMABLY IT IS IN THAT ACPACITY THAT HE WAS TAKEN OVER IN PERSON DIRECTION OF THE DEFENSE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

TERAUCHI IS 65, THE SON OF ANOTHER FIELD MARSHAL, COUNT MASAKATA TERAUCHI, A DOMINATING FIGURE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF JAPAN'S IMPERIAL EXPANSION AS A RUTHLESS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA IN THE EARLY DAYS OF JAPANESE POSSESSION AND AS PREMIER IN 1916-15.

THE PRESENT TERAUCHI, MARKED BY A HIGH-DOMED BALD HEAD POLISHED TO THE SHEEN OF OLD IVORY, HAS BEEN MINISTER OF WAR AND OFTEN HAS BEEN MENTIONED FOR THE PREMIERSHIP. HE WAS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF JAPANESE ARMIES IN NORTH CHINA IN THE EARLY STAGES OF JAPAN'S CAMPAIGN OF CONQUEST THERE.

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AFTER THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR, MAY 7, 1942, EMPEROR HIROHITO ISSUED ONE OF HIS COMPARATIVELY RARE IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS COMMENDING TERAUCHI AND HIS NAVAL COLLEAGUE, ADMIRAL ISOROKU YAMAMOTO, FOR THE VICTORY. LESS THAN A YEAR LATER YAMAMOTO DIED WHEN HIS PLANE WAS DOWNED SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA. NOW TERAUCHI IS CALLED ON TO DEFEND THE PRIZE THEY WON TOGETHER.

ONLY ONE OTHER ACTIVE JAPANESE SOLDIER IS BELIEVED TO HOLD THE RANK OF FIELD MARSHAL, WAR MINISTER GEN.SUGIYAMA.

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SJ1203PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO RADIO BROKE A SEVERAL HOURS' SILENCE ON THE PHILIPPINES INVASION TONIGHT (FRI.) TO CLAIM THE SINKING OF ONE TRANSPORT AND THE DAMAGING OF FIVE SHIPS IN TWO DAYS' "REPEATED AND FIERCE ATTACKS" AGAINST THE INVADERS.

(GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE SHIP WAS HIT BY A TORPEDO AND LANDING CRAFT LIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SHORE FIRE DURING THE JAPANESE DEFENSE WHICH INCLUDED ONLY "TWO SCATTERED AIR RAIDS.")

[illegible] BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ALSO CLAIMED JAPANESE GROUND FORCES ON LEYTE WERE "CUTTING DEEP INTO ENEMY LANDING POINTS" BUT ADMITTED THE INVADERS WERE "HEADING TOWARD TACLOBAN."

IN BOTH ENGLISH AND JAPANESE, BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA, THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THAT THE DAMAGED SHIPS WERE TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, TWO BATTLESHIPS AND ONE TRANSPORT.

THE ASSERTED DAMAGE WAS SAID TO HAVE RESULTED FROM AERIAL ASSAULTS. THE BROADCASTS MADE NO MENTION OF IMPERIAL NAVAL UNITS, DESPITE THEIR SUPPOSED VICTORY OVER THE THIRD FLEET OFF FORMOSA.

THE JAPANESE-LANGUAGE BROADCAST DECLARED THAT LEYTE ISLAND GARRISON UNITS LATE FRIDAY NIGHT ATTACKED THE AMERICANS HEADED FOR TACLOBAN, ON THE ISLAND'S NORTHEAST COAST, IN "ALMOST SUICIDAL PLUNGES" AND "THREW THEM INTO A STATE OF CHAOS."

THE INVADERS OF LEYTE, SAID THE BROADCASTS, ARE A "PART OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS."

EA&HW1027PPW NM

BROADCAST

OCT 21 1944

NEW YORK, OCT. 20--AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT ARTHUR FELDMAN, IN A POOL BROADCAST FOR THE AMERICAN NETWORKS FROM THE PHILIPPINES OVER THE COLUMBIA NETWORK THIS MORNING, SAID "THE AMERICANS ARE NOW ASHORE AT FOUR MAIN SEAPORTS ON LEYTE'S EAST COAST."

FELDMAN TOLD SPECIFICALLY, HOWEVER, OF ONLY THREE LANDINGS. PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED THE SEIZURE OF THREE STRONG BEACHHEADS ON LEYTE'S EAST COAST.

"THE FARTHEST SEPARATED OF THESE ARE ONLY 18 MILES APART," HE ADDED. "OUR NORTHERNMOST LANDING HAS BEEN MADE AT A POINT NEAR THE CITY OF TACLOBAN, PRINCIPAL CITY AND CAPITAL OF LEYTE, WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000.

"OUR OTHER TWO LANDINGS, GENERALLY SPEAKING, ARE AT POINTS WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF A BROAD FLAT AREA, IDEAL COUNTRY FOR TANK WARFARE.

"THE CONVOY HAD TO PASS BETWEEN TWO ISLANDS WHICH COMMAND THE ENTRANCE TO LEYTE ITSELF. THEY WERE INVADED THREE DAYS AGO BY ELEMENTS OF OUR SIXTH ARMY, AND SOME DAYS AGO MINE SWEEPERS AND NAVY DEMOLITION SQUADS BEGAN CLEARING LEYTE GULF OF MINES AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS, MAKING A CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH OUR CONVOY PASSED IN RELATIVE SAFETY."

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JS220AEW

PHILIPPINE PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, OCT. 20-(AP)-INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES BRINGS LIBERTY ONE STEP NEARER FOR AMERICAN SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN PRISONERS IN EIGHT CAMPS OPERATED BY THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PRISON CAMPS NEAREST TO AMERICAN FORCES NOW ASHORE AT LEYTE ISLAND ARE TWO AT DAVAO, ON THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO, ONE MILITARY AND THE OTHER FOR CIVILIANS.

FIVE CAMPS, THREE CIVILIAN AND TWO MILITARY, ARE LOCATED ON THE MAIN ISLAND OF LUZON. THE PRINCIPAL CIVILIAN CAMP IS SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY, IN MANILA. ONE MILITARY CAMP IS AT PUERTO PRINCESS ON THE ISLAND OF PALAWAN, THE SOUTHWESTERNMOST OF THE GROUP.

THE LOCATION OF THE CAMPS WAS REPORTED TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS LAST JULY.

OTHER CAMPS MAINTAINED BY THE ENEMY INCLUDE SIX FOR MILITARY PRISONERS IN FORMOSA. LT. GEN. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES AT THE TIME THE PHILIPPINES FELL, HAS BEEN REPORTED AT ONE OF THE FORMOSA CAMPS.

GW1237AEW

BROADCAST

OCT 211944

NEW YORK, OCT.20--JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE GIVEN THIS NOTE OF ENCOURAGEMENT TONIGHT BY THE TOKYO RADIO: A JAPANESE SCIENTIST HAS DISCOVERED A SYNTHETIC CONCENTRATE FOR MAKING ERSATZ BEER.

THE BROADCAST BY DOMEI, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID RYOHEI TAKIZAWA OF THE DAI NIPPON BREWER COMPANY'S RESEARCH STAFF, HAD PRODUCED AN EXTRACT FROM BARLEY AND HOPPS, TO WHICH WAS ADDED ALCOHOL. A HALF-PINT OF THE CONCENTRATE IS ADDED TO A GALLON OF AERATED WATER, PRODUCING A DARK BROWN LIQUID THAT FOAMS, AND HAS THE SAME ALCOHOLIC CONTENT AS BEER.

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ONLY DRAWBACK, THE TOKYO RADIO ADMITTED, IS A SOMEWHAT INFERIOR FLAVOR. HOWEVER, THE BROADCAST OBSERVED, IT CAN BE EASILY TRANSPORTED TO THE FRONTLINES BECAUSE OF LIGHT WEIGHT.

NEW YORK, OCT 20-(AP)-MRS.MINNIE STROBING, PRAYED TODAY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE PHILIPPINE INVASION WHICH, SHE BELIEVES, WILL HASTEN THE RETURN OF HER SON, WHO SENT THE LAST MESSAGE FROM CORREGIDOR AND WHO NOW IS A PRISONER OF THE JAPANESE.

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"THEY WILL RETURN TO CORREGIDOR SOON," SHE SAID. "I'M SURE THEY WILL. AND I HOPE AND PRAY THE BOYS WILL ALL BE WELL.

SGT.IRVING STROBING SENT TERSE, BROKEN RADIO MESSAGES FROM THE FORTRESS TUNNELS DURING THE LAST HOURS OF THE FIGHT - ON MAY 5, 1942.

"THEY ARE THROWING MEN AND SHELLS AT US," HE RADIOED. "SHELLS WERE DROPPING ALL NIGHT, FASTER THAN HELL. DAMAGE TERRIFIC. TOO MUCH FOR GUYS TO TAKE. ENEMY HEAVY CROSS-SHELLING AND BOMBING. THEY HAVE GOT US ALL AROUND AND FROM SKIES. X X X I KNOW NOW HOW A MOUSE FEELS. CAUGHT IN A TRAP WAITING FOR GUYS TO COME ALONG AND FINISH IT UP...."

SILENCE CAME AFTER STROBING ASKED THAT HIS MOTHER IN BROOKLYN BE GIVEN HIS LAST MESSAGE OF AFFECTION.

OCT 21 1944

JJ321PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 20-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE HULL TODAY DESCRIBED THE INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES AS AN EXAMPLE OF LEADERSHIP AND FIGHTING SPIRIT WHICH IS "A GUARANTEE OF COMPLETE TRIUMPH OVER OUR ENEMY IN THE PACIFIC."

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THE TEXT OF HIS STATEMENT:

"THE LANDING OF AMERICAN FORCES ON THE STRATEGIC ISLAND OF LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES NOT ONLY FULFILLS GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PROMISE THAT HE WOULD RETURN TO THE ISLANDS BUT IT ALSO MARKS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD THE REALIZATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE GIVEN TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE ON DECEMBER 28, 1941.

"ON THAT OCCASION THE PRESIDENT SAID: 'I GIVE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES MY SOLEMN PLEDGE THAT THEIR FREEDOM WILL BE REDEEMED AND THEIR INDEPENDENCE ESTABLISHED AND PROTECTED.'

"THE LANDING ON LEYTE IS AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE OF THE RESOURCEFULNESS, DETERMINATION, AND COURAGE OF THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES. IT REPRESENTS MAGNIFICENT QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP AND EXEMPLIFIES THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF OUR OFFICERS AND MEN--A GUARANTEE OF COMPLETE TRIUMPH OVER OUR ENEMY IN THE PACIFIC."

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(END TEXT)

JJ205PEW

LOUISVILLE,KY., OCT.20-(AP)-BEACHHEAD LANDINGS "DON'T MEAN THAT THE PHILIPPINES HAVE BEEN TAKEN," REAR ADMIRAL EARL W. MILLS, THE MAN LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE GREATEST AMERICAN FLEET IN HISTORY, SAID HERE TODAY.

"IT WILL TAKE QUITE SOME TIME FOR THE TROOPS TO FAN OUT AND WIPE OUT POCKETS OF RESISTANCE," SAID THE ADMIRAL WHO IS IN LOUISVILLE TO DELIVER A COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE TOMORROW.

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"AND," HE SAID, "THE PROBLEM WILL BECOME TOUGHER THE FARTHER THEY FIGHT ON.

ADMIRAL MILLS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF SHIPS, DECLARED CAPTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF LOGISTICS--"GETTING THE RIGHT NUMBER OF MEN AT THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME WITH THE RIGHT EQUIPMENT."

WT111APCW

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, OCT.20).

BY SGT.ELVIS LANE, 1027 CHEROKEE ROAD, LOUISVILLE, KY., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, FORMERLY OF THE ST.LOUIS STAR-TIMES.

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

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(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC (DELAYED) CUPID, ORDINARILY A PLAYFUL FELLOW, WON'T PLAY WITH MARINE SECOND LT. GEORGE THOMPSON. AND THEREBY RESTS A SAD STORY IN LOVE-LETTER WRITING.

LIEUTENANT THOMPSON IS, UNFORTUNATELY HE SAYS, CENSOR FOR HIS MARINE UNIT. AND BECAUSE HE READS HUNDREDS OF LOVE LETTERS EVERY DAY HE CAN NO LONGER WRITE AN APPROPRIATE LETTER TO HIS WIFE, MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON, (239 GRANT AVE.) HIGHLAND PARK, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

THIS IS BAD, THOMPSON SAID, BECAUSE HE AND HIS WIFE ARE EXPECTING AN HEIR AND IT'S OBLIGATORY HE CONSIDER CIVILIAN MORALE.

PARTICULARLY HIS WIFE'S. "AND I LOVE HER MORE THAN EVER," HE MOANED.

"EVERY TIME I PUT DOWN 'SWEETHEART,' 'MY DARLING' OR 'DEAREST', I RECALL HUNDREDS OF OTHER MARINES USE THESE TERMS OF ENDEARMENT. AND IT SEEMS AS IF EVERY PRETTY PHRASE I THINK OF HAS ALREADY BEEN USED BY ANOTHER MARINE. FROM THE START MY LETTER SOUNDS IMITATIVE."

CONSEQUENTLY HE COMMENCES HIS LETTERS WITH JUST PLAIN "DEAR."

ONCE HE EXPLAINED HIS RATHER FACTUAL LETTERS TO HIS WIFE WITH, "IF YOU COULD SEE THE DRIVEL I MUST READ DAILY, YOU'D UNDERSTAND HOW CHILDISH ROMANTIC ENDEAVORS ARE." FOR GOOD MEASURE HE ADDED, "I'M GLAD YOU'RE MATURE ENOUGH NOT TO EXPECT SUCH NONSENSE."

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HIS WIFE ANSWERED:

"IF YOUR MEN COULD ONLY READ YOUR EARLY LETTERS TO ME, THEY'D DISCOVER THEMSELVES TO BE MODEST LOVE LETTER WRITERS."

THOMPSON, FORMERLY A SPORTING GOODS SALESMAN IN BOSTON, THEN THREW ORIGINALITY TO THE WINDS AND BORROWED HEAVILY FROM THE LOVE LETTERS HE READ THAT DAY. THAT FAILED BECAUSE THE CULLED PHRASES DIDN'T BLEND.

NEXT HE SOUGHT INSPIRATION AND AT NIGHT SAT DOWN, PEN AND TABLET IN HAND, BESIDE A PALM TREE AND STARED AT THE GOLDEN, TROPICAL MOON WHICH LEFT A SILVERY PATH ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"INSPIRATION CAME BUT I WAS SOON EMBARRASSED WHEN MARINES STUCK THEIR HEADS OUT OF THE BUSHES AND CALLED FOR OTHER MARINES TO LOOK AT SOME DOPE TRYING TO WRITE A LETTER BY MOONLIGHT," THOMPSON RECALLED BECAUSE "I HAD A HEADACHE FROM STRAINING MY EYES."

HIS WIFE, LIEUTENANT THOMPSON CONCLUDED, WILL HAVE TO BE SATISFIED WITH A SIMPLE, "I LOVE YOU." WHICH, HE SAID, HE MEANS WITH ALL HIS HEART.

LIEUTENANT THOMPSON IS A SON OF MRS. EDITH THOMPSON, (771 [illegible]DLEY ST.) DORCHESTER, MASS.

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(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, OCT.20)

XZ33ACW

MEXICO CITY, OCT.20-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAS RECEIVED DIRECT WORD FROM GUATEMALA CITY THAT FIGHTING STARTED THERE EARLY TODAY.

THIS CAME IN A MESSAGE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FROM THE MEXICAN MILITARY ATTACHE THERE, COL.FEDERICO AMAYA RODRIGUEZ, SAYING:

"BEGINING AT 2 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING FIGHTING COMMENCED BETWEEN OPPOSING MILITARY GROUPS IN WHICH ALL KINDS OF ARMS WERE BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

PRIVATE REPORTS EARLIER HAD SAID THERE WAS MUCH UNREST, AND TODAY PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS SUSPENDED SERVICE TO GUATEMALA AND PLANNED TO FLY OUT OF THE CAPITAL WITHOUT PASSENGERS TWO PLANES THAT WERE THERE BETWEEN FLIGHTS.

LATE TODAY GUATEMALAN REFUGEE SOURCES REPORTED THAT WORD FROM THERE LAST NIGHT WAS THAT FOUR MILITARY BARRACKS IN GUATEMALA CITY, MATAMOROS, GUARDIA DE HONOR, CUARTEL DE CABALLERIA AND SAN JOSE HAD BEEN OR WERE BEING ATTACKED. THIS MAY HAVE BEEN THE FIGHTING TO WHICH THE MEXICAN MILITARY ATTACHE REFERRED.

PS933PEW

MEXICO CITY,OCT 20 (AP)-GUATEMALAN UNREST IS REPORTED THROUGH PRIVATE CHANNELS TO HAVE FLAMED INTO VIOLENT DISORDER, PARTICULARLY IN THE CAPITAL.

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NO DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE HERE BUT THERE ARE REPORTS THAT ROADS AROUND THE CENTER OF THE CITY ARE BLOCKED.

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE BUT NO PASSENGERS FOR GUATEMALA ARE BOOKED ON TODAY'S TWO SOUTHBOUND PLANES.

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IT WAS LEARNED HERE PRIVATELY THAT PAN-AIR PLANES WILL NOT STOP AT GUATEMALA UNTIL QUIET IS RESTORED AND TWO PAN-AIR PLANES NOW IN

30. 24 — 19757

GUATEMALA ARE BEING FLOWN OUT WITHOUT PASSENGERS.

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GUILLERMO TORIELLO, GUATEMALAN POLITICAL EXILE, SAID HERE TODAY THAT A "MACHETE ARMY" OF 10,000 IS ACTIVE IN GUATEMALA CITY.

"TO INTIMIDATE THE PEOPLE, THE UBIQUISTAS (SUPPORTERS OF FORMER PRESIDENT UBICO) AND THE LIBERAL PARTY THAT HAS THE BACKING OF PRESIDENT PONCE, HAVE BROUGHT TO THE CAPITAL TEN THOUSAND 'MACHETEROS' (MEN ARMED WITH MACHETES), WHO GO UP AND DOWN THE STREETS WITH THE PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL PONCE ON THEIR BREAST," HE SAID, ADDING:

"OTHER CONTINGENTS OF 'MACHETEROS' HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE PROVINCES.

"SECRET POLICE ENTER PRIVATE HOMES WITHOUT WARRANTS. THE FREE PRES HAS BEEN PROHIBITED, SINCE ONLY TWO PAPERS CONTINUE FUNCTIONING, BUT WITH THE WARNING NOT TO ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT.

"THE NORMAL SCHOOL REMAINS CLOSED, AND MANY OF THE TEACHERS ARE IN JAIL. THE DIRECTOR, DR.JORGE ARRIOLA, IS IN THE PENITENTIARY, AND FEARS FOR HIS SAFETY ARE BEING EXPRESSED. IN A WORD, THERE IS A REIGN OF TERROR."

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GG&GM103PCW NM

OTTAWA,OCT. 20-(AP)-A CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT LANCE CPL. RICHARD EDVARD HAIN, SON OF RICHARD HAIN, 7737 CARTIOT AVE., DETROIT, MICH., HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. HE IS A MEMBER OF A CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

TA153AEW

OTTAWA, OCT 20-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER PETER WILLIAN BICKFORD HAS BEEN LISTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE. HIS FATHER, W.C.S. BICKFORD, LIVES AT 431 SECOND ST., MONONGAHELA, PA.

MK446AEW

OTTAWA, OCT 20-(AP)-PVT.AUGUST TEUTSCH, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. CARRIE TEUTSCH, LIVES AT 629 NIAGARA AVE., CHICAGO, IS LISTED AS MISSING IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HE IS A MEMBER OF A MANITOBA REGIMENT.

TROOPER ARTHUR LAWRENCE YOUNG OF THE CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.THEODORE YOUNG, LIVES AT 9 006 TWENTIETH AVE., S.W., SEATTLE, WASH., IS LISTED AS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN THE SAME CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST.

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BZ316AEW

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, OCT 20-(AP)-A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

DIED OF WOUNDS: PVT.ROBERT HARRIS, WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT; SISTER, MRS.LILLIAN HUNGER, DOVER PLAINS, N.Y.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED: TROOPER GEORGE FRANKLIN PARSON, CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS; FATHER, GEORGE F.PARSON, 1101 COMMERCIAL ST., NEOSHO, MO.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED SAFE BUT WOUNDED: PVT. JOHN FRANCIS BERGAN, QUEBEC REGIMENT; MOTHER, MRS.BRIDGET BERGAN, 234 FREDERICK ST., IRONWOOD, MICH.

OCT 21 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, OCT.20)

MK449AEW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 20 --(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TROOPER DANIEL JOSEPH DALEY, CANADIAN ARMORED CORPS, ~~HEREBYGUARDIANXXXXXX~~ HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION. HIS GUARDIAN,

MRS. MABEL GOOD, LIVES AT 33 BEACON ST., -- -AVEN- -ES.

OCT 21 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY OCT. 20)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 20--(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUCED TODAY THAT TROOPER EDWIN ALBERT LEIVER CRUISE, OF THE CANADAIAN ARMORED CORPS, WAS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN ACTION. HIS SISTER, MRS. ELIZABETH LASSITER, LIVES AT GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FLA.

EASTERN WAR TIME
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. TODAY FRIDAY, OCT. 20)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 20--(AP)--PVT. RAYMOND BASHAW, SON OF MRS. MARGARET BASHAW, 491 MANTON AVE., PROVIDENCE, R. I., HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED WWWW TONIGHT. HE IS A MEMBER OF A QUEBEC WWWW REGIMENT.

OCT 21 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 8 P. M., EWT. TONIGHT)

OTTAWA, OCT.20-(AP)-PTE.HOWARD AUSTIN SOMERS, WHOSE FATHER, CHARLES SOMERS, LIVES IN LYNDONVILLE, VT., IS LISTED AS WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HE IS A MEMBER OF A QUEBEC REGIMENT.

OTTAWA, OCT.20-(AP)-PTE.WILLIAM GUSTAVE SCHEITLICK, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.HELEN SCHEITLICK, LIVES AT 404 SANFORD AVE., NEWARK, N.J., IS LISTED AS WOUNDED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY. HE IS A MEMBER OF A QUEBEC REGIMENT

ADD NEW YORK

GUILLERMO TORIELLO, GUATEMALAN POLITICAL EXILE, SAID IN MEXICO CITY A "MACHETE ARMY" OF 10,000 WAS ACTIVE IN THE CAPITAL.

EVE04PEW

OCT 21 1944

BROADCAST

NEW YORK, OCT. 20--A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY THAT FERENC SZALASI, PRO-NAZI PREMIER IN THE NEW HUNGARIAN PUPPET GOVERNMENT, INFORMED HIS CABINET AT ITS FIRST MEETING THAT THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE 800,000 JEWS IN HUNGARY WILL DEPEND "IN THE FIRST PLACE ON THE ALLIED AIR ATTACKS."

OCT 21 1944

NEW YORK, OCT. 20-(AP)-TRAVEL TO EUROPE BY PASSENGER SHIP WILL BE SEVERELY RESTRICTED FOR MANY MONTHS AFTER THE WAR ENDS AND THOSE PEOPLE LUCKY ENOUGH TO GET ACCOMODATIONS AT ALL WILL HAVE TO TAKE THE FARE PROVIDED THE MILLIONS OF SOLDIERS WHO HAVE CROSSED THE WATER, A NATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE WAS TOLD TODAY.

JOHN F.GEHAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN EXPORT LINES, TOLD SHIPPING MEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, HERE FOR A CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR PLANS, THAT GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ALL TONNAGE AND THE CONTINUING NEED FOR SPACE FOR GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS WOULD MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RESUME CIVILIAN BOOKING.

"ALL VESSELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ARE CONTROLLED BY THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS JOINTLY," HE SAID, "AND IT HAS BEEN AGREED BY THESE GOVERNMENTS THAT THIS POOL OF SHIPPING WILL BE CONTINUED FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER THE DEFEAT OF BOTH THE AXIS NATIONS, GERMANY AND JAPAN.

"IF GERMANY SURRENDERS FIRST, OR IF JAPAN SURRENDERS FIRST, THE POOL WILL STILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE SECOND NATION SURRENDERS, AND FOR SIX MONTHS THEREAFTER."

GEHAN POINTED TO THE LARGE NUMBER OF SOLDIERS AND OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL IN EUROPE WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE BROUGHT BACK OR SHIFTED

3p. 24 — 19759

TO THE ORIENT, IF THE WAR WORKS OUT THAT WAY, AND SAID THAT EVEN IF CIVILIANS COULD OBTAIN PASSAGE EASTWARD THEIR CHANCES OF GETTING BACK HOME WOULD BE SLIM FOR MONTHS.

GEHAN SAID SHIP OWNERS WOULD BE CONFRONTED WITH A SERIOUS PROBLEM WHEN THEIR BOTTOMS WERE RETURNED TO THEM IN DECIDING WHETHER TO RESTORE THE FORMER LUXURY LINERS, NOW IN TROOPS SERVICE, TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION, OR PUT THEM IMMEDIATELY INTO PASSENGER SERVICE AS THEY ARE, MINUS ALL SPECIAL COMFORTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE FLOOD OF REQUESTS FOR PASSAGE TO EUROPE AT THE END OF HOSTILITIES.

RQ1145AEW

SOUTH BEND,IND.,OCT.20-(AP)-KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TONIGHT THAT "IF GOVERNMENTS WILL ONLY STAND ASIDE, ALLOWING A TRUTHFUL NEWS EXCHANGE, A FIRST STEP TOWARD SOLVING OUR WAR PROBLEMS WILL BE MADE."

ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INDIANA ASSOCIATED PRESS, COOPER SAID, "PEACE CAN BE ATTAINED ONLY BY SHORT-CIRCUITING SELF-SEEKING GOVERNMENTS OF EACH NATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. LET THE PEOPLE KNOW EACH OTHER AND HOW THE OTHER LIVES, HIS PROBLEMS AND HIS DIFFICULTIES."

COOPER SAID THE PRESS IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD SHOULD GET RID OF THOSE MEMBERS WHICH POISON MEN'S MINDS BY USING AND DISTORTING NEWS INTO PROPAGANDA.

"WE SHOULD IMPOSE A FREE PRESS ON OUR CONQUERED ENEMIES AND THOSE TO BE CONQUERED," HE SAID.

EB1125PCW NM ASKT

DAILY PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PHILIPPINES

MARIVELES	MAH-REE-VAY'-LESS
ZAMBOANGA	ZAHM-BOH-AHN'-GAH
COTOBATO	KOH-TOH-BAH'-TOH
BORONGAN	BOH-ROHN'-GAHN
HOMOHON	HOH-MOH'AHOHN
DINAGAT	DEE-NAH'-GAHT
SIARGHO	SEE-AHR'-GOH
TACLOBAN	TAH'-KLOH-BAHN
LEYTE	LAY'-TAY
SULUAN	SOO-LOO'-AHN

EAST INDIES

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MAPANGET	MAH'-PAHN-GET (HARD G)
WASILE	VAH-SEE '-LAY
DODINGA	DOH'-DEEN-GAH

LOW COUNTRIES

BRESKENS	BRESS'-KENS
IJZENDIJKE	EYE'-ZEN-DY'-KAY

ITALIAN

ACQUAROLA	AH-KWAH-ROH'-LAH
ROVERSANO	ROH-VAIR-SAH'-NOH

RP429PEW

OCT 21 1944

OCT 22 1944

--NIGHT LEAD ROAD TO BERLIN--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--WESTERN FRONT; 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2--RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 558 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).

DY8PEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT.20, 1940--ITALIANS ANNOUNCE HEAVY BOMBER RAID ON AMERICAN-OWNED OIL REFINERIES AND STORES AT BAHREIN ISLAND IN PERSIAN GULF; HAIL 2,800 MILE TRIP AS LONGEST WARTIME RAID.

M607AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
--

OCT 21 1944

OCT.21, 1918 -- GERMAN NEWSPAPERS DEMANDED ABDICATION OF KAI. WILSON SAID U. S. WOULD INSIST ON UNQUALIFIED SURRENDER. GERMANS EVACUATED ANTWERP AFTER STRIPPING WAREHOUSES AND FELL BACK IN NORTHERN FRANCE FROM LE CATEAU TO SEA.

OCT. 21, 1940--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO FRANCE NOT TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST BRITAIN.

FW805PEW

Yanks Take Tacloban And 2 Leyte Airfields In Philippine Offensive

OCT 22 1944

U. S. Forces Advance Four Miles Inland Along Broad Front

Central Philippine Invasion Successes Accompanied by Stern Warning From U. S. Commander Holding Jap Leaders Accountable for Tortures at Bataan

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, SUNDAY, Oct. 22—(AP)—American invasion forces on Leyte in the Central Philippines, penetrating four miles inland along an 18 mile front, have captured two airfields, the capital city of Tacloban, the town of Dulag and won control of a strait leading to inland seas of the archipelago, headquarters announced today.

OCT 22 1944

The airfields, first to fall into Yank hands as potential bases from which Army planes can expand the air coverage now provided by carrier aircraft, were overrun near Tacloban and Dulag.

As success on success was scored by the largest invasion army yet massed in the Pacific Ocean areas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur solemnly warned the Japanese Government and military leaders they would be held accountable for the tortures at Bataan in 1942 and for any repetitions against either soldiers or civilians.

The First Cavalry Division which overrun Tacloban Airfield the first day of fighting surged into Tacloban itself last night. The capture of Tacloban gave the Americans control of San Juanico Strait between Leyte and the island of Samar.

Americans Push On Duren From Fallen Aachen

Both the airfield and the capital city were abandoned by the Japanese.

Elements of the 96th Division captured Dulag, 20 miles south of Tacloban yesterday without difficulty, then beat off Japanese tanks before beginning a drive up the Leyte Valley.

Headquarters said the Japanese Air Force has made more scattered attacks against some vessels of the 600-ship convoy which brought the massive force from Dutch New Guinea to the invasion scene.

Because of effective attacks by carrier planes of the Seventh Fleet on enemy airfields in the Visayan and Palawan Islands, the Japanese air efforts against shipping in Pedro Bay were restricted to sporadic sneak attacks.

Threaten Strait

The victories in the Tacloban area placed the Yanks on the west shore of a strait leading to the Philippines inland sea.

The captors of Dulag, part of the 24th Corps, were forced to beat off a spirited Japanese tank and infiltration counter-attack before resuming their push beyond that town. Six light enemy tanks spearheaded Japanese artillery and infantry in blows aimed at the advancing columns. American armor suffered some damage before the foe was driven from gun positions and entrenchments they had reoccupied.

The new successes announced came after strong enemy positions, which included concrete pillboxes and prepared artillery positions were eliminated by infiltration to avoid the most costly frontal assaults.

A short distance south of Tacloban, at Palo, where Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent earlier reported the Japanese put up heavy mortar fire resistance against landings, the going still was tough.

Yesterday artillery and divebombers supported the 24th Division's uphill struggle to deepen the wedge in that sector. Divebombers attacked 20 truckloads of Japanese.

Crackling Statement

The General, whose forces have in two days seized control of vital stretches of the east of Leyte in the central Philippines and now have a base for Army bombers to use in augmenting carrier plane raids, issued a statement which fairly crackled with his indignation.

Referring to "unimpeachable evidence" of degradations at Bataan "and even of brutality," the general said:

"For such violations, the Imperial Japanese Government will, of course, be fully responsible to my Government.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the field, I shall in addition, during the conquest of the present campaign, hold the Japanese military authorities in the Philippines immediately liable for any harm which may result from failure to accord prisoners of war, civilian internees and civilian noncombatants the proper treatment and due protection to which they of right are entitled."

C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press war correspondent, reported that Tacloban airfield was overrun in the first 24 hours of fighting. An Army officer on the scene said the airfield battle cost the Americans less than a dozen men.

MacArthur and Kenney gave close inspection to the airfield.

The field proved something of a disappointment and the inspection led to the opinion considerable work would be required on it.

MacArthur's grim warning was made while his huge invasion forces of Leyte pitted themselves against the selfsame Japanese 16th Division which, after the surrender at Bataan in the forepart of 1942, forced the bedraggled survivors to make the ghastly "death march."

MacArthur addressed his warning to "The commander-in-chief of Japanese military forces in the Philippines, Field Marshal Count Terauchi."

The general said "the surrender of American and Filipino forces in previous campaigns in the Philippines was made in full reliance that they would be afforded the dignity, honor and protection provided by the rules and customs of war."

Yanks Rescued

William Dickinson, in a pool press release, said it was revealed at headquarters today that 83 American officers and men who had been prisoners of war for two and one-half years were rescued several weeks ago.

Two of the men, Lieut. Richard L. Cook, of Los Angeles, and Staff Sgt. Joseph Cole of Plateu, Ala., elected to stay with the Philipino Guerrillas.

All the others are now safe in hospitals in New Guinea. They are in good condition except five who are recovering from bullet and grenade wounds. None are in serious condition.

They were among American prisoners being shipped north when the Japanese transport was sunk by an American submarine. At least two other enemy ships were sunk in the attack.

Other Americans who escaped the sinking craft were hunted down and killed in the water as they swam. Some who got to the beach were picked up by the Japanese and executed.

The 83 escaping Americans were picked up and cared for by Filipino guerrillas.

And Dulag Bases Is Held Imminent

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 21 (AP)—The fall of two Japanese airfields appeared imminent today as troops of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, backed by overwhelming naval and air might, drove inland on all sectors at Leyte in the central Philippines on the second day of invasion.

The 6,000-foot bomber field at Tacloban on the northeast was approached by one force. To the south, another force was on the outskirts of an airfield near Dulag. This force was advancing at such speed that Al Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent, said it was difficult to keep up with the men.

(The New Delhi radio reported, according to Reuter news agency, that Tacloban, the capital of Leyte Island, has been captured.

(There was no confirmation of this report from the Southwest Pacific or Washington).

Japan's 16th Division, remembered for its torture of the Americans and Filipinos who surrendered at Bataan, had succeeded nowhere in mustering a large-scale counter-attack.

Motor Convoys Ripped

Pending the seizure and utilization of land air bases, American planes from escort carriers swooped as flying artillery on the estimated 20,000 defenders of Leyte, blowing up pill boxes and spewing death among motor convoys.

The enemy air force, operating from the few fields in the Philippines which could be momentarily repaired between carrier plane attacks, managed two scattered night raids against small units of the 600-ship convoy which carried the United States Sixth Army and Central Pacific units to the invasion.

Vessel Torpedoed

A communique today acknowledged a torpedo hit on one vessel.

The ground forces, under immediate command of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, apparently encountered their most tenacious opposition just below Cancabato Bay at Palo.

There Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent, saw four of the landing ships and several smaller craft blown up by Nipponese shore guns and mortars.

For several hours it was touch-and-go, with the Yanks jumping hip-deep into the water and sloshing ashore through a hail of machine-gun bullets and shells.

Consolidating Positions

"Our ground forces are consolidating their beachhead positions and driving inland on all sectors," read today's communique which MacArthur issued shortly after he had stood in a truck, drenched by rain, before a hand microphone and urged the Filipions to rise and strike blows to speed their deliverance.

"Food and supplies have been landed on schedule against light opposition.

"Our ground casualties in the preliminary operation have been exceedingly light," the communique said.

Huge Force Landed

MacArthur, whose losing fight in 1942 was waged with a courageous but inadequately supplied garrison, deprived in the end of all air and naval cover, brought back to the Philippines the greatest mass of men, planes, warships and tanks ever assembled in the Pacific.

Murlin Spencer, Associated Press war correspondent, said the 600-ship convoy carried at least as many as, and perhaps more than, the number of men landed on D-day in Normandy.

(Inasmuch as Prime Minister Winston Churchill has disclosed that nearly 250,000 men landed in France the first day, such a sizable force for the Philippines operation might well suggest that even greater operations, with more landings on other islands, are in the offing against the estimated 225,000 Japanese defending the Philippines.)

San Jose In Ruins

Every report from the invasion scene, while varying in the degree of opposition detailed, placed the Yanks on the move.

On the south end of Cancabato Bay, Asahel Bush, Associated Press war correspondent, said the town of San Jose was in ruins as a result of the devastating bombardment from warships in Leyte Gulf, which included the battleship California — the one the Japanese thought they sank at Pearl Harbor.

Bush said "what once was San Jose" was on the point of falling. it is on the inland road to Tacloban, capital of Leyte, on the opposite end of the bay.

"No Live Japanese"

Bush said the invaders' attack was so thorough that the advance to the town's outskirts was accomplished "without encountering a sign of a live Japanese."

Tokyo Radio, after considerable silence, came through with claims that the Japanese on Leyte were "cutting deep into enemy landing points" but in the same breath admitted the Yanks were "heading toward Tacloban." The Japanese military waited until today before acknowledging the Leyte landings.

Presumably referring to the vessel MacArthur said had been hit by aerial torpedo, Tokyo claimed the sinking of one transport. MacArthur's communique said it was only damaged.

(NBC, in New York said the Tokyo Radio broadcast a report that the invasion had cost the Americans six aircraft carriers and six battleships.

(The enemy declaration was entirely unconfirmed.)

Plane Toll Boosted

Both MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported widespread destruction of enemy planes—pushing beyond 1,400 the total wiped out since October 9 in the air offensive building up to the invasion—and more blows at Nipponese shipping.

(In a communique last night at Pearl Harbor, Nimitz said naval air strikes, coordinated with the landings, resulted in knocking out 87 more planes, sinking a large cargo ship and 5 small craft and damaging 23 ships and 28 small craft. His communique covered actions by planes of carrier task groups from the Central Pacific against Leyte, Cebu and Negros islands and the Manila area on Luzon.)

Jap Tanker Bombed

MacArthur's communique today reporting activities of carrier planes from the Seventh Fleet of the Southwest Pacific area, directed over "the inland waters of the central Philippines," said a 5,000-ton enemy tanker, a freighter-transport, 5 light naval craft and 11 barges were "bombed."

The wording of the communique suggested these were sunk inasmuch as it specified two 5,000-ton fleet auxiliaries, 10 cargo vessels, 6 light naval craft and small ships were "damaged" at a cost of two planes.

4 Planes Shot Down

He also listed the destruction of 80 enemy planes on the ground—a testimonial to the effectiveness of air attacks in rendering enemy Philippine fields useless for take-offs—and the shooting down of four.

MacArthur announced the ground commanders helping him liberate the Philippines.

Under General Krueger are: The Tenth Corps, headed by Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sebitz, and the 24th Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge; the Third Engineers Amphibious Brigade, commanded by Big. Gen. William Bunn; the First Battery Division of Maj. Gen. Verne B. Hart; the Seventh Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold; the 24th Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, and the Ninth Infantry Division of Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley.

Naval Aides Listed

The massed naval might, unchallenged by any elements of the Japanese fleet, brought together Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, of the Seventh Fleet; Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., of the Third Fleet, and Commodore John A. Collins, of the Australian squadron.

The constant air umbrella was supplied by the United States Far Eastern Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force, headed by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenny and the Third Fleet carrier planes of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Rear Admiral Daniel C. Darbey and Rear Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson commanded the amphibious operations.

The invasion is progressing on schedule, MacArthur said.

Although Tacloban airfield was being repaired, because of its condition General Kenney directed attention to another which fell to invasion forces around Dulag, 20 miles south of Tacloban.

Jap Planes Hit

Japanese aircraft which survived the crushing blows by American Navy and Army airmen have made only two weak raids on the invaders, MacArthur said.

Tokyo radio claimed that Japanese planes sank one American transport and damaged five ships, including two aircraft carriers, two battleships and one transport, but MacArthur said that only one vessel was damaged by a torpedo. He did not specify the type of ship hit.

The Japanese ground forces have not yet succeeded in staging a counter-attack of any consequence. Their artillery and mortars, however, made the going hard for the Americans in the initial beach fighting at some points. Several invading units were pinned down until the Yanks could get artillery ashore, or could summon aircraft and Naval ship fire, to erase the opposition.

But American ground casualties in the preliminary operation have been "exceedingly light," MacArthur said.

Sergio Osmena, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, broadcast a call to Filipinos to strike the Japanese invaders wherever the American soldiers have advanced and can give direct help.

Osmena and six cabinet members went ashore in the wake of the Americans. His Government will take over civil administration where the military situation permits, said Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine resident commissioner to the United States, who also is with Osmena.

Guerrilla Aid Sought

Aid of guerrilla leaders who have harassed the Japanese since their occupation of the Philippines will be sought, Romulo said.

Army and navy planes roamed the archipelago, hitting Japanese shipping and airfields in support of the Leyte invaders.

MacArthur said planes covered the inland waters of the central Philippines, bombing a 5,000-ton enemy tanker, a freight-transport and five light naval craft, and damaging besides two 5,000-ton fleet auxiliaries, ten cargo vessels and six light naval craft. These attacks cost two American planes.

Seizure Of Tacloban

M'ARTHUR WARNS JAPS ON TORTURE

Nipponese Will Be Held Responsible For Brutalities

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, *Sunday*, Oct. 22 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today warned the Japanese Imperial Government that it will be held responsible for the tortures on Bataan and any possible repetitions.

The American commander addressed his warning to "the commander in chief of Japanese military operations in the Philippines, Field Marshal Count Terauchi.

The warning said:

"The surrender of American and Filipino forces in previous campaigns in the Philippines was made in full reliance that they would be afforded the dignity, honor and protection provided by the rules and customs of war.

Even Brutality

"Since then, unimpeachable evidence has been furnished me of degradations and even of brutality to which these gallant soldiers have been subjected, in violation of the most sacred code of martial honor.

"For such violations the Imperial Japanese Government will, of course, be held fully responsible by my Government.

"As commander in chief of the Allied forces in the field, I shall in addition, during the conduct of the present campaign, hold the Japanese military authorities in the Philippines immediately liable for any harm which may result from failure to accord prisoners of war, civilian internees or civilian non-combatants the proper treatment and due protection to which they of right are entitled."

William Dickinson, in a pool press release, said it was revealed at headquarters today that 83 American officers and men who had been prisoners of war for two and one half years were rescued several weeks ago.

Two of the men, Lieut. Richard L. Cook, of Los Angeles, and Staff Sergeant Joseph Cole, of Plateu, Ala., elected to stay with the Philipino Guerrillas.

All the others are now safe in hospitals in New Guinea. They are in good condition except five who are recovering from wounds.

Japs Execute Survivors

They were among American prisoners being shipped north when the Japanese transport was sunk by an American submarine. At least two other enemy ships were sunk in the attack.

Other Americans who escaped the sinking craft were hunted down and killed in the water as they swam. Some who got to the beach were picked up by the Japanese and executed.

The 83 escaping Americans were picked up and cared for by Filipino guerrillas.

Osmena Urges Uprising

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 21 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena, standing on the soil of his homeland, today issued a stirring call to all Filipinos to rise up and fight the Japanese invaders whenever the tide of battle reached their town or neighborhoods.

It was the Philippine Commonwealth President's second proclamation since he came ashore on Leyte with Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur.

The proclamation wasn't interpreted as calling for a general uprising throughout the islands, but where American forces had advanced sufficiently to give immediate military help.

MacArthur Called Friend

He told his people that General MacArthur was a "trusted, tried and true friend of the Filipino people," had kept his promise to return and "is standing now on Philippine soil."

With Osmena when he went ashore were six cabinet members. They came in the ships of the greatest military force the United States ever assembled in the Pacific.

President Osmena's message followed a statement by Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner to the United States and Secretary of Information, that he is convinced liberation troops will receive the complete cooperation of the Filipino people.

He said he expected his people to volunteer for work on docks and airdromes and even to rise up and battle the hated Japanese when the tide of battle moves toward their towns and villages.

When the military situation permits, the Government will take over civil administration, first of municipal governments, then provisional and, finally, the national administration, Romulo said.

One of the first tasks of the Government will be to contact guerrilla leaders who have harried the Japanese and carried on the battle—unheralded and unknown—since the fall of Corregidor on May 6, 1942, Romulo said.

From the guerrillas will be sought information on actual conditions throughout the islands.

Filipinos, blacked out for two

and a half years by severe Japanese censorship of news, will learn from the forces of reconquest that the United States Congress and President were prepared to give the Philippines its long-sought independence even before the July 4, 1946, date originally set by the Tydings-McDuffie law.

They had won their right to independence by their heroism on Bataan and Corregidor.

The late President Manuel Quezon, who dedicated his life to the cause of independence, died in the United States August 1 before he could see fulfillment of his dreams.

On Nashville

Osmena and Romulo went ashore from the cruiser Nashville which carried MacArthur back to the Philippines.

Landing with other American units were Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Secretary of National Defense; Ismael Mathay, Commissioner of Budget and Finance; Col. Mariano Erana, Judge Advocate; Col. Alejandro Melchor, military and technical adviser, and Arturo B. Rotor, secretary to the President.

Following is the text of President Osmena's message to his people:

"My fellow countrymen:

"Forces of victory have landed on Philippine shores. They are led by General Douglas MacArthur, trusted, tried and true friend of the Filipino people.

"When he left two years ago he promised to return. That promise has been kept. He is standing now on Philippine soil.

"Your commonwealth government is also on our sacred land once again, but we return not only to take up where we left off. While you were undergoing untold sacrifices opposing Japanese domination, your government wasn't stationary. We have advanced.

"We come not merely to restore our commonwealth government. The Congress of the United States has recognized Filipino loyalty to America, to our beloved nation and to the sacred cause of human freedom. Our independence will not be deferred to 1946, but will follow closely on the expulsion of the brutal Japanese invaders. We return to you, therefore with our early independence assured.

"The freedoms for which our heroes fought and fell from Balintawak to Bataan—for which our gallant forces and an unconquerable citizenry are still relentlessly resisting—is ours at last.

"Real freedom! Ours to enjoy, ours to uphold and ours to preserve. Units are in need of the hour. We must all rally behind the banner of freedom. In this historic moment there cannot be cleavages, differences of thought or feelings of personal ambition or selfish interest. We are all Filipinos. We are brothers united by ties of race and blood. We are one in our love for freedom above life itself.

"Leading us and enjoining us to unite is the spirit of our heroes—Rizal, Bonifacio, Quezon—we must be worthy of them. We cannot falter.

"Strike when the tide of battle reaches your town or barrio (village). On that day strike hard against the enemy—wherever you find him—and fight—fight—without counting the cost. Onward, fellow countrymen, to victory and to freedom!"

Krueger Heads Ground Forces In Philippines

OCT 22 1944

Adm. Kinkaid Commanding 7th Fleet, Adm. Mitscher Leads 3d Fleet Carriers

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Oct. 21 (AP).—Lieutenant General Walter Krueger is in command of ground forces for the Philippines invasion, under personal command of General Douglas MacArthur, the second communique on the invasion reported today.

Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, commander of Allied naval forces in the southwest Pacific, is in command of the 7th United States Fleet. Elements of Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d United States Fleet are providing support. Naval forces include an Australian squadron under Commander John A. Collins.

Under General Krueger are these ground forces:

The 10th Corps commanded by Major General Franklin C. Sebitz and the 24th Corps commanded by Major General John R. Hodge; 3d Engineers Brigade, amphibious, commanded by Brigadier General William Seavy and supporting supply and other troops; 1st Battery Division, Major General Verne B. Hart; 7th Infantry Division, Major General Archibald V. Arnold; 24th Infantry Division, Major General Frederick A. Irving, and 96th Infantry Division, Major General James L. Bradley.

Major General James L. Bradley.

(Bradley went to West Point from Springfield, Mo., and was in the same class as Lieutenant General Omar Bradley, of Moberly, Mo., but they are not related.)

Other supporting elements include the American Far Eastern Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force, commanded by Lieutenant General George C. Kenney, and 3d Fleet carrier forces under Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Amphibious operations are under command of Rear Admiral Daniel C. Barbey and Rear Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson.

M'Arthur Blows Up Nipponese 'Victory'

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 21 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has his own way of making a liar out of Tokyo radio.

Last week Tokyo radio "went to town."

It claimed:

United States Task Force 58, under Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, was "annihilated" off Formosa.

Flagship Claimed

The "defeat" had upset Philippine invasion plans by at least two months.

Mitscher's own flagship went down.

This week, when the harsh reality of invasion was thrust upon the Japanese, Tokyo Radio then claimed the operation was undertaken to make up for this "defeat" and, in the alleged absence of Task Force 58, America was forced to combine the Fifth and Seventh fleets.

Mitscher Listed

Today MacArthur blew up the whole thing in Tokyo Radio's face. His communique said in a matter-of-fact fashion while enumerating ground, naval and air units in action:

"Third Fleet carrier forces are commanded by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher."

50 JAP PLANES, 3 SHIPS SUNK

Nimitz Reveals Score Of New Raids On Philippines

HOLLAND

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 21 (AP)—Continued American carrier-plane attacks on the Philippines during which 50 Japanese planes were destroyed and three ships sunk were reported in a communique late today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The Admiral said the carrier-based planes also sank four patrol-torpedo boats and several ammunition barges and damaged two medium cargo ships and two luggers. The strikes took place Friday.

Americans losses totaled three planes, one pilot and one air crewman.

13 Planes Shot Down

Thirteen planes were shot down by the Yank airmen while 37 were destroyed aground. Some of the grounded planes had been damaged previously.

At Coron Bay, northeast of Culion Island, the American naval airmen sank a previously damaged cargo ship, a small coastal cargo vessel and a small escort ship.

Three Japanese PT boats were sunk in Batongas Bay, southwestern Luzon island. One was sent down in Cebu harbor, west of Leyte island where American liberation forces staged the first invasion of the Philippines.

Masbate, Bulan Hit

At Masbate harbor, north of Cebu island, several ammunition barges were destroyed and two medium cargo ships and two luggers were damaged.

At Bulan, southern Luzon, ground installations and the airfield and a hangar were bombed.

Nimitz said that Hellcat fighters, torpedo planes and dive bombers were used in the carrier task-force operations against the Philippines, Formosa and the Ryukyu islands preparatory to the invasion of the Philippines.

Leyte Japs Flee Yanks

By James Hutcheson

With American Troops on Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 21 (AP)—In panic, Japanese defenders of the northernmost sector of the Leyte beachhead took to their heels as the first wave of amphibious troops hit the Philippines shore.

Battle-experienced veterans of the First Cavalry Division were amazed by the weak opposition on this front.

The tanks started inland through coconut trees, searching for enemy positions, exactly one hour after the first assault wave struck. Barbed wire lines were overrun quickly. Behind the wire we found freshly-dug trenches that had been abandoned.

Only a few of our men were wounded.

We found decapitated Japanese behind the beach guns with unfired shells beside them.

Two hours after we hit the beach we still had encountered no opposition.

SHIPS JAPS SANK NOW BLAST THEM

DAVIS

Aboard Vice-Admiral Kinkaid's Command Ship Off Leyte, October 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Proud old battleships came back from their Pearl Harbor graves to lead the powerful units of the United States Navy in the blistering pre-landing bombardment of eastern Leyte Island in the Central Philippines.

For three days, big battlewagons which once were mistresses of the sea showed they are still dowager queens. Their 14 and 16-inch rifles supported by cruisers and destroyers, poured 800 tons of exploding steel upon enemy positions from Tacloban to Abuyog, some thirty-four miles to the south.

Perhaps the proudest ship of all was the West Virginia. Left a burning tangled wreck at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, she was refloated and rebuilt into a modern fighting machine. She fired her first great salvoes of the war in the pre-bombardment off Leyte. Her vengeance was magnificent to behold.

Further to the south another Navy veteran, the California, once flagship of the fleet, loosed her big guns on Catmon Hill, trouble point for the southern attack force. The California, too, was gravely damaged at Pearl Harbor.

Landing A Bluff, Jap Claims

San Francisco, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Allied landing in the Philippines was termed nothing more than "a bluff" by Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Information Board, in a propaganda broadcast to the Filipino people today.

Another propaganda broadcast from Tokyo (both were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission) said the invasion of Leyte Island was of "no strategic consequence from the standpoint of general defense operations."

Imperial Japanese headquarters broadcast a rescript by Emperor Hirohito saying "The war situation is daily becoming more pressing" and commending three high officers for their part in "defeating the enemy fleet off Formosa."

"Propaganda Fantasy"

Iguchi was quoted as saying the "American claim of having effected the Landings (in the Philippines) with an armada of 600 ships and 250,000 men" was "nothing more than a propaganda fantasy, totally out of proportion to reality." He added the actual size and scale of the invasion forces "are well known to us. We have the situation well in hand."

The broadcast said the Emperor had granted "a gracious imperial rescript of commendation" to the "supreme commander of the Japanese army in the southern regions, the commander in chief of the combined fleet and commander in chief of the Taiwan (Formosa) army."

Text Of Rescript

The imperial rescript was as follows:

"The army and naval forces in close cooperation have intercepted the enemy fleet and after valiant fighting have greatly damaged that fleet. This is worthy of our high praise.

"In retrospect, the war situation is daily becoming more pressing. We desire that you conform to our (conviction) by joining your hearts together and by cooperation."

Japs Acknowledge Landing

(Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, October 17 reported "Japanese fleet units were sighted approaching the area in which United States Pacific Fleet forces have been operating in the western part of the Philippine Sea, but on discovering our fighting strength unimpaired have avoided action and have withdrawn to their bases.

Meanwhile, Japan belatedly acknowledged for the first time in an imperial communique to the homeland today that forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur have landed in the Tacloban area on Leyte Island in the Central Philippines.

U. S. Forces Push One Mile Eastward—Canadians Surge Ahead in Drive to Clear Schelde Estuary and Open Antwerp's Sea Lane —Americans Gain Along Maas

HOWAN

London, SUNDAY, Oct. 22—(AP)—American troops struck swiftly last night following the unconditional surrender of Aachen, pushing approximately one mile eastward toward Duren, 24 miles away, from their positions

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GEN. MACARHTUR's HEADQUARTERS? Philippines, Oct. 22--(delyaed) (AP) Here are the names of the first 83 American prisoners of war to be rescued from the Philippines. They were on a torpedoed enemy transport and were hidden by guerrillas until removed from the islands.

Lt.Co.. John McGee, Minot, N.D.
Maj. W. C. Chenoweth, (1243 Cherokee Rod) Louisville, Ky.
Maj Harry O. Fischer, San Antonio, Tex.
Capt. Robert G. Blakeslee (18 Catherine) Glens Falls, NY
1st L. William P. Cain (3621 Monroe) Columbia, S.C
1st Lt. Richard L. Cemok, Los Angeles, Calif
1st Lt. Fred J. Gallagher, Tucson, Ariz.
1st Lt. James D. Donlon, Antioch, Calif.
1st Lt James Gardner, Glasgow, Scotland
1st Lt. John P. Gillespie, 337 W. Jackson Sigourney, Iowa
1st Lt. Ralph R. Johnson, 4950-98 St., Springfield, O.

LST L. Theodore Pflueger, Rochester, Mich.
1st Lt. Jo n C. Playter, Joplin, Mo.
1st Lt. Bert Schwarz, 96111-65th Rd. Forest Hills, L.I., N Y
1st Lt. Felix Sharp, 2825 Oak St., Jacksonville, Fla.
1stl Lt. Morris Shoss, Houston, Tex.
1st Lt. C. A. Steinhauser, Seaside, Oregon
~~2nd Lt. Eugene P. Dale, Enid, Oklahoma~~
2nd Lt. Harvey T. Denson, Granger, Tex.

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2nd Lt. Francis L. Leclear 701 Wionia St., Lansing, Mich.
2nd Lt. Roy D. Russell, Ft. Worth, Tex.
" Lt. Harry J. Skinner, North Bend, Ore.
Lt. Murray M. Sniddon, Glendale, Calif.
Lt. Paul S. Snowden, Sapulpa, Okla.
Lt. Edward S. Tresniewski, 109 Saratoga St., Cohoes, N.Y.
" Lt. James K. Vann, Winona, Mo.

M/Sgt. George Robinett, Eugene, Ore.
T/Sgt. Donald F. Gillern, Glendale, Calif.
S/Sgt. Joseph P. Coe, Plateau, Ala.
S/Sgt. C. C. Johnstone 1327 Gry Avenue, Lakewood, O.
~~S/Sgt. Cecil H. McClure, Dallas, Texas~~
SS/Sgt. Cecil H. McClure, Dallas, Tex.
Sgt. S. V. Mistralla -no address
Sgt. John W. Booth, Perham, Minn.
Sgt. Peter J. Colino, Gallup, N.M.
Sgt. James R. Greene, Altamont, Ill
Sgt. William I. Vaskell, Chacapackassett Road, ~~Arlington Rfd.~~ Barrington, R.I.
Sgt. Robert J. Kirscher, Paradise, Calif.
Sgt. James McComas, 2013 Rd. Ave. N.E., Brainard, Minn.
Sgt. Donald L. McPherson, 709 N. 28th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Corporal. H. E. Billick, Nampa, Ida.
Corp. IO. E. Clem, Dallas, Tex.
Corp. William T Frederick, Ojai, Calid.
Cpl. Calvin E. Latham, Resburg, Ida.
Cpl. B. J. Lorton, Medford, Ore.
Cpl. E. A. Motsinger, Webb City, Mo.
Cpl. Ralph Person, Seattle, Wash,
Cpl. Marcus N. Sumkins, Buda, Tex.
Cpl. John Stymediki 13456 Mackay - Detroit, Mich
Cpl. Otis E. Radlice, Scotland Neck, N.C.
PFC. Jesse Bier, 38 Dartmouth, Lawrence, Mass.
PFC. Hayes H. Bolitha, Butte, Mont.
Pfc Paul L. rowning, Centralia, Wash
S/lc Charles B. Claybourn, Wash., DC
Pfc. Verle D. Cutter, Denver, Col.
Pfc Jack M. Donohoe, Reno, Nev.
Pfc Isaac B. Hagine, Freeport, Pa.
Pfc. William S. Horabin, Albuquerque, N.M.
Pfc. Roy J. Hughes, 2620 Armand Pl., St.Louis, MO.
Pfc. Lawrence P. Ingley, Lubbock, Tex.
Pfc. Joseph Jones, Rt. 4, Oakhill, Ohio
Pfc. Joseph P. Lamkin, Proctor, Minn.
Pfc J. J. Mackawski, 652 Leonard St., Bklyn, N.J.
Pfc. Lewis H. Moore, 120 Rolls Av., E., Gadsden, Ala.
Pfc D.P. Olinger, Denver, Col.
Pfc Buster Parker, Clea Creek, West Va.
Pfc Denver R. Rose, Houston, Tex.
Pfc Omar A. Schoenborne, Redwood City, Calif
Pvt. John R. Bennet, 60 Albermarle St., Hempstead, L.I. NY
Pfc. Victor L. Maples, St.Cloud, Fla.
Pfc Michael. Pulice, Carlsbad, N. J.
Pvt. Walter N. Alexander, Spokane, Wash
Pvt. Willard E. Hall, La. Grande, Ore
Pvt. William E. Biddle, 1028 So. 16th St., Vincennes, Ind.
Pvt. Marbo A. Caputo, 23 Taylor St., Ft. Edward, NY
Pvt. Walter E. Gardner, 175 18 111th Av., Jamaica, NY
Pvt. Donald J. Granz, Fresno, Calif
Pvt. Francis Hoctor, 23 Western Av., Biddeford, Maine
Pvt. Lyle Kundson, Ogden Utah
Pvt. Geln E. Kuskie, Long Beach, Calif
Pvt. Cletis Overton, Rolla, Ark
Pct Lawrence Tipton, 1310 E. Herman Av., Dayton, O.
Pct. Harold W. Wilson, Nutwood, Chio

(The list contains ly 82 names and it is assumed that Lt. John J. Morrett of Springfield, O, mentioned in the Sat. night report as acting as the group's spokesman, is the 83rd.

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in the Wurselen area four miles north of Aachen.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers ranged ahead of the American attack, showering leaflets and explosives on towns along the highway that leads from Aachen through Duren to Cologne, 40 miles away.

To the northwest the Canadian First Army, with British aid, advanced nine miles in the Dutch-Belgian border region in a drive to clear the Schelde estuary so the Allies can use the great port of Antwerp.

American troops near the German border in The Netherlands advanced within 4,000 yards of an unidentified hub near the Maas (Meuse) River, and the British consolidated their positions southeast of Venray in the secondary actions in this important sector.

Other Areas Quiet

Elsewhere no significant progress was reported in the badly sodden front. Direct air support was cut by rain to a minimum.

The final surrender of Aachen, first large German city to fall into Allied hands, was made by 800 Germans who violated Adolf Hitler's "fight-to-the-death" orders after being hammered into traps from which there was no escape from Leut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' savagely-attacking First Army doughboys.

It was the first formal surrender of German arms on Germain soil in modern history. Tonight the German homefolks still had not been told of it by their propaganda ministry.

Unofficial estimates of the bag of prisoners ranged upward to 10,000 since the Americans issued their unconditional surrender ultimatum to Aachen ten days ago. American casualties during the subsequent all-out assault and house-to-house rooting out of the stubborn Nazis were declared officially to be relatively light.

The German colonel, a professional soldier named Wilsk, made a theatrical show of his capitulation, marching his men out in perfect order in their best uniforms and with highly polished boots. He first signed a paper omitting the unconditional surrender requirement. This the Americans refused to accept.

Colonel Wilsk, after some soul-searching, drew up and signed a new document of unconditional surrender, which he blamed on lack of ammunition and food. He explained that he had hesitated for fear of reprisals against his family in Germany because he was disobeying his Fuehrer's express orders to die on the spot. Later in a prisoner enclosure he wept without restraint.

Surrender Not Significant

Surrender of the rubble heap that is Aachen, leaving the Americans free to prosecute a drive towards Cologne, was, for all its drama, strategically less significant than the new Canadian assault to open the Schelde estuary to Allied supply ships.

In an offensive which field dispatches said gained nine miles in the first 36 hours across wooded country, two Canadian columns threw bridges across the Roosendaal Canal near the Dutch-Belgian border 14 miles north of Antwerp.

A British column under Canadian command kept pace by thrusting through the road junction town of Wuestwezel and four miles beyond it to the Dutch border 17 miles northwest of Antwerp. The Canadians and British formed a solid front.

These advances greatly strengthened the positions of other Canadians at the neck of the South Beveland Causeway leading to the north bank of the Schelde Estuary.

Antwerp, one of the few continental ports taken by the Allies in usable condition, has been effectively blocked for weeks by Germans on both sides of its approach up the Schelde Estuary from the North Sea.

Pocket Being Tightened

The Germans on the south bank of this estuary were being steadily compressed into a smaller pocket. They were withdrawing into a roughly four-sided area of about 20 square miles bounded by the North Sea and the towns of Dreskens, Oostburg and Cadzand.

The Canadians were linking up their forces above the Leopold Canal and generally consolidating their positions in preparation for a final assault on that defense area.

While no effective German resistance had yet been met in any of these operations, it was slow going against machinegun fire, mortars and mine fields in watery and wooded country. Infantry and armor had to slosh through the mud and clean small pockets of Germans out of virtually every thicket.

The Germans were using old French and Belgian shells as impromptu mines and booby traps, and were employing the bouncing Betty type of anti-personnel mine extensively for the first time on that front.

Disclosure was permitted that Maj. Gen. Charles Foulkes of London, Ont., and Maj. Gen. Harry Foster of Montreal were commanding formations of the First Canadian Army. Both have been in action since the first week in Normandy, notably in the flaming battles for Caen.

The Canadian force investing the port of Dunkerque had a flurry of action when the German garrison sallied out and overran a forward position, only to be driven back with losses.

Shelling Near Nancy

On the American Third Army front around Metz and Nancy, there was sporadic shelling, with American artillery particularly seeking to knock out an 11-inch gun with which the Germans have been harassing Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's men for weeks.

Allied planes Friday bore a hole in the 800-foot earthen dam on Lake Etang de Lindrew, 25 miles northeast of Nancy, and by noon Saturday the waters of the Seille River had spread out for miles across enemy communications lines fronting the Third Army.

There and also on the Vosges mountain front held by the American Seventh and French First Armies, there was little or no change in positions, with some sectors taking on the trenched barbed-wired appearance of world war days, complete with mud.

Canadians Gain Four Miles

Seventy miles to the northwest, the Canadian First Army pushed a three-pronged offensive four miles nearer the German stronghold of Roosendaal and Breda in a battle over rain-soaked fields above Antwerp.

West of Antwerp, Canadian troops attacked at 10 A. M. today and entered the outskirts of Breskens, stronghold in the dimishing German pocket south of Schelde estuary. Thrusting into the northern sector of the pocket, the Canadians advanced a mile in two hours with artillery and aerial support, and hopped a water obstacle before Breskens.

British infantry and Canadian tanks entered the road junction of Wuestwezel, 13 miles north of Antwerp on the Antwerp-Breda highway, and sent patrols probing out a mile or two northwest of the town. Two other columns, in twin drives up the roads to Roosendaal, seized Calmpthout and neared the Roosendaal canal.

Closing In On Breskens

This offensive was the second phase of the battle to win use of Antwerp as a supply port. The first phase was drawing to an end west of Antwerp, with Canadians steadily closing in on the German pocket around Breskens below the Schelde estuary.

In eastern Holland, United States forces pushed within 4,000 yards of a German communication strongpoint near the Maas river. British troops meanwhile consolidated positions southeast of Venray on the Dutch battlefront.

British Planes Busy

British warplanes made nearly 1,000 sorties despite bad weather, shooting up German infantry and blasting railroads. Rocket-firing Typhoons operated only 100 yards ahead of advancing British troops in the Esschem sector.

Other planes cut the vital German railway from Venlo to Utrecht in 41 places, virtually destroyed two 30-car trains carrying tanks and gasoline, and shot up five locomotives and 84 trucks.

Aachen Cathedral Safe

A German broadcast declared that "the all-embracing war has only found its beginning in the battle of Aachen" and once again threatened that secret weapons still to be put into use "will prove that the battle was the mere begining of rivers of American and British blood."

After visiting Aachen, Associated Press War Correspondent Harold V. Boyle said that the storied Cathedral, tomb of Charlemagne and one of Germany's greatest religious shrines, still stands virtually undamaged in an area of unspeakable ruin. German artillery is still within range, however, he said.

German communications farther south were crippled when Thunderbolts operating with the United States Third Army bombed and breached the Dieuze dam 25 miles northeast of Nancy, flooding the town of Dieuze and the surrounding countryside with a spreading lake that covered the railroad and highways with two feet of water.

Gains Beyond Bruyeres

A dispatch last night from the Vosges front in France said American and French infantrymen, after repulsing several German counter-attacks, made new gains yesterday toward southwest Germany beyond newly captured Bruyeres and east of the Moselotte river.

German planes appeared in greater numbers over that sector yesterday, but American flyers shot down seven of them, destroyed another, and damaged four in three dogfights.

Aachen Casualties Light

United States casualties in the capture of Aachen were described at supreme headquarters as relatively light. Unofficial estimates of the bag of Nazi prisoners ranged up to 10,000.

The Germans yesterday made two attacks upon the American wall of Aachen, and they apparently were working desperately to tighten their defenses before Cologne.

A Berlin broadcast said Americans had been beaten back in an attempt to cross the Moselle river at Remich, 12 miles southeast of Luxembourg city. All the troops who crossed the river were killed or captured, said this unconfirmed account.

In the struggle to dislodge the German barrier around Antwerp, Allied troops advanced slowly against the Breskens pocket, merging the original bridgehead with the main westward drive. A front-line dispatch said the final phase of that operation was drawing near.

Allied Forces Merge

The 24-hour-old Canadian drive above Antwerp had achieved gains of three to five miles. Units pushing beyond Wuestwezel reached the area of Loenhout, halfway between Antwerp and Breda. Other columns were striking up both sides of the Antwerp-Roosendaal road.

The new advance reached a point seven miles southwest of Bergen op Zoom and its excellent harbor halfway between Antwerp and Rotterdam. Canadians who had taken Woensdrecht, at the neck of the causeway to South Beveland Island, already were only five miles below Bergen op Zoom.

Aachen's Last Defenders Surrender To Americans

London, Oct. 21 (AP) — Eight hundred German troops, the last defenders of Aachen, surrendered unconditionally at noon today and all resistance ended inside and in the suburbs of the first big German city to fall to American arms.

Two thousand prisoners had already been taken by First Army men.

Despite Hitler's orders to resist to death, the 800 Germans surrendered when Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' doughboys pressed them into hopeless traps at the fringe after taking the center of the city.

Last Nazis Give Up at Aachen; Dramatic Silence Falls on City

Dapper Enemy Commander Balks at Signing Unconditional Surrender—Fears for Safety of Family in Reich—Finally Agrees.

Aachen, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Eight hundred Germans, the remnants of the Aachen garrison, surrendered unconditionally today, and all organized resistance ended in the city and its suburbs.

The last defenders, who had been ordered by Hitler to fight to the death, laid down their arms at noon after savage infantry attacks had hammered them into traps from which there was no escape.

A dramatic silence suddenly fell over the shell of a city as the guns became quiet for the first time in days.

Capt. Seth Botts, former University of Kentucky engineering student, was preparing to launch an assault on a bunker where the German remnants had a command post when the enemy decided to surrender and hung out a white flag. Capt. Botts and his troops had closed in on the bunker last night, fighting through houses by flashlight in one of the weirdest combats of the war.

Nazis All Polished Up.

Out of the bunker came a slender dapper colonel at the head of 300 troops. They marched smartly in column under the guard of Capt. Botts. The men and officers were all well groomed, with shining black boots. With them was an American lieutenant and 32 enlisted men who had been held captive by the Germans for the past week.

The German commander was taken to the command post of Lieut. Col. John Corley, 308 Clinton street, Brooklyn, in one of Aachen's wrecked buildings. There an American brigadier general waited to receive the commander, who was told he must surrender unconditionally.

Reluctantly the officer wrote out the surrender of his troops and ended the document by saying "Aachen is in American hands and therefore everything belongs to the Americans that was German."

But when the silver-haired American general had the surrender translated he was not satisfied because it did not say unconditional.

Nazi Makes Grave Decision.

The German officer, a professional soldier for twenty-eight years, asked for five minutes to think it over. He said his reluctance was caused by the fact that if he signed unconditional surrender terms he was afraid for his family in Germany. There was

silence in the little room as the German pondered with the American watching him intently. In the room with the general and Col. Corley were Capt. Edward Crawford of Somersworth, N. H., and Lieut. John Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Finally the German colonel turned, picked up the pen and hurriedly wrote another document. This time he said:

"Aachen—the defending German garrison ran out of food and ammunition. I am forced to give up my command and surrender Aachen unconditionally with all its stores to the commanding officer of the victorious Americans."

The translation was made by Pfc. Sigurds M. Ekis of Washington, D. C., who was acting as interpreter. The surrender was signed at noon. Then the colonel asked and was granted permission to speak to his troops outside the building.

German Speaks to His Men.

There were eight staff officers with him, all as immaculate as their commander. One of them had been a student at Heidelberg, and there were the scars of dueling foils on his face.

The commander climbed onto the hood of a jeep. His men came to attention, and in a voice heavy with emotion he said to them:

"Dear German soldiers. I am speaking to you at a painful moment. I was forced to surrender because we ran out of ammunition, food and water.

"I saw that further fighting was useless. I was acting against orders. I was supposed to fight to the last man. At this time I have to remind you that you are still German soldiers. Please behave as such.

"I also wish you the best of health in your future travels and fast return to the fatherland after hostilities have ended. Return to Germany to help rebuild our country.

"I was refused by the Americans the authority to give the Sieg Heil and Heil Hitler. But we can still do it in our minds."

Then he saluted smartly and stepped down. He was taken under guard to the prisoner cage in the rear.

Other strongpoints, unaware their commanding officer had put up the white flag, fought on. A party was sent to Capt. Botts with a lieutenant under a flag of truce to arrange the capitulation of the others.

Another 200 surrendered en masse when it was explained that their commander had decided to quit fighting and that they were no longer bound to continue the futile struggle. And then the others came out of their hiding places in small groups until 800 were trudging through Aachen's battered streets.

After the surrender was completed a high ranking officer came to the American command post and congratulated the commander of the operation along with Col. Corley and Lieut.-Col. Derril Daniel of Geneva, N. Y.

He grinned and said, "Well, this war is over, isn't it?"

New 67-Ton Nazi Tank Carries Revamped 88

Royal Tiger's Shells Pierce 6-Inch Armor Plate

WITH THE AMERICAN 1st ARMY IN GERMANY, Oct. 20 (Delayed) (AP).—The German Army has thrown into combat a larger and more powerfully armed version of its heavyweight Mark VI Tiger tank.

This new armored behemoth—hopefully dubbed by its creators "the Royal Tiger"—weighs sixty-seven tons, or eleven tons more than its predecessor, which was regarded as one of the world's largest and hardest-hitting tanks.

Its slugging power has been increased additionally by a revamped version of the famous German 88-mm. gun. The gun has increased muzzle velocity, and its shells are said to be able to penetrate six inches of armor.

Van Fleet Gets Command Of 90th Infantry

With the Third Army, Oct. 21—(AP)—Brig. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 52, a career Army man, assumed command of the 90th Infantry Division today, succeeding Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain.

Van Fleet, who rose to the rank of major in the First World War, and who is a graduate both of the University of Florida and West Point, landed in Normandy on D-Day as commander of the Eighth Regiment in the Fourth Infantry Division. Later he became assistant commander of the Second Infantry Division.

A one-time football coach at the University of Florida, his home is at Bartow, Fla. He is married, and has a son and two daughters.

DAM BOMBED, NAZIS FLOODED

Barrier East Of Nancy Cut By Fighter-Bombers

With the United States Third Army, France, Oct. 21 (AP)—A Nazi communications zone backing up the German front line in the Seille river valley east of Nancy was flooded today with lake waters which United States fighter-bombers released by breaching an 800-foot earthen dam.

Twenty-four American Thunderbolts, flying through intense flak without loss, cut a hole in the west end of the dam with 1,000-pound bombs yesterday.

Floodwaters of the lake spread today from near Dieuze, an enemy supply center 25 miles east of Nancy and two miles from the lake, to the village of Moyenvic, nine miles west of the dam.

The attack was ordered for the purpose of hampering German communications.

Roads, Bridges Submerged

After making a reconnaissance flight, Lieut. Col. Cecil Strong, of Brewton, Ala., reported that the Seille river was out of its banks for a distance of 300 to 400 yards on each side, with roads and bridges submerged and the village of Marsal, between Dieuze and Moyenvic, isolated.

Capt. Edward Elbright, Lyons, Kan., air liaison officer with the 35th Infantry Division, said the dam was so well cracked by the first attack that followup squadrons returned with their bombs.

The Thunderbolts, each carrying two 1,000-pound bombs, scored six direct hits. They made a breach at least 50 feet wide in the west end of the old dam, which was 50 feet thick, 20 feet high and impounded 1,500 acres of water.

New Pickup Device Salvages Gliders

An Advanced United States Troop Carrier Forces Base in Holland, Oct. 21 (AP)—An army transport swooped over a sugar-beet field today and successfully used a new pickup apparatus to snatch from the sodden earth one of the gliders which carried troops for the airborne invasion of Holland.

The demonstration was part of the return home of the first of the many gliders salvaged from battlefields after the invasion.

Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, United States Troop Carrier Forces Chief, and Col. Franklin F. Henley of Eastman, Ga., commander of the troop carrier force's service wing, saw a flight of 36 big C-47s take off from this mud-lined airstrip and head into the low-hanging cloud with the gliders in tow.

Nylon Towropes

The setting for the flying pickup from the beet field resembled one end of a football field. Nylon towropes were looped between two uprights similar to goal posts.

A C-47 piloted by Capt. E. L. Stone, of Gorman, Texas, with a special underbelly tow mechanism, flew down a few feet above the waiting glider, piloted by Flight Officer Don C. Stevens, a former Hollywood (Cal.) stunt flyer. The towrope snapped the nylon hawser and pulled the glider into the air.

First Tunnel Factory In Reich Captured

With a United States Infantry Division in Germany, Oct. 14 (AP—Delayed)—American doughboys have captured the first underground factory thus far found inside the Reich—an airplane engine parts plant located in a 1,000-foot railroad tunnel.

An infantry unit patrolling no-man's land a mile west of the Siegfried Line stumbled on the factory t was not in operation, but was rammed with valuable machinery.

The discovery aroused speculation over how much of Hitler's war ndustry is operating underground n view of the terrific air assaults on all German industrial centers.

Lieut. Col Alexander J. Stuart, Jr., 31, of New York, an infantry division ordnance commander, said the plant in the tunnel was packed with hundreds of machine tools, lathes, automatic screw machines, milling machines and other instruments.

French Plants Help Allies

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Oct. 21 (AP).—French and Belgian industry already is working for the Allied armies, Brigadier General John K. Christmas, of the Army Ordnance organization at Detroit, said today. Christmas, here on an inspection trip, said liberated factories were overhauling and rebuilding tank and other engines and turning out some small mechanical products for the armies.

ROAD MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western Front: 302 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).

3—Italian Front: 558 miles (from south of Bologna).

Republican Units Attack Franco Garrisons Again

Kill Guards at Barracks, Ambush Truck Convoy

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Socialist and Communist newspapers here reported today a new series of attacks by Spanish Republican forces on garrisons and convoys of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The Republicans were estimated to number 20,000 in the region of Lerida, in Spain.

The Communist paper "L'Humanite" said Spanish guerillas attacked a barracks at Vich, in Catalonia, killing a number of civil guards and liberating several political prisoners. Others ambushed a truck convoy near Gerona and killed a detachment of guards.

The newspaper said Republican partisans set fire to a factory at Seville, killed the police chief at Grenada and attacked a number of Franco garrisons in Andalusia. The Seville factory reportedly was working for the Germans.

Paris Women Rally to Aid War

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Despite a driving rain, thousands of French women assembled last night for the first mass meeting of women in this country since they were given the right to vote. Speakers at the meeting, sponsored by the new Union of French Women, urged them to continue their work for victory.

Platon Executed, Nice Publisher Sentenced

Marseille, France, Oct. 21 (AP)—Albert Lejune, director of the *Petit Marseillais* newspaper at Nice was sentenced to death today by the civil court at Marseille for collaboration activities.

At the same time, the Agence Francaise Presse reported that Rear Admiral Rene Platon, former Navy Minister, and the Vichy Administrator for Jewish Affairs, Darwuiet de Pellepoix, had been executed by FFI tribunals several days ago after being convicted of dealing with the enemy.

Reds Cross Tisza River In Drive On Budapest

Romanians Aid in Breaching Last Natural Nazi Defense Line Short of Capital—Outflanking Move on Danube Cuts Foes Escape Route

London, SUNDAY, Oct. 22—(AP)—Powerful Russian and Romanian columns plunged across Hungary's vital Tisza River defense line within 50 miles southeast of imperilled Budapest yesterday, and also cut Nazi escape lines by reaching the Danube 87 miles south of the Hungarian capital in an outflanking drive aimed at crossing into the western half of the tottering Axis satellite nation.

Berlin in a broadcast late last night meanwhile said the Russians had broken through to the Goldap-Gumbinnen highway, from 10 to 18 miles inside German East Prussia, and that the battles on that front "surpass anything previously seen on the Eastern Front."

Axis radio commentators had said earlier that the Russians were at least 15 miles inside East Prussia, and had expanded their attacking front to 100 miles on the eastern and northeastern sides of East Prussia.

Tank-tipped Soviet spearheads were within 25 miles of Insterburg, rail and road junction only 50 miles east of Konigsberg, the capital. By hurling in fresh troops the Red Army forced the Germans to retreat to unspecified "fortified positions" farther inside Germany, said one broadcast by Col. Ernst Von Hammer.

The Goldap-Gumbinnen highway was reached somefhere north of the Rominter Heide, a state game forest, and Berlin stressed the fury of the fighting "which reached a white heat of intensity with Russian artillery pouring shells on German positions like a hailstorm."

Break Expected

Moscow, in telling of the race across Hungary's plains toward Budapest, still was silent on the five-day-old drive on East Prussia, but an Associated Press correspondent in the capital said that "when the news finally is released it is expected to be sensational."

The Soviet bulletin announced the capture of 140 Hungarian towns and villages, including Baja, on the east bank of the Danube 87 miles below the Magyar capital, Csongrad, on the western side of the Tisza [illegible] miles southeast of Budapest, and other localities in between.

A Romanian communique, however, announced that Romanian and Russian troops were fighting stubbornly-resisting Germans near Szolnok, only 50 miles from the capital, after crossing the Tisza, last natural defense line short of Budapest.

A midnight Soviet bulletin said the Russians crossed the Tisza River by night, repulsing all German attempts to stop them, and broke into Csongrad, where an entire enemy regiment was wiped out.

Admit Gains

Red Army units were advancing along several broad, modern highways, and Berlin acknowledged they were well beyond the Tisza and bearing down rapidly on Budapest.

In addition to the huge Soviet offensive in the north Berlin said the Russians had opened a new large-scale drive on a 225-mile front extending southward from Warsaw to Tarnow in Poland and along the Eastern Slovakia border.

The drive "apparently is aimed straight at Krakow," Berlin said.

Krakow Menaced

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army last was reported only 37 miles northeast of Krakow, Axis stronghold in Southwestern Poland, and only 75 miles from

highly industrialized German Silesia. These troops have been holding a big bridgehead across the Vistula River fo rmonths.

In Eastern Hungary Moscow said that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's units and attached Romanian forces had sped 25 miles northeast of fallen Debrechen, Hungary's third city taken Friday, cutting another German flight route out of Transylvania and putting the Russians within 97 miles of a junction with Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army fighting southward through Czechoslovakia.

Other Russian gains in Transylvania put the Russians within artillery range of Satu-Mare, last big Transylvanian town still held by the enemy. The conquest of Transylvania was fast nearing a close. The 16,642 square-mile territory had been taken from Romania in the Vienna award of August 30, 1940 and given to Hungary by a German-Italian dictate.

Tito and Reds Move on Zagreb

Yugoslavs Join Russians in Concerted Drives on Croatia and Budapest.

Moscow, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Partisans, freed for new actions by the capture of their capital, Belgrade, joined with the Red Army today in drives toward the Croatian puppet seat of Zagreb and Budapest, the Hungarian capital.

Zagreb lies 225 miles northwest of Belgrade in the Sava River valley. Budapest is on the Danube 190 miles north of Belgrade.

East and southeast of Budapest, other Russian forces supplemented by Romanian units rumbled up three main highways leading to the Hungarian capital, but they encountered stiff resistance from large German tank and anti-tank forces beyond the Tisza River.

The number of German captives seized in the liberation of Belgrade swelled toward 10,000 as the Russians and Yugoslavs mopped up every corner of the city, digging Storm Troops from cellars and attics of blasted buildings. Large numbers of enemy troops were seized along the Danube and Sava, where they had run in desperation before the wildly celebrating troops of Tito. A great amount of German equipment including tanks and self-propelled guns fell to the conquering Yugoslav - Russian armies after nearly a week of street fighting.

Four Columns Take Belgrade.

Lieut. Velimir Terzich, head of Marshal Tito's military mission in the Soviet Union called the occupation of Belgrade "a very important strategical junction for carrying the offensive into Germany."

Red Star said the city was taken with a four - column drive extending from the southeast to the southwest with a Danube flotilla coming up under the cover of darkness and pouring salvos at the enemy from the rear. Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin directed the Russian attack.

Meanwhile, Marshal Stalin also has announced the capture of Hungary's third city — Debrecen —a conquest that broke the back of German resistance in Eastern Hungary after prolonged and furious armored battle estimated to have cost the Germans and Russians a total of 1,000 tanks.

Official Russian silence still enveloped the East Prussian front. But this was not a source of surprise here, for when the news finally is released it is expected to be as sensational as the announcement of the Romanian drive in August.

[Berlin announced last night that Red Army troops had penetrated twelve miles inside East Prussia on an eighty-mile front. The Germans also said the Russians in Hungary had rolled thirty miles beyond Debrecen, reaching the rail town of Tiszacsege on the Tisza River some eighty-five miles east of the capital.]

The Fourth Ukranian Army group under Col.-Gen. Ivan Petrov was pouring down the Ruthenian highlands for a concentrated drive with the right wing of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army in an arc north of Budapest calculated to slice in half the German line between central Hungary and southern Slovakia.

Marshal Malinovsky's left wing was embroiled in a fierce struggle with German rear guards in the vicinity of Szolnok, less than fifty miles southeast of Budapest. With reported chaos within the city, Regent Nicholas Horthy's repudiation of Hitler seemed more than ever mistimed and misplayed as the Germans managed to retain strategic control of the Magyar capital.

At Zagreb, which appeared to be the next big objective of the drive through Yugoslavia, the puppet Premier of Croatia, Dr. Ante Pavelic, has been reported on the verge of flight for some time. Marshal Tito's Partisans have been camping almost on the edge of the city. Good rail routes along the north bank of the Sava from Belgrade could be exploited for a Russian advance northward to join with these Partisan troops.

Southeast of Belgrade, the Russian communique said a total of 17,147 trapped Germans were killed or captured in eliminating an enemy pocket.

Red Invasion Of Norway Is Reported Imminent

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Underground reports received here by the Norwegian Government in exile said tonight there was "utmost confusion" along the Finnish-Norwegian border, and that a Russian invasion of Norway was expected "at any moment."

The reports added that the Germans were destroying installations in Finnmark, northeasternmost province of Norway.

The Russian air force has made several raids on towns in northeastern Norway, apparently in the last preliminaries to the invasion, these reports said.

Col. Ernst von Hammer, German radio commentator, said tonight the Russians were "concentrating reinforcements on the Norwegian-Finnish border region." He claimed the German "disengaging movements" on the Finnish front were "proceeding according to plan."

King Peter Addresses Reds And Tito's Forces

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Young King Peter of Yugoslavia congratulated the Red Army and the forces of Marshal Tito today on the liberation of Belgrade.

In a speech addressed to the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, broadcast to Yugoslavia by BBC, the King predicted the reappearance of a "new, free, democratic and federal Yugoslavia" in the near future.

"I am inspired by the deepest gratitude," he said, "to the heroic National Liberation Army and to Marshal Tito, to the fraternal Red army and their great Marshal Stalin, and by reverence for all the heroes and victims who have fallen for our common freedom."

Soviet Newspaper Hails Churchill Conference

Moscow, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper *Izvestia* today hailed the Moscow conference between Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill as giving good reason to believe that the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States would enjoy an era of increasingly great collaboration in speeding up the defeat of Germany and of strong comradeship in the solution of the peace.

Moscow's morning press and radio gave smash play to Churchill's departure and Stalin's personaliy seeing him off at the airport. An eight-column front-page photograph appeared in the papers.

"The Moscow conferences show that the U. S. S. R. and Britain could find a common language for the difficult Polish question," declared *Izvestia*. "This question has not been solved, but judging from the communique a considerable success was obtained, and there are reasons to believe the Polish problem will find a satisfactory solution in the near future.

Finds Opinion Similar

"The Moscow conferences and the exchange of opinions prove a great similarity in the opinions and intentions of both sides. This fact is tremendously important when the Allied armies from the east and from the west are knocking at the doors of Germany."

The Stalin-Churchill conferences, with Ambassador W. Averell Harriman representing the United States as an observer, were held "with the knowledge and approval of the United States Government," a joint Soviet-British communique said at their conclusion.

Izvestia said that Poland was one of those questions in which complete unity did not exist between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, but that German efforts to magnify this difference had been in vain.

The Soviet newspaper said southeast Europe in the past has always presented a complication of difficulties and noted that it has been called "the dynamite cellar of Europe."

Hitler Disappointment

"During the last month," *Izvestia* said, "certain controversies have existed between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain on a number of questions on this subject. Hitler speculated on the traditions of the past to drive a wedge between Moscow and London. The Moscow conferences prove that Hitler received a great disappointment."

Declaring that unanimity of opinion was reached on questions concerning Romania, Yugoslavia and Greece, *Izvestia* said these agreements brought no menace to the small nations of southeastern Europe, but on the contrary "open wide the prospects for the development of democracy."

The official Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said: "The Moscow negotiations, which comprised such a considerable amount of problems, proved once more the growing unity of Allied powers, who have joined all efforts in the defeat of Germany and in security through a solid peace after the war."

Churchill's Departure

Moscow's morning press and radio gave smash play to the Prime Minister's departure and Stalin's seeing him off at the Moscow airport. The papers printed an eight-column front-page photograph.

"The Moscow conferences show that the U. S. S. R. and Britain could find a common language for the difficult Polish question," declared *Izvestia*.

Not Yet Solved

"This question has not been solved," the editorial continued, "but, judging from the communique, a considerable success was obtained and there are reasons to believe the Polish problem will find a satisfactory solution in the near future."

The editorial said that a unanimity of opinion was reached on questions concerning Romania, Yugoslavia and Greece at the conferences and declared these agreements did not bring any menace to the small nations of southeastern Europe.

It was learned that both Churchill and Stalin expressed regret that President Roosevelt was unable to attend the conferences here. Before leaving Moscow Thursday Churchill said he thought it would be an excellent idea for the three to get together again.

Polish Question

Referring to the delicate Polish question the communique said:

"Important progress was made toward solution of the Polish question, which was closely discussed between the Soviet and British Governments.

"They (Churchill and Stalin) held consultations both with the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Polish Government and with the president of the National Council and chairman of the Committee of National Liberation at Lublin.

Differences Narrowed

"These discussions have notably narrowed differences and dispelled misconceptions. Conversations are continuing on outstanding points."

There was a heartening indication of an early fusion of the London and Lublin Polish factions, with the dispute over the ill-fated Warsaw revolt apparently removed from debate.

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who left for London Friday morning, is expected to return to Moscow soon. He was reported to have been confident that the London Poles would give him a mandate for constructing a unified government.

Lublin Massmeeting

A few hours after the leaders of the Polish Government in London and the leaders of the Lublin regime had optimistically forecast early agreement, however, a Tass dispatch to *Pravda* reported that a massmeeting of Lublin Poles had charged Mikolajczyk's Government with responsibility for "criminal acts of terror."

The Churchill-Stalin meetings produced an agreement between the British and Russian governments to pursue a joint policy in Yugoslavia centered around a union between King Peter's Government and Marshal Tito's liberation movement until after the war when, the communique said, the Yugoslav people will have the right "to settle their future constitution for themselves."

In effect, Stalin has underwritten Churchill's previous Yugoslav policy which led to last summer's pact between Tito and exiled Premier Ivan Subasic.

Churchill-Stalin Talks Lauded By Red Press

New York, Oct. 21—Radio Moscow, in a broadcast to the people of Vienna, Austria, urged the population of the city to revolt and rise against the Germans or face the same fate as the people of Aachen, BBC said today in a German-language broadcast.

Moscow, Oct. 21 (AP)—Moscow's press gave the Churchill-Stalin negotiations profuse praise today, vividly mirroring the good which official Russia believes resulted from the long, numerous and friendly discussions of the two leaders.

Editorials said differences still existed between Great Britain and the Soviet Union on certain European questions but asserted the road appeared clear toward framing a firm, hard peace.

"Important Progress"

A joint communique summing up the 10-day meeting was issued this morning. It said the two leaders made "important progress" toward settling the Polish dispute, reached an agreement on remaining points in the Bulgarian armistice terms and that their governments have decided to pursue a joint policy in Yugoslavia. Military plans for the war also were reviewed.

Agreements at the conference were said to have the full approval of the United States Government, represented by Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Poles In London Denounced Again

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—New attacks on the London Polish Government by adherents of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation forestalled any inclination here today to expect a quick solution of the Polish question on the basis of the Moscow conferences just concluded.

Reports of resolutions adopted at a Lublin mass meeting accusing "the so called Polish Government in London headed by (Premier Stanislaw) Mikolajczyk," of fomenting "criminal terrorist acts" in liberated areas of Poland, were broadcast by the Moscow radio.

These broadcasts followed shortly the transmission of the Moscow communique announcing that progress had been made toward a settlement of the long-standing Polish dispute.

Russ Family Gets F. D. R. Gift

Moscow, Oct. 21 (AP)—A gift of clothing, food and household utensils from the White House in Washington, first of 3,000,000 standard war relief kits to be sent to Russian families, arrived in Moscow today.

The recipient was Mrs. Elizaveta Lushkinova, 36, wife of a Red army man who drives an American-made truck at the front, and mother of five children. It bore the following message:

"To a Russian ally: This kit for a Russian family comes from Washington, D. C., from the President of the United States and his family. The sender is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Daughter Writes Letter

"I don't know what to say," the Russian woman said. "We've lived through so much. It's been hard. It's so good to feel your American thoughtfulness that I want to cry."

Valya, eldest daughter of Mrs. Lushkinova, now in the sixth grade in school, wrote the following:

"Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

"We thank you for the kit. It is pleasant to receive a kit from people in a friendly country which is fighting the common enemy, Fascism. Please accept our best greetings and thanks."

The mother then signed the message.

Town In Lapland Captured By Finns

Stockholm, Oct. 21 (AP)—Sodankylae, in central Lapland several miles northeast of Rovaniemi, has been captured from the Germans, a Finnish communique announced today.

The Finns said the town was seized after hard battles and the Germans were driven north of Sattanen, two miles directly north of Sodankylae.

Sweden Urged to War on Nazis

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (AP).—The newspaper, "Aftontidningen," has suggested editorially that "Sweden should go into the war," declaring that "such action would be convincing evidence of our solidarity with our neighbors." The Social Democratic party newspaper said Swedish military power is sufficient to free Norway from Germany, although it "would be no military promenade."

ALLIED PLANES HIT AT NAZIS ON TWO FRONTS

R. A. F. Strikes Flushing While Liberators Pound Hungarian Railyards

London, Oct. 21—(AP)—R.A.F. Lancasters from England bombed German gun positions today at Vlissingen (Flushing) on the island of Walcheren west of Antwerp, while American Liberators based in Italy smashed at the Gyor and Szombzathely railyards in Northwestern Hungary in an operation co-ordinated with the Red Army.

Three Nazi guns at Vlissingen have been harassing the Canadian advance on the south side of the West Schelde estuary. A Canadian bombardier said he saw one stick of bombs fall right across the gun positions. Other crews saw ships docked at Vlissingen hit and set afire. One R.A.F. plane was lost.

American heavy bombers in Britain were idle today and yesterday because of weather. U. S. Strategic Air Force Headquarters announced that the big bombers in their major raid on Germany Thursday smashed a large German armored combat vehicle plant, an ordnance depot and damaged important railway facilities.

Factory Battered

Photographs showed the armored vehicle plant at Gustavsburg, a few miles west of Mainz, was badly battered. An ordnance plant at Mainz was covered with incendiaries and two railway yards there were blanketed with bombs.

Despite weather, fighter-bombers of the Second Tactical Air Force and American Ninth Air Force flew 2,000 sorties yesterday.

Rocket-firing Mosquitoes of the R.A.F. coastal command set two medium-sized merchant vessels afire in the harbor off Haugesund, Norway, and Mosquitoes teamed with Beaufighters in strafing an armed trawler. One Mosquito was missing.

Thunderbolt and Lightning fighter-bombers of the Ninth Airforce operated in strength from Aachen down the Rhine valley. One Thunderbolt group, commanded by Col. Ray J. Stecker of Hazleton, Pa., was flying over the Ruhr in three waves when it met a formation of about 70 Focke-Wolfes. The top wave of Thunderbolts attacked, and the enemy dived directly into the path of the two other Thunderbolt formations below. Stecker's group shot down 21 German fighters and damaged 13 with a loss of two Thunderbolts.

Maj. John R. Murphy of Fargo, N. D., who accounted for two, said "the sky was full of parachutes as Jerries began jumping out of their planes."

Hungarian Railway Yards Bombed

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—American Liberators from Italy bombed the Gyor and Szombathely railyards in northwestern Hungary in an operation coordinated with the Red Army today, and RAF Lancasters from England returned to blast German installations at Vlissingen (Flushing) in Holland.

Three batteries of big German guns at Vlissingen, west of Antwerp, have been harassing the Canadian advance on the south side of the Schelde although most of the German artillery has been silenced by floods loosed by bomb breaks in the dikes.

Dam Broken

American Thunderbolts tore a breach in a French dam east of the Third Army front yesterday and by midday today the Seille river had surged out of its banks in a widening flood as far as Moyenvic, nine miles from the tapped lake.

Lieut. Col. Cecil Strong, of Brewton, Ala., after a reconnaissance flight, reported that the river was out of its banks for a distance of 300 to 400 yards on each side, with roads and bridges submerged and the village of Marsal completely isolated.

The 800-foot earthen dam was attacked by 24 Thunderbolts at 2 P. M. Each plane carried two 1,000-pound bombs and six direct hits were scored, making a breach at least 50 feet wide in the west end of the old structure, which is 50 feet thick, 20 feet high and impounded a lake of 1,500 acres.

The dam is 25 miles east of Nancy.

18 Nazis Downed

Eighteen German planes were shot down in two dogfights over Cologne and Coblenz yesterday by United States Ninth Air Force fighterbombers.

Dive bombers claimed 228 railroad cars destroyed or damaged, 15 locomotives disabled, two barges sunk and 21 trucks shot up.

More than 1,100 sorties were flown Friday by continent-based American and RAF planes. Nine American and two British fighters are missing.

'Spike Bomb' For Rails

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—A "spike bomb" is being used by American bombers to rip up railroad tracks inside Germany.

It resembles a 500-pound bomb and has a two-foot spike attached to the nose. The idea was developed because regular delayed-action bombs often ricocheted from the tracks and embankment instead of exploding on the targets. This one sticks where it hits.

Cologne Depot A Shambles

Stockholm, Oct. 21 (AP)—Cologne's central railway station, with its maze of tracks previously supplying German armies in the west, looked "like a glowing mass of old iron" last Monday, an eyewitness returning from Germany said today.

U-BOATS BACK IN ATLANTIC

British Disclose Resurgence Of Submarine Warfare

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Some German U-boats are once more operating along the Atlantic sea lanes to Britain in a resurgence of submarine warfare, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander disclosed today.

The British navy chief also declared that a British battlefleet capable of tackling the entire Japanese navy had started toward the Pacific, elaborating an earlier announcement by Prime Minister Churchill that "a large portion" of such a fleet already was gathered in the Indian Ocean.

Alexander disclosed the new submarine menace in reporting arrival in Britain from North America of the largest convoy in history, without loss. The convoy was composed of 167 ships, covered an area of nearly 26 square miles and carried more than one million tons of food and war equipment.

Optimists Wrong

Only one "very cautious" U-boat was reported near the convoy, and the Admiralty does not fear greatly any attempt by the enemy to send submarines in strength back to underseas raids, Alexander said. But he added bluntly that, although "superoptimists" had called the war against U-boats won, "they were wrong."

"These U-boats are perhaps more shy, cautious and nervous than were their predecessors which fought out that earlier grim and bloody battle of the Atlantic," he said, "but the fact is that some U-boats, at least, are back in the old hunting grounds."

Time Will Show

One Nazi commentator speaking of the "intensified U-boat war" said over the Berlin radio today that "jubilations on the enemy side" over the submarine warfare situation "are somewhat premature," that German U-boats "are in constant contact with the enemy." "Time to come will show the correctness of measures taken by the German U-boat command," the enemy speaker said.

Elaborating on Churchill's earlier disclosures, Alexander said the first part of a vast armada was now on its way to join American forces for a campaign in which Japan's military strength "will be systematically and ruthlessly destroyed."

"We hope to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese navy," he said. "I hope that the censor will not object if I tell you that the movement of at least a part of that vast fleet, and its mighty attendant train, is already under way."

Horthy 'Refugee' In Reich, Report

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Germans announced tonight that Admiral Nicholas Horthy, who as regent of Hungary tried to pull that hapless Nazi satellite out of the war, had sought and been granted refuge in Germany.

A broadcast by the German Transocean agency said that Horthy after the failure of his armistice move last Sunday due to the coup of the Hungarian Nazis with German aid, "signed his abdication and resigned all privileges as regent," and then informed the German minister in Budapest that he "would like to take up residence in Germany."

So, the Germans said, he and his family were sent there in a special plane.

The German broadcast did not explain why he would have chosen Germany as a refuge after having stated in his broadcast petition for an armistice with the Allies last Sunday that "it is obvious to any sober-minded person that Germany has lost the war."

While the coup by the pro-Nazi Ferenc Szalasi has kept Hungary in the war as a German ally, the Red army, supported by Romanian troops, has continued its drive into Hungary, which still is reported tottering near chaos.

Horthy Placed In Germany

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Admiral Nicholas Horthy, former Hungarian regent, is in Germany, Berlin's Transocean News Agency, declared today.

A dispatch of the German news agency, DNB, said Horthy left Budapest in a special plane, accompanied by his family and by Lieutenant Field Marshal Vattay, former chief of the Military Chancellory, and Major General Brunsik.

Horthy's Government fell and gave way to a more pro-German regime after he addressed an appeal for an armistice to the Allied governments last Sunday.

R. A. F. Pilots Lauded For Rommel's Death

London, Oct. 21—(AP)—Eight R. A F. Typhoon pilots were given official credit last night for fatally wounding Field Marshal Erwin Rommel after bombing a Nazi field headquarters in a farmhouse July 17 near Caen. The German radio announced Rommel's death last Sunday.

After scoring ten direct bomb hits on the farmhouse, the Typhoons led by Wing Commander J. R. Baldwin of Bath, raked over "an important looking staff car" with 20 millimeter cannons.

Netherlands Drafts Plan For Check on Inflation

London, Oct. 21—(AP)—The Netherlands Government has made all preparations for a quick throttling of currency inflation when Holland has been freed of Germans, it was announced tonight.

Secrecy will be maintained as to the exact measures contemplated, however, until the Germans have been driven out.

Says a British Fleet Is Moving to Pacific

Bromley, England, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Great Britain hopes "to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese navy," First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander declared today.

"The movement of at least a part of that vast fleet and its mighty attendant train is already under way," he said.

Flying Bombs Fall On Southern England

London, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Germans directed flying bombs at southern England and the London area early today, but no damage or casualties were immediately reported.

BERRY KILLED

London, Oct. 21—(AP)—J. Douglas Berry, 28, fourth son of Lord Kemsley, prominent British publisher, has been killed in action in Italy, it was disclosed tonight.

A director of the Sheffield Telegraph and Star, Ltd., Berry joined the Grenadier Guards in 1939.

"Blithe Spirit" For GIs

London, Oct. 21 (AP)—Peggy Wood and Foreen Lang of the original Broadway cast of "Blithe Spirit" have arrived here to play the comedy for American troops in England and France. Others in the troupe include the actress Claire Luce, Rolly Peters, Virginia Berton and Geoffrey Lumb.

ALLIED FORCES PUSH AHEAD ON ITALIAN FRONT

Eighth Army Advance in Po Valley Captures Cesenatico

Rome, Oct. 21—(AP)—Eighth Army

troops advanced into the Eastern Po Valley in two directions today, capturing the coastal town of Cesenatico 18 miles below Ravenna in a drive up the Adriatic coast and making what was described as "considerable progress" northwestward along the Rimini-Bologna Highway.

The Savoi River was reached on a four-mile front north of occupied Cesena, the highway junction 12 miles southeast of Forli and 50 miles southeast of Bologna.

New Zealand armored units smashed through rearguard German parachute troops in the Adriatic advance, raising hopes that the Eighth Army might soon bring its superior armored forces to bear on the plains stretching ahead into the rich Po Valley area.

The advance carried the New Zealanders across the Montaletta River and to the Granarola River, both of which flow into the Adriatic between Cesanatico and Cervia, the latter about five miles up the coast.

Fifth Army Gains

East of the Bologna-Florence highway the Fifth Army captured additional hill features and held against German counter-attacks. The heaviest fighting occurred north and northeast of newly captured Livergnano. The Germans increased their artillery fire and supported their troops with tanks and self-propelled guns.

British troops who drove into Cesena from the south ousted the Germans in street-to-street fighting, and only the western outskirts of the old fortress city remained to be cleared. Northwest of Cesena the British set up a bridgehead across the Savio at a point where a road bridge had been blown up by the retreating enemy.

Fierce Fighting Rages

Fierce fighting continued on the U. S. Fifth Army front south of Bologna, where the Germans were estimated to have ringed the city's defenses with ten divisions. Americans and South Africans faced the task of blasting the Nazis from entrenched mountain positions.

(The British radio quoted Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy, as saying in a broadcast to Italian patriots in Bologna that "liberation of the city is imminent." The broadcast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, called upon the patriots to attack the German garrison.)

Polish troops fighting once more with the Eighth Army after their earlier stirring breakthrough of the Gothic Line made considerable advances in the mountainous sector about 15 miles south of Forli, capturing Civitella di Romagno and Galeata, the latter a highway junction.

Prisoners taken on the Fifth Army front said their divisions had received reinforcements made up entirely of Austrian Nazi party officials—described as fanatical party members but a bit old for soldiers.

Allies Only 18 Miles From Ravenna Port

New York, Oct. 21—The British radio today quoted Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy, as saying in a broadcast to Italian patriots in Bologna that "the liberation of the city is imminent." The BBC broadcast, reported by United States Government monitors, called on Italian patriots to attack the German garrison.

Rome, Oct. 21 (AP)—Eighth Army units burst through the rear guards of German parachute troops on the Adriatic sector today and occupied the coastal town of Cesenatico, 13 miles above Rimini and 18 miles from Ravenna, their next coastal objective.

New Zealand and Canadian troops northeast of the fortress town of Cesena made similar swift advances. Cesena was occupied and Allied troops were clearing one last enemy pocket on the western outskirts of the town, which is 12 miles southeast of Forli, boyhood home of Mussolini, on the Rimini-Bologna road.

"Considerable progress has been made by troops of the Eighth Army in the Po Valley, north of the Rimini-Bologna road," the Allied communique said.

Not A Breakthrough

While successes on the Adriatic sector do not mean a breakthrough of the German line, the fact that New Zealand armor has been able to thrust a little farther into the Po Valley raised the hope that the Eighth Army might yet be able to bring its superior armored forces to bear in the wide plain stretching ahead. There are many river barriers in the area, however.

The Fifth Army, which is driving north toward Bologna, captured several high spots, but still was engaged in heavy fighting, particularly in the area north and northeast of Livergnano. There the Germans increased their artillery fire and were backing up their troops with tanks and self-propelled guns.

High Ground Taken

On both sides of Highway 65 (the Florence-Bologna Highway), British, American and South African troops nevertheless managed to capture more high ground.

British troops advanced into Cesena from the south. They captured about 150 Germans.

British forces also drove out northwest of the town and set up a bridgehead across the Savio river at the southern road bridge which was blown up by the retreating Germans. Farther south patrols found the Germans holding the river bank in strength.

Poles Also Advance

Polish troops, again fighting with the Eighth Army, made considerable advances in the central mountain sector, capturing Civitella di Romagno and Galeata.

Prisoners captured on the Fifth Army front said their divisions had received a unit of reinforcements composed almost entirely of Austrian Nazi party officials. They were reported to be fanatical party members, but a bit old for soldiers.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew more than 2,000 sorties yesterday in support of ground operations and lashed targets in Germany again.

Allied naval units bombarded shore installations on the French-Italian frontier, working in cooperation with ground troops.

On the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Oct. 21 (A. P.)—Hundreds of workers were killed in yesterday's low-level Allied air assault on industrial areas in Milan a report reaching here today said. The sound of bomb explosions in Milan were distinctly heard in Berne, 125 miles away.

Other Allied squadrons attacked Bologna, Modena and Genoa and severe damage was caused in Genoa.

Naples Set Port Record

Allies Cleared Wrecked Harbor Three Months After Capture

ROME, Oct. 21 — (AP). — The wrecked harbor of Naples,—cluttered with sunken hulks and littered with debris when Allied troops entered the city Oct. 3, 1943,—was converted in three months to handle "a daily average of cargo which, from the point of volume, made it the greatest port in the world," the Allied naval command announced today.

So far this year 3,700 merchant ships have sailed from Naples.

BRITISH FLIERS HARASS FOE IN NORTH GREECE

Land Forces Drive Toward Lamia, 95 Miles Above Athens

Rome, Oct. 21.—(AP)—British aircraft flying from newly-occupied Greek airfields are harassing Nazi troops fleeing northward through Greece, and British land patrols are approaching the town of Lamia, 95 miles northwest of Athens, Allied headquarters said today.

There were no reports of clashes between the retreating enemy and and troops. The Germans were believed to have withdrawn from Lamia, which is about 52 miles south of Larisa.

Attacks From Italy

Allied war planes from Italy joined the Greek-based craft pummeling transport and highways along the entire escape route through Yugoslavia. Unloading of Allied troops and supplies for Greek civilians continued at Piraeus and other ports.

Lamia is at the head of the Gulf of Lamia, on whose south shore is historic Thermopylae Pass, and is 65 miles northwest of Thebes, whose occupation was announced by the Allies yesterday.

It was at Thermopylae Pass early in 1941 that the British fought a covering action for Allied troops evacuating Greece after a withdrawal from the Mount Olympus sector.

British Closing In On Greek Town

Rome, Oct. 21 (AP) — British patrols are closing in on the Greek town of Lamia, about 100 miles northwest of Athens, Allied headquarters announced today.

German troops are believed to have withdrawn from the town. It is 65 miles beyond Thebes, which Allied troops were reported yesterday to have occupied.

At Head Of Gulf

Lamia is at the head of the Gulf of Lamia and beyond the historic Thermopylae Pass where the British fought a grim covering action for Allied troops evacuating Greece after withdrawal from the Mount Olympus sector early in 1941.

The Germans knocked the Tommies out of the pass late in April, 1941, but not without severe losses.

Today, the Germans were traveling at a more accelerated pace in the opposite direction and the communique said British aircraft flying from newly occupied Greek airfields were harassing the retreat.

Iran Rejects Offers Of 3 Nations For Oil

Teheran, Oct. 19 (AP—Delayed)—Iran has rejected American, British and Soviet propositions for oil concessions and has postponed further discussions until after the war, it was disclosed today.

Since January, 1944, Premier Mohammed Saed explained to the foreign press, "American and British oil companies individually approached the Iran Government to obtain the same petroleum concession in the southeast Persian region of Baluchistan." He said members of the Iran Parliament attacked the Government for wishing to grant a concession, and added:

"A Government crisis occurred and one of the causes of the fall of the former Government was the petroleum question."

The Soviet Government's propositions were reported made two weeks after the Government decided September 2 to postpone the question. Representatives of American Standard Vacuum and Sinclair oil companies and British Shell Oil had negotiated with Iran, the Premier said.

British Capture Haka, 50 Miles South of Tiddim

Burma Center in Chin Hills Falls in Rapid Advance; Foe Held Near Kweilin

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 21 (AP).—British 14th Army forces have occupied Haka, a district center in the southern Chin Hills region of western Burma, in a twenty-mile advance over rugged country, a Southeast Asia communique disclosed today.

Haka is fifty miles south of Tiddim, whose capture was announced two days ago, making the gain one of the most rapid of the prolonged Burma campaign. It is twenty miles below Falam, administrative center captured yesterday.

Japanese forces were declared to be withdrawing eastward. On the road directly eastward from Tiddim, the British 5th Indian Division was reported making progress against some opposition toward Fort White, fifteen miles distant over the crest of the Letha range of hills. Farther south, in the coastal district north of Akyab, the Japanese were stated to have withdrawn from positions northeast of Buthidaung.

In upper Burma, combat patrols of the British 36th Division occupied Mohnyin, on the railway 10 miles southwest of Hopin and eighty miles southwest of Myitkyina.

BRITISH FLEET HITS NICOBARS

Islands In Bay Of Bengal Get Heavy Going Over

Aboard a British Carrier in the Indian Ocean, Oct. 21 (AP)—British eastern fleet units operating in long-range liaison with the Americans in the Pacific have just completed their most prolonged mission of carrier-borne air attack and inshore bombardments—a foray into the Nicobar Island group in the Bay of Bengal.

The targets of the task force under Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur John Power on the fleet's seventh sally inside the range of enemy land-based aircraft were mainly the northerly Car Nicobar Island and Nancowry harbor.

Aerial bombs and shells from the ships during the initial attack which lasted two and a half hours struck new airstrips and construction machinery on Car Nicobar.

Japs Unprepared

The enemy appeared unprepared for the first attack.

It was made with the entire task force, including carriers which stood close to the shoreline, broadly advertising the British strength and baiting the Japanese to come out and fight.

The challenge was refused, except for heavy flak over the attacked anti-aircraft positions, which were under the spotting of flying observers calling the British shots.

No damage was suffered by the ships during the entire mission. One bomber and three fighters were lost.

[The Tokyo radio, which announced Thursday that the Nicobar Islands had been attacked the preceding Tuesday and Wednesday, had claimed the sinking of one British carrier and one destroyer.]

Island Shelled Again

A simultaneous air strike on Nancowry harbor blew up a medium-sized enemy ship, damaged several small vessels and started fires in shore installations.

Car Nicobar was shelled again at night.

The damage was then assessed and air and ship attacks were repeated two days later on the original targets. This time the element of surprise was gone and the Japanese were ready with an aerial counterattack.

Japanese army fighters engaged in dogfights with carrier fighter cover as the task force steamed leisurely close inshore.

Enemy Fighters Defeated

The carrier-borne air arm defeated the enemy fighters "decisively," an official statement said, and the Japanese lost at least eight fighters. Some of these were seen falling into the sea in flames.

"Further attempts by the enemy to interfere with the movement of the fleet failed," the announcement added.

The eastern fleet has now struck with air power and bombardments at the Andamans, the Nicobar Islands, Sumatra and Java against only slight opposition.

British Eastern Fleet Blasts Nicobar Islands

Abroad a British Aircraft Carrier in the Indian Ocean, Oct. 21 (AP)—The British Eastern Fleet has bombarded the Nicobar Islands day and night this week with coordinated air strikes and feints as a long-range diversion in liaison with the American landings in the Philippines.

Carrier-borne planes downed at least eight Japanese fighter planes in dogfights over the fleet off the island of Car Nicobar, the northernmost of the Nicobars, which lie between Sumatra and the Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Three air arm fighters and one bomber were lost during the entire operation. Surface ships were undamaged.

The action was the British Eastern Fleet's most prolonged mission of the war.

Chinese Troops Hold On Kwangsi Front

Chungking, Oct. 21—(AP)—The situation in the Hunan-Kwangsi sector remains unchanged, with Chinese troops holding the Japanese at bay on a front 23 miles northeast and north of the provincial capital of Kweilin, a Chinese communique said today.

Hingan, on the railway 35 miles northeast of Kwellin, is now a base for enemy drives west, south and Southwest.

1,000 INJURED AS RIOT RAGES IN GUATEMALA

Acting President Ponce Is Overthrown in Bloody Revolt

Guatemala City, Oct. 21—(AP)—Crowds in Guatemala's capital sacked the homes of former President Jorge Ubico and former Chief of Secret Police Jose Bernabe Linares, as unrest continued today after a 12-hour revolution in which more than 1,000 persons were wounded and the Government of acting President Gen. Frederico Ponce overthrown.

The number slain was not immediately known. Wounded were given medical attention by the Red Cross and at private hospitals.

Triumverate Rules

Control of the Government was in the hands of a triumvirate of two young officers and a civilian, leaders of youthful officers and university students who precipitated the revolution. There was no indication of a counter-revolutionary attempt.

Former President Ubico, who had been accused of continuing control of Guatemala through his successor, General Ponce, was reported already out of the country, en route to New Orleans. The chief of secret police took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy.

Acting President Ponce, now interned in the Mexican Embassy, surrendered yesterday with his cabinet and other high officials after the revolutionaries, armed with modern weapons and tanks, blew up the forts of San Jose and Matamoros and threatened destruction of the national palace.

The new regime is headed by Maj. Francisco Javier Arana, 32; Capt. Jacabo Arbenz, 28; and Jorge Toriello, a civilian. The triumvirate began today forming a cabinet.

General Is Killed

Crowds milled tonight around the national palace, while patrols of young civilians, armed with weapons, controlled the city. The police force was interned in its own headquarters, and civilians policed the city, with Boy Scouts directing traffic.

Gen. Frederico Corado, commander of the Guatemala Guard, was killed yesterday at the beginning of the revolt.

Tonight, Toriello told the Associated Press:

"We are decided most firmly to maintain freedom of the people. We want to prove that Guatemala can enjoy real and effective democracy. We will act as the people want, and we will enforce every action for the people's benefit. We control the whole nation, and in a few days we will be able to provide a constitutional Government."

Rebels Holding Guatemala

Guatemala City, Oct. 21 (AP)—A triumvirate composed of Capt. Jacobo Arben, Major Arana and Jorge Toriello, a civilian, was in control of the government of Guatemala today following a revolution of young army officers and university students.

The regime of President General Federico Ponce was overthrown in the uprising which produced a 12-hour battle yesterday in the streets of this capital. Gen. Federico Corado, commander of the guard, was killed at the beginning of the revolt.

Revolt in El Salvador

San Salvador, Oct. 21—(AP)—While revolutionary forces supporting two rival candidates fought one another and against government troops, President Andres Ignacio Menendez of El Salvador resigned today "for reasons of health," and was succeeded by a third presidential aspirant, Col. Osmin Aguirre y Salinas.

An official bulletin issued by the Aguirre government said members of the Union Democratic Party, supporting Dr. Arturo Romero, last night attacked members of the Social Democratic Unification Party, who were attempting to install Gen. Salvador Castaneda Castro in the presidential palace. Both sides clashed with government forces which sought to maintain order. There were an undisclosed number of dead and wounded as result of the engagements.

U. S. Flyers Raid Rangoon Area, Enemy Says

San Francisco, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Rangoon area of Burma was hit by 68 American planes flying in three waves Friday (Japanese time), the Tokyo radio said today in a report recorded here.

The Japanese claimed destruction of "four P-38's, of which two are unconfirmed, while two P-51's and four PA-47's were heavily damaged in aerial combat.

Japanese losses, the report said, were one plane "which body-crashed against an enemy plane and slight damage to ground installations."

Harriman's Air Dash To U. S. Indicates European Review

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—The rush trip of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman from Moscow to Washington today foreshadowed a general review of European problems by President Roosevelt and the State Department.

Harriman reached Washington this morning after a 57-hour plane trip from Moscow.

His return caused speculation that Ambassador John G. Winant in London also would be brought home to join in the consultations. Winant and Harriman were both here last May and the envoy to London said at that time that he might return in the fall.

Focused On Poland

The results of the Churchill-Stalin conference concluded this week in Moscow focused attention on Polish and Balkan questions as those most likely to come up for urgent discussion. There were some indications, however, that the conferences might cover virtually the whole field of European affairs.

There are, for example, questions of the relative policies of the United States and Great Britain toward the Franco Government of Spain. The British on occasion have spoken favorably of this Government's conduct in the war in Europe, but American officials are very cool toward it and privately say this Government would not in any way interfere with forces in opposition to Franco.

Another current issue in western Europe is that of recognition of the de Gaulle regime in France. Edward R. Stettinius, Under Secretary of State, said yesterday the British and American governments were acting jointly in this matter.

Report On Moscow Talks

Harriman brought to Washington a first-hand account of the Moscow talks which were regarded here as having succeeded to a considerable extent in laying the basis for future Anglo-Soviet cooperation in Europe and in the broader field of world security organization.

The impression here was that the effect of the settlements will be to secure Russia's political influence in those areas along her European frontier which she has argued are necessary to her security.

On the record at least the United States has taken no part in negotiations to that end.

Harriman In D. C. With Moscow Report

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Ambassador W. Averell Harriman arrived from Moscow today with a first-hand report of the Stalin-Churchill conference for President Roosevelt.

The State Department announced that he made the trip in 57 hours.

The department said of the trip only that he had been called home for consultation and would report to Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull during his stay.

"Practical" Work Seen

The conference between Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill is believed by officials here to have laid a practical basis for friendly cooperation in post-war Europe between Communist Russia and the capitalist empire of Great Britain.

To the extent that the United States may have to work with these two powers in practical questions of European politics and in the proposed world security organization, American interests likewise are said to have been considerably, though indirectly, advanced by the accomplishments jointly announced by the two leaders last night.

Polish Question

The only point on which the conference did not meet the expectations of American diplomatic officials was the failure to bring together the rival Polish groups, one sponsored by Russia, the other by the United States and Britain. But it was said that the progress reported by Churchill and Stalin very likely points the way to an early closing of this gap in the United Nations' ranks.

An exact appraisal of the settlements of Anglo-Soviet conflicts in the Balkans was impossible pending fuller knowledge of the details worked out. To some authorities who have followed recent Balkan developments closely, it appeared certain that Churchill had agreed that Britain must fully recognize Russia's primary interests in some countries where British and French influences formerly predominated.

Wooing Of Tito

The situation up to the time of Churchill's arrival in Moscow had reached its most aggravated state in Yugoslavia. There for more than a year the British had sought to woo Marshal Tito from his close association with the Russians. At the last moment, about the middle of last month, as Red armies approached Yugoslavia, Tito suddenly cut short the wooing.

It was evident that he had listened to British persuasions, but when the time came had decided to stick with the Russians. It looked like a terrific blow to British prestige in the Balkans, but last night's announcement that Churchill and Stalin had agreed on a joint policy for Yugoslavia is regarded as repairing at least some of this damage.

Interest In Bulgaria

The British probably are more interested in Bulgaria than in any other of the Balkans, because of its relationship to the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean-Suez lifeline to India.

The announcement said only that the two leaders had settled their differences over the Bulgarian armistice terms, and it was believed here that this meant that the terms had been found agreeable to the British along the general lines worked out by the Russians.

Allies' Agency In Italy States Self-Rule Policy

Commission Report Says It Will Yield Control at Earliest Possible Time

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—The Allied Control Commission, in a report to the public today, said that "the policy of the United Nations is to place upon the Italian government the fullest responsibility for administration at the earliest possible moment."

The report covers the period of Allied Military Government in Italy up to Aug. 22. Since then the commission has been redesignated as the Allied Commission and, pursuant to the declarations of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec, has adopted a policy of turning more and more self-government over to the Italians.

The commission said that it "must and does work through the Italian authorities" and that "local governments will and must be used to the hilt."

Here are some of the observations made in the report:

The Germans are spreading anti-Allied government propaganda among Italian patriots "as energetically as they can, but this is being counteracted by giving encouragement to the patriots."

Most of the patriots at this stage of the war have "very little idea of the aims and ambitions of the six political parties in Italy, but they are keenly alive to the fact that something drastic must be done about politics in the very near future and, being mostly young and active men, they are keenly susceptible to influence and require leadership from the Italian government."

Months before Rome was liberated "its people had heard the promises of the Allies to feed and clothe them. Therefore Rome, like every other city which the commission has administered, had high hopes—too high to be met in the face of the primary exigencies of military operations in Italy and elsewhere in the Mediterranean." The military government "is sensitive to the needs, but it cannot ask the Army to stop the battles near Florence, nor could it ask that the landings at Anzio or Toulon be postponed. The Romans, like the people of other cities, require time to absorb the simple fact that the war continues and that sacrifices for an Allied victory must continue. Rome now appreciates the fact."

The military government in Rome and the Vatican have worked very closely in caring for refugees.

Col. Cochran Gets D.S.M. For Burma Invasion Role

Honored for Leading Air-Borne Attack Last March

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Colonel Philip D. Cochran has won the Distinguished Service Medal for carrying out the first air-borne invasion of Burma, the War Department said today. The medal was given Colonel Cochran by General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces.

The citation said: "Colonel Cochran personally organized a special air task force known as the '1st Air Commando group,' and with brilliant leadership, tactical genius and executive ability, carried his mission to a successful completion, thereby making possible the first air-borne invasion of Burma on March 5, 1944."

Colonel Cochran, the citation said, "establishes a formula for conquering, by air-ground maneuvers, the seemingly impregnable fortress which central Burma had been since the Japanese moved in in 1942.

Colonel Cochran's home is at Erie, Pa.

Navy Day Reminds U. S. Tough Battle Certain In Pacific

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Progress Shortens, Strengthens Enemy's Defense, Supply Lines

By HAMILTON W. FARON

Washington, Oct. 21—(AP)—A bitter, savage war through steaming jungles and frozen wastes—and over shell-splashed seas—faces American armed forces even after defeat of Germany.

These are the cold facts that Navy men realize with the approach of another Navy Day next Friday, as they plow steadily ahead in the long job of forcing the Japanese back into their inner defense ring.

That the Pacific war—primarily a naval campaign—will become tougher as it progresses ever closer to the inner citadel of Japan, built about the enemy homeland, Manchuria and coastal China, seems a certainty.

To Strengthen Enemy

For one thing, the American advances will to some extent benefit Japan by forcing a concentration of enemy strength. Navy Secretary Forrestal has pointed this out, saying that particularly in the air, concentration of enemy strength will mean harder opposition for American forces.

Military experts generally agree. They point out also that as Japan consolidates its defenses its supply lines will be shortened, making it easier for the Nipponese to move men and supplies about the fighting fronts.

As enemy lines are shortened by American forward thrusts, our lines lengthen, making more difficult the problem of keeping the far-flung fighting forces supplied. Then the Japanese Navy may play a part. It has stayed pretty much in hiding since a disastrous defeat east of the Philippines when it attempted to delay conquest of the Marianas.

Naval Showdown Unlikely

That Navy still is strong despite the battering it has been given by American warships, submarines and planes. Some military experts have estimated that it includes probably a dozen first-class battleships, at least as many good aircraft carriers and many supporting warships of all types.

Naval men don't question the result if the Japanese Fleet could be brought into combat with the American Sea and Air Forces which now constitute the greatest Navy in the world. But it is considered unlikely that the Japanese High Command will decide to risk a showdown in a mighty fleet engagement.

American Armed Forces are expected to do the greater share of the fighting still to come at sea, in the air and on land against Japan. In fact, Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, has said they "will bear the brunt" of the battle.

Bard explained that upon the defeat of Germany, "many of the Allied Armies will demobilize, including our own to some extent." On the other hand, Prime Minister Churchill has told the House of Commons that much of the British Fleet now is in the Indian Ocean for the war against Japan.

Little help can come from China, where Japanese forces even now are enlarging their territory of conquest and forcing abandonment of some American airfields. Those fields must be regained, or others closer to Japan must be obtained, before American aerial might can be turned against the enemy's industrial centers in a bombing campaign such as that conducted against Germany.

Only the Superfortresses—B-29s—now can hit the Japanese homeland with any degree of effectiveness. Distances are too great for anything but occasional raids by other types of planes.

Strain On Shipping

Supply problems, however—complicated by the vast distances in the Pacific—are the dominant factor in any consideration of the Pacific campaign. Shipping facilities of the United States will be strained to the utmost as the American Pacific bases move farther west toward Japan. When the length of the run is doubled—as it quite likely will be eventually—the number of ships moving materials must increase in a corresponding ratio, or shipments must be delayed. Enough ships for a doubled length of supply lines just aren't available now.

For Japan, the supply problem stacks up on the credit side. With her lines shortened by American advances, Japan will need fewer ships—counteracting the terrific toll inflicted by American submarines and planes. Also, Japan, is believed to have vast stock-piles of most essential materials built up in the home area—enough, many experts believe, to keep the Nipponese war machine supplied for months, possibly years, after new acquisitions are cut to a mere dribble.

And, wholly aside from these problems based upon distances and supplies, there's a concrete question: "How good is the Japanese Army?"

The best answer seems to be that it is a highly trained and effective fighting organization, but lacking in the mechanization which now dominates American forces. How it will react to combat with the fast, mobile American Army remains to be shown. It has not been tested yet, for thus far most of the American ground campaigns in wresting island after island from the Japanese have been against enemy marines or garrison troops.

Possibly the test will come in the Philippines if the Japanese decide to gamble great strength in an attempt to hold those valuable islands. If not, it seems now that the ultimate clash with Japan's Army probably will be delayed until the American forces move into the enemy's "home area."

'Secret' Label Put On Pearl Harbor Report Draws Fire

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—The "secret" label attached to a navy court's report on Pearl Harbor added new heat tonight to the political controversy over the disaster, with Representative Maas (R., Minn.) contending this was an "alibi for not giving it to the public."

Chairman Reynolds (D., N. C.) of the Senate Military Committee, a frequent critic of the Administration, told reporters he saw no reason why it should be secret.

"Too Many Secrets"

"There are too damn many secrets," Reynolds said. "It looks to me like it's time for the American people to know how Pearl Harbor happened. The Japanese certainly know, and the only reason for keeping anything secret is to keep it from the enemy."

The fact that the report has been completed with part of it marked "top secret"—the navy's highest security classification—and the remainder "secret" was made known last night by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

The court, headed by Admiral O. G. Murfin (retired), placed the secrecy designations on its report and on the record of its proceedings. Forrestal made public a letter to Murfin saying he would ask Admiral Ernest J. King, the fleet commander in chief, to review the report and proceedings "with a view to determining how much thereof bears such a relation to present military operations as to require that it be accorded these high security classifications."

Cole Okays King Stand

Representative Cole (R., N. Y.) one of those who has urged that the facts concerning Pearl Harbor be made public before the election, told reporters he thought Forrestal was following the proper procedure in submitting the report to King.

Cole, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, commented, however, that he did not see how it could have major security importance now unless there was information in it which would shake the morale of navy men and their confidence in their leaders.

In Boston, an attorney for Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, navy commander at Pearl Harbor, who was recalled from active duty after the disaster, asserted that Forrestal's "suggested procedure is a specious pretext to keep the truth of Pearl Harbor hidden until after the election.

Sees Responsibility Placed

The attorney, Charles B. Rugg, added in a statement that presumably the report "places the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor catastrophe," and said Kimmel "is entitled to hear the verdict of the report promptly."

Maas and other Republicans have contended that a full report on Pearl Harbor would show that responsibility for the Japanese success extended into high places in Washington.

The naval court was established in response to a Congressional resolution, adopted last July, directing the War and Navy departments to make investigations "forthwith" into the circumstances of the Pearl Harbor attack. There has been no word as to whether the army inquiry has been completed.

Report Advisory

The navy report is merely advisory to Forrestal. Navy regulations specify that proceedings of a court of inquiry "are in no sense a trial," and such courts are convened "solely for the purpose of informing the convening authority (Forrestal) in a preliminary way as to the facts involved in the inquiry, and when directed, to aid him with opinions and recommendations."

There was no indication at the Navy Department as to when King might conclude his study.

$3,800 Work Prize Won By Chinese at Navy Yard

Suggested Way of Pre-Packing Tubes for Cables

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—James T. Wong, son of a Chinese miner, has received a $3,800 award for a suggestion which developed a time-saving method of prepacking bulkhead electric cable stuffing tubes at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy Yard.

Mr. Wong, a Mare Island electrician, hit upon his prepacking idea in correcting a mistake of another employee. As he pulled the cable out of the tube he noticed that the packing clung to it, coming out in one piece. A hand-powered machine was rigged up to make the packing "doughnut" and later a faster machine was manufactured. Previously the packing was stuffed in after the cable had been drawn through the tube.

Senate Considers Whether to Show Movies in Chamber

Washington, Oct. 21—(AP)—Those staunch guardians of the traditions and customs of the United States Senate—the gentlemen of the committee on rules—ran smack up against a knotty question today.

The question before the group, which in the past has been less than enthusiastic about modern gadgets in general:

Shall motion pictures be shown in the Senate chamber?

As a matter of historic fact, a few reels actually were run off in that hall this week. But Wall Doxey, the Senate's sergeant-at-arms, made it clear this was experiment, not precedent. Furthermore, the screen was taken down quickly.

Whether it ever is allowed to go up again depends pretty much on the verdict of the Rules Committee whose chairman is Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia.

Roosevelt Urges U. S. Help Enforce Peace

President Calls for World Organization With American Representative With "Authority to Act"—Favors Force If Necessary

New York, Oct. 21—(AP)—President Roosevelt called tonight for a world organization with power to enforce peace by force, if necessary, and for an American representative in the organization with Congressional "authority to act."

In an address prepared for a Foreign Policy Association dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, the Chief Executive said also that a Republican victory would toss Congressional leadership to "inveterate isolationists" who are not "reliable custodians" of American foreign policy in a world which requires international cooperation to preserve peace.

Mr. Roosevelt said a projected council of the United Nations, proposed by the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, must have the power to act quickly and decisively to keep peace by force if need be.

"It is clear," he asserted, "that, if the world organization is to have any reality at all, our representative must be endowed in advance by the people themselves, by Constitutional means through their Representatives in the Congress, with authority to act."

An Important Issue

Mr. Roosevelt said "a question of the men who will formulate and carry out a foreign policy of this country is in issue in this election—very much in issue. It is in issue not in terms of partisan application but in terms of sober, solemn facts—the facts that are on the record.

"If the Republicans were to win control of the Congress in this election inveterate isolations would occupy positions of commaning influence and power."

Regarding the administration's foreign policy, Mr. Roosevelt pledged postwar Germany would be shorn of every "single element of military power—or of potential military power" and "stern punishment" for war leaders responsible for the "agony of mankind."

He asserted, also, that the administration had no unconstitutional secret commitments in foreign relations.

"After my return from Tehran," Mr. Roosevelt said, "I stated officially that no secret commitments had been made. The issue then is between my veracity and the continuing assertion of those who have no responsibility in the foreign field—or, perhaps I should say, a field foregin to them."

Answers Criticism

After the end of a day which saw him campaigning through the rain for the millions of votes New York City will cast November 7, the President dealt point-by-point with criticism leveled at administration foreign policies by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. But not once did he speak Dewey's name.

But there was no mistaking his meaning when he remarked:

"These days—and I am now speaking of October, 1944—I hear voices on the air attacking me for my 'failure' to prepare this nation for this war and to warn the American people of the approaching tragedy.

"These same voices were not so very audible five years ago—or even four years ago—giving warning of the grave peril which we then faced."

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that America and her Allies are "entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the Nazi conspirators," or leave them a shred of open or secret control of instruments of government. Nor, he said, will they be left a single element of military power or potential military power.

No Slavery for Reich

German people, he pledged, will not be enslaved, but there will be stern punishment for those in Germany "directly responsible for this agony of mankind."

Thus, apparently, the chief executive gave his answer to Dewey, who contended in a speech last Wednesday that the administration had no plan for dealing with Germany and that this had resulted in the shedding of American blood.

The President said he was not talking with "rancor or snap judgment," and that he was speaking without losing his temper or head.

He added solemnly that he believed at the end of the last war and still believes now that enduring world peace has no chance unless America co-operates in winning and maintaining it. Words, he said, must be backed with the deed.

Amplifying that point a bit later, the President said:

"The council of the United Nations must have the power to act quickly and decisively to keep the peace by force, if necessary. A policeman would not be a very effective policeman if, when he saw a felon break into a house, he had to go to the townhall and call a town

meeting to issue a warrant before the felon could be arrested."

Must Have Authority

It is clear, he asserted, that if a wor'd organization is to have reality "our representative must be endowed in advance by the people themselves, by constitutional means through their representatives in the Congress with authority to act."

The chief executive said he was quoting history and going by the record in declaring that a majority of Republican members of Congress voted against Selective Service in 1940, repeal of the Arms Emargo in 1939, lend-lease in 1941 and extension of selective service four months before Pearl Harbor.

If Republicans were to win control of Congress in the coming election, the President said, "inveterate isolationists would occupy positions of commanding influence and power."

He listed some as:

Sen. Gerald P. Nye, whom he described as one of the most influential members of the Foreign Relations Committee. He said the North Dakota Senator would become also chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Rep. Joseph W. Martin, who would be in line for Speaker of the House, was reported by Mr. Roosevelt as having balloted against arms embargo repeal, Lend-Lease, Selective Service extension, arming of merchant ships and reciprocal trade agreements.

"The chairman of the powerful committee on rules," he added, "would be none other than Hamilton Fish."

There are many others like these in Congress, he added, and every one of them now is campaigning actively for the Republican ticket.

While admitting that there have been isolationist Democrats, Mr. Roosevelt said they had been few and far between and had not obtained positions of leadership.

No Isolationist Support

"And I am proud of the fact," he went on, "that this administration does not have the support of the isolationist press—and I mean specifically the McCormick-Patterson-Hearst-Gannett press."

At another point, Mr. Roosevelt said that "one of the leading isolationists who killed international co-operation in 1920 was Sen. Hiram Johnson," the Californian who would become foreign relations chairman in the event of a Republican victory.

"I know," he said, "the American voters wil bear that in mind."

Again in historical vein, the President said that "the heavy hands of isolationism" dominated foreign policy of Republican administrations after 1920. Much of the Navy's strength was scuttled, he said, and, as in the Teapot Dome case, some Navy resources were "handed over to friends in private industry."

Tariff Walls Raised

Tariff walls were raised, blocking international trade, he asserted, and there was snarling at former Allies and encouragement to American investment of $2,500,000,000 in Germany.

Petitions for America to join the World Court, he said, were rejected or ignored.

Answering Republican campaign doctrine, Mr. Roosevelt said the American people know he and Secretary Hull are thoroughly conversant with the Constitution and know that the two of them can't commit America to any unconstitutional secret treaties or guarantees.

Roosevelt's Address

New York, Oct. 21 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of an address by President Roosevelt at a Foreign Policy Association dinner here tonight:

Tonight I am speaking as a guest of the Foreign Policy Association—a distinguished organization composed of Americans of all shades of political opinion.

I am going to talk about our American foreign policy.

I am talking without rancor or snap judgment.

I am speaking without losing my temper or losing my head.

When the first World War was ended, I believed—I believe now—that enduring peace in the world has not a chance unless this nation is willing to cooperate in winning it and maintaining it. I thought then—I know now—that we have to back our words with deeds.

A quarter of a century ago we helped to save our freedom but we failed to organize the kind of world in which future generations could live in freedom. Opportunity knocks again. There is no guarantee that it will knock a third time.

Desperate Fight By Enemy

Today, Hitler and the Nazis continue the fight—desperately, inch by inch, and may continue to do so all the way to Berlin.

And we have another important engagement in Tokyo. No matter how long or hard the road we must travel, our forces will fight their way there under the leadership of MacArthur and Nimitz.

All of our thinking about foreign policy in this war must be conditioned by the fact that millions of our American boys are today fighting, many thousands of miles from home, for the defense of our country and the perpetuation of our American ideals. And there are still many hard and bitter battles to be fought.

The leaders of this nation have always held that concern for our national security does not end at our borders. President Monroe and every American President following him were prepared to use force, if necessary, to assure the independence of other American nations threatened by aggressors from across the seas.

"Principle Has Not Changed"

The principle has not changed, though the world has. Wars are no longer fought from horseback, or from the decks of sailing ships.

It was with recognition of that fact that in 1933 we took, as the basis for our foreign relations, the good neighbor policy—the principle of the neighbor who, resolutely respecting himself, equally respects the rights of others.

We and the other American republics have made the good neighbor policy real in this hemisphere. It is my conviction that this policy can be, and should be, made universal.

At inter-American conferences, beginning at Montevideo in 1933, and continuing down to date, we have made it clear to this hemisphere that we practice what we preach.

Philippine Action As Pattern

Our action in 1934 with respect to Philippine independence was an-

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other step in making good the same philosophy which animated the good neighbor policy.

As I said two years ago: "I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last 44 years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of good will look forward to in the future."

I cite another early action in the field of foreign policy of which I am proud. That was the recognition in 1933 of Soviet Russia.

For 16 years before then the American people and the Russian people had no practical means of communicating with each other. We reestablished those means. And today we are fighting with the Russians against common foes—and we know that the Russian contribution to victory has been, and will continue to be, gigantic.

Republican Condemnation

However, certain politicians, now very prominent in the Republican party, have condemned our recognition.

I am impelled to wonder how Russia would have survived against German attack if these same people had had their way.

After the last war—in the political campaign of 1920—the isolationist Old Guard professed to be enthusiastic about international cooperation.

While campaigning for votes in 1920, Senator Harding said that he favored with all his heart an association of nations "so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility."

However, after President Harding's election, the association of nations was never heard of again.

Johnson's Seniority

One of the leading isolationists who killed international cooperation in 1920 was Senator Hiram Johnson. In the event of Republican victory in the Senate this year—1944—that same Senator Johnson would be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I know the Americans voters will bear that in mind.

During the years which followed 1920 the foreign policy of the Republican administrations was dominated by the heavy hand of isolationism.

Much of the strength of our navy was scuttled—and some of the navy's resources were handed over to friends in private industry—as in the unforgettable case of Teapot Dome.

Tariff walls went higher and higher — blocking international trade.

There was snarling at our former Allies and at the same time encouragement was given to American finance to invest 2,500,000,000 in Germany, our former enemy.

Rejection Of World Court

All petitions that this nation join in the World Court were rejected or ignored.

After this Administration took office, Secretary Hull and I replaced high tariffs with a series of reciprocal trade agreements under a statute of the Congress. The Republicans opposed these agreements—and tried to stop the extension of the law every three years.

In 1935 I asked the Congress to join the World Court. The Democrats in the Senate voted for it, 43 to 20. The Republicans voted against it 14 to 9. Thus we were prevented from obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

In 1937 I asked that aggressor nations be quarantined—and for this I was branded by isolationists in and out of public office as an "alarmist" and "war-monger."

Warnings Of Danger

From that time on, as you well know, I made clear by repeated messages to the American Congress and by repeated statements to the American people the danger threatening from abroad—and the need of rearming to meet it.

In July, 1939, I tried to obtain a repeal of the arms embargo provisions in the neutrality law which tied our hands against selling arms to the European democracies for defense against Hitler.

The late Senator Borah told a group, which I called together in the White House, that his own private information from abroad was better than that of the State Department—and that there would be no war in Europe.

And it was made plain to Mr. Hull and me that, because of the isolationist vote, we could not possibly hope to attain the desired revision of the Neutrality Law.

Hitler Attack On Poland

This fact was also made plain to Adolf Hitler. A few weeks later he brutally attacked Poland—and the Second World War had begun.

In 1941, this Administration proposed and the Congress passed, in spite of isolationist opposition, the Lend-Lease Law—a practical and dramatic notice to the world that we intended to help those nations resisting aggression.

These days—and I am now speaking of October, 1944—I hear voices on the air attacking me for my "failure" to prepare this nation for this war and to warn the American people of the approaching tragedy.

These same voices were not so very audible five years ago—or even four years ago—giving warning of the grave peril which we then faced.

Tribute To Stimson

There have been, and there still are, in the Republican party distinguished men and women of vision and courage, both in and out of public office, who have vigorously supported our aid to our Allies and all the measures that we took to build up our national defense. And many of these Republicans have rendered magnificent services to our country in this war as members of this Administration. I am happy that one of these distinguished Americans is our great Secretary of War, Henry Stimson.

Let us remember that this very war might have been averted if Mr. Stimson's views had prevailed when, in 1931, the Japanese ruthlessly attacked Manchuria.

The majority of the Republican members of the Congress voted against the selective service law in 1940; they voted against repeal of the arms embargo in 1939; they voted against the lend-lease law in 1941 and they voted in August 1941, against extension of selective service—which meant voting against keeping our army together—four months before Pearl Harbor.

I am quoting history to you. I am going by the record. And I am giving you the whole story and not merely a phrase here and half a phrase there picked out of context in such a way that they distort the facts.

I happen to believe that, even in a political campaign, we should all obey that ancient injunction—thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

The question of the men who will formulate and carry out the foreign policy of this country is in issue in this election—very much in issue. It is in issue not in terms of partisan application, but in terms of sober, solemn facts—the facts that are on the record.

If the Republicans were to win control of the Congress in this election, inveterate isolationists would occupy positions of commanding influence and power.

I have already spoken of the ranking Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Hiram Johnson.

One of the most influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—a man who would also be the chairman of the powerful Senate Committee on Appropriations—is Senator Gerald P. Nye.

Presumable GOP Speaker

In the House of Representatives, the man who is the present leader of the Republicans there, and who undoubtedly would be Speaker, is Joseph W. Martin. He voted against the repeal of the arms embargo, against the lend-lease bill, against the extension of the selective service law, against the arming of merchant ships and against the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and their extensions.

The chairman of the powerful Committee on Rules would be none other than Hamilton Fish.

There are many others like them in the Congress of the United States—and every one of them is now actively campaigning for the national Republican ticket this year.

Can anyone really suppose that these isolationists have changed their minds about world affairs? Politicians who embraced the policy of isolationism—or who never raised their voices against it in our days of peril—are not reliable custodians of the future of America.

Democratic Isolationists

There have been Democrats in the isolationist camp, but they have been few and far between, and they have not attained positions of leadership.

And I am proud of the fact that this Administration does not have the support of the isolationist press—and I mean specifically the McCormick-Patterson - Hearst-Gannett press.

The American people have gone through great national debates in the recent critical years. They were soul-searching debates. They reached from every city to every village and to every home.

We debated our principles and our determination to aid those fighting for freedom.

Obviously, we could have come to terms with Hitler, and accepted a minor role in his totalitarian world. We rejected that!

We could have compromised with Japan, and bargained for a place in a Japanese-dominated Asia by selling out the heart's blood of the Chinese people. And we rejected that!

"Not To Bargain With Tyrants"

The decision not to bargain with the tyrants rose from the hearts and souls and sinews of the American people. They faced reality; they appraised reality; and they knew what freedom meant.

The power which this nation has attained—the moral, the political, the economic and the military power—has brought to us the responsibility, and with it the opportunity, for leadership in the community of nations. In our own best interest, and in the name of peace and humanity, this nation cannot, must not, and will not shirk that responsibility.

There are some who hope to see a structure of peace, completely set up immediately, with all the apartments assigned to everyone's satisfaction, with the telephones in, the plumbing complete, the heating system and the electric ice boxes functioning perfectly, all furnished

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with linen and silver—and with the rent prepaid.

The United Nations have not yet produced such a comfortable dwelling place. But we have achieved a very practical expression of a common purpose on the part of four great nations, who are now united to wage this war, that they will embark together after the war on a greater and more difficult enterprise—that of waging peace. We will embark on it with all the peace-loving nations of the world—large and small.

Our objective, as I stated ten days ago, is to complete the organization of the United Nations without delay and before hostilities actually cease.

Peace, like war, can succeed only where there is a will to enforce it, and where there is available power to enforce it.

Power Asked For Council

The council of the United Nations must have the power to act quickly and decisively to keep the peace by force, if necessary. A policeman would not be a very effective policeman if, when he saw a felon break into a house, he had to go to the town hall and call a town meeting to issue a warrant before the felon could be arrested.

It is clear that, if the world organization is to have any reality at all, our representative must be endowed in advance by the people themselves, by constitutional means through their representatives in the Congress, with authority to act.

If we do not catch the international felon when we have our hands on him, if we let him get away with his loot because the town council has not passed an ordinance authorizing his arrest, then we are not doing our share to prevent another world war. The people of the nation want their Government to act, and not merely to talk, whenever and wherever there is a threat to world peace.

Need Of Cooperation

We cannot attain our great objectives by ourselves. Never again, after cooperating with other nations in a world war to save our way of life, can we wash our hands of maintaining the peace for which we fought.

The Dumbarton Oaks conference did not spring up over night. It was called by Secretary Hull and me after years of thought, discussion, preparation and consultation with our Allies. Our State Department did a splendid job in preparing for the conference and leading it to a successful termination. It was another chapter in the long process of cooperation with other peace-loving nations — beginning with the Atlantic Charter conference and continuing through conferences at Casablanca, Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Quebec and Washington.

It is my profound conviction that the American people as a whole have a very real understanding of these things.

Security Of Constitution

The American people know that Cordell Hull and I are thoroughly conversant with the Constitution of the United States and know that we cannot commit this nation to any secret treaties or any secret guarantees which are in violation of that Constitution.

After my return from Teheran, I stated officially that no secret commitments had been made. The issue then is between my veracity and the continued assertions of those who have no responsibility in the foreign field—or, perhaps I should say, a field foreign to them.

The peace structure which we are building must depend on foundations that go deep into the soil of men's faith and men's hearts—otherwise it is worthless. Only the unflagging will of men can preserve it.

No President of the United States can make the American contribution to preserve the peace without the constant, alert and conscious collaboration of the American people.

"Determination Of People"

Only the determination of the people to use the machinery gives worth to the machinery.

We believe that the American people have already made up their minds on this great issue, and this Administration has been able to press forward confidently with its plans.

The very fact that we are now at work on the organization of the peace proves that the great nations are committed to trust in each other. Put this proposition any way you will, it is bound to come out the same way; we either work with the other great nations, or we might some day have to fight them.

The kind of world order which we the peace-loving nations must achieve, must depend essentially on friendly human relations, on acquaintance, on tolerance, on unassailable sincerity and good will and good faith. We have achieved that relationship to a remarkable degree in our dealings with our Allies in this war—as the events of the war have proved.

"New Thing In History"

It is a new thing in human history for Allies to work together, as we have done—so closely, so harmoniously and effectively in the fighting of a war, and—at the same time—in the building of the peace.

If we fail to maintain that relationship in the peace—if we fail to expand it and strengthen it—then there will be no lasting peace.

As for Germany, that tragic nation which has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind—we and our allies are entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the Nazi conspirators, or leave them a shred of control—open or secret—of the instruments of government.

We shall not leave them a single element of military power—or of potential military power.

But I should be false to the very foundations of my religious and political convictions, if I should ever relinquish the hope—and even the faith—that in all peoples, without exception, there live some instinct for truth, some attraction toward justice, and some passion for peace—buried as they may be in the German case under a brutal regime.

We bring no charge against the German race, as such, for we cannot believe that God has eternally condemned any race of humanity. For we know in our own land how many good men and women of German ancestry have proved loyal, freedom-loving, peace-loving citizens.

There is going to be stern punishment for all those in Germany directly responsible for this agony of mankind.

"Not Going To Be Enslaved"

The German people are not going to be enslaved—because the United Nations do not traffic in human slavery. But it will be necessary for them to earn their way back into the fellowship of peace-loving and law-abiding nations. And, in their climb up that steep road, we shall certainly see to it that they are not encumbered by having to carry guns. They will be relieved of that burden—we hope, forever.

The task ahead of us will not be easy. Indeed, it will be as difficult and complex as any task which has ever faced an American Administration.

I will not say to you now, or ever, that we of my party know all the answers. I am certain, for myself, that I do not know how all the unforeseeable difficulties can be met.

"Faith Job Can Be Done"

What I can say to you is this—that I have unlimited faith that the job can be done. And that faith is based on knowledge gained in the arduous, practical and continuing experience of the past eventful years.

I speak to the present generation of Americans with reverent participation in its sorrows and in its hopes. No generation has undergone a greater test, or has met that test with greater heroism and greater wisdom, and no generation has had a more exalted mission.

For this generation must act not only for itself, but as a trustee for all those who fell in the last war—a part of their mission unfulfilled.

It must act also for all who have paid the supreme price in this war—lest their mission, too, be betrayed.

And finally it must act for the generations to come—which must be granted a heritage of peace.

Utopia Not Expected

I do not exaggerate that mission. We are not fighting for, and we shall not achieve, Utopia. Indeed, in our own land, the work to be done is never finished. We have yet to realize the full and equal enjoyment of our freedom. So, in embarking on the building of a world fellowship, we have set ourselves to a long and arduous task, which will challenge our patience, our intelligence, our imagination, as well as our faith.

That task requires the judgment of a seasoned and a mature people. And this the American people have become. We shall not again be thwarted in our will to live as a mature nation, confronting limitless horizons. We shall bear our full responsibility, exercise our full influence, and bring our full help and encouragement to all who aspire to peace and freedom.

We now are, and we shall continue to be strong brothers in the family of mankind—the family of the children of God.

F. D. R. Braves Rain In Open Auto On N. Y. City Tour

OCT 22 1944

President Roosevelt's New York address will be broadcast at 9.30 o'clock tonight by stations WCBM and WBAL.

New York, Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, huddled in the rear seat of an open car as a cold rain alternated from a heavy downpour to a misty drizzle, made a four-hour campaign swing through New York city today.

Although at times he barely was visible to the thousands of persons who lined the streets, the President, wearing an old felt hat and navy cape, cheerfully waved at the shouting crowds.

Visits WAVES School

His tour, which included inspections of the Brooklyn army base, Brooklyn Navy Yard and Hunter College WAVES Training School as Commander in Chief of the armed forces and an appearance and brief talk at an Ebbets Field rally for United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, ended with a motor trip through Harlem, Times Square and the garment district.

After receiving an ovation from the crowds lining Seventh avenue in the heart of the garment section, the President went to Mrs. Roosevelt's apartment to rest for his talk tonight before the Foreign Policy Association.

"Deserves Well Of Mankind"

The President told his listeners at Ebbets Field that his "old friend Bob Wagner" deserves well of mankind and should be returned to the Senate for another term. Mrs. Roosevelt was with him in the car during the brief talk.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia estimated that 16,000 persons braved a drizzle to attend the rally and commented, "It must be affection to come out in this weather." The seating capacity of the park is 32,000.

Standing bareheaded in his open car on a ramp in the center of the ball park, the President said he came "to pay tribute to my old friend Bob Wagner."

Is A Dodger Rooter

"I have a confession to make," the President stated. "I've never been in Ebbets Field before, but I've rooted for the Dodgers. And I hope to come back to see them play."

"But my chief reason," he added, "is to pay tribute to my old friend Bob Wagner. We served together in the Legislature—I hate to say how many years ago. . . .

"And we are close friends because we have the same ideals of service to fellow man . . . If everyone knew of the help Bob Wagner has been to mankind, there would not be any question about his going back to the Senate for another six years."

Crowd Sets Up Chant

The lower stands were well filled and spectators took up part of the space in the upper stands as Roosevelt entered the park. A chant, "We want Roosevelt," swelled from the crowd as his car moved up the ramp for him to speak.

Thousands of persons, some huddled under umbrellas, others leaning from windows of apartment houses and other buildings, lined the route of the President's tour.

Army officials said nearly 40,000 soldiers and civilians saw Roosevelt at the Brooklyn army base, while a naval spokesman estimated that 47,000 persons on the navy yard day shift greeted the President.

Passes Through Forest Hills

The motorcade sped through Forest Hills after leaving the Ebbets Field rally.

Shortly after noon the 26-car caravan crossed over the Tri-Borough bridge into the Bronx amid cheers and flag-waving from spectators, who, police said, numbered 7,500.

There was a pelting rain as the Presidential party headed for the WAVE training school at Hunter College. About 15,000 persons stood along Fordham road as the motorcade passed by, police said.

The President, shedding the secrecy that has surrounded his travels since America entered the war, arrived at the New York port of embarkation's Brooklyn army base at 7.13 A. M. and began his tour of the base at 9.58 A. M., riding in the open car with LaGuardia, Brooklyn Democratic Leader Frank Kelly and John J. Cashmore, Brooklyn borough president.

Soldiers and civilians greeted the President during a five-minute ride about the base. Most of the crowd watched from windows, a steady rain beating down on the Presidential car.

Cheered On Departure

Outside the gates Roosevelt was cheered as he left for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Sitting beside the President, and apparently enjoying the rain, was Fala, Roosevelt's black scottie.

It was Roosevelt's first public appearance outside Washington since the campaign reached the intensive stage, and it presaged other political trips for him.

Already scheduled are speeches in Philadelphia next Friday and in Boston probably the night of November 4. Chicago and Cleveland are other likely appearance spots.

Thirty-seven reporters, photographers and radiomen accompanied the President from Washington, the first time they have boarded a Presidential train since Pearl Harbor.

Others In The Party

On other wartime trips he either has been unaccompanied by correspondents or has taken with him only the White House reporters of the three principal news services.

Also in the President's party were Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Presidential secretaries Stephen Early and William D. Hassett; Robert Sherwood, the writer, who recently left the Office of War Information to join the White House staff, and Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, the President's physician.

Mrs. Roosevelt joined the party shortly before the President began his tour of the city.

First Political Rally

Early said Roosevelt had no intention of concealing himself today behind voluntary censorship.

His appearance at Ebbets Field marked the first time of the campaign that the President has turned up at a political rally, although he will repeat next Friday at Philadelphia's Shibe Park.

His opening campaign speech in Washington last month was at a dinner meeting of the AFL Teamsters Union, where admission was by ticket only. What other talks he has made have been delivered by radio from the White House.

Area Rich In Votes

The region he covered is an area normally rich in Democratic votes and carries within its confines the principal hopes of the Democrats for capturing New York's 47 Electoral College votes.

Party leaders were jubiliant over the President's decision to take the 1944 campaign on the road. Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan said the New York trip would give that city's voters a chance to look and judge for themselves the state of Roosevelt's health.

Thus—with the New York trip as an opener—the fourth-term campaign appears to have wound up in the footsteps of Roosevelt's third-term race. In 1940, as in 1944, he said he would have no time for the usual campaigning.

Speeches Near The Close

But he ended up with several inspection trips and public speeches near the campaign's close.

Then, as now, New York city was among the places he visited.

Tonight's speech may be Roosevelt's reply to the foreign policy address of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey delivered here Wednesday night. Dewey attacked what he termed the Roosevelt Administration's "personal secret diplomacy." Roose-

velt disclosed to his news conference in Washington yesterday that he heard the Dewey broadcast.

Early declined to classify tonight's foreign policy speech as political or non-political. But the Democratic National Committee will foot the bill for radio time.

It Photographs The Invisible

New York, Oct. 21 (AP)—A new robot, which photographs the invisible, makes pictures of such things as the wave of heat rising from a human hand, and which would, the makers say, photograph a ghost, was announced to the Optical Society of America here today.

The report was made by Norman F. Barnes and S. Lawrence Bellinger, of the General Electric Company.

The new thing which makes the photographic miracles possible is an electronic timing tube. Air itself becomes visible if the photo flash is brief enough.

In Millionth Of A Second

This tube takes a picture in one millionth of a second. It produces the flash and at the same time regulates the exposure time. The picture is taken so fast, the report declared, that the light from the flash bulb has time to travel only 1,000 feet before the picture is over.

Light's speed is 186,000 miles per second. Actually, the photo is taken in much less time than that of the 1,000-foot journey of the flash. If there were a telephoto lens on the apparatus trying to take a picture a couple of blocks away, the light couldn't get there quick enough.

Taken In Two

The pictures of invisible air in motion are taken in two ways. If a lot of air is photographed, the method is shadowgraphed. This air will cast an ever-so-faint shadow, which the fast camera photographs.

But if the amount of air is slight, like the breath from human nostrils, then a different system must be used. There isn't enough shadow. But there is a difference in the density and temperature of the air coming from the nostrils.

A method called the Schlieren system will make such air changes visible to a photographic plate. This method requires a special optical system.

The result is a peculiar-looking blur on the photo, a blur which on close examination is seen to be a tangle of the differing air currents moving in the nostril breath.

War Tool Surplus Disposal Problem

OCT 22 1944

By HUDSON PHILLIPS

New York, Oct. 21—(AP)—Machine tools will pose one of the most intricate problems in disposal of the fabulous mountain-high pile of surplus war goods and materials left after final victory.

Excess machine tools are not comparable to surplus shoes, clothing, canned goods and a myriad of other materials which eventually must be disposed of by the Government.

This is because machine tools are necessary for mass production of the hundreds of consumer items to be built after war—things like automobiles, refrigerators, stoves, washing machines and so on.

Metal products would have a crude appearance if it were not for machine tools—giant presses, for instance, which in one operation shape flat pieces of sheet steel into automobile fenders. Prices also would be higher, a $25 watch costing perhaps $1,000.

What about the surplus when heavy cutbacks hit the makers of airplanes, ships, ordnance and hundreds of other war items?

These surplus machine tools will come under the head of second hand machinery. Assuming final victory arrives by 1946, many of them will have seen about four years of grueling wartime operation—under pressure three shifts, 24 hours a day, for 365 days each year.

Still Life in Them

But this does not mean these machine tools will be worn out. In normal times such machinery lasts about 30 years with proper care, another 15 years after overhauling. Their life in wartime is about 10 years and 15 more if used normally after rebuilding.

Charles A. Simmons, president of the Simmons Machine Tool Corp., of Albany, N. Y., has been rebuilding machine tools for about 30 years. Formerly chief of the Available Tools Section of WPB, he has some ideas on how to treat this second hand machinery.

Simmons estimates that after the war there will be approximately 350,000 surplus machine tools originally worth $2,000,000,000.

His greatest fear is that when the time comes to again start using peacetime machinery, the Government will have failed to set up a system for quick removal of surplus machine tools from plants as well as for providing adequate warehousing and a method of speedy disposal.

"I'm afraid that, otherwise, manufacturers are just going to push all they don't need into an old storeroom—or, still worse, out into a vacant lot because of a lack of strage space," Simmons says.

"If they do this, a lot of parts will be lost, some broken and the tools will be pushed into a heap—anything to get them out of the way for starting an assembly line to make peacetime goods."

Might Scrap Relics

He says this will pave the way for speculators eventually taking them off the Government's hands at only a fraction of their original cost.

'Some of the machine tools pushed asid eso hastily will be just what another American manufacturer may want," Simmons says. 'Many companies are using outmoded, antiquated machines.

"If all machine tools over 30 years old were scrapped in the United Stats, there would be no surplus."

He thinks 15 per cent of the surplus could be sold almost immediately after the war at a good price—something like 75 to 85 per cent of what they cost new.

"For the rest," Simmons says, there should be a period of approximately three years for the Government to sell all the used machine tools it can to industry at reasonable prices, perhaps even as low as 25 cents on the dollar for some models."

In the meantime, he believes there should be a ban on machine tools not more than five years old being sold outside the country. Those from five to 30 years old might easily find acceptance in foreign markets, he adds.

"I think the disposal of these surplus machine tools should be Lend-Lease in reverse," Simmons says, "with foreign companies taking our second best machinery and we keeping the best ourselves."

DEWEY PLANS CLOSING TOUR OF MIDWEST

G. O. P. Nominee to Devote Final Week to East Coast

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 21—(AP)—Obviously happy over the reception he received in Democratic Pittsburgh Gov. Thomas E. Dewey spent a rainy Saturday completing plans for his final campaign push through the Midwest.

The Republican presidential nominee, who leaves Monday on a swing through Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago, is expected to devote the closing week of his campaign to the East Coast.

The executive mansion was tuned in for tonight's broadcast by President Roosevelt before the Foreign Policy Association in New York City.

Aides indicated the Governor would be ready to answer any rebuttal by Mr. Roosevelt to Dewey's foreign policy speech in New York City last Wednesday, in which he assailed what he called the President's "personal secret diplomacy."

Despite dismal weather, the candidate and Mrs. Dewey were smiling broadly as they stepped off their special train today after an overnight run from Pittsburgh, where they received a warm reception yesterday.

In his broadcast, Dewey accused the Roosevelt administration of "playing with the rights of labor for political power and political cash."

The itinerary for the rest of his campaign is being kept fluid, with several possible speaking dates left open. The only announced engagements for next week are broadcasts in Minneapolis Tuesday night and Chicago Wednesday night. There will be a three-hour stopover in Milwaukee on the way between those two cities.

Dewey will speak in Buffalo October 31 and in New York City's Madison Square Garden November 4. He will travel to Boston for an address November 1.

New York, Oct. 21—(AP)—The Republican National Committee announced today that the "reaction to the labor speech delivered by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey at Pittsburgh was so good that the speech will be rebroadcast Monday, October 23, from 9:30 to 10 P. M., E. W. T., over the Mutual Broadcasting System."

The Republican presidential candidate spoke in Pittsburgh last night.

Lindbergh Bagged Jap Plane, Report

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 21 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh flew on combat missions during his recent trip and is unofficially credited with shooting down a Japanese plane, the Passaic *Herald-News* said in a copyrighted article today.

The newspaper said Lindbergh's assignment as a civilian expert for the War and Navy Departments took him to front bases and on fighter plane flights leading to encounters in which aggressive action had been a matter of necessity.

Made Daring Flight

Dispatches at the time of departure for the Pacific said he would investigate high-altitude plane performances.

At one base, the *Herald-News* said, "he awed the young fighter pilots by taking out a Lightning on a flight into Jap territory after only five hours of practice, an unheard-of feat," and he often strained the range limits of planes, once returning just as his gasoline suppl ywas exhausted.

Resigned Commission

Lindbergh resigned his army commission before the war and was not recommissioned when hostilities began. He is now with the United Aircraft Corporation, manufacturers of navy Corsair fighters. The *Herald-News* said its article was brought to his attention by associates at the firm's Hartford (Conn.) plant, who reported Lindbergh asked them to say he had no comment to make.

The pioneer New York-to-Paris flyer has been taking part this week in the first joint army-navy conference called "to evaluate and compare the performances of all types of fighter aircraft" at Patuxent (Md.) experimental air station.

BALDWIN SAYS WILLKIE COLD TO 4TH TERM

Stand Given With Dewey's Nomination—Widow Asks End of Speculation

Hartford, Oct. 21—(AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin said today that Wendell Willkie told him "emphatically" on the final day of the Republican National Convention that he would not support President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

(Governor Baldwin's statement was followed a few hours later by a fervent appeal by Mrs. Willkie that all conjecture be ended as to whether her husband would have supported the Presidential candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Dewey in the coming election. Mrs. Willkie's statement was issued at her home in Indiana)

Formal Statement

The Connecticut chief executive, close political ally and friends of Willkie, related in a formal statement that he was with the 1940 G. O. P. Presidential nominee in New York when word reached them that the Chicago convention had nominated Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Willkie, Baldwin recalled, turned to him and said "emphatically":

"Well, you can rely on one thing. I will not support the President in his campaign for a fourth term."

The Governor said that he kept Willkie's statement to him a secret, but had decided to make it public now "to defend the memory of a great man from political opportunists who seek to use his memory for political capital when he is no longer around to defend himself against misrepresentation."

Follows Hurley Statement

The Governor's statement, which his office said "answered to much debated question" of whether Willkie would have supported Mr. Roosevelt or Governor Dewey, was issued on the heels of a recent assertion by Robert A. Hurley, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, that Baldwin had "surrendered his standing as a Willkie Republican" and had become a "Hoover Republican."

Baldwin, candidate for re-election, contended that former Governor Hurley was now giving "belated praise" to Willkie "in an attempt to make political capital for his own advantages."

In telling of his last visit with Willkie, Governor Baldwin said:

Called on Willkie

"In order to attend the commencement in New York when my son was a member of the class graduating from the USNR Midshipmen's School at Columbia, I left the 1944 Chicago Convention two days before it closed and came back East. On the morning of the last day of the convention, I called at Mr. Willkie's office in New York.

"He was as friendly and affable as ever, and he talked freely and frankly of politics and national affairs. We spent half the day together, and I was with him when the word came that Tom Dewey had been nominated. I will never forget his words after he heard the actual news of Tom Dewey's nomination, which had been a foregone conclusion after Mr. Willkie's withdrawal following the Wisconsin primary. It was the moment when man speaks with candor and without restraint. It was a moment when man is most likely to speak from the heart rather than the mind, when he is most liable to reveal his most innermost thoughts.

"And that is what Mr. Willkie did."

Second Statement

When informed of Mrs. Willkie's appeal Governor Baldwin issued a second statement from his Hartford office.

Said the Governor: "I have been asked by the newspapers to comment on Mrs. Willkie's statement. I sympathize with her feelings and agree with what she says about those who were neither Mr. Willkie's personal nor political friends, but who, by misrepresentation and innuendo try to make people believe that Wendell Willkie, if living, would have supported a fourth term candidate. Let his record speak for itself."

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Rushville, Ind., Oct. 21—(AP)—Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie made a fervent appeal today that all conjecture be ended as to whether her husband would have supported the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York or President Roosevelt in the coming election.

Since Mr. Willkie's death October 8, there has been much speculation as to the possible effect on the coming election if Mr. Willkie had formally announced his support for either Presidential candidate.

"I am distressed," Mrs. Willkie said in a formal statement, "because many people are saying that they knew how Wendell Willkie intended to vote in the coming election.

"I am sure he had not made his decision.

"No one could speak for him while he was living; and I ask, out of respect for his memory, that no one should attempt to speak for him now."

QUIT GUESSING: MRS. WILLKIE

Widow Says None Knows How Husband Would Have Voted

Rushville, Ind., Oct. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie made a fervent appeal today that all conjecture be ended as to whether her husband would have supported the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York or President Roosevelt at the coming election.

Willkie, who was once a Democrat, received more votes than any other Republican nominee in history when he was the 1940 Presidential standard bearer. Since his

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death, October 8, there has been much speculation as to the possible effect on the coming election if Mr. Willkie had formally announced his support for either Presidential candidate.

"I am distressed," Mrs. Willkie said in a formal statement, "because many people are saying that they knew how Wendell Willkie intended to vote in the coming election.

Decision Not Made

"I am sure he had not made his decision.

"No one could speak for him while he was living; and I ask, out of respect for his memory, that no one should attempt to speak for him now."

Mrs. Willkie's statement followed by only a few hours a declaration by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut at Hartford, Conn., that Mr. Willkie told him "emphatically" on the final day of the Republican National Convention that he (Willkie) would not support President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Baldwin Gives Opinion

Governor Baldwin, a close political ally and friend of Willkie, related that Willkie turned to him and said:

"Well, you can rely on one thing. I will not support the President in his campaign for a fourth term."

The Governor said he had kept Willkie's statement a secret, but now had decided to make it public "to defend the memory of a great man from political opportunists who seek to use his memory for political capital when he is no longer around to defend himself against misrepresentation."

Dewey Support Seen

H. Fred Willkie, vice-president of the Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Distilling Company, of Louisville, Ky., said within 24 hours after the death of his brother, that the former Presidential candidate would have "come out in favor of Governor Dewey."

"I think he eventually would have come out for Dewey if Dewey should have become more liberal, especially in his foreign policy," Fred Willkie said. "I believe the pressure being exerted by my brother was bringing Dewey around to that liberalism."

Fred Willkie made his statement after Drew Pearson, Washington columnist, said that Wendell Willkie had told him he was inclined to favor Roosevelt because of the President's foreign policy.

His Law Partner's Opinion

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (AP).—Carl M. Owen, New York law partner of Wendell Willkie, was quoted by "The Chronicle" tonight as stating "I can say most emphatically that under no conditions would he have supported the Roosevelt administration" in the Nov. 7 election. Mr. Owen was here on a business trip.

Mr. Owen was represented as saying:

"He (Mr. Willkie) earnestly desired that Mr. Dewey should so supplement the Republican platform by explicit and unequivocal statement that there would be no doubt that Mr. Dewey was committed to those international policies to which Mr. Willkie was so ardently devoted. At the time of his death, I think he was still reserving judgment. It is my personal belief, based on my talks with him, that he would have found the statement made by Mr. Dewey in his Charleston, W. Va., speech to have been sufficiently explicit and to have shown that Mr. Dewey and Mr. Willkie were in accord on international policies."

Mr. Owen said he referred to Mr. Dewey's statement, made the night Mr. Willkie died: "We are pledged to work with all our hearts and souls to bring about a lasting peace through international organization with adequate force to back it up."

"The insidious attack on America's inner spiritual confidence" she said, "has been going on for a long time. But this year it has been sharply dramatized for us by two men—Earl Browder and Sidney Hillman.

"For one thing, Earl Browder is the only man in America who has written a book which claims to be an exposition of Mr. Roosevelt's actual post-war foreign policy. According to Mr. Browder, Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy follows the Communist party line 100 per cent."

Turning to Sidney Hillman, Mrs. Luce said that "off and on for more than twenty years Hillman has been doing business with the Communists and doing the Communists' business.

"Let us look, for a moment, at the P. A. C. (Political Action Committee)—that newly laid egg by the little Hillman hen out of a big red rooster.

"If the Communist-infested P. A. C. should succeed in electing a President and in defeating the Congressmen who have dared to say what I have said, then believe me—the surviving members of Congress will be under continuous threat of political pressure from the Communist-infested P. A. C."

Mrs. Luce Charges Communism 'Bought Into' Democratic Party

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, said tonight that "Communism, through Sidney Hillman, has bought, paid for and acquired the biggest single interest in a great American institution, the Democratic party."

Mrs. Luce declared that "if Franklin Roosevelt should be re-elected, in dealing with Russia he would be dealing with a country that had the power to subject him to political pressure at home through the ballot box."

A vote for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee for President, "is a vote against any international pressure group working within the American government," she said in a prepared speech, an advance copy of which was released by the Massachusetts State Republican Committee.

Orphan Son of U.S. Pilot Flying In From England

Michigan Grandmother to Meet Baby at LaGuardia Field

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 21 (AP).—Mrs. William Maloney departed today for New York, where she will meet her six-month-old grandson, Kenneth Barry Maloney, who was born after his American Army Air Forces pilot father was killed in action and orphaned at birth by the death of his English mother.

The baby, to arrive by plane at LaGuardia Feld from England, has no other immediate relatives in England, for his maternal grandmother, grandfather and aunt were killed when bombs struck their home. The father, Lieutenant Kenneth Maloney, a veteran of 101 missions, was killed when his plane crashed after he had waited until his crew had parachuted to safety. He had been decorated several times for bravery.

Mrs. Maloney said a visa had been obtained for the child last Saturday and that a member of the Women's Army Corps had volunteered to supervise the infant's trip across the ocean.

Free News Is Pictured As Keystone Of Peace

Chicago, Oct. 21 (AP)—Citing practical steps taken thus far to achieve a world free press, Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, told the National Editorial Association today that "none of the world organizations or systems now being discussed for the peace to come can possibly succeed unless the first basic step is taken to assure unhindered flow of information."

"Peace can only be attained by short-circuiting self-seeking, predatory governments through letting the people of each nation really know the peoples of other nations through the medium of a world-wide free press and freedom of international news exchange," said Cooper.

"Simple Principle"

"It is plain that the world must learn to apply the simple principle of peaceful community life that each of us knows in our home neighborhood."

Cooper said "channels of international communication were long used, systematically and usually clandestinely," not to inform the peoples of many nations about the truth "but to make them fear and hate the peoples of other nations."

"Russia never has known freedom of the press as we know it," Cooper said, "but the declaration of Moscow drawn up by United Nations representatives, including our Secretary Hull, who took with him to Moscow a year ago my letter about freedom of the press, specified a free press for conquered Italy.

Prior To World War I

"Your comment could be that Russia is willing to have a free press in every part of the world except Russia! But how much can we blame Russia? Prior to the first World War the Russian news agency was controlled by Germans. With the outbreak of war, the Czarist government took it over.

"Bear in mind that this was no different from what all other European governments were doing. But Russia has made tremendous strides in many ways since revolutionary days.

"With the Allied countries, except Russia and China, enforcing the principle (of a free press) at home and with Russia and China joining in requiring it of the enemy countries you have got nine-tenths of your world in line.

S. American Problem

"That is, except South America, where, had it not been for the upsurgence of Fascism and Nazism in Europe there would have been no interruption to the admirable progress that the peoples of that continent were making in the matter of freedom of international news exchange.

"Eradicate forever the principles that brought on this war in Europe and Asia and South America will do its part."

FREE FLOW OF NEWS CALLED PEACE BASIS

Cooper of Associated Press Asserts a New World Order Is Doomed Without It

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CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Citing practical steps taken thus far to achieve a world free press, Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, told the National Editorial Association in a luncheon address today that "none of the world organizations or systems now being discussed for the peace to come can possibly succeed unless the first basic step is taken to assure unhindered flow of information."

"Peace can only be attained by short-circuiting self-seeking, predatory governments through letting the people of each nation really know the peoples of other nations through the medium of a world-wide free press and freedom of international news exchange," said Mr. Cooper. "If government will only stand aside, with a beneficent attitude toward the effort, the principle of community interest and understanding can, through truthful news exchange, ultimately come true internationally. Then you will need neither pact nor military power to enforce friendly relations in international society.

"It is plain that the world must learn to apply the simple principle of peaceful community life that each of us knows in our home neighborhood."

Mr. Cooper said "channels of international communication were long used, systematically and usually clandestinely," not to inform the peoples of many nations about the truth "but to make them fear and hate the peoples of other nations." To avoid this in the future, he said, there must be "full equality as to availability of news at the source, and adequate transmission facilities at uniform nondiscriminatory rates."

Prospects in Russia

Remarking that the principles of freedom of information were "well established" in the United States, as well as in the press of Great Britain and its commonwealths, Mr. Cooper presented this view of conditions elsewhere:

"Russia never has known freedom of the press as we know it but the declaration of Moscow drawn up by United Nations representatives, including our Secretary Hull, who took with him to Moscow a year ago my letter about freedom of the press, specified a free press for conquered Italy.

"Your comment could be that Russia is willing to have a free press in every part of the world except Russia! But how much can we blame Russia? Prior to the first World War the Russian news agency was controlled by Germans. With the outbreak of war, the Czarist Government took it over. Bear in mind that this was no different from what all other European Governments were doing.

But Russia has made tremendous strides in many ways sicne Revolutionary days. Only recently Russia established freedom of religion. It has adopted the technique of the press of the democracies in many things and one day the Government of Russia will be so strong that it can well afford the boon of a free press.

Progress in South America

"With the Allied countries, except Russia and China, enforcing the principle (of a free press) at home and with Russia and China joining in requiring it of the enemy countries, you have got nine-tenths of your world in line. That is, except South America, where, had it not been for the upsurgence of fascism and nazism in Europe there would have been no interruption to the admirable progress that the peoples of that Continent were making in the matter of freedom of international news exchange. Eradicate forever the principles that brought on this war in Europe and Asia, and South America will do its part.

"How men have learned to live together peacefully in communities, and the things that contribute to that achievement," said Mr. Cooper, "is something which all of us, certainly all of us who love our children and our grandchildren, need to think about very, very seriously.

"It has become commonplace to say that the world has become small, that it is one big community. It is easy to say, but it is difficult to feel. It is a constant source of astonishment to me to have one of our war correspondents in my office one day, then see his signed articles from the war fronts only a couple of days later."

Mr. Cooper disavowed "in emphatic terms any intention of discussing international political questions" in his proposals for attaining a world-wide free press, and added:

"The peoples of most nations do not know the truth about peoples of other nations, and it is a matter of considerable astonishment to many when I say they have never had adequate means of knowing each other.

"The principle of freedom of information is vitally important. We have got to search our hearts to see what, as individuals, each of us can do. So far as I am concerned, this program of vital objectives will not become obscured by selfishness. The objectives must be obtained for all.

Voices Need for British Action

"Though we have gained a positive declaration here from the Congress and acceptance of the principles involved by the State Department, they are not that far along anywhere else. An expression by the British Parliament in terms worded like our Congressional resolution would bring to the British press and its great news agency a needed benediction for the new militant idealism of Reuters. This is particularly needed in England because there the great news agency is going it alone, completely separate and apart from the influence of the British Government for the first time in history."

Mr. Cooper said in conclusion: "There is ample reason to hope that the nations of the world may come to know each other well enough to live together in amity

and cooperation. But certainly, none of the world organizations or systems which are now being discussed for the peace to come can possibly succeed unless the first basic step is taken to assure unhindered flow of information.

"You who are adept at intimate community leadership, know better than I how to make people understand this. You know, as well as anyone else, the frightful cost of this war in lives and suffering. You know how to awaken the people to the fact that this effort to get these principles adopted everywhere is their responsibility—or, once again, the next war is their war."

Resolution Hails "Crusade"

Following Mr. Cooper's talk the editorial association's advisory Council adopted a resolution expressing its "profound appreciation of the great crusade waged" by him "for the right of all men to get, send and publish the news," for "the freedom of the press, and for the enlightenment of the people everywhere as a means of perpetuating peace."

The council resolution also expressed the hope that there might be a sustained effort toward keeping the people aroused to the importance to them of having the peace conference adopt an international compact such as that suggested in the resolution adopted by Congress Sept. 21.

our Congressional resolution would bring the British press and its great news agency (Reuters) a needed benediction for the new militant idealism of Reuters.

* * *

Russia has never known freedom of the press as we know it but the declaration of Moscow drawn up by the United Nations representatives specified a free press for conquered Italy. Indeed, once suggested, Russia insisted upon it.

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* * *

Let us first impose upon our enemies the principles of a free press. * * * With the Allied countries, except Russia and China, enforcing the principles at home, and with Russia and China joining in requiring it of the enemy countries, you have got nine-tenths of your world in line, that is, except South America.

* * *

Had it not been for the upsurgence of fascism and naziism in Europe, there would have been no interruption to the admirable progress that the peoples of South America were making in the matter of freedom of international news exchange.

* * *

Eradicate forever the principles that brought on this war in Europe and Asia and South America will do its part.

* * *

The channels of international communication were long used, systematically and usually clandestinely, not to make people know and understand but to make them fear and hate the peoples of other nations.

Dewey Called Wrong In Talk About Veterans

Chicago, Oct. 21 (AP)—Dr. Charles E. Merriam, vice-chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, declared yesterday: "The recent statement of Governor Dewey that the board recommended that the veterans be kept in service after the war in order to relieve unemployment is misleading and untrue."

Dr. Merriam said in a statement that the June, 1943, report of the board advocated a "sweeping and comprehensive program for returning veterans" and that the conference report summed up a line of argument for delayed military demobilization, "but recommended just the opposite course."

Highlights of Cooper Talk

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Highlight excerpts from the address of Kent Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press, before the National Editorial Association today are as follows:

Peace can only be attained by short-circuiting self-seeking, predatory governments through letting the people of each nation really know the peoples of other nations through the medium of a world-wide free press and freedom of international news exchange.

* * *

None of the world organizations or systems which are now being discussed for the peace to come can possibly succeed unless the first basic step is taken to assure unhindered flow of information.

* * *

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There is ample reason to hope that the nations of the world may come to know each other well enough to live together in amity and cooperation.

* * *

The objectives (freedom of information) must be obtained for all, with full equality as to availability of news at the source, and availability of adequate transmission facilities at uniform non-discriminatory rates.

* * *

An expression by the British Parliament in terms worded like

KENT COOPER'S KEY TO PEACE

World Free Press Only Solution, Says AP Chief

Chicago, Oct. 21—(Special)—Permanent peace can only be attained through letting the people of each nation really know the peoples of other nations by means of a world-wide free press and freedom of international news exchange, Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, told members of the National Editorial Association here today.

Asserting that communities live peacefully because the people of a community know each other, Mr. Cooper said the world must learn to apply internationally the simple principle of peaceful community life that each knows in his home neighborhood.

Only A Start Has Been Made

Already steps have been taken to advance this idea, he said, emphasizing, however, that only a start has been made in the battle for freedom of information throughout the world.

The American press has interested itself in the principle; Reuters, the British news agency, has wholeheartedly agreed to the proposal; both the Republican and Democratic conventions adopted planks favoring freedom of news exchange and Congress followed suit by adopting a bi-partisan, concurrent resolution unanimously to the same effect, Mr. Cooper said.

In addition, he said, news reports indicate that some sort of a statement of national policy has been prepared by the State Department and may possibly be announced soon.

Free Press And Russia

Admitting that the job of obtaining a free press may prove hardest of all in Russia, Mr. Cooper said, nevertheless, that "one day the Government of Russia will be so strong that it can well afford to grant the boon of a free press."

"Without mutual international acquaintance," Mr. Cooper said, "the future is just too horrible to contemplate.

"The longer men concentrate on war, the more ghastly war becomes. I have had a number of first-hand descriptions of what the people of Great Britain have had to endure from the latest Nazi vengeance, the buzz bomb, and there has been a good deal of rumor about the second Nazi vengeance weapon, the huge rocket bomb.

As To Transocean Rocket Bombs

"Maybe it is now safe to hope that they will never get a chance to use it. The Nazis may not, before the conclusion of this war, be able to send rocket bombs across oceans. But I do not understand how any observer of scientific development can doubt that such incredible implements of destruction will be hurled across oceans if we have another war.

"So if the future is to be anything that we care to contemplate, if the engines of war are to be what they will be, it is plain that the world must learn to apply internationally the simple principle of peaceful community life that each of us knows in our home neighborhood.

Obscured By Its Simplicity

"Now actually, there is no secret about it at all. It is so simple that we fail to recognize it. Communities live peacefully because the people of a community know each other. The peoples of most nations do not know the truth about peoples of other nations, and it is a matter of considerable astonishment to many when I say they have never had adequate means of knowing each other.

"In fact, the channels of international communication were long used, systematically and usually clandestinely, not to make them know and understand but to make them fear and hate the peoples of other nations.

"Right up until this war, most of the principal news agencies outside the United States were controlled by or were subservient to their governments, and what they reported as news, and what they did not report, reflected that fact.

"Hitler, on coming into power six years before the war, took control of all media of publication, and completely regimented every form of public expression into his propaganda machine.

"I was in Germany one year before this war began and I found the peoples of other nations being depicted by the German press and radio as so monstrously fictional as to seem like peoples of another planet.

"It was something like that in the first World War, though not so openly malignant. Not only were the large European agencies under a government control or influence, but it was fashionable to serve the crown—not the people.

"Such a situation has never been created in our country. The United States Government, for example, has not taken over the AP. As a matter of fact, it would not be an easy thing to do and it couldn't be done secretly at all since the AP is a membership corporation, having no stock issue that could be bought."

Mr. Cooper said he developed the conviction that there could be no durable peace unless the channels of international news and information were opened wide at the time of the last war.

Then Another World War

Failing in an effort to have such guarantees included in the Versailles Treaty, Mr. Cooper began to stress his convictions within the AP itself, he said, and the foreign staff of the agency was instructed to deliver human-interest stories of the peoples of all the world to American newspapers.

The AP joined with the United Press and the International News Service in disseminating abroad the true story of American activities, he continued, but before the advantages of this policy could be fairly assessed, another world war intervened.

Wallace Tells Farmers Dewey Will Cut Income

Says Republicans Would End Parity Funds; Warns on Split With Labor Vote

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared tonight that farmers can expect their income to be cut in half "within a few years" if a Republican administration is elected.

Mr. Wallace said in a prepared campaign speech that after the last war farm prices plummeted downward during the administration of President Harding because a Republican Congress refused to provide price supports or stabilizing controls.

"I do not say that farm prices this time will fall as fast as in 1920 should Dewey be elected," Mr. Wallace added, "but I do predict that under a Republican administration the net farm income will be cut in half within a few years.

"The farmers are depending too much on the legislation which they think assures them of 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war ends. The legislation is no good unless it is backed up by appropriations of future Congresses.

"The present Congress has done all it can to assure farmers that prices won't go lower than 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war. But if the next Congress is Republican, will it carry out with hard-cash appropriations, perhaps running into the billions of dollars, the promises made by a Democratic Congress?"

The Vice-President accused Republicans in Congress of consistently opposing farm-aid legislation, and asserted that their party "has worked unceasingly for two generations to split labor and agriculture."

"Farmers should never co-operate with big business as against labor," he said. "Those farm leaders who do so are cockeyed."

Mr. Wallace said President Roosevelt "picked the farmers out of the mire in 1932 when they had no net income" and by his labor policies made it possible for the unions to increase their membership fivefold. He called the President "the one man in the United States who, more than any other, deserves the confidence of farmers and workers," and concluded:

"Roosevelt is the doorway of opportunity to the farmer and worker. The Governor of New York is the doorway of opportunity merely for Wall Street."

Senator Ball's Stand Gratifying To Wallace

Minneapolis, Oct. 21 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, here for two days of speeches supporting the Administration, said today that he was "gratified" with Senator Joseph H. Ball's "battle for permanent peace" and his recently expressed dissatisfaction with Governor Dewey's foreign-policy stand.

Senator Ball, a Republican, had said that he could not support Dewey's Presidential campaign.

Vice-President Wallace said, smilingly, however, that Senator Ball still might find before the November election that the Republican candidate's views were satisfactory to him.

The Vice-President predicted re-election of President Roosevelt and said the Roosevelt farm vote in the mid-West is "better than I expected."

SOCIAL GAINS LAID TO PEOPLE

Bricker Says Neither Party Can Claim All Credit

Salt Lake City, Oct. 21 (AP)—Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party, Gov. John W. Bricker declared tonight, can claim "exclusive credit" for the progress of social legislation.

Rather, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency said, the credit is due to "the faith and the charity of the American people."

"The New Deal," he added in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff, "would have us believe that until it came to power, no interest was ever shown in social legislation or the welfare of

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the common man."

Calls It Characteristic

The Ohio Governor said:

"The New Deal cannot rightfully claim exclusive guardianship of the nation's social conscience. Recognition of social justice and humane consideration for the oppressed, the sick, the poor and the aged is an historical characteristic of the American people.

"The genuine progress of social legislation in the United States is something for which neither political party nor any specific set of social forces can claim exclusive credit."

Says Each Helped

Each party has helped, he remarked, "but the impetus sprang from the faith and the charity of the American people—from their recognition of social ills and their demands that something be done."

It also must be determined, Bricker continued, how the needy can be helped without perpetuating the causes of need, and how under any social security plans "we can discourage indolence and lethargy, promote initiative and thrift, and press forward toward an ideal more precious even than security—American opportunity."

The Republican nominee disclaimed any intention "to detract from the credit due this Administration for the steps forward taken in welfare programs."

GOP Role Called Vital

On the other hand, he reported, the Republican party "has played a vital role in promoting social progress," and Republican Administrations contributed such developments as the Sherman Anti Trust Act, the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Federal Children's Bureau, the Railway Labor Act, Federal Farm Board and original Home Loan Act."

Bricker, visiting Utah for the first time, said at Provo the Democrats were stressing foreign affairs because "they know they would be overwhelmingly defeated" if the November election campaign were cast on domestic issues."

Tomorrow Bricker and Mrs. Bricker will attend a broadcast of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

Roosevelt Is No Diplomat, Says

Gov. Bricker

Provo, Utah, Oct. 21 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker declared today that President Roosevelt's "vaunted indispensability for foreign affairs is pure myth."

Mr. Roosevelt, said the Republican candidate for Vice-President "proved himself anything but an able diplomat in international affairs" at the London Econmic Conference of 1933.

The Ohio Governor, coming to Utah after a one-day tour of Nevada, took this tack after saying the Democrats were stressing foreign affairs because "they know they would be overwhelmingly defeated" if the current campaign were based on domestic affairs.

Pure Myth, He Says

"The New Dealers," he remarked, "believe that they have been able to keep the people in the dark on foreign affairs so that their high-sounding phrases and noble platitudes will sound persuasive.

"The New Deal candidate's vaunted indispensability for foreign affairs is pure myth. The tragic story of the World Economic Conference in 1933 proves it to be a myth."

The London conference, Bricker said, offered an opportunity to stabilize world currencies and revitalize world trade.

Dissension Charged

But, he continued, America's delegates "lacked purpose and direction. They lacked definite instructions and they lacked authority. . . . Senator Pittman repudiated Secretary Hull's proposals. Dissension broke out among the American diplomats.

"When they seemed on the verge of a minor agreement, Mr. Roosevelt promptly repudiated it."

Then, Bricker asserted, came "President Roosevelt's blighting message to the conference, blasting all hope."

He declared that the message ended the conference, that Britain's Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald "felt that Mr. Roosevelt had repudiated a fair understanding by his action and that Secretary Hull "was crushed by the development."

Declaring that the conference gave Germany free reign "to go ahead in her own way" and showed that the nations of the world "were incapable of getting together to stall her designs on the world" Bricker asked: "President Roosevelt could have saved the London conference. Why did he squelch it?"

"Economic Isolation"

Bricker said history alone would give the answer, "but this we do know: In that situation the President took a course of economic isolation in a conference that opened up to him the widest opportunity for international accord."

Bricker announced last night that his current four-week western tour, which was scheduled to end October 28 in Missouri, would be extended to includes speeches in Flint and Detroit, Mich., October 30, and that a second swing into the East would be made between November 1 and 4.

To Speak In Ohio

Bricker will speak in Toledo, Ohio, November 1. An appearance in the New York city-New Jersey vicinity has been arranged tentatively for November 2. On the night of November 3 he will deliver an address in Philadelphia and on November 4 he will wind up his campaign with speeches in Youngstown, Akron and Cleveland, Ohio.

Nation-wide broadcasts are planned for the Detroit, Philadelphia and New York vicinity address.

SOLDIERS ROUT PICKET LINE AT BOMBER PLANT

Irate Servicemen Destroy Placards of Strikers in Kansas City

Kansas City, Oct. 21—(AP)—A group of service men, aroused by a work stoppage which paralized the huge North American Aviation Company's bomber plant, stormed the plant entrances today dispersing pickets and tearing up union placards.

Only a skeleton force of pickets was on duty because of the usual Saturday afternoon holiday. All but one left when the soldiers and sailors, who assembled earlier in downtown Kansas City, appeared.

The service men seized his placard which bore the inscription "NAA-CIO-UAW, Local No. 31," tore it up, and then destroyed several others. Another group moved on to other gates likewise tearing down placards.

The remaining picket told the men that this was a holiday and said no workers were due to report until Monday.

"Well, we'll be back then, and they'd better get in," shouted one of the soldiers.

No One Is Hurt

Military police patrolled the street in jeeps but did not interfere.

No one was injured.

About 40 service men were in the crowd that left downtown Kansas City for the bomber plant "to talk to the pickets." Others joined them on the way and by the time they reached the plant there were an estimated 75 or 80 men in the throng.

At the same time, officials of the plant and leaders of Local No. 31, United Automobile Workers (CIO), unaware of the servicemen's activities, met in Kansas City, Kas., in an effort to settle the dispute which paralized the factory, now the only producer of B25 Mitchell bombers.

Servicemen began congregating at 12th & Baltimore, 10 miles from the Kansas City, Kas., plant in midafternoon stating they were going to march on the factory and remove the picket line which prevented entry of workers earlier today.

Appeal Is Ignored

Maj. J. L. Hodgin, in charge of the local military police detachment, urged the soldiers and sailors to disperse, telling them there were only three pickets on duty inasmuch as the night shifts normally did not work on Saturday.

Approximately 40 of the men ignored his appeal and started for the plant by automobile and street car.

The soldiers and sailors marched through taverns, shows and other pleasure spots near the intersection, center of Kansas City's amusement zone. In each place they stopped men in uniform asking them to join the group. In shows, they interrupted the performances and shouted their invitation to other servicemen to come along.

Major Hodgin and Lieut. (j.g.) D. D. Hughes of the Navy Shore Patrol, talked to the group, at the city's busiest intersection urging them to drop the idea.

"I don't blame you, but I don't think it will do any good," the major said.

"I want to go home. I don't want to be killed on the last day of the war," interrupted an unidentified service man.

"How about us going out and just letting the men in who want to work?" shouted another one.

When it was explained that there were only three pickets and no workers the men wanted to attend the conciliation meeting at the plant.

"I don't think it would be a good idea to go over," he told them. "Army officials are meeting with the labor men and plant officials and hope to open the plant up Monday.

"I'm afraid of what might happen if you go out there."

Immediately after the major ended his talk about 40 of the men left for the plant.

The meeting of the labor leaders and plant officials, convening about that time, was arranged jointly between John W. Livingstone, regional director of the UAW-CIO, and Marshall Beaman, director of industrial relations for North American.

Earlier, the Regional War Labor Board announced it had taken jurisdiction over the work stoppage which began Thursday when about 2,000 employes of the company's modification plant left their jobs after complaining that lessening of activity was causing transfer of some employes to the main plant. The employes said classifications and wage scales were lower at the main plant.

Pickets today stopped workers attempting to enter the central buildings.

Erickson Gets Truman 'Blessing' In Montana

Butte, Mont., Oct. 21 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, stopping over in this copper-mining city on his transcontinental speaking tour for the Roosevelt-Truman Democratic ticket, pitched into Montana's bitter Gubernatorial fight today to lend his support to Leif Erickson, the Democratic nominee.

Erickson, justice of the State Supreme Court who is seeking to unseat Republican Governor Sam C. Ford, drew the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee's indorsement at a rally last night in the Fox Theater in which Truman also:

1. Asserted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, "had to be smoked out" before the public knew "how he stands on foreign policy" and that "a fellow who has to be smoked out is not to be trusted."

2. Came out in favor of the removal of what the South and West have called discriminatory freight rates by asserting "no one section ought to be favored over any other section on railroad or any other kind of freight rates."

3. Promised that the Roosevelt Administration, if reelected, will extend rural power lines and see that copper miners "have an honest chance to work at good wages."

Saying "there isn't any use to ect a Democratic President unless you elect a Democratic Congress," Truman called for the reelection of Democratic Representatives Mike Mansfield and James F. O'Connor, and declared.

"And you would do well to put your State machinery in the hands of a Democrat like Leif Erickson who will cooperate with the national government."

Truman remained here for conferences with Senator Murray (D., Mont.) and other party leaders.

Sees F. D. R. Reelection

Murray told reporters Mr. Roosevelt "will carry the State easily" and that Mansfield and O'Connor would be reelected.

"The betting is 3 to 1 on Roosevelt here," Murray said.

He said the Governor's race is a tight one, but that "Erickson will win by about 20,000 votes," although the "betting odds favored his opponent yesterday, 6 to 5."

"The betting on the Governor-

premen and coast guard and Naval equipment. A Navy spokesman said a considerable number of trucks, bull dozers and other equipment had been damaged.

Harry Ready, proprietor of a waterfront cafe, said that the odor of gasoline had been noticeable during the day, and speculated that fuel might have collected under the pier. He said at least fifty men leaped from two of the craft after the explosion.

5 Killed, 100 Injured In Navy Ship Explosion

Landing Craft Is Shattered in Harbor at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21—(AP).—The Navy announced tonight that at least five men were killed and more than 100 were injured, some critically, when a landing vessel was shattered today by an explosion which set afire three similar craft in an adjoining dock.

Two hours after the blast, which occurred Los Angeles Harbor, the fire still was being fought by city

ship fluctuates," Murray said.

"The copper companies and the power interests are supporting Ford while the Farmers' Union and labor are backing Erickson."

Truman moves out tonight for stops at Mobridge and Aberdeen, S. D., tomorrow.

ADD LONDON XXXX PLANES

MORE RAF HEAVY BOMBERS IN GREAT FORCE ROARED OUT OVER THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND TONIGHT, HEADED EAST AND SOUTHEAST. THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THEIR TARGETS. #

ADD LONDON XXX RAILROAD

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS MADE TWO HOURS LATER SHOWED WATER SPREADING ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE TO A DEPTH OF TWO FEET OR MORE AS FAR AS DIEUZE, ENEMY SUPPLY CENTER TWO MILES TO THE EAST. THE ATTACK WAS MADE THROUGH INTENSE FLAK, BUT NO PLANES WERE LOST IN THAT OPERATION.

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PLANES OF THE 19TH TACTICAL AIR FORCE FLEW MORE THAN 240 SORTIES AND DESTROYED TEN LOCOMOTIVES, 57 FREIGHT CARS AND 23 TRUCKS.

N917AEW

ADD LONDON XXXX

EXCELLENT HARBOR MIDWAY BETWEEN ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.

THE OFFENSIVE, WHICH JUMPED OFF YESTERDAY MORNING, WAS ANOTHER PHASE IN ALLIED STRATEGY TO SET UP ANTWERP AS THE SUPPLY PORT FOR THE WESTERN FRONT. OTHER CANADIAN FORCES ARE FIGHTING TO CLEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE SCHELDE ESTUARY LEADING TO THE INLAND PORT.

A GERMAN BROADCAST DECLARED THAT "THE ALL EMBRACING WAR HAS ONLY FOUND ITS BEGINNING IN THE BATTLE OF AACHEN" AND ONCE AGAIN THREATENED THAT SECRET WEAPONS STILL TO BE PUT INTO USE "WILL PROVE THAT THE BATTLE WAS THE MERE BEGINNING OF RIVERS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH BLOOD."

AFTER VISITING THE CITY, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT HAL BOYLE SAID THAT THE STORIED AACHEN CATHEDRAL, TOMB OF CHARLEMAGNE AND ONE OF GERMANY'S GREATEST RELIGIOUS SHRINES, STILL STANDS VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED IN AN AREA OF UNSPEAKABLE RUIN. GERMAN ARTILLERY STILL IS WITHIN RANGE, HOWEVER, HE SAID.

A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM THE VOSGES FRONT IN FRANCE SAID AMERICAN AND FRENCH INFANTRYMEN, AFTER REPULSING SEVERAL GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS, MADE NEW GAINS YESTERDAY TOWARD SOUTHWEST GERMANY BEYOND NEWLY CAPTURED BRUYERES AND EAST OF THE MOSELOTTE RIVER. GERMAN PLANES APPEARED IN GREATER NUMBERS OVER THAT SECTOR YESTERDAY, BUT AMERICAN FLIERS SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF THEM, PROBABLY DESTROYED ANOTHER, AND DAMAGED FOUR IN THREE DOGFIGHTS.

BZ329AEW

ADD LONDON XXX

OCT 22 1944

A19 LT.COL.ALFRED VON OLBERG, NAZI RADIO COMMENTATOR, REPORTED A NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE SOUTH OF WARSAW "ALONG THE GENERAL LINE OF WARSAW-TARNOW-EASTERN SLOVAKIA" WHERE HE SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE "ATTACKING AT SEVERAL POINTS, WITH THE FRONT ON THE MOVE AGAIN."

VON OLBERG ADDED "THE ENTIRE FRONT BETWEEN WARSAW AND BELGRADE LOOKS LIKE IT WAS DEVELOPING INTO A MAJOR BATTLE AREA."

MJ3PEW

ADD LONDON XXXXX DISPUTE

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HERE WERE INCLINED TO AWAIT PREMIER MIKOLAJCZYK'S RETURN FROM MOSCOW BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO EVALUATE THE RESULTS OF HIS CONFERENCES THERE. HE AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, TADEUSZ ROMER, WERE EXPECTED IN LONDON SUNDAY.

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BRITISH COMMENT ALSO WAS CAUTIOUS. THE HOPE WAS EXPRESSED THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD BE ABLE TO SHED MORE LIGHT ON THE WHOLE CONFUSED POLISH PICTURE IN HIS NEXT APPEARANCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN OBSERVED THAT "IMPORTANT PROGRESS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE POLISH QUESTION, BUT THERE IS NO AGREEMENT."

ON THE POSITIVE SIDE IT WAS NOTED BOTH IN POLISH AND OTHER ALLIED QUARTERS THAT THE DOOR HAD BEEN LEFT OPEN FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION. MOSCOW'S COMMUNIQUE PLAINLY INDICATED THAT EFFORTS TOWARDS A SOLUTION WOULD CONTINUE.

DN359PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT 22-(AP)-FLYING BOMBS FELL LAST NIGHT IN WIDELY SEPARATED AREAS OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND INCLUDING THE LONDON DISTRICT, THE ELEVENTH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT OF ROBOT BOMB RAIDS.

DESPITE A TREMENDOUS BARRAGE OF ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS ON THE EAST COAST, SOME OF THE BOMBS GOT THROUGH, ALTHOUGH SEVERAL WERE SEEN TO BREAK UP AFTER BEING HIT IN THE AIR.

IN ONE DISTRICT A FEW HOUSES WERE DEMOLISHED AND PEOPLE WERE INJURED. LONDON HAD A BRIEF ALERT.

MQ139AEW

LONDON, OCT. 21-(AP)-EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK 35 NAZI SYNTHETIC OIL PLANTS AND REFINERIES IN 114 ATTACKS FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER, LT. GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE SAID TONIGHT.

SPEAKING OVER NBC TO AMERICA, THE COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE SAID CONCENTRATED BOMBING BY ALLIED HEAVIES HAD REDUCED THE REICH'S OIL PRODUCTION TO LESS THAN 25 PER CENT OF CAPACITY.

VS749PEW

OCT 22 1944

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, BROADCASTING A REPORT OF THE TASS NEWS AGENCY FROM STOCKHOLM EARLY TODAY, SAID THAT AN ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE ON THE LIFE OF FERENC SZALASI, THE PRO-NAZI PREMIER OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT SUPPLANTED THAT OF ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY IN HUNGARY.

VS935PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE, IN A DISPATCH FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT AT BUCHAREST, ARCHIBALD GIBSON, SAID TODAY HEINRICH HIMMLER, NAZI GESTAPO CHIEF, HAD BEEN "REPORTED" ASSASSINATED WHILE DRIVING THROUGH THE STREETS OF BUDAPEST. THE REPORT LACKED CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.

BOSTON (CORRECT) ENGLAND, OCT. P)-THE LARGEST OCEAN CONVOY IN HISTORY--167 SHIPS CARRYING ... THAN 1,000,000 TONS OF FOOD AND WAR EQUIPMENT AND COVERING AN AREA OF NEARLY 26 SQUARE MILES--RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM NORTH AMERICA WITHOUT LOSS, A.V. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SAID TODAY.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY VESSELS COMMANDED BY COMMANDER G.H.STEPHEN IN THE FRIGATE H.C.M.S.DUNVER ESCORTED THE CONVOY WHICH TOOK 17 DAYS TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

MORE THAN 55,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING HAVE BEEN CONVOYED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN ACROSS "THAT GREY BATTLEGROUND," ALEXANDER SAID.

N937AEW

ADD SHAEF XX ARMIES

THE GENERAL SAID THE GERMANS MORE AND MORE WERE ADAPTING THEIR VEHICLES TO USE OF GASOGENE -- A GAS GENERATED FROM WOOD AND CHARCOAL.

GASOGENE USUALLY GIVES ENGINES ONLY 60 PER CENT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF GASOLINE, AND THE SWITCH REFLECTS A GREATER SHORTAGE OF PETROLEUM SINCE THE GERMAN LOSS OF ROMANIAN OIL FIELDS.

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY--FIRST ADD DAM BLASTS (AYE) 2

(C.L. HAWKINS)

OCT 22 1944

WATER.

STRATEGY CONNECTED WITH THE DAM-BREAKING WAS WITHHELD BECAUSE OF CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS, BUT IT WAS NOTED THAT THE FLOODED AREA WAS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE SECTOR WHERE THE THIRD ARMY HAS ENCOUNTERED SOME OF ITS STIFFEST RESISTANCE.

COL. ROBERT L. DELASHAW, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WAS COMMANDER OF THE THUNDERBOLT GROUP WHICH BREACHED THE DAM. THE ACTION WAS ONE O NUMEROUS OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE YESTERDAY AS A BREAK IN THE WEATHER PERMITTED TACTICAL UNITS TO RETURN TO THE AIR.

MEDIUM BOMBERS FLEW 143 SORTIES, ATTACKING TWO BRIDGES IN HOLLAND WITHOUT LOSS. GERMAN FLIERS CHALLENGED FIGHTER BOMBERS IN MODERATE STRENGTH, AND PILOTS REPORTED SIGHTING 156 ENEMY PLANES DURING THE DAY.

THE FINAL TABULATION YESTERDAY OF COMBAT FIGURES SHOWED THE AMERICANS FLEW 838 FIGHTER AND BOMBER SORTIES, DESTROYED 24 GERMAN PLANES IN THE AIR AGAINST A LOSS OF 17.

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OPERATING PRINCIPALLY AGAINST TRANSPORT AND DEFENSE TARGETS BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE RHINE, THEY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 224 RAILROAD CARS, 26 LOCOMOTIVES, 40 VEHICLES, SIX GUN POSITIONS AND 12 BRIDGES.

NT121SAEW

30.24— 19777

AN ADVANCED U.S. TROOP CARRIER BASE IN HOLLAND-FIRST ADD GLIDERS (A174) XXX INTO THE AIR.

(2ND INN)

THE FIRST GLIDER TO TAKE OFF FROM THE STRIP WAS PILOTED BY FLIGHT OFFICER JOHN D.HUGHES, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., BEHIND A C-47 TRANSPORT FLOWN BY CAPT. L.T.CAMPBELL OF ANDERSON, S.C. THE SECOND GLIDER WAS FLOWN OUT BY FLIGHT OFFICER ERNEST R JOHNES, CHICAGO, ILL.

OCT 22 1944

COL. GWYNNE M.JONES, FORMER NEW ORLEANS, LA., AIRPORT MANAGER WHO PLANNED THE NORMANDY GLIDER RECLAMATION, PROPOSED A FULL TEST WITH GLIDERS DROPPED NEAR EINDHOVEN, NIJMEGEN AND GRAVES.

A TROOP CARRIER PATROL TEAM OF 13 GLIDER PILOTS, FLYING CONTROL PERSONNEL AND ENLISTED SPECIALISTS UNDER MAJ. JAMES L.JOHNSON ~~OF~~ ST. LOUIS, MO. HANDLED COMMUNICATIONS AND OVERALL MANAGEMENT. A ROOP CARRIER

OCT 22 1944

L.JOHNSON OF ST. LOUIS, MO. HANDLED COMMUNICATIONS AND OVERALL MANAGEMENT. A TROOP CARRIER SERVICE TEAM UNDER MAJ. EUGENE C. MENCKE, ALSO OF ST. LOUIS, ASSEMBLED AND REPAIRED THE GLIDERS IN PREPARATION FOR TODAY'S TAKEOFF.

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THE MEN WORKED WITH EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF THE FRONT LINE AND WITHIN RANGE OF A GERMAN ARTILLERY BATTERY IN A VILLAGE VISIBLE FROM THE AIRSTRIP.

THEY PROBABLY WILL BE ABLE TO REPAIR HALF THE GLIDERS AND RETURN THEM TO HOME FIELDS. EACH GLIDER IS WORTH APPROXIMATELY $18,000.

GH13 PEW

BY WILLIAM SMITH WHITE

AACHEN, GERMANY, OCT.21-(AP)-COL. GERHARDT WILCK, THE GERMAN COMMANDER OF AACHEN, SURRENDERED FORMALLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY TODAY TO A SMALL GROUP OF BEGRIMED AMERICAN SOLDIERS, AND LATER AT A PRISON CAGE HE BROKE DOWN AND SOBBED.

THE RESERVE WHICH HAD BOLSTERED THE SLENDER COMMANDER ALL THROUGH THE HUMILITATION OF CAPITULATION DESERTED HIM ENTIRELY.

"IT WAS EMBARRASSING TO SEE THE GUY," SAID CAPT.ERHARD DABRINGHAUS, ROSEVILLE, MICH. "HE SAID HE KNEW HE WAS GETTING A HOT POTATO WHEN HE TOOK OVER THE DEFENSE OF AACHEN AND THAT HE WANTED TO SURRENDER, BUT HAD NO OTHER CHOICE AS A SOLDIER THAN TO FIGHT."

A SLIGHT, ELDERLY AND STIFF FIGURE, HE CAME OUT OF HIS LAST FORTRESS--A FOUR-STORY COMBINATION AIR RAID SHELTER AND BUNKER WITH EIGHT-FOOT THICK WALLS--AT 11 A.M., UNDER A WHITE FLAG CARRIED BY TWO AMERICAN ENLISTED MEN WHO HAD BEEN AMONG 33 CAPTIVES.

AN HOUR LATER HE WAS TAKEN TO HIGHER HEADQUARTERS, WHERE THE SURRENDER WAS MADE FORMAL.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE AMERICAN COMPANY INVOLVED WAS SETH BOTTS, A NATIVE OF SHARPSBURG, KY., WHOSE RESIDENCE IS HUNTINGTON, W.VA. TOLD THAT HE HAD ACHIEVED A GREAT HONOR BY CAPTURING THE MAN WHO DIRECTED THE ENEMY DEFENSE IN THE SIEGE OF AACHEN, BOTTS REPLIED:

"WE JUST HAPPENED TO BE ON THIS LITTLE PIECE OF GROUND WHERE HE WAS."

THE GERMAN COMMANDER SURRENDERED WITHOUT ASKING OR RECEIVING ANY TERMS. IN HIS HURRY HE EMERGED FROM HIS BUNKER 40 MINUTES AHEAD OF THE DEADLINE SET BY CAPT. BOTTS AND LT.WINFORD CHANCEY OF ALBANY, GA., FOR HIM TO COME OUT OR HAVE HIS SHELTER SMASHED ABOVE HIM.

WHEN WE ENTERED THE BUNKER WE FOUND 250 GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THE TOP FLOOR. ONE OF ITS ROOMS WAS FILLED WITH GERMAN WOUNDED. THE REST OF THE CAPTURED TROOPS WALKED OUT OF AACHEN IN LONG, MELANCHOLY COLUMNS OF FOUR.

BY DARK LAST NIGHT THIS OUTFIT HAD FOUGHT FORWARD TO WITHIN THREE BLOCKS OF THE BUNKER, GOING DOWN INTO SMASHED CELLARS AND BASEMENTS WITH FLASHLIGHTS TO ROOT OUT THE GERMANS. THIS MORNING STREAMS OF FIRE SEALED OFF THE BUNKER'S EXITS AND ENTRANCES.

CAPT.BOTTS TOOK UP A STATION AS A SNIPER BUT HE SAID "I DIDN'T KILL ANYBODY--YOU NEVER DO, YOU KNOW."

THE GERMAN COMMANDER WAS CUT OFF AND DONE FOR, AND AT 10:55 A.M. OUT HE CAME. TWO OF HIS OFFICERS WALKED BEHIND THE TWO ENLISTED MEN THE GERMANS HAD CAPTURED A FEW DAYS AGO.

THE GERMAN OFFICERS SAID MERELY THAT THEY WANTED TO SURRENDER AND LT.CHANCEY RESPONDED "WE'LL GIVE YOU 45 MINUTES TO PICK UP YOUR WOUNDED AND COME OUT." THE GERMANS RETURNED TO THE BUNKER AND IN FIVE MINUTES CAME MARCHING OUT.

GERMAN CIVILIANS STOOD ALONG THE PRISONERS' LINE OF MARCH. SOME WERE EXPRESSIONLESS. OTHERS SMILED AND WAVED. ONE WOMAN RUSHED FROM A DOORWAY WITH A POT OF HOT COFFEE AND POURED CUPS FOR THE GERMAN TROOPS AS THEY WALKED ALONG.

MJ240PEW

OCT 22 1944

BY ROGER GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT. 21-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE NETHERLANDS LUNGED FORWARD WITHIN 4,000 YARDS OF A GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS HUB NEAR THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER TODAY WHILE THE BRITISH CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS SOUTHEAST OF VENRAY.

BRITISH INFANTRY, TEAMED WITH CANADIAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY UNDER THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY COMMAND, PUSHED INTO THE IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION TOWN OF WUESTWEZEL, 13 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP, AS THE NEWLY LAUNCHED THREE-PRONGED OFFENSIVE IN THAT SECTOR CARRIED SUCCESSFULLY THROUGH ITS FIRST 24 HOURS. WUESTWEZEL IS ON THE ANTWERP-BREDA HIGHWAY.

THE RATE OF ADVANCE BY THE BRITISH AS WELL AS THE ROUGHLY PARALLEL CANADIAN COLUMNS FARTHER TO THE WEST WAS STEADY RATHER THAN SENSATIONAL. THE CANADIAN SPEARHEADS WERE APPROXIMATELY LEVEL WITH TWO ROADS LEADING NORTH TO ESSCHEN AND ROSENDAAL.

ON THE LEFT FLANK A STRONG FORCE HAD PUSHED BEYOND CALMPTHOUT THOUGH THERE STILL WERE SNIPERS AND MACHINEGUN POSTS BEING MOPPED UP IN THE VILLAGE. TO THE RIGHT A COMBAT GROUP HAD PROGRESSED SOME FOUR MILES NORTH OF MARIA-TER-HEIDE.

IN THE BRESKENS POCKET WHERE THE REMNANTS OF A GERMAN "SUICIDE GARRISON" HAS BEEN HOLDING OUT FOR WEEKS BRITISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS SLOWLY WERE ADVANCING UNDER HEAVY FIRE ACROSS FLAT WATERLOGGED TERRAIN DRIVING THE ENEMY TO THE SEA.

BRITISH WARPLANES CARRIED OUT NEARLY 1,000 SORTIES DESPITE BAD WEATHER SHOOTING UP GERMAN INFANTRY AND BLASTING RAIL LINES. ROCKET FIRING TYPHOONS DISCHARGED THEIR DEADLY MISSLES ONLY 100 YARDS AHEAD OF ADVANCING BRITISH TROOPS IN THE ESSCHEM SECTOR.

OTHER PLANES CUT THE VITAL GERMAN RAIL LINE FROM VENLO TO UTRECHT IN 41 PLACES, VIRTUALLY DESTROYED TWO 30-CAR TRAINS CARRYING TANKS AND GASOLINE AND SHOT UP FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND 84 TRUCKS.

JS754AEW

OCT 22 1944

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE LONG DORMANT GERMAN AIR FORCE UTILIZED TODAY'S SUNLIGHT IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT FIGHTERBOMBER ATTACKS ON NAZI GROUND POSITIONS, BUT IN A SERIES OF THREE DOGFIGHTS AMERICAN AIRMEN SHOT DOWN SEVEN ENEMY PLANES, PROBABLY DESTROYED ANOTHER, AND DAMAGED FOUR.

ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST.

PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE:

MAJ.SANDERS DELANEY, LITCHFIELD, ILL.; CAPT.J.O.DANIELS, KANSAS CITY, MO.; CAPT.WILLIAM T.BALES, JR., LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN.; CAPT. ERIC DOORLY GARDEN CITY, N.Y.; LT.LEON L.HOPPER, JR., UKIAH, CALIF.; LT.FRANCIS MADORE, COLDWATER ROAD, DAVISON, MICH.; AND LT.CHARLES C.BORDER, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

DOORLY AND MADORE ALSO GOT A COUPLE OF PLANES OVER GERMANY IN THE PAST WEEK. HOPPER WAS FLYING HIS SECOND COMBAT MISSION.

BZ737AEW

(ADVANCE)(AD) WITH THE WACS IN FRANCE, OCT.21-(AP)-SEVERAL HUNDRED WAC MEMBERS OF THE NINTH BOMBER COMMAND WAS DETACHMENT UNDER COMMAND OF CA VERA VON STEIN, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., ARE ON THE MOVE WITH THE

NINTH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE.

INCLUDED IN THE DETACHMENT ARE THESE FROM NEW YORK STATE:

CPL. ALYCE A. AGNEW, TUDOR DOWNS, 25 PROSPECT PLACE, NEW YORK CITY; CPL. IONA M. BROWN, 205 1/2 WILLIAMS, GROTON; CPL. GOLDIE CUBERTH, 625 E. 5TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; PVT. MYRL G. DRAKE, 212 GARFIELD AVE., ENDICOTT; PVT. EVE GRAVBART, 190 MANSION ST., POUGHKEEPSIE; CPL. RUTH F. HAVENS, 27 E. VAN SCOTER ST., HORNELL.

CPL. CATHARINE B. HAZELTON, 309 E. 9TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; CPL. PHYLLIS M. HOFER, 37 LINCOLN AVE., BALDWIN, L.I.; SGT. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, 4 COURT SQUARE, BROOKLYN; TECH. 5TH GR. MARIE K. KLINGENBECK, 66-76 79TH ST., MIDDLE VILLAGE, L.I.; CPL. ANNA MAZAK, 129 W. 29TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CPL. MARIE F. MOORE, 122 STANTON AVE., BALDWIN, L.I.; PVT. ELIZABETH C. MARTOWICZ, 252 EAST SHORE RD., MANHASSET, L.I.; SGT. DOROTHY WRIGHT NEWBERN, 915 W. NEMLEY ST., OLEAN; SGT. DOROTHY N. SCHWARTZ, 600 E. 178TH ST., NEW YORK; PVT. SHIRLEY A. SCOTT, 24 SIBLEY PL., ROCHESTER; PVT. BEATRICE L. SIMON, 145 W. 86TH ST., NEW YORK; PFC CHARLOTTE B. SKILLICORN, 56 WAKEFIELD AVE., BUFFALO; CPL. RITA J. STRITTMATTER, 94-44 96TH ST., CORONA, L. I.; CPL. ANITA M. WHALEN, 317 WILLIAM ST., OGDENSBURG; PFC NEELTJE ZONNEVYLLE, MAPLE AVE., SODUS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY OCT.22. SENT OCT.17)

KY11PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

WITH THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE IN LUXEMBOURG, OCT 21-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., PERSONALLY REQUESTED THE AIR ATTACK ON THE DIEUZE DAM, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AS THE WATER CONTINUED TO POUR ACROSS GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE MOSELLE RIVER VALLEY MORE THAN 24 HOURS AFTER AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT PLANES HAD BLASTED A 15-FOOT HOLE IN THE 60-FOOT-THICK WALL.

THREE SQUADRONS OF FIGHTER-BOMBERS COMMANDED BY LT.COL.JOSEPH L. LAUGHLIN OF OMAHA, NEB., ATTACKED THE DAM ACROSS THE SEILLE RIVER YESTERDAY, LOOSING TONS OF WATER FROM THE LINDER WEITHER, A 1,600-ACRE LAKE, FLOODING THE NEARBY TOWN OF DIEUZE, 25 MILES EAST OF NANCY, AND ALL RAIL INSTALLATIONS IN THE AREA.

THE HUGE DAM WAS BUILT MORE THAN 100 YEARS AGO, BUT RECENTLY IT WAS REINFORCED BY THE GERMANS.

THE THUNDERBOLTS, MAKING THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE IN DAM-BUSTING OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER, DIVED THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES, BUT NONE WAS SHOT DOWN. THE TASK ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR HEAVY BOMBERS, BUT WAS ASSIGNED TO FIGHTER-BOMBERS BECAUSE OF THE PRECISION NATURE OF THE JOB.

RECONNAISSANCE PILOTS SAID THAT TWO HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK THE WATER HAD SPREAD EIGHT MILES WEST OF DIEUZE. THE MOSELLE WAS RISING TODAY.

"THE SKY WAS THICK WITH FLAK BURSTS AND TRACERS, BUT THE BOYS FLEW RIGHT THROUGH IT," SAID LT.FRED TREMBER OF 10535 89TH STREET, OZONE PARK, N.Y., A RECONNAISSANCE PILOT WHO PHOTOGRAPHED THE ACTION.

"THE BOMBS MADE A TREMENDOUS FLASH WHEN THEY HIT AND I SAW CHUNKS OF CONCRETE FLYING AROUND."

LAUGHLIN REPORTED, "WHEN WE GOT OVER THE DAM THE FLAK WAS A LOT HEAVIER THAN WE HAD EXPECTED. I DIVED FROM 7,000 FEET AT 450 MILES PER HOUR AND RELEASED MY BOMBS AT 100 FEET. WHEN I LOOKED BACK AFTER

PULLING UP, I SAW THEM EXPLODE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DAM NEAR THE SLUICE."

LT.DONALD STODDARD OF 247 EIGHTH STREET, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, SAID HE SAW BOMBS SMACK DIRECTLY INTO THE DAM SLUICE. "THE MUDDY WATER STARTED POURING OUT OFITHE LAKE," HE SAID. "IT LOOKED LIKE LAVA FLOWING OUT OF A VOLCANO."

LEADERS OF THE THREE ATTACKING SQUADRONS WERE MAJ.RICHARD HARRISON OF EBB, FLA., MAJ.RICHARD CLINE OF 2137 NORTHWEST 18TH TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA., AND MAJ.BARRY CHANDLER OF 5101 DENVER DRIVE, GALVESTON, TEX.

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F0ALSWD 04PEW

WITH THE AMERICAN SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,~~BEYOND~~ (UNDATED)-(AP

BRIG.GEN GEORGE HAYS,WASHINGTON,D.C.,ONE OF THE ARMY'S ABLEST ARTILLERY

TACTICIANS WHOSE ACCURATE AND FAST-SHOOTING GUNS WERE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

IN THE CAPTURE OF BREST IN SEPTEMBER HAS BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR

OUTSTANDING SERVICES AS COMMANDER OF THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION'S

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ARTILLERY.

MAJ.GEN. WALTER ROBERTSON, NELSON COUNTY,VA., DIVISION COMMANDER

WHO PRESENTED THE MEDAL DESCRIBED IT AS A REWARD FOR GEN.HAYS' DEVELOPMENT

OF THE DIVISION'S FOUR ARTILLERY BATTALIONS INTO A HIGHLY PROFICIENT COMBAT

UNIT WHICH KEPT THE GERMANS ON THE RUN IN NORMANDY AND BRITTANY.

THE AWARD WAS HAYS' THIRD DECORATION IN THIS WAR. HE RECEIVED THE SILVER

BRONZE STARS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN NORMANDY. IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

HE WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR CITATION, THE PURPLE HEART AND THE CONGRESSIONAL

MEDAL OF HONOR FOR BRAVERY AS THIRD DIVISION LIASION OFFICER WHEN SEVEN HORSES

WERE SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

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PW1620AM1008AM

PARIS, OCT. 21-(AP)-FIVE THOUSAND SPANISH EXPATRIATES, MANY OF THEM REFUGEES FROM THE FRANCO REGIME, ATTENDED A MASS MEETING TODAY AT WHICH RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC WAS ADVOCATED. THE MEETING WAS ORGANIZED BY THE "UNION NATIONALE."

VS937PEW

PARIS, OCT. 22(SUNDAY)-(AP)-FEW CIVILIANS ARE ABLE TO TRAVEL IN FRANCE TODAY, BUT ONE TRAINLOAD RECEIVED A TREMENDOUS WELCOME SUNDAY AFTERNOON WHEN 1,000 CHILDREN EVACUATED TO THE COUNTRY RETURNED FROM NANCY.

VS941PEW

PARIS, OCT. 21-(AP)-IN A MOVE THAT MAY PRESAGE FORMAL ALLIED RECOGNITION OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT, APPROXIMATELY FOUR-FIFTHS OF FRANCE HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A "ZONE OF THE INTERIOR" UNDER FULL FRENCH CONTROL.

THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE COUNTRY REMAINS A "MILITARY ZONE." A GOVERNMENT DECREE LAST NIGHT SET THE LINE OF DEMARCATION FROM BOULOGNE TO ARDENNES, THENCE TO THE RHONE RIVER AND ALONG THE RHONE TO MARSEILLE, BOTH CITIES REMAINING IN THE MILITARY ZONE.

IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THERE STILL WAS FIGHTING WITHIN THE INTERIOR ZONE. GEN.EDGAR DE LARMINAT WAS NAMED COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES OPERATING AGAINST GERMAN NESTS OF RESISTANCE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT REACHED SEPT. 25 IN LONDON WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ALLIED COMMAND. IT WAS INTERPRETED AUTHORITATIVELY AS MEANING THAT THE FRENCH NOW HAVE FULL CONTROL OVER, AMONG OTHER THINGS, MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE INTERIOR ZONE AND ENTRY OF THE ZONE BY CIVILIANS.

JS713AEW

PARIS, OCT. 21-(AP)-STRESSING THEIR OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ALLOTMENT OF SEATS IN THE NEW CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY WHICH IS TO MEET ON NOV. 11, MEMBERS OF THE OLD CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TODAY POSTPONED INDEFINITELY SELECTION OF THEIR DELEGATION.

OCT 22 1944

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN, THE NON-VICHYITE DEPUTIES, NUMBERING MORE THAN 80, ARE TO NAME A COMMITTEE OF 20, WHICH, IN TURN, IS TO SELECT 60 DEPUTIES FOR THE NEW ASSEMBLY. THUS SOME OF THE

OCT 22 1944

RORNERXUX MEMBERS OF THE OLD CHAMBER WOULD BE UNABLE TO SIT IN THE NEW LEGISLATIVE BODY.

AFTER A STORMY THREE-HOUR SESSION TODAY, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE DEPUTIES TOLD THE OFFICIAL AGENCE FRANCAISE DE PRESSE THAT THEY BELIEVED ALL DEPUTIES WHO HAD REFUSED TO COLLABORATE WITH THE GERMANS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE ASSEMBLY.

A DELEGATION LATER REPORTED THIS OPINION OF THE DEPUTIES TO MINISTER OF STATE JULES JEANNENEY AND ASKED FOR AN APPOINTMENT WITH GENERAL DE GAULLE.

PARIS, OCT.21-(AP)-ADMIRAL JEAN ESTEVA, ACCUSED OF HAVING TURNED OVER TUNIS AND BIZERTE TO THE GERMANS, REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OF A [redacted] CIVILIAN MAGISTRATE TODAY IN PRELIMINARY HEARING OF TREASON CHARGES.

OCT 22 1944

"I CAN ONLY APPEAR [redacted] BEFORE A NAVY TRIBUNAL OF ADMIRALS," ESTEVA SAID.

30-24— 19781

PARIS, OCT.21-(AP)-THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL AVIATION, TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO NOV.1, WILL BE HEADED BY MAX HYMANS, MEMBER OF THE RESISTANCE FORCES [redacted] WHO WAS DECORATED BY GEN.CHARLES DEGAULLE FOR HELPING BRITISH PARACHUTISTS IN 1941 AND 1942.

THE DELEGATION WILL CONSIST OF 15 MEMBERS, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND AIR MINISTRIES.

OCT 22 1944

ERW/WACE 02346-OCT.21-935PEW

ADD MOSCOW - (GILMORE) XX SUBAIC

CHURCHILL AND STALIN EXCHANGED FRIENDLY FAREWELLS IN A DRIZZLING RAIN AT THE MOSCOW AIRPORT THURSDAY MORNING. SPEAKING OVER A MICROPHONE FOR SOVIET NEWSREELS, CHURCHILL SAID IN PART:

"I HOPE MOST EARNESTLY AND I BELIEVE WITH DEEP CONVICTION THAT THE WARRIOR STATESMAN AT THE HEAD OF RUSSIA WILL LEAD THE RUSSIAN PEOPLES, ALL THE PEOPLES OF RUSSIA, THROUGH THESE YEARS OF STORM AND TEMPEST INTO THE SUNLIGHT OF A BROADER AND HAPPIER AGE FOR ALL, AND WITH HIM IN THIS TASK WILL MARCH THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AND THE MIGHTY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

OCT 22 1944

KK512AEW

MOSCOW OCT 21-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OF AACHEN, THE FIRST GERMAN CITY TAKEN BY THE AMERICANS, WAS HAILED WITH ADMIRATION BY THE RUSSIANS TODAY.

THE SOVIET PRESS CARRIED THE STORY BUT IT PROBABLY WAS TOO EARLY FOR EDITORIAL COMMENT.

KK656AEW

MADRID, OCT. 21-(AP)-SPANISH REPUBLICAN FORCES WHICH MADE RAIDS INTO SPANISH TERRITORY FROM FRANCE THIS MONTH LEFT MORE THAN 100 DEAD AND MORE THAN 100 WOUNDED OR ~~KRESSNER~~ IMPRISONED, THE IRUN CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER MADRID REPORTED TODAY.

OCT 22 1944

HIS DISPATCH SAID THAT MANY OF THE REPUBLICANS CROSSED THE FRONTIER INTO SPAIN SHOUTING "LONG LIVE GIL ROBLES" (JOSE ~~XXXXX~~ MARIA GIL ROBLES, RIGHTIST AND MONARCHIST LEADER UNDER THE SPANISH REPUBLIC).

AFTER THEIR DEFEAT BY REGULAR SPANISH FORCES, THE ~~XXX~~ CORRESPONDENT CONTINUED, THE RAIDERS FLED BACK TO FRANCE, WHERE THEY WERE DISARMED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES, "AIDED BY AMERICAN FORCES."

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HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE SPANISH WHO FOUGHT WITH THE FRENCH AGAINST THE GERMANS "DOMINATE" SOUTHERN FRANCE AND A NUMBER OF THE FRENCH MAQUIS HAD SOUGHT REFUGE IN SPAIN, SAYING THEY WERE UNABLE TO CONTROL THE SITUATION IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY BECAUSE THE SPANISH WERE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ "BETTER ARMED."

APR/02217/MP-710PEW

ADD ROME - (HEINZERLING) 25 SOLDIERS

ONE STORY SAID SOMEONE LABELLED THEIR CARS "V-2" WHEN THEY LEFT AUSTRIA AND PASSERSBY CALLED OUT "THE OLD MONKEYS ARE THE NEW WEAPONS."

AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS MADE REPEATED ATTACKS TODAY ON ENEMY POSITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY. BY MIDAFTERNOON THEY WERE CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF 10 LOCOMOTIVES, SEVEN VEHICLES, THREE BARGES AND MANY ENEMY OCCUPIED BUILDINGS. THEY CUT RAIL LINES WEST AND NORTH OF BOLOGNA IN 13 PLACES.

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VS750PEW

ROME, OCT 21-(AP)-CPL.EDWARD S.HORKY, OF SARGENT, NEB., MEMBER OF A FIRE-FIGHTING UNIT ATTACHED TO THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL AND ONE OF FRANCE'S HIGHEST MILITARY DECORATIONS FOR EXTREME HEROISM.

CPL.HORKY, NOW ON DUTY AT AN ITALIAN AIRBASE, WAS CITED FOR BRAVERY IN EXTRICATING A FRENCH MAJOR FROM THE WRECKAGE OF A BURNING FIGHTER PLANE WHICH CRASH LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA LAST SUMMER.

SW1025PEW

VATICAN CITY, OCT. 21-(AP)-FRANCIS P.MATTHEWS OF OMAHA, NEB., SUPREME KNIGHT OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, WILL BE RECEIVED IN AN AUDIENCE BY POPE PIUS XII TOMORROW, ITWAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CH1245PEW

BY SID FEDER

A B-24 LIBERATOR BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, OCT.21-(AP)-CAPT.HUGH RHODES AND THE CREW OF THE "FLYING BOX CAR" COULD TELL THE TIGHT-ROPE WALKER OF THE CIRCUS A THING OR TWO ABOUT AERIAL ACROBATICS.

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PILOTED BY RHODES, WHOSE HOME IS AT 919 ROSSELLE ST., JACKSONVILLE.

FLA., THE "FLYING BOX CAR" WAS IN REGULAR FORMATION ON A MISSION OVER HUNGARY WHEN IT HIT THE PROP WASH OF THE BOMBER AHEAD. FIRST IT LOST SPEED. THEN, WHEN RHODES DIVED FOR MOMENTUM, THE PLANE BEGAN TO DIP CRAZILY FROM SIDE TO SIDE. FIRST THE RIGHT WING, THEN THE LEFT SLANTED AS RHODES PUT FULL PRESSURE ON THE AILERONS. THEN SUDDENLY, THE BIG BOMBER FLIPPED OVER ON ITS BACK AND SAILED UPSIDE DOWN AS IT NEARED THE TARGET.

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RHODES AGAIN GAVE THE AILERONS PRESSURE, AND FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN GETTING RIGHT SIDE UP AFTER LOSING 4,000 FEET ALTITUDE. BUT AS HE RADED AHEAD TO REJOIN THE FORMATION, THE CREW NOTIFIED HIM THAT FOUR BOMBS, ARMED AND READY TO EXPLODE, HAD JARRED LOOSE IN THE FLIP-FLOP. IT WAS LIKE BEING NOTIFIED THAT SOMEBODY HAS JUST DROPPED A LIGHTED TORCH IN THE GAS TANK -- ONLY MORE SO.

TWO OF THE FOUR 500-POUNDERS CRASHED THROUGH THE BOMB BAY DOORS. THE OTHER TWO RATTLED AROUND, THREATENING TO MAKE LITTLE ONES OUT OF BIG ONES OF THE WHOLE PLANE AT ANY SECOND. FINALLY, CPL. ROBERT W. TRUSSELL, 21, OF 1446 ALBANY AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN., CRAWLED INTO THE BOMB BAY AND AFTER SEVERAL MINUTES OF TICKLISH STRUGGLE SUCCEEDED IN KICKING THE TWO 500-POUNDERS OUT OF THE PLANE.

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RHODES THEN MADE THE TARGET RUN, DROPPED THE REST OF HIS LOAD ON THE TARGET -- AND THE BOYS WENT HOME TO LIVE HAPPILY UNTIL THE NEXT TIME.

OCT 22 1944

ERW/FEDER'S 11900-OCT.21-907PEW

ADD BURMA XXXXX MYITKYINA.

CHINESE TROOPS ENGAGED IN PATROLS SOUTH OF KAZU.

ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES DESTROYED EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES IN A SWEEP OVER AIRFIELDS NEAR RANGOON, AND OTHER AIR FORCES WRECKED THREE BRIDGES ON THE YEU-MANDALAY RAILWAY AND ATTACKED JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE KENNEDY PEAK AND KALEMYO AREAS. PKL REWT254P

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, OCT. 21-(AP)-ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH EASTERN FLEET BOMBARDED THE NICOBAR ISLANDS IN THE BA OF BENGAL THIS WEEK.

(THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED THURSDAY THAT THE NICOBAR ISLANDS, NORTH OF SUMATRA AND SOUTH OF THE ANDAMAN ISLAND, HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY CARRIER-BORNE AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT FORCES ON TUESDAY MORNING, TOKYO TIME, AND THAT THE RAID CONTINUED WEDNESDAY.)

IN NORTHERN BURMA STRONG COMBAT PATROLS OF THE BRITISH 36TH DIVISION LATE THURSDAY OCCUPIED MOHNYIN, RAILWAY TOWN 10 MILES SOUTH OF HOPIN, AND ABOUT 80 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MYITKYINA.

IN THE ARAKAN AREA THE ENEMY HAS WITHDRAWN FROM POSITIONS NORTHEAST OF BUTHEDAW.

BRITISH 14TH ARMY TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED HAKA, PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP IN THE SOUTHERN CHIN HILLS, AND THE JAPANESE GARRISON HAS RETREATED TO THE EAST.

THE FIFTH INDIAN DIVISION MADE PROGRESS EASTWARD AGAINST "SOME OPPOSITION" ON THE ROAD FROM CAPTURED TIDDIM TOWARD FORWHITE.

OPPPOSITION" ON THE ROAD FROM CAPTURED TIDDIM TOWARD FORT WHITE.
MJ1016AEW

OCT 22 1944

CHUNGKING, OCT 21-(AP)-FIGHTERS OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE FLEW 24 MISSIONS IN TWO DAYS, SUPPORTING CHINESE GROUPS RESISTING A JAPANESE THRUST IN THE AREA OF KWEIPING, 140 MILES SOUTH OF KWEILIN, AND HAMMERING THE ENEMY'S WEST RIVER SUPPLY LINES, A COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE AIR ATTACKS WERE CENTERED ON JAPANESE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, BARRACKS, SHIPPING AND OTHER TRANSPORT.
MQ1203AEW

ABOARD A BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE INDIAN OCEAN--FIRST ADD NICOBAR (A168) XXX OF THE WAR. (GRUMICH)

IN ADDITION TO CARRIERS AND PLANES BRITISH BATTLESHIPS PARTICIPATED IN THE ACTION. OCT 22 1944

THE OPERATIONS OPENED WITH A 2 1/2 HOUR BOMBARDMENT OF CAR NICOBAR, SYNCHRONIZED WITH AIR ATTACKS ON THAT ISLAND AND ON NANCOWRY HARBOR, DURING WHICH IMPORTANT TARGETS WERE HIT.

IN THE AIR ATTACK ON NANCOWRY ONE MEDIUM SIZED SHIP WAS SUNK, SEVERAL SMALLER ONES DAMAGED, AND FIRES STARTED.

LATER THE ATTACKS WERE REPEATED ON BOTH NANCOWRY AND CAR NICOBAR.

THE BRITISH FORCE WAS UNDER THE COMMAND OF VICE ADMIRAL SIR A.JOHN POWER. IT SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE TO NAVAL VESSELS.

GH155 PEW

ADD GEN. MACARTUR'S H.Q. -(SPENCER) XX FRANCES

MACARTHUR, RIDING IN A JEEP, APPROACHED AS CLOSELY AS HE COULD OVER MUDDY ROADS TO TACLOBAN WHERE HE OBSERVED THAT THE CITY APPEARED UNDAMAGED. THE GENERAL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.GEN.RICHARD K.SUTHERLAND, MACARTHUR'S CHIEF OF STAFF, AND LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, MACARTHUR'S AIR CHIEF.

TACLOBAN AIRFIELD FELL TO THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION WHICH IS BATTLING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TACLOBAN. OCT 22 1944

AT ONE POINT ON HIS INSPECTION TOUR, MACARTHUR'S JEEP BOGGED DOWN IN THE MUD AND HE WAITED CALMLY WHILE IT WAS DUG OUT.

MACARTHUR AND KENNEY GAVE CLOSE INSPECTION TO THE AIRFIELD

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED ON THE THIRD DAY OF INVASION, SUGGESTED THAT THE CONSTANT AIR AND NAVAL FIRE OF THE AMERICANS PLUS THE STEADY FLOW OF REINFORCEMENTS, ARE TURNING THE ESTIMATED 20,000 JAPANESE ON LEYTE INTO BEWILDERED, DISORGANIZED GROUPS.

"THE ENEMY IS ALREADY SHOWING SIGNS OF A LACK OF MANEUVERABLE COHESION IN THE FACE OF THE SKILLFUL ATTACKS OF OUR LOCAL COMMANDERS," SAID MACARTHUR OF A FOE HE PARTICULARLY WANTED TO GET AT BECAUSE THEY WERE THE NIPPONESE WHO TORTURED THE AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS AT BATAAN. OCT 22 1944

ADD WITH AM- TROOPS ON LEYTE-(HUTCHESON) XX OPPOSITION

CPL. DALE DAVINGER OF ARLINGTON, VA., (301 AUTUMN ST.) WHO WAS IN THE FIRST WAVE OF BUFFALOES (AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLES) SAID HE SAW SOME 25 JAPANESE RUNNING WILDLY BACK TOWARD A STREAM.

XZ734ACW NM

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, OCT.21-(AP)-THE BLOCKADE OF THE BURMA ROAD MUST BE BROKEN IN ORDER TO DEFEAT JAPAN'S LARGE, SELF-SUFFICIENT ARMIES IN CHINA, "WHICH ARE NOT LIKELY TO SURRENDER EVEN IF THE JAPANESE ISLANDS ARE TAKEN," THE AMERICAN REVIEW SAID TODAY.

THE REVIEW DISCLOSED THAT APPROXIMATELY 24,000 SQUARE MILES OF CHINESE TERRITORY HAVE BEEN REGAINED IN THE YUNNAN PROVINCE OFFENSIVE SINCE CHINESE FORCES, TRAINED, EQUIPPED AND ADVISED BY THE Y-FORCE OPERATIONS STAFF UNDER BRIG.GEN.FRANK HORN OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., CROSSED THE SALWEEN RIVER MAY 11.

REITERATING THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE DRIVE IS TO REOPEN THE BURMA ROAD BY JOINING THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ORIGINAL ROAD WITH THE LEDO ROAD NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN NORTH BURMA, THE REVIEW SAID THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF A STRONG SUPPLY BASE IN CHINA OVER THE LEDO-BURMA ROAD "IS REGARDED AS ESSENTIAL TO DEFEAT THE STRONG JAPANESE FORCES IN CHINA."

THE SALWEEN FRONT IS AT THE END OF THE WORLD'S LONGEST AND MOST DIFFICULT SUPPLY LINE. AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF LARGE TOWNS ARE STUDDED WITH MOUNTAINS, HILLS AND KNOLLS, EACH FORMING A SEPARATE DEFENSE POINT.

YET MORE THAN 400 POPULATED PLACES UNDER JAPANESE DOMINATION FOR TWO YEARS HAVE BEEN LIBERATED AND THE BURMA ROAD HAS BEEN OPENED AS FAR AS THE OLD CITY OF LUNGLING, NOW UNDER CHINESE SIEGE.

THE ANCIENT WALLED CITY OF TENGCHUNG, THE PRINCIPAL JAPANESE BASE ON THE SALWEEN FRONT FOR TWO YEARS, FELL SEPT.14 AFTER ITS DEFENDERS WERE VIRTUALLY EXTERMINATED IN A SUICIDAL RESISTANCE THAT LASTED 51 DAYS. OCT 22 1944

SUNGSHAN (PINE MOUNTAIN) FELL BEFORE ASSAULTS SEPT.7 AFTER THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN WAS LITERALLY BLOWN OFF BY 6,000 POUNDS OF TNT PLACED IN A TUNNEL HEWN BY CHINESE ENGINEERS UNDER SUPERVISION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

THE TOKYO RADIO ADMITTED THAT APPROXIMATELY 4,000 JAPANESE DIED IN ATTEMPTS TO HOLD TENGCHUNG AND SUNGSHAN. THE REVIEW SAID ONLY A HANDFUL OF PRISONERS WAS TAKEN, WITH THE MAJORITY OF THE JAPANESE PREFERRING DEATH TO SURRENDER.

THE REVIEW DESCRIBED THE Y-FORCE (Y FOR YUNNAN PROVINCE) AS THE LARGEST MILITARY MISSION IN THE WORLD AND SAID THE TRAINING AND EQUIPPING OF CHINESE ARMIES WAS CONTINUING.

THE PROGRAM INCLUDES TRAVELING INSTRUCTIONAL GROUPS, WHICH GIVE TROOPS IN THE FIELD LESSONS IN INFANTRY TACTICS, ENGINEERING, VETERINARY, MEDICAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND SUPPLY WORK.

B138PEW

GENERAL MACARTHUR HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, OCT.21-(AP)-DIVERSIONARY RAIDS ON SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL TARGETS IN THE PHILIPPINES BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT IN WHICH JAPANESE SHIPPING WAS SET AFIRE AND GROUNDED PLANES DESTROYED, WERE REPORTED IN A COMMUNIQUE BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY.

FIGHTER PLANES FRIDAY HARASSED SHIPPING IN THE SULU ISLANDS AND ZAMBOANGA IN THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, DAMAGING ONE MEDIUM AND THREE SMALL FREIGHTERS AND THREE COASTAL SHIPS.

IN THE CEBU AREA OF THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES THE SAME DAY THREE AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS WERE LOST TO JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN A RAID ON AIRDROMES IN WHICH AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF GROUNDED JAP PLANES WERE DESTROYED. IN ADDITION A FREIGHTER AND TWO LUGGERS WERE SET AFIRE. A B24 PATROL PLANE DESTROYED A FLOATPLANE AT WEST SAMAR ISLAND.

MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HIT AIRFIELDS AND EXPLODED OIL STORAGE DUMPS IN THE CERAM-BOEREO AREA OCT.17 AND 18.

RABAUL, ONCE A JAPANESE STRONGHOLD ON NEW BRITAIN ISLAND CAME INTO THE NEWS WHEN MORE THAN 100 CORSAIRS AND DAUNTLESSES DROPPED 43 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY BARGE CONCENTRATIONS ON GAZELLE PENINSULA AND SET BUILDINGS ABLAZE.

JP344APW NM

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,SUNDAY, OCT.22-(VIA ARMY RADIO)-(AP)-THE RESCUE OF 83 AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN WHO HAD BEEN JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS WAS REVEALED TODAY.

THE MEN ESCAPED FROM AN AMERICAN-TORPEDOED JAPANESE TRANSPORT, EVADED THEIR CAPTORS' GUNS WHICH WERE TURNED ON THE TRAPPED PRISONERS AND WERE HIDDEN BY FILIPINO GUERRILLAS UNTIL REMOVED FROM THE ISLANDS SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

AN ARMY PRESS RELEASE SAID TWO VOLUNTARILY REMAINED BEHIND WITH THE GUERRILLAS AND THE REMAINDER ARE SAFE IN NEW GUINEA HOSPITALS. THOSE STILL IN THE ISLANDS ARE LT.RICHARD L.COOK OF LOS ANGELES AND STAFF SGT.JOSEPH COLE, PLATEAU, ALA.

"ALL OF THE MEN ARE IN GOOD CONDITION, EXCEPT FIVE RECOVERING FROM BULLET AND GRENADE WOUNDS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. "NONE IS LISTED AS SERIOUS."

THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN HELD IN THE DAVAO, MINDANAO, PENAL COLONY SINCE THE FALL OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR. THEY WERE FORCED TO LABOR ON AN AIRFIELD, AGAINST THEIR PROTESTS AND WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD AND CLOTHING.

WHEN AMERICAN PLANES STARTED ASSAULTS ON THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, THE JAPANESE BEGAN MOVING THEIR PRISONERS TO OTHER CAMPS, EVIDENTLY ANTICIPATING INVASION.

THE SURVIVORS WERE TIGHTLY PACKED IN THE HOLD OF ONE SHIP IN SUCH A CONVOY WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED BY AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE. THEIR TRANSPORT AND AT LEAST TWO OTHER ENEMY SHIPS WERE SUNK.

"THE JAPANESE GUARDS DELIBERATELY FIRED ON THE AMERICANS TRAPPED IN THE HOLDS AND SEEKING TO ESCAPE FROM THE SINKING SHIP," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

"OTHERS WERE HUNTED DOWN AND KILLED IN THE WATER AS THEY SOUGHT TO SWIM FOR SHORE, TWO MILES DISTANT. SOME WERE PICKED UP BY ENEMY PATROL BOATS AND AT LEAST 30 WERE LATER BRUTALLY EXECUTED.

"AFTER ESCAPING DEATH FROM SUCH SAVAGERY AND HOURS OF HARD-SHIP, 83 OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN MADE SHORE AND WERE CARED FOR BY FILIPINO GUERRILLAS UNTIL PICKED UP AND TAKEN SOUTH BY SUBMARINES AND PLANES."

ONE OTHER MAN, WHOSE NAME WAS NOT GIVEN, ESCAPED FROM THE GUNFIRE BUT DIED LATER AND WAS BURIED IN THE CEMETERY OF A SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.

ALL THE SURVIVORS TOLD VIRTUALLY THE SAME STORY OF THEIR ORDEAL. LT. JOHN J.MORRIS OF SPRINGFIELD, O., ACTED AS THEIR SPOKESMAN.

HE SAID THE MEN TAKEN FROM MINDANAO WERE MARCHED TO A VESSEL IN DAVAO BAY AUGUST 20. THEY WERE HEMMED IN BY ROPES, TIED TO THE OUTSIDE MEN IN THE GROUP, AND GUARDED BY ENEMY SOLDIERS WITH MACHINE GUNS AND AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

THEY WERE PACKED SO TIGHTLY IN SHIPS' HOLDS THAT THEY COULD HARDLY SIT DOWN.

"THE HEAT WAS TERRIFIC," SAID MORRIS, "AND THE JAPANESE HAD FASTENED THE HATCHES OVER THE HOLD SO THAT THERE WAS PRACTICALLY NO VENTILATION.

THEY TRAVELLED FOR 18 DAYS IN THIS CLOSE CONFINEMENT, WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD AND LESS THAN A CUP OF WATER DAILY. ALL BUT THE STRONGEST WERE EXHAUSTED.

TWO BOMBING ATTACKS, WHICH THE MEN HEARD FROM THEIR STIFLING QUARTERS BELOW DECKS, AND A LONG WAIT IN A SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE HARBOR PRECEDED THE SUBMARINE RAID WHICH SANK THE SHIPS.

WHILE WORKING ON THE MINDANAO AIRFIELD, THE MEN WERE HOUSED IN FOUR SMALL BARRACKS. THEY RECEIVED 500 GRAMS OF RICE PER MAN DAILY AT FIRST, BUT THIS WAS REDUCED TO 300 GRAMS, PLUS A FEW VEGETABLES. LIMITED AMOUNTS OF SALT WERE PROVIDED, DESPITE THEIR WORK IN THE GRUELLING SUN, AND ON MANY DAYS THEY RECEIVED NO SALT.

GUARDS OFTEN BEAT THE LABORERS WITH CLUBS TO FORCE MORE WORK. LATER, ALLEGING AN ESCAPE ATTEMPT HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED, THE JAPANESE CONFISCATED THE PRISONERS' SHOES, INCLUDING THOSE DOING PICK AND SHOVEL WORK ON TERRAIN WHICH REPEATEDLY LACERATED THEIR FEET.

EA1114PPW

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,SUNDAY,OCT. 22-(VIA ARMY RADIO)-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GAINED IMPETUS TODAY ALL ALONG THE 18-MILE MAIN FRONT, AND THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION CAPTURED TACLOBAN AIRSTRIP AND CITY -- THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIRST 24 HOURS OF THE INVASION.

TWENTY MILES TO THE SOUTH, OTHER FORCES SEIZED DULAG.

CORRESPONDENT JAMES HUTCHESON REPORTED THE AIRSTRIP WAS OVERRUN BY VETERAN ASSAULT TROOPS, AFTER RAPIDLY PUSHING THEIR LINES FROM THE BEACHHEADS AGAINST SURPRISINGLY WEAK JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

HUTCHESON REPORTED MAJ.GEN.JOHN L.MARTIN, CAVALRY COMMANDER, SAID THE FIELD WAS TAKEN AT 3 P.M. YESTERDAY, JUST FIVE HOURS AFTER THE FIRST PATROL WAVES HIT THE NORTHERN COAST OF LEYTE BEACH.

MARTIN SAID 67 JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN OVERRUNNING THE PENINSULA FOUR MILES SOUTHEAST OF TACLOBAN. THE AIRSTRIP BISECTS THE PENINSULA.

"WE LOST ONLY A HALF DOZEN MEN," SAID MARTIN.

IN A MATTER OF MINUTES AFTER LANDING, HUTCHESON REPORTED, CAVALRYMEN HAD OCCUPIED SAN RICARDO, A BARRIO (VILLAGE) ON THE ROUTE TO THE AIRSTRIP.

CAVALRYMEN CAPTURED SEVERAL GUN POSITIONS WITHOUT MEETING ANY RESISTANCE.

WHILE THE CAVALRY WAS DRIVING RAPIDLY AHEAD IN THE TACLOBAN

AREA, THE 24TH DIVISION . HE SOUTH WAS SYSTEMATICALLY DEEPENING ITS BEACHHOLD WITH THE AID OF WARSHIPS, ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS AND INTENSIVE AERIAL DIVEBOMBING.

INFANTRYMEN WERE BUSY IN THE RAIN TODAY, HACKING DOWN UNDERGROWTH TO PREPARE TRENCHES IN SECTORS WHERE SHOCK TROOPS YESTERDAY MET CONSIDERABLE LOCALIZED RESISTANCE, ACCORDING TO ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENTS DEAN SCHEDLER AND MURLIN SPENCER.

JAPANESE PLANES ATTACKED SHIPS IN THE HARBOR THIS MORNING AND AGAIN TONIGHT AGAINST INTENSIVE FLAK.

EA756PPW NM

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, SUNDAY, OCT. 22-(AP)-HEARTFELT TRIBUTE TO "THE MAGNIFICENT PART PLAYED BY PHILIPPINE TROOPS SERVING UNDER MY COMMAND" WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO SERGIO OSMENA IN A LETTER THANKING THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH FOR "AWARDING ME THE MEDAL OF VALOR."

THE LETTER SPOKE OF THE PHILIPPINE SOLDIERS' "INDOMINATABLE DEVOTING TO THEIR GREAT COUNTRY."

OCT 22 1944

XZ154ACW NM

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE,OCT.21-(AP)-OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND, AMERICAN FILM STAR TOURING PACIFIC ARMY BASES, IS ILL WITH PNEUMONIA, THE ARMY HOSPITAL HERE DISCLOSED TODAY. HER CONDITION WAS REPORTED SATISFACTORY.

NO COMPLICATIONS HAD DEVELOPED AND SHE WAS MAKING NORMAL IMPROVEMENT.

DV912PCW

HONOLULU,OCT.21-(AP)-UNITED STATES CURRENCY IS GOOD IN HAWAII AND POINTS WEST ONCE AGAIN.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY HENCEFORTH TO CHANGE UNITED STATES BILLS INTO THE HAWAIIAN-STAMPED SERIES AS HAS BEEN REQUIRED SINCE JULY, 1942. HE SAID HAWAIIAN SERIES CURRENCY STILL MAY BE SENT TO ANY AREA TO WHICH U.S.DOLLARS MAY BE EXPORTED.

THE ADMIRAL SAID REGULAR SERIES OF U.S.CURRENCY HEREAFTER WILL CIRCULATE, INTERCHANGEABLY WITH THE HAWAIIAN SERIES, IN AREAS UNDER HIS COMMAND INCLUDING THE MARSHALLS, MARIANAS, GILBERTS, MIDWAY, FANNING, CANTON AND CHRISTMAS ISLANDS.

DV1034PCW

ADD GUATEMALA CITY XX REVOLT

THE REVOLUTIONARIES, STRONGLY SUPPLIED WITH MODERN WEAPONS, INCLUDING TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND MACHINEGUNS, BLEW UP THE FORTS AT SAN JOSE AND MATAMOROS WHICH DOMINATE THE CAPITAL. PONCE SURRENDERED WHEN THE REVOLUTIONARIES THREATENED TO BLOW UP THE NATIONAL PALACE.

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(IN MEXICO CITY VICENTE SAENZ, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE UNION DEMOCRATICA CENTROAMERICAN, SAID HE RECEIVED A TELEGRAM SAYING THAT PONCE AND ALL MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET HAD FOUND REFUGE IN THE U. S. EMBASSY IN GUATEMALA CITY.

(SAENZ SAID THE REVOLUTION WAS A POPULAR UPRISING DESIGNED TO RESTORE "AUTHENTIC DEMOCRACY" TO THE COUNTRY AND ADDED THAT IT WOULD HAVE AN ENORMOUS EFFECT IN EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA.

(A REPORT FROM SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, QUOTING SOURCES CLOSE TO THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT, SAID AT LEAST 40 PERSONS WERE KILLED IN CLASHES CONTINUING IN HONDURAS.)

(IN WASHINGTON THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS STUDYING REPORTS OF THE UPRISING IN GUATEMALA CITY BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE AT THIS TIME. HE DENIED REPORT THAT THE OUSTED GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET HAD FOUND REFUGE IN THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN GUATEMALA CITY.)

VH1055AEW

ADD SAN SALVADOR XX ENGAGEMENTS

MENENDEZ, WHO LED AN ARMY COUP WHICH OVERTHREW GEN.MAXIMILIANO HERNANDEZ MARTINEZ MAY 9, 1944, TRANSMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL ASSEMBLY AT 7 A.M., AND COL.AGUIRRE WAS INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT AN HOUR LATER.

OCT 22 1944

MQ1007PEW

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, OCT. 21-(AP)-THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT ANDRES IGNACIO MENENDEZ OF EL SALVADOR WAS RUMORED HERE TONIGH WHEN A SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT OF "IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT CHANGES" REACHED HE FOLLOWING TELEPHONED ACCOUNTS OF A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN SAN SALVADOR FOR DR. ARTHURO ROMERO, LEADER OF A REVOLT IN THAT REPUBLIC LAST APRIL.

A RELIABLE DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID DISTURBANCES WERE OCCURRING IN EL SALVADOR. THE TELEPHONED REPORTS MAY SAID THAT SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED DURING THE DEMONSTRATION FOR ROMERO.

OCT 22 1944

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 21-(AP)-COL.JAUN PERON, VICE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA AND MINISTER OF WAR, ANNOUNCED AT HIS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ALL OFFICERS WILL RESUME WITHOUT DELAY THEIR SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE DECISION WILL "DISCREDIT BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD MALICIOUS RUMORS REGARDING THE TRUE AIMS AND TEMPORARY REVOLUTIONARY MISSION OF THE ARMY," PERON ADDED.

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE RETURN OF ALL OFFICERS UP TO THE RANK OF CAPTAIN TO THEIR ARMY UNITS WAS STARTED YESTERDAY, AND THAT "BY NEXT JAN. 1 ALL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE ESSENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEWLY CREATED DEPARTENTS" WILL RE-ASSUME THEIR CUSTOMARY TASKS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

VS939PEW

NIAGARA FALLS,ONT., OCT. 21-(AP)-GIANT SEARCHLIGHTS THROWING 1,440,000,000 CANDLEPOWER OF LIGHT WILL BE TURNED ON THE NIAGARA FALLS AGAIN TONIGHT, RESUMING THE NIGHTLY ILLUMINATION WHICH WAS DISCONTINUED IN 1942 BECAUSE OF POWER RESTRICTIONS.

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK,OCT.21--NBC SAID TODAY THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT THAT THE INVASION OF LEYTE ISLAND HAD COST THE AMERICANS SIX AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND SIX BATTLESHIPS.

THE ENEMY DECLARATION WAS ENTIRELY UNCONFIRMED. DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE TOLD OF A TORPEDO HIT ON ONE VESSEL AND LIGHT DAMAGE TO SOME LANDING CRAFT.

MJ1030AEW

BROADCAST

OCT 22 1944

NEW YORK, OCT.21 -- THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED TODAY THE ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF "ARTILLERY DAY" ON NOV.19, IN RECOGNITION OF THE ROLE OF RED ARMY ARTILLERY, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED.

THE DOMESTIC BROADCAST, [redacted] RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE NEW HOLIDAY WOULD BE OBSERVED WITH FIRING OF 20 ARTILLERY SALVOES FROM 224 GUNS IN THE CAPITALS OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS, AS WELL AS IN LENINGRAD, STALINGRAD, SEVASTOPOL, ODESSA, KHABAROVSK, AND NOVOSIBIRSK.

OCT 22 1944

ERW/GW168-OCT.21-843PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 21---(AP)---DEEPLY MOVED RUSSIANS---GERMAN PRISONERS FREED BY AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE--- HEARD THE SOVIET UNION'S NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME, A REPORT FROM LT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY'S 12TH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS SAID.

GRIZZLED RUSSIAN GUERRILLAS, [redacted] THE [redacted] WERE IN TEARS AS THE U. S. ARMY BAND, IN ITS SECOND OFFICIAL CONCERT IN FRANCE, OPENED ITS PROGRAM WITH V. A. ALEXANDROV'S COMPOSITION. RUSSIAN WOMEN, WEATHER-BEATEN AND TIRED [redacted] AFTER MONTHS IN THE NAZI SLAVE LABOR CAMPS, WEPT BESIDE THEM, THE REPORT, DISTRIBUTED BY THE OWI, SAID.

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THE ARMY BAND PROGRAM WAS HELD AT THE DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP AT THE INVITATION OF CAPT. PAUL MIDDLETON, OF 14 BUCKINGHAM DRIVE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., COMMANDER OF COMPANY H OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN CIVIL AFFAIRS REGIMENT.

OCT 22 1944

NEW YORK, OCT. 21-(AP)-THE ARREST OF 20 GERMAN ALIENS, INCLUDING THREE WOMEN, CHARGED WITH BEING MEMBERS OF THE NAZI PARTY BRANCH IN THE NEW YORK AREA, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY E.E.CONROY, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FBI NEW YORK OFFICE.

CONROY SAID THE ARRESTS BROUGHT TO 169 THE NUMBER OF ALLEGED NAZI PARTY MEMBERS APPREHENDED SINCE SEPTEMBER 15.

SEVERAL OF THOSE ARRESTED, CONROY SAID, HAD REGISTERED WITH THE GERMAN CONSULATE HERE FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

ALL THE NAMES WERE WITHHELD.

WASHINGTON, OCT 21-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALDO DRAKE HAS BEEN DETACHED FROM DUTY AS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS.

DRAKE, WHO LIVES AT (6516 NANCY ROAD,) SAN PEDRO, CALIF., WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION FOR SPECIAL DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PACIFIC WAR. DRAKE IS A FORMER LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPERMAN.

CAPTAIN HAROLD BLAINE MILLER, WHOSE HOME ADDRESS IS NEWTON, IOWA, HAS BEEN ACTING AS DRAKE'S SUCCESSOR AT PEARL HARBOR FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

OCT 22 1944

LN748PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT.21-(AP)-GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS INFORMED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT ALL WAS GOING WELL ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE WHITE HOUSE DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

MACARTHUR, REPLYING TO A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE DAY OF THE INVASION, TOLD THE PRESIDENT:

"TODAY, SATURDAY, (FRIDAY, U.S. DATE), THE DAY FOLLOWING THE LANDING AT LEYTE, I HAVE JUST RECEIVED YOUR MESSAGE. ALL GOES WELL HERE. THIS MAGNIFICENT MESSAGE WILL HAVE AN ELECTRIFYING EFFECT AND IS BEING GIVEN THE WIDEST PUBLICITY HERE BY ALL MEANS AVAILABLE."

EG746PEW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.21-(AP)-VICE FOREIGN MINISTER SHUICHI MATSUMOTO HAS BECOME AMBASSADOR TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA, REPLACING KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA WHO RESIGNED SOME WEEKS AGO, THE TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE REPORT, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID RENZO SAWADA, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BURMA, HAD TAKEN MATSUMOTO'S PLACE IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

IN ADDITION, COUNT TADAMASA SAKAI, JAPAN'S AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTER IN THE PRE-PEARL HARBOR CABINET OF NOBUYUKI ABE, HAS BEEN APPOINTED VICE PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, SUCCEEDING MARQUIS YUKITADA SASAKI WHO RESIGNED LAST WEEK, THE BROADCAST SAID.

OCT 22 1944

JP347APW

SUB UNDATED JAPANESE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN BELATEDLY ACKNOWLEDGED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE TO THE HOMELAND TODAY THAT FORCES OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAVE LANDED IN THE TACLOBAN AREA ON LEYTE ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES.

THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE OFFICIAL STATUS TO A REPORT WHICH WAS CARRIED A FEW HOURS EARLIER IN TOKYO BROADCASTS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

(THE DATE ORIGINALLY TRANSMITTED INTO THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION WAS OCT. 21 WHICH SUGGESTED NEW LANDINGS IN ADDITION TO THOSE MACARTHUR HAS REPORTED BUT THIS DATE WAS CORRECTED TO THE 20TH)

JP132APW

OCT 22 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

- - -

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

- - -

OCT. 22, 1918--GERMANY ASKED "A PEACE OF JUSTICE" IN REPLY TO WILSON'S NOTE. WASHINGTON DISPLEASED WITH ANSWER. AMERICANS TOOK TWO ARGONNE STRONGHOLDS, BRITISH ATTACKED SOUTHEAST OF LE CATEAU.

-DASH-

OCT. 22, 1940--GERMAN PLANES ATTACKED DOCKS AT BRISTOL, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, WHERE UNITED STATES WAR SUPPLIES WERE LANDING. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BY EXECUTIVE ORDER SET UP THE FIRST GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN THE PEACE-TIME HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

VS751PEW

NIGHT LEAD THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 22 1944

1. WESTERN FRONT: 302 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 558 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

N546PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.21, 1940--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO FRANCE NOT TO TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST BRITAIN. LONDON ANNOUNCED THAT THE ITALIAN DESTROYER FRANCESCO NULLO HAD BEEN BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO FROM THE BRITISH DESTROYER KIMBERLY.

KK636AEW

Blair

OCT 22 1944

30. 24— 19789

Americans Expand All Positions on Leyte; Whole Western Front Flames as Allies Attack

OCT 23 1944

YANKS EXPAND POSITIONS ON LEYTE ISLAND

Work Begun On Bases For All Arms For Future Operations

Schatter

MacArthur Headquarters, Leyte, *Monday*, Oct. 23 (AP—By Army Radio)—Steady expansion of American ground force positions on all Leyte Island fronts today paralleled the beginning of work on what a communique called a "great base for all arms for future operations."

Simultaneously, Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a proclamation to the Filipino people declared the Americans had come "as a prelude to the liberation of the entire territory of the Philippines."

Seat Of Government Se Up

He declared the seat of the island's Government had been reestablished under President Sergio Osmena, of the Commonwealth Government, who landed with the troops.

Enemy forces on Leyte apparently are withdrawing westward after their "preliminary defeat," the communique reported.

aid work had begun to pre- the captured airfields near acloban and Dulag for American use, as other preparations commenced to make Leyte a great offensive base for future campaigns.

Voids Laurel's Regulations

MacArthur's proclamation declared the laws and regulations of puppet President Jose P. Laurel's "republic" government are "null and void" in areas "free of enemy occupation and control."

The authority of the Commonwealth Government will be extended by "constitutional process" to liberated areas as soon as they are freed and the "military situation will otherwise permit," the proclamation said.

The Commonwealth Government is "subject to the supreme authority of the Government of the United States."

The headquarters communique reported the Japanese supply problem already had become difficult and might become worse.

Jap Raids "Ineffective"

The Japanese attempted "minor and ineffective" air raids on American shipping off Leyte, the announcement said. Allied bombers, however, were extremely active in bombing flank bases in the Philippines and other Southwest Pacific areas.

Heavy bombers unloaded 94 tons of explosives on Mindanao, smashing buildings and other installations. Among the targets was Cagayan, principal communications center in the northern part of the island, which was attacked without enemy opposition.

Medium bombers and fighters also attacked Mindanao, the latter strafing 23 trucks on Sayre Highway. They also damaged two small vessels off Sarangani Island. Medium bombers hitting the Visayan Islands, in the central Philippines, sank three small freighters and probably sank four more.

Night reconnaissance planes continued to harass the vital oil center of Balikpapan, Borneo, among other widespread attacks reported in the communique.

These gains were announced yesterday.

On the southern front the Yanks beat off two strong Japanese counterattacks and seized Dulag town, an important road junction, and its nearby airdrome. They pressed inland toward San Pablo, seven miles west of Dulag.

Yanks Take Tacloban

On the northern front the Americans took Tacloban, the island's capital, and its airfield. In this push they overran the towns of Palo and San Ricardo, on the flanks of the beachhead they established Oct. 18-19.

In his communique Sunday Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in command of the liberation forces, said his troops advanced "in all sectors an average depth of four miles." He added "strong enemy defenses, carefully prepared with concrete pillboxes and supporting artillery positions, were skillfully enveloped by infiltration and the enemy was forced to withdraw. Direct assault was thereby avoided and our casualties consequently remain light."

The General asserted the Japanese were "already showing signs of lack of maneuverable cohesion in the face of the skillful tactics of our local commanders."

Enemy air interference with the troops ashore and the 600 ship convoy armada offshore was confined to small dawn and dusk raids. One American vessel was damaged and there were casualties aboard. Ship anti-aircraft gunners blasted three Japanese bombers out of the air.

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Capture of Tacloban city and its airdrome gave the Yanks control of the southern end of strategic San Juanico strait. It leads northwestward to the Samar sea and to the very heart of the central Philippines.

Fire Power Blasts Foe

WITH 6TH ARMY BEACHHEAD ON LEYTE, Philippines, Oct. 23 (Monday) (AP).—With both ends of the eighteen-mile Leyte beachhead at Tacloban and Dulag firmly in American hands, Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's 6th Army's superior fire power is now coming into play against the Japanese's delaying action on this island.

McDaniel

The ground forces are still calling upon Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's 7th Fleet for close inshore bombardment support against enemy resistance pockets in the low hills near the center of the American front.

Soon after the mist and smoke blanket which enveloped the harbor last night lifted this morning, the six-inch guns of a cruiser began rapid firing, battering positions along the road leading into Leyte Valley.

Unloading of equipment continued uninterrupted. Barges, emptying their cargoes, were bright with lights as the supplies moved to the beach and up the highway toward Tacloban airfield.

Government Re-Established

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 23 (Monday) (AP).—Against a background of anti-aircraft fire, General Douglas MacArthur today announced establishment of the temporary seat of the Philippine commonwealth government in this recaptured island capital.

With President Sergio Osmena standing beside him, General MacArthur opened a dramatic ceremony with a brief radio address to the Filipino people re-establishing on Philippine soil a government based on the sacred right of self-rule."

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His audience included hundreds of American Army officers and men and naval officers, and townspeople of the liberated city who cheered lustily at the end of the general's address.

Proclamation Is Read

His chief of staff, Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland, then read a proclamation the commander in chief previously had issued, announcing re-establishment of the commonwealth government in freed territory and nullifying the authority of the Japanese-supported Philippine "Republic."

President Osmena then addressed his countrymen who have been under Japanese rule since early 1942.

[The ceremony was broadcast to the United States by the Army Signal Corps.]

When General MacArthur was introduced the towns people broke into shouts of "Viva! Viva!" and applauded loudly.

"A great nation," said the general, "has been reborn in arms. . . . A great nation, consecrated in the blood of its citizens and dedicated to human liberty." . . .

The general said he was re-establishing the Commonwealth government "on behalf of my government," and promised them the restoration of rights denied them during their subjugation.

"With your children's laughter again to brighten your days," he added.

MacArthur's Proclamation

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippine Islands, Oct. 23 (Monday) (AP).—The text of the proclamation issued today by General Douglas MacArthur follows:

To the people of the Philippines—whereas the military forces under my command have landed on Philippine soil as a prelude to the liberation of the entire territory of the Philippines, and whereas the seat of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has been re-established in the Philippines under President Sergio Osmena and the members of his Cabinet, and whereas under enemy duress a so-called government styled as the Republic of the Philippines was established on Oct. 14, 1943, based upon neither the free expression of the peoples' will nor the sanction of the Government of the United States and is purporting to exercise executive, judicial and legislative powers of government over the people;

Now therefore, I Douglas MacArthur, General of the United States Army and Commander in Chief of the military forces committed to the liberation of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim and declare:

1. That the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines is, subject to the supreme authority of the Government of the United States, the sole and only government having legal and valid jurisdiction over people in areas of the Philippines free of enemy occupation and control.

2. That the laws now existing on the statute books of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto are in full force and effect, and

legally binding upon the peoples of the areas of the Philippines free of enemy occupation and control.

3. All laws, regulations and processes of any other government in the Philippines than that of the Commonwealth are null and void, and without legal effect in areas of the Philippines free of enemy occupation and control, and I do hereby announce my purpose progressively to restore and extend to the people of the Philippines the sacred right of government by constitutional process under the regularly constituted Commonwealth government as rapidly as the several occupied areas are liberated, and the military situation will otherwise permit, and I do enjoin upon all loyal citizens of the Philippines full respect for and obedience to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the laws and regulations and other acts of the duly constituted government whose seat now firmly is re-established on Philippine soil.

DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR,
General, United States Army,
Commander in Chief.

600 SHIPS USED IN LEYTE LANDING

ABOARD ADMIRAL KINKAID'S FLAGSHIP, Leyte Gulf, Oct. 20—(AP)—(Delayed)—Nearly 600 invasion craft, forming the greatest convoy ever assembled in the Pacific, threaded their way through the heavily mined entrance to Leyte Gulf and landed 6th Army troops along a 40 mile beach against relatively little enemy resistance.

The landings, which launched the U. S. drive to re-take the Philippines, were preceded by furious air strikes from two of Admiral Halsey's fast carrier groups and by accurate bombardment from battleships, cruisers, and destroyers.

So effective was the preparatory bombardment, troops on north and south beaches moved inland standing up. They drew no immediate fire except on the beach closest to Tacloban where there was small caliber rifle fire.

The commanding general of the 6th Army, Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, is confident the campaign is off to a successful start.

"Thanks to the Almighty," he said, "the splendid work of our Navy, its air arm and the courage and gallantry of our 6th Army troops, all landings on Leyte have been successful. I am confident of the success of this operation."

Vice Adm. Thomas Cassin Kinkaid, commanding the central Philippines attack force, was pleased that the Japanese airforce made only feeble attempts to interrupt the operations.

"Halsey's strikes to the north," he said, "which wiped out so many planes was extremely important indirect support with a direct effect on the success of this operation. Those enemy planes undoubtedly would have been used against us this morning if they had not been knocked out."

FILIPINOS HAIL YANKS' RETURN

Parade Is Added To Personal Expressions Of Joy

William J. Dunn, CBS radio correspondent, broadcast this account of the welcome Filipinos are giving American forces on Leyte Island.

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippine Islands, Oct. 22—Never in my wildest dreams did I expect to witness scenes such as those which greeted American troops returning to the Philippines.

Little children, hardly 3 years old, certainly not old enough to have a memory of any days before the Japanese occupation, shouted and danced in the streets of Tacloban. They waved two fingers in the famous "V" sign and shouted in piping voices: "Vic-tor-ee, Victor-ee."

The first Americans to enter the city were greeted with mingled laughs and cheers. What cheers. They were almost inarticulate because of the emotion behind them.

Wave From Every Window

Filipino women, dressed in their colorful costumes which are a vivid combination of the Orient and Occident, waved from every window and every doorway. Old men threw smiling salutes at everyone in uniform.

Most of the Americans have never heard the Filipino greeting "May boo hy" before, but they caught on fast. And before long Yanks and Filipinos were exchanging loud "Mah boo hy's" at every meeting.

Homes were thrown open and the people, shyly for the most part but heartily, offered their limited hospitality.

"It Is We Who Are Glad"

Some of the incidents were almost embarrassing.

"As I walked along one of the lone streets in just about the dirtiest uniform in existence, an old man grabbed my hand, shook it enthusiastically, and to my complete amazement said, "Thank you," and walked away.

I entered one home and met a clean-cut youngster who had been a student at Santo Tomas University in Manila before the Japs came. I told him how glad I was to be back in the islands.

"No, sir," he said, "it is we who are glad. It is impossible for you to understand. And I cannot tell you how we feel."

Filipinos' Parade Jubilant

During the afternoon several hundred Filipinos staged a parade in the business section of the city. It was a brilliant affair marked by much flag-waving and jubilant shouting. The celebration was completely spontaneous in marked contrast to a "celebration" which the Japs had staged only a few days ago.

It seems that several days before we landed the people of Tacloban got word that the Americans were on their way back. The effect on the people was so immediate that the Japs sensed what was up.

Japs Celebrate "Victory"

The Jap commander made a formal announcement saying an American invasion was impossible, that a whole convoy of American ships had been destroyed off Formosa, that 800 planes, seven carriers and 13,000 marines had been destroyed.

Then to celebrate the great Jap "victory" the commander ordered a full-dress parade to be followed by a grand ball to last for three nights.

The entire Jap garrison turned out for the parade with trappings polished and brass gleaming. Only a handful of civilians fell in behind them. The rest of Tacloban stayed behind closed doors.

U. S. Navy Provides Music

On the first night of the grand ball the United States Navy provided music through its softening-up routine along the neighboring beaches.

Our first landings were made on the three islands at the mouth of Leyte Gulf and the worst typhoon in 10 to 20 years swept the city.

Between the shelling and the wrath of the elements the Japs lost all interest in their majestic festivities. By the fourth night they were rapidly losing all interest in Tacloban.

U. S. Troops Liberate Palo, Philippine Town

By MURLIN SPENCER

Palo, Leyte Island, P. I., Oct. 22 (AP)—The little Philippine town of Palo today cast off its forced affiliation with the Japanese Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, and "we thank God for that," Bishop Manuel Mascarinas told liberating troops.

American soldiers freed the town of 3,000 yesterday and then fought off Japanese counterattacks during the night.

What is it like to live under the Japanese?

Bishop Mascarinas answers:

"At first they tried treating us as friends but they don't know what friendship means. Then they began suspecting us as being guerrillas and only a few days ago they took one of us out on the bridge and killed him."

The bishop welcomed me as the first American correspondent to reach the town. It has been little damaged.

The Japanese dead lined the macadam road leading into it. As I arrived soldiers were tossing Japanese bodies in the swift flowing river. The townspeople were huddled together in a conference.

"Ever since the Japanese had forced this American family out of its home in 1942 and they had lived with Filipino guerrillas—always scared—always on the move—never any time to catch their breath—never any feeling of security.

"But there came a time when the wife became sick and couldn't be moved. The Japs were reporting moving in on the guerrilla *barrio* (village).

Urged To Flee With Them

"The guerrillas pleaded with the American to save himself and his child and to flee with them. But he refused without a moment of indecision.

"We never heard from him again. But we learned this is what happened: When the Japanese approached the American calmly shot his wife. Then he shot the child. He then took cover and opened fire on the Japs. He killed many before they finally got him."

Tinnell said he told me the story because it typified in a small way the courage of thousands of Americans who escaped from the Japanese in 1942 and have been hiding with and fighting by the side of the guerrillas.

Osmena Tells Roosevelt Filipinos Kept the Faith

Says They Have Shown Trust in America Never Weakened

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Philippine people, by their ceaseless resistance to the Japanese, have shown that their trust in the United States never weakened, President Sergio Osmena today told President Roosevelt in a message from Leyte.

Replying to a message Mr. Roosevelt addressed to Osmena at the time he landed in the Philippines with General Douglas MacArthur, Osmena said:

"By means of leaflets and radio, I immediately broadcast your message to the Philippine people, who, by their ceaseless resistance to the Japanese, during the darkest days following the fall of Bataan, have shown that their trust in the United States never weakened. This message of yours, Mr. President, will increase their gratitude to the people of America and will give their morale additional bolstering.

"The Philippine people will take up again their onward march toward independence under your guidance and with your inspiration. The name of America will be blessed by a grateful people for the advent of a new age of freedom and security which has begun for the races of the Pacific area. The forces of tyranny and barbarism in the Far East have been broken along with their evil plans for slavery, exploitation and domination as a result of the assertion of power of the United States as witnessed in your solemn reaffirmation of the American principles of equality, freedom and justice and in this first blow against the enemy."

American On Mindanao Shot Wife And Child To Foil Japs

By RICHARD BERGHOLZ

With American Rangers in the Philippines, Oct. 17 (AP—Delayed)—A tragedy of the Pacific war in which an American civilian guerrilla fighter killed his sick wife and child to keep them out of the hands of the Japanese and who was slain himself after he had shot many of the enemy was disclosed to me today by Ranger Lieutenant Leon Tinnell.

I met the lieutenant when I landed with the Rangers who went ashore on Dinagat and other islands in Leyte gulf several days before Yank assault waves hit Leyte beaches.

"Most Unforgettable Man"

The lieutenant told me "the most unforgettable man I knew who was fighting with brilliance in Mindanao was an American—a civilian who had taken to the hills with his wife and baby.

Japanese Told They Face Attempt to Destroy Them

'Crush Anglo-America' Rally Hears of U. S. 'Boasting'

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Japanese people were told today by Seizo Kobayashi, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, that "the enemy, with great military strength and numerical superiority, is attempting to destroy us."

The Tokyo radio, in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said Kobayashi addressed a "Crush Anglo-America" rally at Fukuoka, on Kyushu Island, which American Superfortresses have bombed several times.

Repeating Japanese propaganda accounts of a Japanese victory off Formosa, Kobayashi warned that despite "tremendous blows" against American forces the United States was "further boasting of the greatness of its power."

A Domei news agency broadcast beamed overseas said Taketora Ogata, president of the Board of Information and vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's totalitarian party, outlined a country-wide campaign by the "Crush Anglo-America" movement. He said its theme would be "promotion of group spirit."

THIRD ARMY PUSHES WAY UP TO SAAR

Canadian-British Forces Squeeze Germans In West Holland

London, *Monday*, Oct. 23 (AP)—The whole waterlogged Western Front from Holland to the Belfort Gap burst back to life yesterday as the British and Canadians launched a cleanup squeeze on the western Dutch flatlands and the American Third Army made a new thrust eastward to the Saar.

The Germans, surprised, reeled back before the attacks.

Their robot bomb was seen for the first time in the front line battle zone. They were noted "in some numbers" over the United States First Army front, which includes the Aachen area. At what they were aimed was not clear and where they fell was not disclosed.

British Strike At Dawn

The new Allied offensives threatened German hopes of maintaining their block on Antwerp and holding the Americans from the Rhine.

Striking at dawn yesterday in a surprise offensive, the British Second Army drove within less than four miles of the Germans' Dutch bastion of Hertogenbosch and put a giant squeeze on southwestern Holland in concert with a Canadian drive from the north.

The Canadians, meanwhile, seized Esschen, 16 miles above Antwerp, and also captured the stronghold of Breskens south of the Schelde.

Dam Break Aids U. S. Advance

The United States Third Army at the same time broke forward in a push east of Nancy, in France, advancing two miles in the sector below enemy defenses inundated by the bursting of a dam by air assault.

The British offensive sliced two and a half miles toward 'sHerto-

fought back with anti-tank bazookas and rapid-fire weapons.

Meanwhile at the northern tip of the Dutch corridor, the Germans abadoned the villages of Opheusden and Doodewaard, between the Waal and Dutch Rhine, nine to ten miles northwest of Nijmegen. British forces entered the heavily mined towns. The reasons for German withdrawal were not clear immediately.

Two Canadian battle groups of armor and infantry deepened the wedge north of Antwerp, and were pushing the Germans back toward their strong points of Bergen Op Zoom, Roosendaal, Breda, and Tilburg. The Germans are believed to have concentrated in this sector large portions of their 100,000 to 150,000 troops estimated to be holding in western Holland.

Gain Ten Miles In Two Days

The Canadians had gained ten miles in two days, taking 500 prisoners, and the Germans were stung into counterattacks, but they still had not made a firm stand.

In France, supreme headquarters reported increased activity east of Epinal—about 40 miles below Nancy—near Brouvelieures and Bruyeres in the offensive toward the Vosges passes into Germany. Brouvelieres itself was reported taken from the Germans.

The German high command said some Nazi advanced units were pressed back in this general sector before the Vosges.

At Aachen, the American First Army had pushed a mile east toward Duren, and four miles to the northeast of the conquered city. One United States division was inching through the streets of Wurselen.

This division was meeting the heaviest artillery and mortar fire it had yet encountered. The Germans fought back with a tank-led counterblow yesterday and a bomber attack, and were defending each house in the town situated on high, commanding ground.

Ten-Mile Strip Flooded

Wrecking of that barrier, personally ordered by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, flooded an area ten miles long and up to a mile wide, inundating or isolating four towns along a line nine miles southwest of Dieuze. Some of the sternest German resistance has been offered in this area.

The British lashed out on the long-dormant western flank of their deep Nijmegen salient into Holland and caught the enemy by surprise. The attacks struck in from the northeast and southeast of 'sHertogenbosch, a highway hub, and famed in history under the name of Bar Le Duc as the scene of epic sieges in struggles for the Low Countries centuries ago.

By noon the advance had carried well over 2,000 yards—with British flail tanks beating up thickly-planted minefields, especially along the eight-foot-high dike roads crossing the boggy terrain. Other tanks smashed up Nazi resistance nests. The Germans fought back with anti-tank bazookas and rapid-fire weapons.

Two Towns Abandoned

Meanwhile at the northern tip of the Dutch corridor, the Germans abandoned the villages of Opheusden and Doodewaard, betwen the Waal and Dutch Rhine, nine to 10 miles northwest of Nijmegen. British forces entered the heavily-mined towns. The reasons for German withdrawal were not clear immediately.

The new British drive menaced the already-wavering German grasp on the Dutch coastal region.

Two Canadian battle groups of armor and infantry deepened the wedge north of Antwerp, and were pushing the Germans back toward their strongpoints of Bergen Op Zoom, Rosendaal, Breda, and Tilburg. The Germans are believed to have concentrated in this sector large portions of their 100,000 to 150,000 troops estimated to be holding in western Holland.

Canadians Take Esschen

Forty miles to the west, the Canadian army took Esschen, five miles below Roosendaal on the Antwerp road, after a night attack. This victory, capping an 11-mile advance, bolstered the Allied grip on the narrow causeway to the west leading to Schelde estuary islands, where German guns deny Allied ships the sea lane to Antwerp.

BERLIN CITES RED DRIVE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Fall Of 12-Way Junction On Escape Route In Hungary Reported

London, *Monday*, Oct. 23 (AP)—Russian troops hurled the enemy across the Norwegian frontier on a 40-mile front yesterday, capturing nickel mines and driving to within 17 miles of the Nazi naval base at Kirkenes.

Berlin meanwhile announced that other Soviet forces were now 21 miles inside German East Prussia and shelling the strategic rail city of Tilsit.

Cut East Prussia Highway

Red army units attacking East Prussia from the north reached the Niemen river opposite Tilsit in a 15-mile advance, and farther south other troops in a 21-mile pentration from the east overran the Rominter forest, cut the Gumbinnen-Goldap highway, and began assaulting Gumbinnen and Goldap, Berlin said.

As the East Prussian offensive entered its seventh day, Moscow still had not mentioned the battle.

The Russians, however, reported that their troops had advanced 12 miles closer to Budapest in Hungary, had captured the big eastern Hungarian junction city of Nyiregyhaza and other points near the southern Czechoslovakian border; had toppled the north Yugoslavia communications town of Sombor, and forced the Sava river beyond Belgrade.

Supported By Arctic Fleet

In northern Finland the Soviet Karelian army under Gen K. A. Meretskov, supported by the Red Arctic fleet, reached the Norwegian frontier on a front extending from Vuoremi on the Barents Sea inland to Lake Kuotsjarvis. Nickel mines in the Petsamo area which where ceded to Russia by defeated Finland were torn from the enemy.

At Vuoremi the Russians were 20 miles east of Kirkenes, the Nazi naval base from which German planes and ships have preyed on Allied lend-lease shipments moving through the Arctic to Murmansk. At Kuotsjarvis Lake, where the Arctic highway leads into German-held Norway, the Russians were only 17 miles south of Kirkenes.

Norwegian underground reports to London said a Russia ninvasion of Norway, held by the Germans since the spring o f1940, was imminent.

German Losses Called Heavy

A midnight Soviet bulletin said that Meretskov's troops, moving across terrain often without roads, had inflicted heavy losses on the Germans retreating into Norway. The enemy, raked by Soviet artillery and Red bombers, abandoned much equipment.

Torpedo boats of the Red fleet also sank two German transports and three auxiliary vessels in Varanger fjord, the late bulletin said.

Premier Stalin announced the fall of Nyiregyhaza in eastern Hungary. It is a 12-way road and rail junction and its capture and that of other near-by localities but another Axis communication line into northern Transylvania and eastern Czechoslovakia.

16 Miles From Czech Border

Pushing 13 miles northeast of Nyiregyaza the Russians captured Demecser, only 16 miles from the southern Czechoslovakian border and 40 miles from Uzhordo, Hungarian-annexed Czechoslovakian town through which passes the last Nazi escape route.

At Demescer the Russians were within 72 miles of a junction with Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army pushing down through Czechoslovakia from the north.

Satu-Mare, last big Transylvanian town still held by the enemy, already was outflanked and on the verge of falling. The Russians took 11 localities in an arc on its approaches, including Seini, 18 miles to the east.

The midnight bulletin said 2,000 Germans were slain at Nyiregyhaza, and that a total of 3,000 enemy troops were killed and several thousand captured during the day in Hungary.

Move On 70-Mile Front

In the drive on Budapest the Russians were moving toward the Magyar capital from the south and southeast on a front of more than 70 miles. A Romanian bulletin told of heavy fighting only 50 miles southeast of the city, but this was not confirmed by Moscow.

Berlin said the Russians, cutting clear across the "waist" of German-annexed Memel territory in advances of 12 to 15 miles, had forced German troops to withdraw to the southern bank of the Niemen or Memel river on both sides of Tilsit.

"Hard fighting with the pursuing enemy developed, especially at Tilsit," a broadcast said.

Within Range Of Tilsit

The smash put the Red army within close artillery range of Tilsit, a town of 60,000 population.

Col. Ernst Von Hammer, German radio military commentator, also disclosed that the Soviet troops attacking into the eastern end of the junker province had reached an area just south of Gumbinnen, 21 miles inside Germany.

The Transocean Agency broadcast claimed that other Soviet units were halted at Goldap, 19 miles south of Gumbinnen and on the southeastern side of the Rominter heath hunting grounds of Nazi sportsmen.

"German lines in the Rominter forest were withdrawn and an enemy breakthrough averted," von Hammer said, as the Germans moved up battalions of Heinrich Himmler's home army.

Soviet-Finnish Ties Near

Stalin, in Message to Paasikivi, Hopes for Friendly Relations

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Monday). (AP).—Premier Josef V. Stalin is looking forward to an early resumption of Soviet-Finnish relations, the Moscow radio said early today.

In acknowledging the well wishes of Juho K. Paasikivi, president of the newly organized Finland-Soviet Society and a key figure in peace negotiations, Stalin said: "I thank you sincerely for your congratulations. I do not doubt that gradually relations will be established between the Soviet Union and Finland on the basis of mutual respect and collaboration."

GERMANS BEATEN BACK ALONG ARCTIC HIGHWAY

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22 — (AP) Finnish troops fighting north of Kemijaervi are pushing the Germans northward along the Arctic highway toward Pelkosenniemi and Petsamo the Selsinki communique said today.

The Germans were reported fighting delaying action along the highway which is the only all-weather route in Lapland.

Near the Swedish border the Finns reported gains near Marrasjaervi and in the Tornio river valley.

Military commentators in Helsinki were quoted by the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet as optimistic over a quick end to the campaign to drive the Germans out of Finland in accordance with their armistice terms with Russia. Earlier they had forecast a possible Winter war.

Churchill Back From Stalin Visit

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill returned to London today by air from his conferences in Moscow with Marshal Stalin.

Mr. Churchill was met at the airfield by Mrs. Churchill; Lord Swinton, marshal of the RAF; Sir Charles Portal, chief of air staff, and Air Vice-Marshal Collier, deputy air officer in chief. The Prime Minister wore the uniform of an air commodore of the RAF and looked fit and well.

Mr. Churchill's conversations with Marshal Stalin lasted from October 9 to 18. He left Moscow by air October 19.

The Prime Minister is expected to make a statement to Commons this week on his Moscow talks.

U. S. BOMBERS POUND REICH

1,100 Heavies Hit Hamm, Munster, Hannover, Brunswick

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—A fleet of more than 1,100 American heavy bombers, attacking without loss, bombed northern Germany's rich industrial belt from Hamm and Munster east of Hannover and Brunswick today. Two of the 750 covering fighter planes did not return, and they were believed to have landed in friendly territory.

All of the bombing was done by instruments through overcast clouds. No enemy aircraft were encountered and anti-aircraft fire was generally moderate.

Fighter pilots reported the destruction of 13 locomotives and 25 railway cars, and the destruction or damage of five barges and five small steamboats. Two gas manufacturing plants were shot up.

RAF Lancasters escorted by fighters made a heavy attack this afternoon on the German inland port and railway center of Neuss, just across the Rhine west of Dusseldorf, and 20 miles northwest of Cologne. No planes were lost.

Nazi Headquarters Raided

The RAF's Brazilian Typhoon squadron, named in honor of Brazil, that had been credited with mortally wounding Nazi Field Marshal General Erwin S. Rommel July 17, attacked a "heavily defended headquarters area" in the Breskens pocket, where Canadian troops are driving to clear the Schelde estuary.

Pilots of the four-cannoned fighter bombers said "fully a dozen of our bombs landed inside the wire and burst among houses and barns." The headquarters was enclosed in high wire fences and surrounded by a concentration of anti-aircraft batteries.

Obstacles facing the Canadians' two-pronged push at Breskens and north of Antwerp were hit by other rocket-firing Typhoons taking their directions from ground-troop observation posts. A railway bridge at Terheijden behind the German troops in Holland was wrecked with 500-pound bombs.

Night Sweep Over Holland

Mosquitos swept over Germany and Holland during the night, patroling roads and railways leading to the battle front, and crossings between Leer and Meppel and in the Munster area were bombed and strafed. A road convoy was strafed and hits scored on a bridge near Vlissingen (Flushing).

Weather which had kept Eighth airforce Liberators and Fortresses at home for two days was still soupy enough over Europe to delay today's attacks on the four railway and industrial cities that are north and east of Cologne.

Hamm, 60 miles northeast of the Rhine river port that is believed to be the next goal of the American First army, has had its railway yards bombed eight times before by Eighth airforce heavies. Their last strike was three weeks ago.

Munster, site for airforce installations and industrial plants, caught its first raid in three weeks by American planes. Hannover's rubber plant had only been bombed three times previously and twice this year by Eighth airforce heavies. Messerschmitt 110 parts are made at Brunswick, which had been hit 15 times previously by Yank airmen.

Reports from German citizens arriving in Stockholm indicated the constant Allied aerial offensive was leaving its mark.

A woman from Stuttgart said only one house in every 25 was left standing.

Berlin householders have been warned there will be no central heating this winter and reports of "No gas" have been prevalent for days.

Four big guns at Vlissingen, on the island of Walcheren, which had been harassing Canadian positions across the Schelde south of Breskens, haven't fired a shot since a picked force of RAF Lancasters bombed them at noon yesterday.

Flyers Risk Own Lives Rather Than Hit Troops

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—The crew of the United States Eighth Air Force flying fortress "Cargo for Margo"

risked their lives by flying home a load of loose explosives rather than jettison them on American ground troops, it was disclosed today.

Lieut. Donald A. Jones, of Goose Creek, Texas, the pilot, said half of the bomb load hung over Cologne. He ordered the bomb doors shut while the bombardier attempted to replace the pins in the live bombs. The bombardier and two other crewmen were wounded when one of the fuses exploded, knocking a hole in the plane's belly and rolling incendiaries around in the plane.

Other members of the crew finished the job and the men landed safely in England.

German Debt 126 Billion

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Berlin radio announced today that Germany's national debt totals 315 billion marks. At the pre-war official rate of exchange of 40 cents to the mark, this would amount to $126,000,000,000.

Volunteers Sought For Nazi Guerrillas

Stockholm, Oct. 22 (AP)—Nazi recruiting offices were opened in Germany today to enroll "volunteers" for Adolf Hitler's so-called Volksturm, or guerrilla army.

Swedish correspondents in Berlin gave no indication that Germans were queuing up to sign the rolls, but said appeals were plastered everywhere in the streets to "volunteer under Nazi colors."

Sixteen-year-olds were especially singled out in the appeals, and were told by the press it was their duty to do as Berlin did in 1813 when Germany's most famous artists and scientists enrolled.

Siegfried Line Depth Doubled, Sweden Hears

Stockholm, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Siegfried Line has been doubled in depth by emergency defense works stretching back 30 to 40 miles, Swedish newspaper correspondents in Berlin quoted German military spokesman as saying today.

The main characteristic of the defenses are tank ditches 25 feet deep and 15 feet wide, the stories said.

BRITISH DISCUSS POSTWAR MARKETS

LONDON, Oct. 22—(AP) A British chorus on the danger of losing post-war markets to American industry swelled last week through official, trade, industry and labor circles.

The trades unions Congress reaffirmed its contention industry should be state owned and operated.

Parliament spent a day discussing the under-industrialization of Wales, and a government white paper deplored the great machine and output margin the American cotton textile trade held over Lancashire's looms.

It was revealed that British 1943 exports, with output confined to war needs and civilian essentials, were 71 per cent below 1938 in volume and 52 per cent under 1938 in value.

That sharpened all the cries that the Americans would be more than ready to step in at the war's end and capture markets which the British felt they should continue to share in large proportion.

It redoubled the protests that lend-lease restrictions on use of raw materials would hamper British manufacturers.

Not even the news that hundreds of British good-will salesmen have been dispatched throughout the world stilled the clamor.

They would have nothing to sell until the products could be made and shipped, protestants said.

The government, accused in many directions of inaction, took one definite step in the form of a white paper on civil aviation. Its international control provision was not expected to be accepted by the United States but it gave British representatives a working plan for the Montreal air conference opening tomorrow and the Chicago conference next month.

Death Of Lord Davies In Action Announced

London, Oct. 22 (AP)—Major Lord David Davies, 29, reputedly the wealthiest man in the British army, has been killed in action with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, it was announced today.

Lord Davies previously had been reported missing in action when he was taken prisoner August 16, but he persuaded his German captors to surrender instead.

His father, the late Baron of Llandinam, contributed $8,000,000 to charities.

MAN-MADE PORTS VICTIMS OF GALE

Invasion Might Have Been Wrecked By Later Start

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Oct. 22 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's historic decision to go ahead with the invasion of Normandy on June 6 despite risky weather may have saved the whole Allied assault from a disaster as stark as that which wrecked the Spanish Armada in 1588 in the same treacherous channel, it was disclosed officially today.

If the operation had been delayed beyond June 6 to take advantage of proper tide conditions, it probably would have been launched in calm water on the night of June 17-18, and might have been swamped by a 700-to-1 chance gale which broke over the channel at dawn June 18.

Havoc Termed Widespread

As it was, high Allied officers, who directed and carried out the task of building two artificial ports in England and transporting them to Normandy's beaches, told correspondents here that the gale created widespread havoc.

Through three days that storm almost destroyed one great beach port which the Americans had two thirds completed at St. Aubin. It damaged the port which the British had slightly more than half finished at Arromanches, hurting it so badly that the landing of supplies was put about a week behind schedule at a crucial time in the beachhead expansion.

Rear Admiral William Tennant, planning and operations control officer, in charge of these harbors, said there was only a fractional chance—a ratio of half a day in a year—that such a "winter" storm would hit the beaches in June. But it did, hurling 14-foot waves against the uncompleted structure of breakwaters and piers.

Lacked Shoal Protection

The American port was hardest hit because it was on deeper, more shifty sands, and lacked the protection of a shoal.

"It was very sad that after all their work, energy, and great drive the Americans had put into building their port that the gale should have wrecked such a large part of it," Tennant said.

"Fortunately at that time they were on the point of capturing Cherbourg, and it was decided they should assist the British with all they could save of their pier roadway, that the deepwater breakwater of caissons should be abandoned, but that the blockship breakwater should be extended, strengthened and double-banked, with the port becoming a shallow water harbor. As such, it has functioned since shortly after the gale and has landed its quota of tens of thousands of tons of stores."

Have Done Their Job

The British port handled 45 per cent of all British supplies put ashore up to the time that other port facilities became available for the 21st Army Group front.

By now the British concrete port and the American breakwater-guarded harbor have done their job.

"One day now along will come a normal winter gale, and that will be the end of it all," Admiral Tennant said.

Brig. Marvin Walter, in charge of the shore party for construction of the ports, said that altogether it took about 1,300 men to get the British port into operation—virtually completed in 21 days.

DAVID LARDNER KILLED BY MINE

Companion Correspondent, Russell Hill, Is Injured

With the United States First Army Near Aachen, Oct. 19 (AP—Delayed)—David Lardner, correspondent for the *New Yorker* magazine, was injured fatally and Russell Hill, correspondent for the *New York Herald Tribune*, was injured today when their jeep was blown up by road mines near Aachen. The jeep driver also was killed.

Lardner, son of the late noted humorist Ring Lardner, and Hill were returning from the smashed German city to a press camp when they ran into a mined area. One report said the jeep touched off a string of seven anti-vehicular mines.

Lardner had joined the First Army press corps only a few days ago on his first war assignment. Hill is a veteran correspondent of the western desert campaign and of North Africa. He narrowly escaped capture by the Germans as he fled before them in the invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece in 1941.

Lardner died of injuries which the doctors said he suffered when he was thrown from the jeep. Hill suffered a broken arm and cuts and bruises.

Rejected For Army Service

Lardner, 25, father of two children, joined the editorial staff of the *New Yorker* in 1939, later becoming its movie critic.

Harold Ross, editor of the magazine, said in New York that Lardner had asked for an overseas assignment after being rejected for military service because of poor eyesight. He was unable to go overseas for the magazine, Ross said, because the magazine was allowed only one correspondent on the Western Front and another staff member previously had been assigned.

Lardner left the *New Yorker* a little more than three months ago to join the Office of War Information in London. He later rejoined the *New Yorker* as a war writer on the Western Front when the magazine was allowed a second correspondent.

Had Written One Story

He had written only one story as a correspondent—an article from Luxembourg which appeared in the magazine's current issue.

A brother, James P. Lardner, was killed in 1938 during the Spanish civil war while fighting for the Loyalists as a volunteer in the International Brigade, members of the Lardner family said.

David Lardner is survived by his wide, Mrs. Frances Chaney Lardner; a son, Joseph, six months old, and a daughter, Katharine, two years old; his mother, Mrs. Ellis Lardner, and two brothers, Ring, Jr., a motion-picture writer, and John Lardner, a writer for *Newsweek* magazine.

General Harmon Again Leads Old 'Hell On Wheels' Division

With the United States Second Armored Division in Germany, Oct. 22 (AP)—"Old Gravel Voice" is back in the saddle again as boss of this famous "Hell on Wheels" division, and he has speared it into the Siegfried Line.

He is Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, known to American tankmen around the world as "Hard-Boiled Harmon" and he has fought more battles and killed more Germans and taken more prisoners than any other armored commander under the flag.

For the first time Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of American ground forces, permitted today the disclosure that Harmon had taken over again the leadership of the Second Armored Division—the outfit which he originally landed under fire in French Morocco in November, 1942.

Gives Up U. S. Post Command

And he gave up "a bigger" job back home for a chance to lead his veterans into combat again.

Last July this 50-year-old general—a tartar to his officers but called the "enlisted men's buddy" by his GIs who man his tanks—was rewarded for an unequaled fighting record in Africa and Italy by assignment to command the 23d Corps at Camp Bowie, Texas.

But Harmon did not want rank so much as he wanted action. In a personal letter to Bradley he asked for a chance to crack the Germans again. When Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks, then commander of the Second Armored Division, was elevated to a higher post, Bradley offered Harmon his old "Hell on Wheels" division.

Promptly Bridged Albert Canal

"Old Gravel Voice"—he talks like a concrete mixer in low gear—flew the ocean and took command on September 12 in Belgium. He promptly bridged the Albert Canal under fire and sent his tanks rolling across Holland and into Germany.

That was only the latest of many successes Harmon has had against the Germans.

One of the founding fathers of the armored force, he took command of the "Hell on Wheels" division the first time in July, 1942, and landed the bulk of it at Safi November 8 of that year. It was one of the major factors in the three-day conquest of French Morocco.

Attack First, His Formula

After the Germans mauled the American tanks in the disastrous Kasserine Pass battle, Harmon was rushed up and took command of the First Armored Division. He found the Germans were attacking every day at dawn and pushing the Yanks back 500 yards.

"You attack at dawn tomorrow and start shoving them back," he told his armored force. He stuck to that simple formula for the rest of the Tunisian campaign which ended with his tankers rounding up 42,000 Germans and Italians to the south of Bizerte.

Military Delicacies Out

When five German generals refused to ride in the rear of a truck containing troops—they wanted private vehicles — Harmon told them bluntly:

"You are free to walk, gentlemen. I am too busy at the moment to consider military delicacies."

They climbed into the truck.

Harmon later took his First Armored Division to Italy and spearheaded the breakthrough from the Anzio beachhead, through Rome and pursued the battered Germans north to Arno. His men killed and captured thousands of Germans.

LARGER TIGER TANK USED BY NAZIS AGAINST YANKS

WITH THE U. S. FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, Oct. 20.—(Delayed)—(AP) The German army has thrown into combat a larger and more powerfully armed version of its heavyweight Mark VI Tiger tank.

This new armored behemoth — hopefully dubbed by its creators "the Royal Tiger"—weighs 67 tons, 11 tons more than its predecessor which was regarded as one of the world's largest and hardest-hitting tanks.

Its slugging power has been increased additionally by a revamped version of its famous 88 millimeter gun. The gun has increased muzzle velocity and its shells are said to be able to penetrate six inches of armor.

On French Indo-China

Paris, Oct. 22 (AP)—The French War Ministry took the first step today toward enlarging French forces for an expedition to regain French Indo-China, calling upon reserve officers and men and civilian volunteers to register at the ministry's colonial center.

French Merchant Shipping Program

Paris, Oct. 22 (AP) — Post-war French merchant shipping will be carried on by Government-owned and controlled corporations, the newspaper *Parisien Libere* quoted

Transport Minister Rene Mayer as saying.

Companies such as the French Line, which enjoyed state subsidies before the war and whose tonnage now is requisitioned for war purposes, will find themselves replaced by two or more state public-service corporations, Mayer said.

In the past "these subsidies were as costly for the state as direct operation would have been," he declared. The companies will be subject "to strict control of the state, which will name their directors," he said.

The companies are being operated now by provisional directorates named by the Transport Ministry.

France's Martyrs Accorded Tribute

Paris, Oct. 22 (AP)—France paid tribute today to its marytrs on the eve of the opening of a drastic purge of the nation's quislings, estimated officially at around 100,000 persons.

The anniversary of the German execution of 28 hostages at Chateaubriant for the assassination of a Nazi officer was marked by ceremonies at scores of communities. In Paris 18 street squares were renamed for them.

In Southern Clermont Ferrand, possessions of France's No. 1 quisling, Pierre Laval, estimated at $8,000,000, went on the auction block. Two days ago Laval was sentenced to death *in absentia* by a Marseille court.

The first defendant to go on trial tomorow will be Georges Suarez, a director of the now suppressed Paris daily *Aujourdhui*, who is charged with treason and dealing with the enemy. He faces a maximum penalty of death by shooting.

Suarez is only one of an estimated 10,000 persons arrested in the Paris area alone on collaboration accusations.

Spanish Guerrillas Raid Town Near French Border

Reported Driven Back Into France by Guards

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Oct. 22 (AP).—Spanish Republicans who raided Spanish territory in the Roncesvalles Valley near the frontier village of Valcarlos last night were driven back into France, leaving a number of dead and wounded prisoners in the hands of Spanish border guards, according to reports from the region today.

BRITISH DRIVE FOR RAVENNA

Boats And Bicycles Used In Pursuit Of Germans

Rome, Oct. 22 (AP)—British tanks manned by New Zealanders have speared seven miles into the Po Valley north of Cesena in Italy, while other Eighth Army troops using boats and bicycles in pursuit of the retreating Germans on the swampy Adriatic coast sector are approaching Cervia, six miles north of captured Cesanatico, Allied headquarters announced today.

The New Zealand tank drive toward the road junction of Mensa swung the German line around to a north-south axis behind the Savio river and brought the British up to a broad front along that stream after the crossing of numerous lesser water barriers.

Except where Indian troops have crossed the river south of Cesena, the Nazis were strongly entrenched on the west bank, moving into defenses built when the enemy thought the Allies would make a seaborne landing north of Rimini.

Marshes, Swamps Before British

Heartbreaking obstacles of terrain—marshes, swamps and flooded streams—confronted the British advancing toward Cervia, only 12 miles below Ravenna. In one instance a commanding officer, standing in a small boat, directed his men swimming across a stream.

Eighth Army patrols which crossed the Savio north of Cesena met heavy shellfire and withdrew because of the impossibility of obtaining reinforcements. One small bridgehead west of Cesena on the Rimini-Bologna highway (No. 9) was under heavy shell and Nebelwerfer fire.

Cesena was cleared entirely of the enemy.

Fifth Army Inches Forward

On the Fifth Army front south of Bologna the advances continued to be measured in yards. American troops secured Monte Cuccoli, Monte Grande and Monte Crere, dominating heights in the area about five miles south of Highway 9 running between Bologna and Imola.

Ground troops received constant close support from the air and two German counterattacks against the new hill positions were repulsed.

Monte Grande is a 2,200-foot stony knob overlooking the streams coursing northward into the Po Valley. With the mud-stained, weary Americans firmly in command of the hill—one of the last major features which dictated the gruelling fighting in this area—the Germans were faced with the necessity of conceding ground in the Adriatic coastal sector and making a new alignment on their Italian front.

Fresh Troops Face Yanks

Earlier in the week the Germans threw new troops taken apparently from the coastal sector into the line blocking the Americans' slow but steady advance on Bologna. This would indicate the Germans intend to make an all-out effort to hold the communications center of Bologna as a hinge for a fanning movement into new positions.

British troops, meanwhile, captured Monte Della Acqua, west of the road leading to Imola, which is 20 miles southeast of Bologna.

Polish troops pointing toward Forli, Mussolini's boyhood town 20 miles southeast of Imola on Highway 9, fought their way forward in the mountains south of the road. They captured Monte Grosso, about two miles north of captured Civitella di Romagno. There was heavy fighting in the mountains north of Galeata, now in Allied hands. The Poles captured Monte Della Forche in that area.

BRITISH TAKE LEMNOS PORT

Landing Is Made On Island Guarding Dardanelles

Rome, Oct. 22 (AP)—The British broom sweeping the Germans out of the Aegean has reached the northern extremity with a landing on the strategic island of Lemnos, guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles.

A Royal Navy communique announced today the capture of the port of Mudros on the south coast of the island after a 30-hour battle. Four hundred prisoners were taken, the communique said.

Lemnos has an area of 150 square miles and was one of the first Greek islands captured by the Germans in the early part of their 1941 Balkan campaign. Its population is predominantly Greek with a small Turkish minority. Mudros is at the head of a land-locked bay which has naval value.

Fall Of Island Imminent

Turkish reports early in September said the Germans had begun evacuation of key personnel from the island, and Cairo reports yesterday said fall of the island was imminent.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation later reported the entire island of Lemnos and all of the Cyclades group had been freed.]

The Royal Navy communique said British forces landed on the west coast of the island at dawn on October 16 and, after street fighting in the town, captured Mudros at 1 P. M., October 17.

Cleanup On Mainland Continues

Some troops of the German garrison attempted to escape in small boats, but were driven back to the shore by naval gunfire and suffered numerous casualties. The cruiser H. M. S. Argonaut on October 18 destroyed a large German tank-landing craft near the island.

The British drive to clear the Germans from the Greek mainland continued without letup as carrier-based RAF planes attacked rail transport in the Volos area on Greece's middle eastern coast. The strafing planes knocked out one locomotive and damaged 20 rail cars the Germans were using to move their forces northward.

These attacks were followed by an air raid on the island of Coo in the Dodecanese.

On the night of October 19 the British destroyers Termagant and Tuscan invaded the Gulf of Salonika in the northern Aegean and drove a German destroyer ashore.

$120,000,000 In Supplies

Allied headquarters announced provision had been made for six months' emergency civilian supplies for Greece amounting to approximately 780,000 tons valued at $120,000,000. The supplies are provided partly by the United States and the remainder by Britain.

This aid will be administered by a unit called "The Military Liaison Force For Greece" and is composed primarily of British officers but includes a small number of American officers.

In addition to handling relief-supply problems, the unit will aid the Greek Government in repatriation of an estimated 200,000 persons who fled their homes to safer areas of Greece in the past three and a half years during German occupation to escape civil strife, enemy operations and reprisals.

Allied headquarters announced that 600 Germans and Italians who were hiding in Athens had given themselves up since the liberation of the capital.

Pope Receives K. Of C. Chief

Vatican City, Oct. 22 (AP)—Pope Pius received Francis P. Matthews, of Omaha, Neb., supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, at a private audience today.

Washington Officer Honored

With the United States Fifth Army, Italy, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Cross was presented today to Col. J. C. Fry, of Washington, D. C., a native of Sand Point, Idaho, and regimental commander of the 350th Infantry, for "extraordinary heroism" on Monte Battaglia in the face of repeated enemy counterattacks.

Fresh Disorders Reported In Palermo

Rome, Oct. 22 (AP)—Rome press dispatches said today that new disorders occurred yesterday in the Sicilian capital of Palermo, where 19 persons were killed and more than 100 wounded in street fighting between Italian troops and a mob Thursday.

The accounts said the police were forced to fire on a group of "strikers" who broke into a theater on the Piazzi Verdi, but apparently none was killed or wounded.

A bomb was thrown in a public market and a grenade was hurled at sentries guarding a public utility, the dispatches added.

Ten leaders of the Sicilian separatist movement were said to have been arrested and charged with distributing unauthorized pamphlets.

Says Red Cross Workers Are Already In Reich

Rome, Oct. 22 (AP)—Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, who is inspecting Red Cross facilities in Italy, said today that Red Cross workers are already in Germany and that his organization is formulating plans for operations there.

He said $9,000,000 in clothing has been distributed in Italy and that the budget for services to the armed forces in the Mediterranean theater was nearly $7,000,000 annually.

O'Connor was received by Pope Pius XII this morning.

Lieutenant To Get CMH For Bravery At Anzio

Fifth Army Front in Italy, Oct. 22 (AP)—Lieut. Beryln Newman, 33, Baraboo, Wis., who recently was returned to the United States, will be presented with the Congressional Medal of Honor for outstanding bravery as a platoon leader of the 34th Division on the Anzio beachhead last spring.

Newman singlehandedly knocked out three enemy machine-gun nests, killed two Germans, captured two others and took 11 prisoners. He was injured later by a mine explosion.

ANTI-SOVIET BIAS ASSAILED

Russ Publication Says Russia Will Protect Self

Moscow, Oct. 22 (AP)—Russia's intention to protect herself against anti-Soviet prejudices of the members of any future international security organization was expressed today in the publication *War and the Working Class*.

Discussing the Soviet Union's insistence on a unanimous vote of the great powers for dealing with any alleged case of aggression, the magazine said "it is difficult to forget that the League of Nations did not find it necessary to expel Poland for seizing Vilna, or Italy for invading Ethiopia, but voted for expulsion of the Soviet Union when it deprived Germany of a springboard prepared for invasion."

Increase In Prestige

The article said that although Russia's prestige had increased during the war, "nevertheless, anti-Soviet prejudices are very tenacious. One can't forget about 20 countries which are possible members of the security organization and which have not yet established normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

"These circumstances prove an open unfriendly attitude. Therefore, it is not to be expected that the Soviet Union would await an impartial decision of 'a majority of the countries' in discussions affecting its vital interests."

Assails Pope And Franco

Moscow, Oct. 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XII and the Franco regime in Spain were the twin targets of an article in the Soviet publication *War and the Working Class*, today which said the Pope might be called the "godfather" of the Spanish dictatorship.

The article, written by F. Golubev, demanded "the liquidation of the center of the Fascist infection in Spain for the future security of Europe."

Describing Franco as "Hitler's faithful servant," the article charged that Spain continued to supply Germany with raw materials and acted as a subversive agent in South America.

Cites U. S. "Reactionaries"

"Franco," it continued, "in the past has been supported by reactionaries in England and the United States who were called Munichites later. Today the Vatican accords all possible support to Franco's regime. As he loses his main support—Hitlerite Germany—Franco looks to other forces for aid. One of his best allies is the Vatican. Pope Pius XII could be called Franco's 'godfather.'"

The article said the Cross of Pope Pius XI had been given to Franco for "special service to the Lord and to the church." It also said the editor of the *Catholic Herald* had explained the Vatican's friendship with Franco as inspired by "the Soviet danger."

American Oil Statistics

Moscow, Oct. 22 (AP)—The magazine *War and the Working Class* in an article today cited American statistics showing that the United States controls 57 per cent. of the world's oil resources, Great Britain 27 per cent. and the Soviet Union 11 per cent.

The article said companies in possession of Arabian oil concessions have been inspired by the hope of dominating European markets as well as organizing a low-cost export business, and asserted there were reasons to believe profits totaled 100 per cent.

Mentions British Fears

The magazine said the British feared cheap Arabian oil would break the price for their output from their Iranian fields.

The article said there was a split among American oil interests over the international oil development.

"Influential political and economic circles in the United States fear South American oil will lose its European markets because of competition from Near East oil and the latter will flood over into the internal American market, threatening the domestic output," the article stated.

MOUNTAIN FIGHTING RAGES NEAR TIDDIM

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon,

Oct. 22—(AP) The "battle of the peaks" was joined in western Burma today with the Fifth Indian division engaging Japanese troops holding prepared positions in heights towering 8,000 feet south of the recently captured Tiddim.

This operation was part of the British Fourteen army's slowly progressing effort to throw the enemy beyond the Chindwin river.

Farther south in the Arakan hill district West African troops advanced from the Sangu river valley to the Kaladan river line against retreating Japanese who had made a tentative thrust against the Allied line of communications from India.

Says Jap Ships Race To Escape U. S. Planes

Chungking, Oct. 22 (AP)—Japanese ships in the south China Sea are racing northward to escape destruction by American planes, Chinese reports today said.

Many of the ships which steamed northward under emergency orders after the battering given seacraft in coordinated attacks by United States naval planes and land planes of the United States 14th Air Force have reached the coast of northern Fukien province.

Chinese War Minister Ho Ying Chin, in an interview, said the time for a decisive battle between the Allies and Japan was drawing near.

"Final victory is well in sight," he declared.

CHINESE HALT JAPS IN LIUCHOW DRIVE

CHUNGKING, Oct. 22—(AP) The Chinese High command announced today that successful Chinese counterattacks along the Kwangsi West river front near Kweiping and Pingnam had slowed up the Japanese drive toward Liuchow.

The communique also said Chinese regulars had thrown back the Japanese who are attempting to push southward from Ningsiang, west of Changsha in a drive possibly intended to strengthen the enemy's flanks west of the Canton-Hankow and Hunan-Kwangsi railways.

The situation near Kweilin, strategic Kwangsi province city, where the Japanese last were reported 23 miles northeast and north of the town was described by the high command as unchanged.

The communique said Chinese troops launched a counterattack Oct. 21 against Japanese forces eight miles southwest of Kweiping and by nightfall had smashed their way into enemy positions. The same day, the high command said, Chinese troops recaptured two points within nine and a half miles of the southern outskirts of Pingnam and three points within six miles north of the town.

Liuchow, in the approximate center of the southern province of Kwangsi, is 90 miles southwest of Kweilin and 78 miles northwest of Kweiping. Pingnam is east and slightly north of Kweiping.

Japanese forces in the Kweiping-Pingnam sectors were subjected to heavy and incessant attacks by planes of the U. S. 14th Air Force in support of Chinese ground troops.

The high command reported only minor activity in the Lungling-Mangshih areas of the Burma road front during the past three days.

In sweeps on this front American planes destroyed a bridge at Wanting and heavily damaged another. Bridge approaches at Hsenwi also were damaged. Other planes destroyed a bridge 56 miles southeast of Mangshih.

GUATEMALA TENSE UNDER REBEL RULE

New Regime Orders Civilians to Turn in Arms—Dead May Reach Hundreds

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 22 (AP)—Order is being re-established slowly in Guatemala following the revolution Friday, when the Government of Acting President Gen. Frederico Ponce was overthrown.

Some clashes still were occurring between followers of General Ponce and supporters of the triumvirate that took over the Government. Although the Capital calmed down generally, the situation still was regarded as tense, with many observers believing a counter-coup was being organized.

The new regime is headed by Maj. Francisco Javier Arana, 32 years old; Capt. Jacobo Arbenz, 28, and Jorge Toriello, a civilian. The Guatemalan radio today announced a proclamation by Major Arana ordering all civilians to deposit their arms at police stations.

Warned of New Outbreaks

The broadcast asserted that "some of the people's enemies" still were on the loose and said that civilian guards must capture them and be alert against possible acts of violence inspired by the defeated faction.

The revolutionary junta canceled a demonstration of support that was being organized today by Guatemalan women.

A radio bulletin also announced the establishment of a revolutionary Government in Quetzaltenango Province.

Gen. Frederico Corrado, commander of the Guatemala Guard, was killed yesterday at the beginning of the revolt.

FDR MAY PROPOSE USE OF U.S. TROOPS TO ENFORCE PEACE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—(AP) Allocation of quotas of troops, warships and planes to be used as United States security forces is expected to be proposed to Congress under President Roosevelt's call for arrangements to act quickly with other nations to suppress future Hitlers.

This is understood by officials here to be the plan behind the President's declaration in his foreign policy speech in New York last night that he believed the United States delegate to the proposed World Security council should have advance authority from Congress to act each time a breach of the peace developed.

The President was not specific but there was no question among officials here that what he had in mind was pre-authorization of the use of limited complements of this country's armed strength to preserve or restore peace.

With this declaration, Mr. Roosevelt stated his position on one of the two outstanding questions remaining to be answered after the Dumbarton Oaks conference of British, American, Russian and Chinese representatives had drafted a world organization plan.

The other question is whether each of the five great nations on the proposed security council should have a veto on action against itself. This problem may be tac[k]led by leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia in a meeting possibly late next month.

The issue of how to provide American forces if and when the United States decides to participate in the world organization is not a part of the Dumbarton Oaks plan but a domestic question.

As contemplated by authorities here, this is how the issue would work out:

The first approach to the problem by Congress will come when, assuming United Nations approval of the organization, a treaty guaranteeing United States participation goes to the Capitol. Under this treaty the United States would commit itself to use force whenever the world security council decided it was necessary.

Probably shortly afterward, another treaty would provide that the United States furnish certain number of ships, planes and men which would always be available for quick

FAVOR PRICE LIMIT BOOST FOR HOMES

Plan to Spur Private Construction Wins WLB and OPA Approval.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—(AP) To revive war housing construction, the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration have reached a compromise increasing the price limit on homes which private builders are permitted to erect, it was learned today.

The agreed limit, however, falls short of the increase sought by the National Housing Agency. Since it has not yet been approved by NHA, officials of both other agencies refused to disclose the proposed figure.

NHA sources expressed belief, however, that NHA Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., would accept any "reasonable" increase which gave promise of inducing private contractors to break ground for new dwellings in war industry centers.

The NHA had asked WPB to boost the present limits, $6,000 generally and $7,500 in areas of high building costs like Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, to $7,500 and $9,000.

Declaring that such an increase would jeopardize its rent ceiling structure, OPA entered strong objections.

The NHA countered with the argument that inflationary pressure might be relieved by building more houses, thus bringing supply closer to demand. Inflation already exists, housing officials said, since many of the $6,000 houses have been resold by their war worker occupants for much higher amounts.

Meantime, they said, the original war housing program, intended to care for workers newly entering industrial cities, is drawing to a close. The so-called 1942 program launched this summer to provide dwellings for resident war workers caught in the housing pinch, has thus far failed to produce a single house, while the newer H-3 program, for individual hardship cases and returning veterans, appears equally static.

The WPB officials who participated in the conferences last week expressed confidence they had found a formula, acceptable to OPA, which would break the log jam.

There was indication, too, that some of the rigid rules prescribing who may occupy the authorized houses, might soon be relaxed, as a third and final step in NHA's proposed program.

Dead Yank's Baby Son Flies To U. S.

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Little Kenneth Barry Maloney arrived at LaGuardia Airport from England today, the youngest passenger ever to cross the Atlantic in an army transport plane unaccompanied by any member of his family.

The 6-month-old, 17-pound boy was brought from the British Red Cross to the New York chapter, American Red Cross, by Lieut. Evelyn Anderson, of the Army Nurses' Corps, who had been on duty in Great Britain.

His paternal grandmother, Mrs. William Maloney, of Grand Rapids, Mich., had traveled to New York to meet her grandson, but was not at the airport when the plane arrived.

Kenneth's father, an American Air Forces pilot, was killed in action before the baby was born and the mother, an English girl, died in childbirth.

His maternal grandmother, grandfather and aunt were killed when bombs struck their home.

N. A. M. Assails Secrecy In Lend-Lease Program

Says Business Is Relying on Rumor in Post-War Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP).—The National Association of Manufacturers said today that governmental disagreement over disposition of the lend-lease program, coupled with "intense secrecy," is causing American companies dependent on foreign markets to "rely on rumor and conjecture" in mapping their post-war programs.

The struggle in government, the N. A. M. told its 12,000 member-companies in a special bulletin, is between one group of officials "working for a business-like settlement of lend-lease material that has a peace-time use, and another group which would cancel all lend-lease accounts and even continue lend-lease under another name after the war.

"Hundreds of thousands of businesses in all countries of the world will be affected, for good or for bad," the N. A. M. commented, "by the outcome of the struggle between these two groups—not to mention the American taxpayer.

And all officials who are directly concerned in the program, even those who are constantly seeking the advice of industry, are under strictest orders from above not to give private business any inkling of the exact details of their plans.

"As a result of the intense secrecy surrounding the official program, thousands of companies who depend heavily on foreign markets in normal times are forced to rely on rumor and conjecture in mapping out their post-war programs."

Penicillin Is Shipped For U. S. War Prisoners

Washington, Oct. 22 (AP)—The American Red Cross sent 5,000 tubes of penicillin by air express to the International Red Cross at Geneva to be used for American prisoners of war held by Germany, it was announced today.

Other medical supplies also have been shipped to supplement those provided by German military authorities.

BEA DISCLOSES INCREASE IN PENICILLIN OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—(AP) Production of penicillin by the end of this year should be about 200,000,000,000 units a month—enough to treat 250,000 cases of infection monthly, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today.

The bureau said 2,100 hospitals are receiving the product which is made from mold. The Bureau estimates the material will mean a new source of annual income of $50,000,000, some of which will find its way back to the farm.

Meanwhile prices have dropped from $20 per hundred thousand units to $3.25 and the BAE predicted it will go still lower.

The armd forces get first call but BAE said more penicillin is being allocated for civilians every day.

During the entire year 1942 production amounted to only about 100,000,000 exford units—an arbitrary standard for measuring germ killing powers.

AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA RETURNS WITH REPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—(AP) The rush trip of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman from Moscow to Washington today foreshadowed a general review of European problems by President Roosevelt and the State department.

Harriman reached Washington yesterday after a 57hour plane trip from Moscow.

His return caused speculation that Ambassador John G. Winant in London also would be brought home to join in the consultions. Winant and Harriman were both here last May and the envoy to London said at that time that he might return in the fall.

The results of the Churchill-Stalin conference concluded this week in Moscow focused attention on Polish and Balkan questions as those most likely to come up for urgent discussion. There were some indications, however, that the conferences might cover virtually the whole field of European affairs.

Child Labor Market

Boston, Oct. 22 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today declared that "there are 3,000,000 workers under the age of 18 who must be pushed out of the labor market, and return to school after the war—at least for the transition period."

BOMBER WORKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO BENCHES TODAY

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—(AP) Employes of the North American Aviation company's bomber plant, where irate servicemen dispersed pickets and tore down union placards, voted today to return to

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work at 7 a. m. Monday.

Members of Local No. 31, United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) voted at a mass meeting to return to work on recommendation of their executive boar The board's action came after a group of 127 workers, whose discharge from the company's modification plant precipitated the walkout which closed the huge bomber factory, voted to urge the other employes to return to their jobs.

The discharged employes, a spokesman said, were to appear at a mass meeting later today to recommend that the plant be reopened and their individual cases be left in the hands of the regional war labor board.

A group of service men marched on the closed plant yesterday, dispersed pickets and destroyed union placards. The service men told the one picket who stood his ground that they would return Monday to see that workers were admitted.

The plant normally does not operate on Sundays. It is now the only producer of B-25 bombers.

The walkout started Thursday in the modification center, workers there saying they were protesting transfer of employes to the main plant where classifications and pay scales are lower. North American officials countered with individual telegrams to the 127 employes they described as leaders in the movement notifying them their employment had been terminated.

PAC His Idea, Murray Asserts

Pittsburgh, Oct. 22 (AP)—Philip Murray, CIO chairman and president of the United Steel Workers of America, today told 2,000 Political Action Committee workers that he "assumed full responsibility" to the CIO for the formation of the PAC.

His recommendation to form the PAC had been made to the CIO executive board, he said, before Sidney Hillman, present PAC head, "appeared in the picture."

He said the recommendation was offered because he believed it for the good of labor to organize a political committee and because in the 1942 Congressional elections "you stayed at home—or at least a great many of you did," and the result was a "reactionary Congress in the midst of the New Deal."

Murray said the PAC had been "castigated" as a Communistic and subversive organization. "Of course," he added, "that's a lie and the people who fulminate those statements know they are lying."

He said the "same diabolical interests" resorted to the same kind of campaign in 1936.

ACTORS HOLD F. D. R. DINNER

Sinatra, Lahr, Ethel Merman, Others "Stage" Testimonials

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—That part of the Broadway world which favors a fourth term made its political view known in song and satire tonight at a "Broadway-for-Roosevelt dinner."

Frank Sinatra made a speech, Ethel Merman sang a new song—"Don't Look Now, Mr. Dewey, But Your Record Is Showing"—and there was a message of greeting from the President himself to the crowd of approximately 3,000 that jammed the Hotel Astor's grand ballroom.

Bert Lahr portrayed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, and Jackie Gleason impersonated former President Herbert Hoover in a skit, "Mr. Hoover's Dummy," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman.

Not The First Booth

Quentin Reynolds said he had "too much respect for the intelligence of Clare Boothe (Luce) to think for a moment that she believed her own words when she said 'the President lied us into war.'"

"It is not the first time a person named Booth treacherously assaulted a President of the United States," he added.

Reynolds said "Governor Dewey, as far as I know, has never been in the theater, but he has learned the technique of convincing audiences by the repetition of half and quarter truths."

The President's Words

President Roosevelt said in his message that "the cultural history of a democracy is as important as its political history," adding:

"That is why I welcome with so much pleasure the vital interest taken in the public affairs of this nation, domestic and international, by so many of the outstanding artists and scientists of this country as exemplified by your committee."

QUITS PRESIDENCY OF FREEDOM HOUSE

Dorothy Thompson Resigns In Feud With Rex Stout

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Differences of opinion between columnist Dorothy Thompson and writer Rex Stout over treatment of Germany after the war resulted today in Miss Thompson offering her resignation as president of Freedom House, an organization with world freedom as its announced goal.

In a letter made public by George Field, secretary of the organization, Miss Thompson said her action was prompted specifically by "premature publicity" given Stout's letter of resignation from the board of directors Friday.

"Poppycock," Says Stout

Stout said he resigned because of a reference to him in one of Miss Thompson's columns in which she asserted that those who advocate stern revenge on Germany give the Nazis propaganda material they can use to stiffen resistance. Stout termed this view "poppycock."

Asserting Stout's letter was made public before she had an opportunity to read it and "even before Freedom House itself had received it," Miss Thompson wrote Field that, in view of the publicity, she was certain that unless she resigned "it will be assumed that Freedom House underwrites my views on the specific issues which have caused the dispute."

F D R, DEWEY MAP INTENSIVE DRIVE FOR KEY STATES

G. O. P. Nominee Leaves Today to Outline Farm Program in Middle West.

HEADS FOR MINNESOTA

President Plans Speech in Philadelphia on Attitude Toward Business.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A personal contest between President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for votes in populous and critical Eastern and Midwestern states is in prospect for the final two weeks of the campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt, who committed himself in a major foreign policy speech in New York Saturday night to unprecedented powers the U. S. representative in a world peace agency, planned two and possibly four more addresses in his drive for a fourth term.

His next and fourth frankly political speech will be in Philadelphia's Shibe Park Friday night. Chicago and Cleveland have been mentioned as possible choices for other vote-seeking speeches and he has a speaking date in Boston, probably Nov. 4.

Governor Dewey sets out from Albany again today on the campaign trail. His aides have indicated that in the first speech of the western swing—at Minneapolis Tuesday night—he will outline his views on a postwar agriculture program. Dewey had no immediate comment on the President's foreign policy speech.

Dewey to Speak in Chicago

The Republican candidate will speak in Chicago Wednesday, in Buffalo Oct. 31 and in Boston Nov. 1 and in a windup appearance in New York's Madison Square Garden on Nov. 4. Other speeches are being considered.

The President has set a course for a down-the-stretch fourth term drive almost parallel to that which culminated in his shattering the two-term tradition in 1940.

He has decided to alternate in Chief Executive and candidate roles as he did about this time four years ago. In battered fedora and Navy cape familiar to earlier campaigns, he has set out in heavy-balloting territory looking for votes which his political counselors believe may hold the answer to the Nov. 7 election.

Democratic leaders have made no secret of their glee over what they call "this fighting mood." They say he can "make votes" where they count.

Republicans say they are happy, too, that he is now "out in the open." Governor Dewey himself interpreted Mr. Roosevelt's decision to campaign actively as an effort to "reverse a trend" to the Republican side.

FDR to Talk on Business

Mr. Roosevelt made it plain in his foreign policy speech in New York that he was going to step up the tempo of his campaigning and not pull any punches. His speech in Philadelphia Friday night will deal with the administration's attitude toward business.

Mr. Roosevelt took a soaking, 50 miles of it, on a four-hour drive which paraded him in a rain-swept open car past tens of thousands of New Yorkers on Saturday. Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said the Chief Executive's physician, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, had examined him immediately after the tour and found no ill effects. And McIntire himself told reporters that "it's much better than an even chance that he won't be a patient" as a result of the outing.

Willkie Vote?--'No One Knows'

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Russell W. Davenport, campaign manager for the late Wendell L. Willkie in 1940, said tonight that Willkie had not "made up his mind" about either 1944 candidate and that "no one in the world knows what his final position in this election would have been."

In a speech prepared for broadcast and distributed in advance by the Independent Republican Committee for Roosevelt, Davenport said:

"It is a known fact, spread on the record by Mr. Willkie himself just a few days before his death, that he had not yet made up his mind. As he himself declared, he was not satisfied with the platform of either party—not satisfied with the pronouncements of either candidate.

"No One In World Knows"

"He had, therefore, set himself the task of pressing for clearer commitments from both sides—commitments, especially, on that most critical issue of our time, the issue of American foreign policy.

"Mr. Willkie had not yet finished that task. And no one in the world knows what his final position in this election would have been."

While asserting that he also was "not satisfied with the pronouncements or commitments of either of the candidates in this election," Davenport said, he was "impressed" with what he called President Roosevelt's "firm and tangible steps taken in the direction of mutual peace."

Points To Roosevelt's Speech

He said the President, in addressing the Foreign Policy Association last night, "made it unmistakably clear that our representative in the future peace organization must be endowed, by constitutional means, with the power to act for us."

"Mr. Roosevelt," Davenport said, "has worked and is working with the determination and foresight that point on the compass of destiny where I believe America must go."

Asserting that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican Presidential nominee, had "failed to deal with the crucial problem of the power of our representative to the United Nations," he said Dewey's election "would constitute in effect a repudiation of the efforts of millions of independent-minded citizens who have worked and fought for years in the cause of international and collective peace."

Called "Shameful Thing" To Do

"Since Mr. Willkie's death some former friends and associates have tried to claim knowledge of which candidate he would have chosen," Davenport said. "They quote some one thing that he said to them, and try to draw from that quotation Wendell Willkie's final conclusion. This is a shameful thing to try to do. . . . For certainly no one has a right to speak for Wendell Willkie."

Declaring there is "only one issue in this campaign—the issue of peace," Davenport said that since 1940 President Roosevelt "has been working with skill and determination for mutual action among the peace-loving peoples of the earth."

"It is true that most of his action has of necessity been the hard and bloody action of war," Davenport said. "Yet he has not waged isolated war. The very structure of the war that he has waged is a mutual—a collective—structure."

1920 Campaign Parallel Noted

Drawing a parallel between the present campaign and that of 1920, Davenport said "as in 1920, the Republican candidate is surrounded by powerful men whose political careers are vested in opposition to mutual action of any kind. And as in 1920, the candidate has not repudiated the support of those men."

He said the "Harding Republicans" were only "half-determined to prevent another war," adding "the deadly inference is that the Dewey Republicans are the half-determined men of today."

FLYNN SLAPS BACK AT DEWEY

Accuses Governor Of "Loose And Malignant Lying"

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic national chairman, today accused Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of "loose and malignant lying" in his comments at Pittsburgh Friday night on Flynn's connection with the railway labor panel proceedings in 1943.

"In his now well-known and characteristic way he states only a part of the facts and in such order as to give the impression that my connection with the matter had some relation to the President's action and his participation in the mediation of the differences between the brotherhoods and the railroads," Flynn said in a statement released by the Democratic National Committee.

Says Dewey Knew It Was False

"Dewey," he added, "knows that this is a deliberate falsification."

The Republican Presidential nominee asserted in his Pittsburgh speech that there was "political cash" in the brotherhood case "for one of the New Deal city bosses" and that the brotherhoods "had to hire" Flynn. "The price of his services for the railroad workers," Dewey said, "was $25,000."

Roosevelt Drops Politics For Time

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Committed to unprecedented powers for America's spokesman on a world peace council, President Roosevelt doffed his campaign gear today and retired once more behind a curtain of censorship which conceals his wartime movements.

The curtain will be pulled aside again next Friday night, however, for his fourth big political speech of the fourth-term drive in Philadelphia's Shibe Park. The Chief Executive may be "on the record" much of the time from then until election day.

He has a speaking date in Boston, probably November 4, and Chicago and Cleveland have been mentioned as likely spots for more oratorical efforts to sway votes. Furthermore, the special train which brought Mr. Roosevelt to New York for a round of political activities yesterday had a newly rigged out press car.

Reporters figured it wasn't fixed up just for trips to New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

TRUMAN TO SPEAK ON FOREIGN POLICY

WITH TRUMAN ENROUTE TO MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22 — (AP) Senator Harry S. Truman disclosed today that he will follow up President Roosevelt's attack on the Republican foreign policy with a major address of his own at St.

Paul, Minn., tomorrow night.

The President's fourth term running mate, who heard his chief's New York address Saturday night, over radio in his special campaign car, told reporters it "was a grand speech and one with which every thinking American will agree. The President names names and I plan to add a name or two to the list of Republican isolationists."

Truman asserted that "Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, tried to convince the people he is not an isolationist but a man is known by the company he keeps. Even if Mr. Dewey's words as to his own views could be taken at face value they are meaningless as long as isolationists dominate his party in the Senate, in which treaty making power is vested by the Constitution."

Gannett Assails Roosevelt On Isolationist Charge

Terms Accusation 'Unjust and Entirely False'

ROCHESTER, Oct. 22 (AP). — In a telegram sent to President Roosevelt tonight Frank Gannet, publisher of the Gannet newspapers criticized the Chief Executive for the latter's description of the Gannett papers as "isolationist" in an address last night in New York.

Mr. Roosevelt had told the Foreign Policy Association" and I am proud of the fact that the Administration does not have the support of the isolationist press—and I mean specifically the McCormick-Patterson - Hearst - Gannett press."

"In calling the Gannett newspapers isolationist you are guilty of a gross misrepresentation which I resent," read Mr. Gannett's telegram. "Not one of these papers could, by any stretch of the imagination, be correctly characterized as isolationist. . . . The intimation that I as head of this group of newspapers am an isolationist is likewise unjust and utterly false.

"I urged you in 1935 to call a conference in the neutral atmosphere of Washington of leaders of important European nations to remove the causes that were fast bringing on the present and greatest of all tragedies. But you poohpoohed my appeal and little or nothing was done to bring about international co-operation and understanding that might have prevented this frightful, ruinous, costly war. My attitude then certainly was not that of an isolationist and never has been."

REGISTRATION REACHES PEAK

Associated Press Survey Made In 13 Large Cities

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Registration for the Presidential election, 16 days away, is at an all-time peak in the nation's largest cities, an Associated Press survey showed today.

Including the service men and women who have applied for ballots, slightly more than 12,000,000 persons have qualified for voting in cities of more than 500,000 population.

The number registered in these cities in 1940, a banner year in most sections of the country, was 11,215,461, compared with 9,393,748 in the "off year" 1942.

St. Louis Expects Drop

Each of 13 cities over the half-million mark reports higher registration than in 1940 except St. Louis, which expects a drop of 18,000 to 20,000 when official figures are available.

Whether this year's record registration will produce a correspondingly high vote will not be known, of course, until election night or even later in cities which do not count their military ballots with the others.

In 1940 the 13 cities' combined vote was approximately 10,000,000, or more than one fifth of the total pouplar vote of 49,815,312. Their combined vote dropped to around 6,650,000 in 1942.

Increases Over 1940

Here are the registration increases over 1940:

New York	216,675
Chicago	198,192
Philadelphia	13,076
Detroit	108,088
Los Angeles	96,974
Cleveland	9,771
Baltimore	33,441
Boston	16,042
Pittsburgh	40,993
San Francisco	40,776
Milwaukee	8,812
Buffalo	2,640

Milwaukee registration continues until next Friday night.

All Empire British trade (Goldberg) xxx need truth.

MEANTIME, SOME FINANCIAL EDITORS FOUND SOME CONSOLATION IN THE BOARD OF TRADE'S EXPORT FIGURES.

NORMAN CRUMP, FINANCIAL EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY TIMES, POINTED OUT THAT GREAT BRITAIN CAN EXPECT TO CAPTURE A GREAT DEAL OF TRADE FORMERLY HELD BY GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.

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W.M. DACEY, FINANCIAL EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER, SUMMED UP HIS ANALYSIS WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "PROVIDED OUR CUSTOMERS MANAGE TO REMAIN PROSPEROUS, THE TASK OF THE EXPRT INDUSTRIES IS NOT INSUPERABLE."

THE MARKETS DURING THE WEEK SAW LIGHT TRADING AND NARROW MOVEMENT.

BUT THE LITTLE MAN LOOKED AT THINGS LIKE HIGH-PRICED POOR-QUALITY CHRISTMAS TOYS; PROSPECTS THAT THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY IMPROVEMENT IN THE SHOE SITUATION THIS WINTER; A PROMISE THAT HE WOULD GET A HALF POUND BONUS IN MARGARINE, PERHAPS A POUND OF ORANGES, PROBABLY A THIRD OF A POUND OF MEAT EXTRA FOR CHRISTMAS; A WARNING THAT HIS WAR-DEPRECIATED BUS SERVICES MAY NOT BE SO GOOD THIS WINTER.

HE LOOKED AT THE COST OF THE WAR--$20,000,000,000 ANNUALLY, A TOTAL OF $95,972,000,000 SPENT UP TO SEPT. 2.

HE WATCHED THE COURSE OF BATTLE IN EUROPE AND THE ORIENT, AND THE COURSE OF PEACE IN MOSCOW.

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THE LITTLE MAN DIDN'T GRUMBLE TOO MUCH.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 23).

W337PEW

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All Linton Cargo Co. Mango xx xx solely in England.

CREWMEN WHO CAN BE IDENTIFIED ARE LT. GRANT A.FULLER, HEREFORD, TEX., COPILOT; LT. ARTHUR N. JUHLIN, CHICAGO, NAVIGATOR; SGT. ALFRED F.MARCELLO, ST.PAUL, MINN., ENGINEER; SGT. PATRICK J.GILLEN, JR., THE BRONX, N.Y., WAISTGUNNER, AND SGT. CURTIS L.HOOKER, COPLAN, OKLA., BALLTURRETT GUNNER.

M506PEW

LONDON, OCT. 22--(AP)--A BROADCAST DISCUSSION BY DR. OTTO SIEGFRIED HORN, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT FOR THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB, SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH BEFORE THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK WAS "AN ATTEMPT TO BAIT THE [illegible] TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT

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DR. HORN [illegible]

THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL NOT BE ENSLAVED BUT WILL HAVE TO WORK THEM and returned to his pots and pans.

"EARN THEIR WAY BACK" INTO THE COMMUNITY OF PEACE-LOVING NATIONS,

DESCRIBED AS "A BELATED AND VERY TRANSPARENT ATTEMPT TO CAMOUFLAGE

THE OFTEN-ANNOUNCED ALLIED PLANS OF DESTRUCTION" FOR GERMANY.

MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND, OCT. 22-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED AND 21 OTHERS INJURED IN A BUS-TRUCK CRASH TODAY. THE BUS WAS FILLED WITH SOLDIERS ON A SIGHTSEEING TOUR.

CB629PEW

with a u.s.infantry division in germany,oct.19 (delayed)-(ap)-pvt. charles kuitu,1427 cloquet ave.,cloquet,minn.,a cooks' helper chalked up a new way of capturing germans today when he got three by merely brandishing his scrubbing brush.

while polishing up pots and pans just outside the company kitchen, he glanced up and saw three germans on a hill 300 yards away. walking toward them he motioned with his brush for them to come down the hill and give up.

then realizing the brush did not pack much fire power, he called to companions nearby to come up on the double with guns.

they were not needed however. the surprised germans hurried over to the kitchen worker and surrendered. kuitu turned them over to his companions

aprb01143am1125em

BY LEWIS HAWKINS (180)
COINCOURT, FRANCE, OCT 22-(AP)-AMERICAN INFANTRY PUSHED A MILE TO TWO MILES EASTWARD ALONG THE SOUTHERN END OF THE THIRD ARMY FRONT TODAY, FIGHTING INTO THE EDGES OF TWO VILLAGES AGAINST SPOTTY OPPOSITION.

THE ATTACK BEGAN AT DAWN AFTER ARTILLERY PREPARATION SINCE 2 A.M. BY EARLY AFTERNOON IT HAD PUSHED NEARLY TWO MILES FORWARD IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE ATTACK SECTOR. THE AMERICANS TOOK HILL 259 JUST WEST OF MONCOURT, AND MOVED INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN ITSELF, 20 MILES EAST OF NANCY.

A MILE TO THE NORTHWEST, THE TOWN OF BEZANGE LA PETITE WAS PROVING THE TOUGHEST NUT ON THE SHORT FRONT, AND DUG-IN TANKS AND MACHINEGUNS FIRING OVER MINEFIELDS WERE KEEPING DOUGHBOYS OUT OF THE MAIN PART OF THE VILLAGE UP TO MID-AFTERNOON.

AMERICAN LOSSES ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT WERE LIGHT.

TODAY'S ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED WITHOUT ARMOR JUST SOUTHWEST OF THE FLOOD BELT CREATED BY THE BURSTING OF A DAM NEAR DIEUZE.

AMONG ABOUT 75 PRISONERS TAKEN WERE LUFTWAFFE PERSONNEL AND LABOR BATTALION MEN THROWN INTO FRONTLINE SPOTS AFTER SHORT TRAINING.

THE MAIN GERMAN STRONGPOINT IN THIS AREA IS IN WOODS ON HIGH GROUND ABOUT TWO MILES BEYOND THIS RUINED FARM VILLAGE. THE GERMANS THERE ARE DIRECTING SPORADIC ARTILLERY FIRE.

MQ639PEW

LT.JAMES C.FOWLER A CANNON COMPANY COMMANDER FROM COLUMBIA, S.C., ESTIMATED THAT SHELLS LANDING NEAR AN OBSERVATION POST CLOSE TO THIS TOWN WERE AT LEAST 170-MM. PROJECTILES THROWN IN FROM MANY MILES BACK.

IT WAS THE FIRST ACTION FOR SGT.CESAR PEREZ OF EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL. HE SUMMED UP THE FEELING OF MANY OF HIS COMRADES WHEN HE SAID GRIMLY:

"I'VE JUST SEEN SOME OF MY BUDDIES WHO GOT IT FROM JERRY ARTILLERY AND I DON'T LIKE IT, BUT I'M GLAD WE'RE SITTING IN AT THEM TO MAKE UP FOR THOSE BOYS."

BY WES GALLAGHER

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE OCT 22-(AP)-THE AMERICAN TWELFTH CORPS LAUNCHED AN ATTACK AT DAWN TODAY NORTH OF THE FOREST OF PARROY IN A SECTOR APPROXIMATELY 18 MILES EAST OF NANCY.

THE INFANTRY ATTACK IN THE AREA OF THE TOWN OF XURES WAS PRECEDED BY AN ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT.

THE ASSAULT WAS MADE SOUTHWEST OF THE 800-FOOT EARTHEN DAM WHICH U.S. FIGHTERBOMBERS BREACHED TWO DAYS AGO. LAKE WATER POURING THROUGH A HOLE IN THE DAM NOW HAS FLOODED A NAZI COMMUNICATIONS AREA 10 MILES LONG AND FROM A HALF MILE TO A MILE WIDE.

FOUR VILLAGES EITHER HAVE BEEN ISOLATED OR FLOODED INCLUDING BLANCHE-EGLISE, MULCEY, MARSAL AND MOYENVIC, ALL DUE WEST OF THE BROKEN DAM.

THE NINETEENTH TACTICAL AIRFORCE FLEW 15 SUPPORTING MISSIONS YESTERDAY DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 32 RAILROAD CARS, 10 LOCOMOTIVES AND TWO GERMAN AIRCRAFT AND DESTROYED A BRIDGE. THE FLIERS REPORTED THAT GERMAN VEHICLES WERE MOVING OUT OF THE FLOODED AREA.

GH8AEW

BY WILLIAM BONI

FIRST CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, OCT 22-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRY BATTLED HOUSE TO HOUSE TODAY IN THE SCHELDE POCKET PORT OF BRESKENS WHILE NORTH OF ANTWERP TWO CANADIAN MIXED ARMORED AND INFANTRY GROUPS ADVANCED TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE DUTCH FRONTIER TOWN OF ESSCHEN.

ENEMY RESISTANCE TO THE ATTACK IN THE DIRECTION OF ROOSENDAAL, NORTH OF ESSCHEN, CONTINUED PATCHY ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SOME EXTREMELY BLOODY SPOTS. ONE CANADIAN COLUMN FOUGHT ITS WAY FORWARD THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT TO RELIEVE A PARATROOP UNIT IN THE BERGEN OP ZOOM AREA AND PREVENT ITS CAPTURE.

Z826AEW

WITH BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT 22-(AP)-THE DORMANT WESTERN FLANK OF LT.GEN.SIR MILES C.DEMPSEYS HOLLAND SALIENT BLAZED INTO ACTION AT DAWN TODAY AS TWIN SPEARHEADS OF BRITISH INFANTRY AND ARMOR SLASHED FRWARD 1200 YARDS TOWARDS THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD OF HERTOGENBOSCH--ONE OF THE MAIN KEYS TO THE ENTIRE GERMAN COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN WEST HOLLAND.

STRIKING SAVAGELY FROM NORTHEAST AND SLIGHTLY SOUTHEAST IN CONVERGING UPON THE CITY, THE BRITISH CAUGHT ENEMY DEFENSES FLATFOOTED. FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE ATTACK WAS UNDERWAY OUR FORCES HEARD THE GERMAN ALARM SYSTEM SOUNDED FRANTICALLY.

THE PUSH STARTED AT 6:30 A.M. AND BY 9 A.M. BOTH SPEARHEADS HAD ADVANCED 1,200 YARDS, PUTTING THE NORTHERN FLANK WITH 12,000 YARDS OF THE CITY AND THE LOWER SPEARHEAD 8,000 YARDS FROM THE OBJECTIVE.

TROOPS ADVANCING FROM THE NORTHEAST JUMPED OFF ON A ROAD DUE WEST FROM LITH, MOVING FORWARD IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION. THE SECOND FORCE STARTED FROM HEESWIJK, NORTH OF THE ZUID WILLEMSVAART CANAL LEADING DIRECTLY TOWARD 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH.

A BRITISH STAFF OFFICER SAID THE ENEMY IS KNOWN TO HAVE ONE INFANTRY DIVISION OPPOSING THE ADVANCE, PERHAPS MORE. ONE DIVISION SITTING BETWEEN THE NEDER RHINE AND THE MAAS AT OPHUISDEN AND DODEWARD, UNEXPECTEDLY PULLED OUT 1,500 YARDS TO THE WEST, LEAVING THE AREA HEAVILY MINED.

MEANWHILE BRITISH TROOPS IMMEDIATELY TOOK OVER THE AREA EVACUATED BY THE ENEMY. AS YET THE ENEMY HAS NOT THROWN TANKS AND IT IS BELIEVED HIS ARMOR IS VERY SCARCE IN THIS SECTOR. THE COUNTRY, SWAMPY AND BROKEN BY NUMEROUS CANALS AND SOAKED BY RAIN, IS ENTIRELY UNSUITABLE FOR A GREAT DEPLOYMENT OF TANKS, WHICH MUST STICK TO THE ROADS.

THE GERMANS, WITH DUG-IN INFANTRY POSITIONS, 88'S, MORTARS AND ONE OR TWO TANKS, CAN PRESENT A STRONG DEFENSE ON ALL ROAD APPROACHES.

SR937AEW

FOLO SAN SEBASTIAN (170)

BY JOSEPH DYNAN

PARIS, OCT. 22-(AP)-WITH THE MADRID RADIO ADMITTING CLASHES HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN BORDER GUARDS AND ANTI-FASCIST GUERRILLAS, SPANISH EMIGRE IN FRANCE HAVE INTENSIFIED THEIR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ALLIED SUPPORT FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AND THE OUSTER OF GEN.FRANCISCO FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT.

DR.ANTONIO AGUASCA, PRESIDENT OF "UNION NACIONAL ESPANOLA" HAS ISSUED A CALL TO REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL SPANISH GROUPS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS TO ATTEND THE UNION'S CONGRESS IN TOULOUSE NOV. 2, WHEN A PROGRAM FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE WILL BE MAPPED.

AGUASCA SAID HIS ORGANIZATION WAS LINKED WITH THE "JUNTA SUPREMA", LEADERS OF A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN MADRID. THIS JUNTA, HE SAID, IS COORDINATING ANTI-FRANCO GROUPS OF VARIOUS POLITICAL COMPLEXIONS.

THOUSANDS OF SPANISH REPUBLICAN REFUGEES---MOST VETERANS OF MAQUIS WARFARE AGAINST THE GERMANS IN OCCUPIED FRANCE--NOW ARE OPERATING ALONG THE FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER AREA, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT TOULOUSE, SAY SPANISH REPUBLICAN CIRCLES. THE FFI, SAID ONE REPORT, IS AFFORDING PASSIVE BUT NOT ACTIVE AID.

MQ745PEW

AMERICAN LANDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES HAVE CAUSED SUGGESTIONS TO BE MADE IN PARIS THAT A CORPS BE FORMED FROM AMONG 25,000 INDO-CHINESE LABORERS BROUGHT TO FRANCE IN 1939.

G120PEW

WHEN HIS SQUAD WAS PINNED DOWN BY ENEMY FIRE, NEWMAN ADVANCED ALONE ON ENEMY MACHINEGUN NESTS, PUMPING LEAD FROM HIS TOMMYGUN AS HE MOVED THROUGH WITHERING FIRE. IN THIS FASHION HE KNOCKED OUT THREE GUNS AND ATTACKED A HOUSE.

FIRING INTO THE DOORS AND WINDOWS HE YELLED FOR THE ENEMY SOLDIERS TO SURRENDER. HE KICKED IN THE DOOR AND PLUNGED INSIDE. ELEVEN HEAVILY ARMED GERMANS SURRENDERED.

NEWMAN'S WIFE LIVES ON ROUTE 3 BARABOO. NEWMAN WAS INJURED LATER BY A MINE EXPLOSION.

THE CITATION SAID NEWMAN'S "DEMONSTRATION OF SHEER COURAGE, BRAVERY AND WILLINGNESS TO CLOSE WITH THE ENEMY EVEN IN THE FACE OF SUCH HEAVY ODDS INSTILLED INTO HIS GREEN TROOPS THE CONFIDENCE OF VETERANS."

MQ647PEW

ROME--FIRST ADD PALERMO DISORDERS (UNDER DASH) X X X UNAUTHORIZED PAMPHLETS.

-DASH-

THE ITALIAN RADIO QUOTED SALVATORE ALDISIO, HIGH

30.24 — 19799

COMMISSIONER OF SICILY, AS SAYING THAT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT IN PALERMO HAD BEEN ORDERED CLOSED, FOLLOWING SEIZURE IN THE OFFICES OF "SOME DOCUMENTS OF AN ANTI-STATE NATURE."

THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT, REPORTEDLY BACKED BY LARGE SICILIAN LANDHOLDERS, HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH SEEKING TOOBTAIN A GREATER DEGREE OF AUTONOMY FOR SICILY FROM THE CENTRAL ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AT ROME.

ALDISIO SAID, ACCORDING TO THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FCC, THAT SEPARATISTS HAD TRIED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE CIVILIANS' RIOT THURSDAY BY DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS WHICH AIMED AT "EXCITING THE POPULATION STILL MORE."

THE COMMISSIONER SAID "THE ITALIAN STATE DOES NOT INTEND TO TOLERATE FURTHER LAWBREAKING AND WILL INTERVENE ENERGETICALLY WHENEVER NECESSARY TO REPRESS ALL ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES," THE FCC REPORTED.

VS1125PEW

ROME, OCT. 22--(AP)--GEN. JOAO BATISTA MASCARENHAS DE MORAES, COMMANDER OF THE BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN ITALY, PINNED THE SILVER BARS ON THE PILOT OF HIS LIAISON PLANE, WALTER H. BRYON, JR., WESTON, MASS., AFTER BRYON WAS NOTIFIED OF HIS PROMOTION FROM LIEUTENANT TO CAPTAIN.

OCT 23 1944

BRYAN WAS DETAILED TO FLY GEN. MASCARENHAS WHEN THE BRAZILIAN FORCES WERE ATTACHED TO THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY.

APR NORCAARDS 0175O MB/240P

bari,italy,oct.22 (ap)--corp. armando v.flores,odem,tex.,armorer for the u.s.15th air force liberator bomber, and 17-yearold josephine damici were married today in a small century old church at grotgoglia near here after a romance of ten months. the marriage was delayed several months pending official army approval.

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rca01300am230p

ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, ITALY, OCT. 22-(AP)-LT. GEN. MARK CLARK PINNED CAPTAINS BARS ON FIRST LT. DAVID G. WILSON OF SPOKANE, WASH., TODAY IN A CEREMONY AT AN INFANTRY DIVISION FORWARD COMMAND POST.

OCT 23 1944

WILSON WAS PROMOTED FOR AN ACTION IN JULY WHEN, UNDER AND MORTAR FIRE, HE CLEARED A MINEFIELD FOR A PACK TRAIN EN ROUTE TO FORWARD ELEMENTS OF HIS BATTALION.

PKL 701 P WILLKINGS 02100 ARTILLERY

BY WILLIAM B. KING (300)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, OCT 22-(AP)-THE 85TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION WAS IDENTIFIED TODAY AS THE FIRST TO FIRE SHELLS INTO ENEMY POSITIONS IN THE PO VALLEY OF NORTHERN ITALY.

THE BATTALION, MANNING HOWITZERS AND LONG-RANGE EIGHT-INCH GUNS, IS COMMANDED BY LT. COL. CHESTER V. CLIFTON, SUMNER, WASH. IT HAD FURNISHED ARTILLERY SUPPORT PREVIOUSLY AT CASSINO, ANZIO AND AT THE ARNO RIVER.

DIRECTION OF THE BATTALION'S FIRE IS UNDER SUPERVISION OF CAPT.

WILLIAM R. VIVAN, NITRO, W.VA., AND THE BATTALION'S COMMUNICATIONS CHIEF IS TECH. SGT. LESTER E.ERICKSON, WILSON, N.C.

NEAR SAN VITTORE A HOWITZER NAMED "ADOLPH" COMMANDED BY STAFF SGT. GEORGE L.PAYNE, 81 SEELEY AVE., ARLINGTON, N.J., KNOCKED OUT THE FIRST SPAN OF THE PONTECORVO BRIDGE. THE "AXIS DESTROYER" COMMANDED BY SGT. BILLY S. GARRISON, 2107 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., FINISHED THE JOB. BATTERY A, COMMANDED BY CAPT. ARTHUR STONE, 3254 EVERGREEN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., WON THE BATTALION'S FIRST COMMENDATION FROM LT. GEN. MARK CLARK FOR THAT TASK.

OCT 23 1944

BATTERY B, COMMANDED BY CAPT. WILLIAM F. VAN LIEU, 106 ILLINOIS STREET, DANVILLE, ILL., BECAME FAMOUS AS THE "TROCHIO" BATTERY WHEN THE "BRIDGE BUSTER" UNDER STAFF. SGT. GEORGE P. LETLER, ROUTE FIVE, GREENVILLE, S.C., OCCUPIED A FORWARD POSITION ON MONTE TROCHIO TO KNOCK OUT A BRIDGE ON THE MELFA RIVER.

"BELCHIN' BETTY," UNDER SGT. RAYMOND R. YOUNG, 19 HAMMERSLEY AVE., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., ALSO TOOK UP THE FIGHT AT TROCHIO, 3,000 YARDS FROM CASSINO.

OCT 23 1944

A BATTERY UNDER CAPT. ELMER I.CALDWELL, MARIETTA, OHIO, WON ITS FAME AT ANZIO, REGISTERING HEROIC RESULTS WITH TWO HOWITZERS, "NELLIE," UNDER STAFF SGT. EVERETT A.QUEEN, ROUTE ONE, GASTONIA, N.C., AND "REBEL," UNDER SGT. HOMER S. MURRAY, MAIDEN, N.C.

TWO EIGHT INCHERS, "THE LONG RANGER," UNDER SGT. LUTHER L.CLARK, ROUTE ONE, LOWRYS, S.C., AND "ANNIE THE ORPHAN," UNDER SGT. WILLIAM CONLEY, ROUTE TWO, FRANKLIN, N.C., COMPLETE THE ROSTER OF THE 69TH.

M414PEW

ATHENS, GREECE, OCT 22-(AP)-GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT 600 GERMANS AND ITALIANS WHO HAD BEEN HIDING IN ATHENS HAD GIVEN THEMSELVES UP IN THE PAST WEEK.

OCT 23 1944

SB1021AEW

MADRID, OCT 22-(AP)-MANUEL AZNAR, RECOGNIZED AS A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FRANCO REGIME, SAID TODAY IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE SPANISH PRESS THAT THE WORLD SECURITY PLAN EVOLVED AT THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE SHOWED THE UNITED NATIONS HAD "FALLEN INTO THE SAME EVILS THAT THEY PRETEND TO ABOLISH."

AZNAR IGNORED REPEATED STATEMENTS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN SPOKESMEN THAT THE RESULT OF THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE WAS NOT A COMPLETE PLAN, BUT AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE SOME POINTS OF AGREEMENT FOR A FUTURE PLAN.

POINTING OUT THAT ONLY FOUR OF THE 40 UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATED IN THE CONFERENCE, AZNAR ASKED IF THE 36 WEAKER POWERS COULD ACCEPT "UNDER THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY UNLIMITED SUBMISSION TO THE OVERWHELMING MATERIAL PREDOMINANCE OF THE POWERFUL."

MQ748PEW

AP22 MOSCOW, OCT 22-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN SUPREME COMMAND STRENGTHENED THREE HUGE TASK FORCES TODAY FOR THE JOB OF CARRYING THE WAR INTO AUSTRIA AS A SOVIET ARMY PINCERS STABBED DEEPLY ACROSS THE HUNGARIAN PLAINS NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST OF BUDAPEST.

THE ARMIES OF MARSHAL RODION Y.MALINOVSKY, IN THE CENTER, GEN.FEODOR I.TOLBUKHIN ON THE SOUTH AND COL.GEN.IVAN PETROV ON THE NORTH STEPPED UP THE TRIPLE OFFENSIVE WHICH MAY SOON CRIPPLE THE NAZI DEFENSE OF THE SOUTHERN TERRITORY OF THE REICH.

PETROV, IN NORTHEASTERN HUNGARY, WAS DIRECTING THE PUSH OF HIS FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY TOWARD CENTRAL SLOVAKIA WHERE A LARGE AREA IS OCCUPIED ALREADY BY SLOVAK PATRIOTS.

(THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET TROOPS HAD ENTERED NYIREGYHAZA, HUNGARIAN TOWN 30 MILES NORTH OF FALLEN DEBRECEN AND ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.)

PETROV AT THE SAME TIME IS AIMING TO SEVER THE NORTH AND SOUTH COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY WHILE CLEARING THE TRACK OF THE TRANS-SLOVAK RAILWAY LEADING WESTWARD INTO MORAVIA.

THE TERRAIN IN HIS SECTOR IS DIFFICULT, RANGING FROM HILLS TO JAGGED MOUNTAINS WHICH SOON WILL BE SNOWCAPPED, MAKING IT VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR PETROV TO STAGE ANY SORT OF A BLITZ. NEVERTHELESS, SLOVAK SUPPORT MAY PROVE A LARGE FACTOR IN QUICKENING HIS ARMY'S PROGRESS.

MALINOVSKY IS ENGAGED IN A FRONTAL ATTACK AGAINST BUDAPEST FROM SPRINGBOARDS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE TISZA RIVER 50 TO 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE MAGYAR CAPITAL.

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NAZI MASTERY OVER THE PRO-HORTHY HUNGARIAN ARMY UNITS HAS KEPT THE WEHRMACHT IN CONTROL OF THE VITAL RAILWAY NET RADIATING OUT OF BUDAPEST. WITH EXTREMELY SHORT SUPPLY LINES AND THE VARIETY OF SECONDARY RAIL ROUTES AVAILABLE THE NAZIS YAVE BEEN ABLE TO SHIFT FORCES FASTER THAN MALINOVSKY.

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL'S IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT APPEARED TO BE TO GRIND DOWN ENEMY RESERVES AND ARMOR IN AN EFFORT TO CONTAIN THE BULK OF GERMAN STRENGTH ON HIS FRONT WHILE PETROV'S AND TOLBUKHIN'S COLUMNS RUN THE FLANKS.

TOLBUKHIN'S FORCES ARE POISED TO THE SOUTH, HAVING LIBERATED THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL, BELGRADE, AND APPEARED TO BE DEVELOPING AN OFFENSIVE, ALONG WITH YUGOSLAV PARTISAN TROOPS, ALONG THE SAVA RIVER TOWARD ZAGREB AND BUDAPEST.

SB918AEW

THEY HAD NOT BEEN KNOCKED OUT."

THE ATTEMPTED JAPANESE AIR INTERCEPTION ALMOST A FARCE. A SINGLE "TONY" PLANE FLEW OVER THE CONVOY AS IT WAS APPROACHING THE BEACH AFTER DAYBREAK. IT DROPPED ITS BOMBS BUT MISSED THE TRANSPORTS, THEN MADE A PASS AT THE AIR COORDINATOR'S PLANE OVER LEYTE GULF AND FLED. TWO ZEROS ATTACKED A CARRIER ESCORT WITHOUT DAMAGE. ONE OF THE ZEROS WAS DOWNED. THIS WAS THE EXTENT OF THE AIR OPPOSITION IN THE FIRST HOURS OF THE INVASION.

HALSEY'S HELLCATS AND AVENGERS ATTACKED CATMON HILL JUST NORTH OF DULAG TOWN, WHERE THE SOUTHERN ATTACK FORCE WAS DUE TO LAND. THEY SPRAYED THE HILL WITH BOMBS AND ROCKETS AND DROPPED FIRE BOMBS ON BEACH TRENCH SYSTEMS AND PILL BOXES SOUTH OF DULAG.

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A23FX

WHEN THE AIR STRIKES ENDED 60 MINUTES BEFORE H-HOUR, HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUPS OPENED UP THEIR 14-INCH GUNS SUPPORTED BY FIVE, SIX AND EIGHT INCHERS OF THE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS. IN LESS THAN AN HOUR, 800 TONS OF SHELLS WERE DROPPED ALONG THE INVASION COAST FROM TACLOBAN ON THE NORTH TO DULAG, SOME 35 MILES TO THE SOUTH. THE RUMBLING CANNONADE AND GREAT FLASHES OF FIRE WERE ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLES OF THE WAR. A DIRECT HIT SET AN AMMUNITION DUMP AFIRE WITH A MIGHTY ROAR OVER CATMON HILL.

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WHILE THESE OPERATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS, A LONE TORPEDO BOMBER SCATTERED THOUSANDS OF LEAFLETS TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE WARNING THEM TO TAKE TO THE HILLS. BUT THEY WERE ALREADY THERE. ONE AIR OBSERVER REPORTED MANY PEOPLE ATOP RIDGES BACK OF PALO TOWNSHIP. HE SAID THEY WERE WAVING WHITE FLAGS AND APPEARED TO BE FILIPINOS.

THE TORPEDO BOMBER MADE THE CIRCUIT AGAIN, THIS TIME DROPPING COPIES OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PROCLAMATION ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERATION ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

OCT 23 1944

EIGHT MINUTES BEFORE THE MAJOR LANDINGS AT DULAG, PALO AND IN THE TACLOBAN AREA, A SMALLER FORCE TO THE FAR SOUTH LANDED ON PANAON ISLAND TO SEIZE CONTROL OF IMPORTANT SURIGAO STRAIT.

THE ATTACK FORCE IN THE PALO-TACLOBAN AREA MADE SWIFT PROGRESS AFTER LANDING CRAFT CARRIED IT TO FIRM SAND AT THE STROKE OF 10 A.M. THIRTY-SIX MINUTES LATER, BULLDOZERS LANDED ON RED BEACH.

FLOATING MINES PRESENTED THE MOST SERIOUS MENACE TO THE VAST CONVOY AS IT TOOK UP ASSAULT POSITIONS BROADSIDE TO THE BEACHES. ONE FLOATING MINE NARROWLY MISSED THIS FLAGSHIP.

THE REPORTED SIGHTING OF A PERISCOPE NEAR KINKAID'S VESSEL RESULTED IN THE ADOPTION OF HUNTER-KILLER ATTACKS BY AN ANTI-SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOMBER AND A DESTROYER. TWO DEPTH CHARGES WERE DROPPED BY THE DESTROYER OFF ITS PORT BOW. THERE WAS NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH THE REPORTED SUBMARINE.

SF1035APW

OCT 23 1944

AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES BLASTED THE VISAYAN ISLANDS TO THE WEST OF LEYTE. THEY SMASHED FUEL DUMPS AND RAIDED THE MAJOR AIRPORT AT BACOLOD CITY, ON THE NORTHWESTERN COAST OF NEGROS ISLAND. A JAPANESE BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN OVER SAMAR ISLAND, NORTH OF LEYTE, AND ANOTHER WAS BAGGED AT PALAWAN, WESTERNMOST OF THE VISAYAS. IN THE LATTER ATTACK YANK PATROL PLANES BLASTED WATERFRONT INSTALLATIONS AND SHIPPING.

NIPPON HEADQUARTERS AT DAVAO, MINDANAO ISLAND, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, WAS HIT BY HEAVY BOMBERS WITH 43 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

FIRES BLAZED AT TWO DAVAO AIRDROMES.

WIDESPREAD RAIDS WERE REPORTED IN THE GENERAL AREAS SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

OCT 23 1944

A183FX

THE GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION, ADDRESSED TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, SAID AMERICAN FORCES HAD LANDED "AS A PRELUDE TO THE LIBERATION OF THE ENTIRE TERRITORY OF THE PHILIPPINES."

IT ENUMERATED THESE POINTS:

1. THAT THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT IS "SUBJECT TO THE SUPREME AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES" AND IS THE ONLY GOVERNMENT WITH LEGAL JURISDICTION OVER PEOPLE IN PHILIPPINE AREAS FREED FROM THE ENEMY.

2. THAT EXISTING COMMONWEALTH LAWS ARE IN FULL FORCE IN THOSE REGIONS.

3. THAT LAWS OF THE PUPPET "REPUBLIC" ARE "NULL AND VOID" IN LIBERATED TERRITORY AND THE "SACRED RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT BY CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS UNDER THE ...COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT" WILL BE EXTENDED TO AREAS AS THEY ARE LIBERATED AND "THE MILITARY SITUATION WILL OTHERWISE PERMIT."

THE PROCLAMATION CALLED UPON "ALL LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE PHILIPPINES" TO RESPECT AND OBEY THE COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION.

MM855PPW NM

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

ABOARD A TRANSPORT ENROUTE TO THE PHILIPPINES, OCT 18-DELAYED-(AP)-THE GREENCLAD VETERANS LOLLING ON THE DECKS OF THIS SHIP SCAMPER TO THEIR DAILY DEBARKATION DRILLS WITH THE APPARENT CONVICTION OF MEN INSPIRED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S PLEDGE TO RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES RATHER THAN JUST TO PERFORM ANOTHER NASTY JOB.

IN THE WORDS OF PVT.DAVID J.BELL, MADISON, TENN., A VETERAN OF 16 MONTHS IN THE SOUTH WEST PACIFIC:

"I FEEL THAT THIS TIME WE ARE FIGHTING FOR SOMETHING THAT IS OUR OWN. I HAVE FOUND MOST OF THE MEN IN MY OUTFIT FEEL THE SAME--WE WILL BE FIGHTING FOR PEOPLE WHO FOUGHT BESIDE OUR OWN MEN ON BATAAN.

"IN OTHER CAMPAIGNS WE HAVE BEEN ON ISLANDS OF LITTLE INTEREST. THEY DIDN'T SEEM TO BE GETTING US ANYWHERE BUT NOW WE FEEL WE ARE AND WE THINK IT WILL GET US NEARER HOME."

ANOTHER VETERAN, WHO DIDN'T WANT TO GIVE HIS NAME, ADDED THIS SOUR NOTE AFTER EXPLAINING HE HAD BEEN OVERSEAS 32 MONTHS:

"HOW DO I FEEL? JUST LIKE I DID ABOUT THE OTHERS. WHAT WE WANT IS TO GO HOME AND HAVE THEM SEND SOME OF THOSE HOME FRONT COMMANDOS OVER HERE."

AN OFFICER WHO HAD GONE THROUGH THE DAYS OF LEAN SUPPLIES AND LEAN SHIPPING IN THE PACIFIC REMARKED ON OUR 500-SHIP CONVOY:

"I NEVER THOUGHT I WOULD LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN WE WOULD HAVE AN ARRAY OF SHIPS LIKE THIS FOR ONE MOVE. BUT THERE IT IS!"

DV1010PCWNM

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MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, FIRST ADD TRIPLETS (A121KX) X X X ~~OF THE CHILDREN.~~ living children.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT CHICAGO IN 1936 TOLD OF THE BIRTH IN 1916 OF A 25 POUND STILLBORN GIRL AT PELHAM, GA., AND ALSO OF A 24 9/10 POUND BABY BORN IN ITALY.

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HOWEVER, AN AMA SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WERE NO OFFICIAL AMERICAN REPORTS AT HAND TO SHOW RECORD BIRTH WEIGHTS.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ATTENDANTS SAID RECORDS SHOWED THAT BIRTHS OF INFANTS WEIGHING 13 1/2 POUNDS OCCUR ONCE IN EVERY 200,000, AND OF THOSE WEIGHING 15 POUNDS ONCE IN EVERY 250,000.

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL "LANCET" OF LONDON HAS REPORTED THE BIRTH IN 1884 IN DERBYSHIRE OF MALE TWINS, ONE WEIGHING 18 POUNDS AND THE OTHER 17 POUNDS 8 OUNCES.

ONE OF THE LARGEST BABIES BORN IN AMERICA WAS A 20-POUND GIRL BORN TO MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH HUNTER OF NEAR POPLAR BLUFF, MO., IN 1940.

THE BIRTH OF TWINS WEIGHING 11 POUNDS EACH TO MRS. HOMER PARIS OF NEAR LOUISVILLE, ILL., WAS REPORTED IN 1941, AND THAT SAME YEAR MRS. WILLIAM B. ERWIN OF FLORA, ILL., GAVE BIRTH TO TWINS, ONE WEIGHING 10 POUNDS AND THE OTHER 9 1/2.

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FZ814PCW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P. M., EWT, SUNDAY, OCT. 22)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT. 22--(AP)--PVT. JOHN WILLIAM KRAMER, SON OF MRS. MARY KRAMER, 649 WEST BETHUNE AVE., DETROIT, MICH., HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED, A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST DISCLOSED TODAY. HE BELONGS TO A WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P. M., EWT, SUNDAY, OCT. 22)

MB/GP/320P

30.24 -- 19803

MONTREAL, OCT 22-(AP)-CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIALS AND EXPERTS FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEET HERE TOMORROW TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION AND VIEWS OF AIR COMMUNICATIONS, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

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OUT OF THEIR CONFERENCE MAY EMERGE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH ON THE PLANNING OF INTER-COMMONWEALTH AIR SERVICES WITHIN WHATEVER PATTERN FOR THE CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL AVIATION IS WORKED OUT AS A RESULT OF THE WIDER DISCUSSIONS TO TAKE PLACE AT THE UNITED NATIONS AVIATION CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO NEXT MONTH.

HEADING THE CANADIAN DELEGATION IS H.J.SYMINGTON, PRESIDENT OF TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES. THE CONFERENCE IS PRIMARILY OF A TECHNICAL, RATHER THAN A POLITICAL, CHARACTER AND IN THIS IT DIFFERS FROM THE MEETING CALLED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR CHICAGO.

SK1053PEW

A169 FOLO SAN JOSE
MEXICO CITY, OCT. 22-(AP)-GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR EDUARDO MAYORA SAID TODAY THAT GEN. FEDERICO PONCE, OVERTHROWN AS PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA IN THE REVOLUTION FRIDAY, WILL COME TO MEXICO WITH MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET. PONCE AND HIS AIDES HAVE TAKEN SANCTUARY IN THE MEXICAN EMBASSY IN GUATEMALA CITY, MAYORA SAID.
HJ1048PEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 22--(AP)--A BROADCAST DISPATCH BY THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN TODAY QUOTED BURMESE REPORTS AS SAYING THAT A PIPELINE IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE BURMA ROAD BETWEEN LEDO, THE MOST NORTHEASTERNLY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA, AND MYITKYINA, THE WESTERN TERMINUS OF THE BURMA ROAD. A BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY TRANSOCEAN SAID TODAY.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARED THAT IF THE ALLIES REOCCUPY THE ENTIRE BURMA ROAD OIL SHIPMENT TO CHUNGKING WOULD BE SPEEDED CONSIDERABLY. TRANSOCEAN SAID THE BURMESE REPORT LACKED CONFIRMATION.

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APRA53 MB/335P

NEW YORK, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN BULGARIA HAS LIBERATED FROM A GERMAN PRISON CAMP 104 EGYPTIAN SURVIVORS OF THE EGYPTIAN MERCHANT SHIP ZAM ZAM WHICH WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY THE GERMANS ON APRIL 17, 1941, THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT.
HJ1110PEW

IN A DISPATCH BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED HERE BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE AGENCY REPORTED THAT THE PRISONERS RELEASED INCLUDED 84 MEMBERS OF THE ZAM ZAM'S CREW AND 20 PASSENGERS. IT ADDED THAT THEY HAD BEEN SENT FROM GERMANY TO BULGARIA EARLY THIS YEAR, PREPARATORY TO AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH GREAT BRITAIN, BUT THAT THE RAPID ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS HAD UPSET THIS PLAN.

SHIP TAKEN BY THE GERMANS, AMERICAN PASSENGERS ON THE INCLUDING A NUMBER OF AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE AMBULANCE DRIVERS, WERE REPATRIATED EARLIER.

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WP-OWI-1055PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
DAVAO, ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF MINDANAO, WAS RAIDED IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY BY "30 ODD" AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS WHILE OTHER "ENEMEY PLANES" BOMBED IWO JIMA IN THE VOLCANO ISLANDS ABOUT 750 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY.
THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, CLAIMED SIX OF THE DAVAO RAIDERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY PNTERCEPTING PLANES AND ONE WAS DOWNED OVER IWO JIMA.

A JAPANESE IMPERIAL [illegible] UNIQUE BROADCAST TO JAPANESE AREAS CLAIMED "SEVEN ENEMY SHIPS WERE EITHER SUNK OR DAMAGED IN LZYTE GULF BY NIPPONESE AVIATORS ON OCTOBER 19 AND 20.

LISTED AS SUNK WERE ONE LARGE TRANSPORT AND ONE DESTROYER AND ONE TRANSPORT, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND TWO BATTLESHIPS AS DAMAGED.

SF641APW NM

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 22--BBC, QUOTING RADIO BRUSSELS, SAID THIS MORNING THAT THE GERMANS HAVE EVACUATED ZEEBRUGGE, THE IMPORTANT BELGIUM PORT. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC MONITORS.

SB920AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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OCT 23 1944

OCT. 23, 1918 -- WILSON REJECTS GERMAN PEACE NOTE, SAYS U.S. WILL DEMAND

SURRENDER RATHER THAN NEGOTIATE DOUBTFUL PEACE WITH MILITARY MASTERS AND MONARCHIAL AUTOCRATS OF GERMANY." AMERICAN ARMIES COIL FOR NEW MAJOR ATTACK NEAR VOUZIERS.

OCT. 23, 1940--HITLER MEETS FRANCO AT SPANISH BORDER.

MQ635PEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN)
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW)
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 558 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA)

CB627PEW

DAYTON,O.,OCT.22-(AP)-GERMANY'S VENGEANCE WEAPON--THE ROBOT BOMB--WAS DUPLICATED AT WRIGHT FIELD 60 DAYS AFTER PARTS COLLECTED FROM DUDS WHICH FELL IN ENGLAND ARRIVED HERE, THE AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

MAJ.GEN.BENNETT E.MEYERS, ATSC DEPUTY DIRECTOR SAID HOWEVER, THE WEAPON "IS NOT A COPYING JOB BECAUSE WE HAVE NO INTEREST IN A WEAPON WHICH DESTROYS AT RANDOM."

"THE AMERICAN MIND TENDS TO ACCURATE DESTRUCTION OF MILITARY OBJECTIVES ONLY, NOT IN HITTING HOMES AND CIVILIAN POPULATIONS," HE ADDED.

FIVE OF THE COMMAND'S 12 LABORATORIES--POWER PLANT, AIRCRAFT, EQUIPMENT, RADIO, AND MATERIALS--COOPERATED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE ENGINEERING DIVISION TO ASSEMBLE THE PARTS SHIPPED IN, AND THE COMPLETED JOB WAS TESTED IN THE HUGE WIND TUNNEL AT WRIGHT FIELD.

THE JET IMPULSE ENGINE WAS "DOPED OUT" AND A MODEL MADE OF ALLOYS SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN THE GERMAN ORIGINAL. THE FORD MOTOR CO. NOW IS PRODUCING THE ENGINES FOR FURTHER EXPERIMENTS.

RESEARCH BY JACK & HEINTZ CO. OF CLEVELAND DISCLOSED THAT THE BOMB, AFTER BEING LAUNCHED FROM A TRACK, WAS CONTROLLED BY A COMPASS DEVICE PRE-SET FOR A DESIRED DIRECTION. HOWEVER, CROSS WINDS AFFECTED ACCURACY.

IN ADDITION TO FORD, AND JACK & HEINTZ, OTHER COOPERATING MANUFACTURERS ON EXPERIMENTAL MODELS ARE REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP., AIR FRAMES AND ASSEMBLIES, AND MONSANTO CHEMICAL CORP., CATAPULTING ROCKETS.

THE ROBOT HAS A HIGHLY STREAMLINED FUSELAGE WITH STUBBY WINGS OVER WHICH IS MOUNTED THE ENGINE. MOTIVE POWER IS SUPPLIED BY RAPID EXPLOSIONS OF GASOLINE IN A COMBUSTION CHAMBER, WITH THE FORCE DIRECTED OUT THE OPEN REAR END OF A TUBE.

THE FUSELAGE CONTAINS THE WAR-HEAD, FUEL, CONTROL EQUIPMENT, AND COMPRESSED AIR TANKS TO POWER CONTROL UNITS.

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MR105AEW NM

NEW YORK, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS IN A WASHINGTON DISPATCH THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS CONTRACTED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FROM 1,000 TO 2,000 COPIES OF THE GERMAN V-1 ROBOT BOMBS WITH THE INDICATION THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARING TO USE THE "BUZZ BOMBS" AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS THAT AMONG THE TEN PLANTS BUILDING THE ROBOTS ARE THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, BUFFALO; JACK AND HEINTZ INC., CLEVELAND; SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, INC., WHICH HAS PLANTS IN BROOKLYN, LAKE SUCCESS AND GARDEN CITY, N.Y. AND THE FARMINGDALE, N.Y., PLANT OF REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT SOURCES EMPHASIZED THAT THE V-1 ROBOTS ARE BEING PRODUCED SOLELY FOR "DEFENSE STUDY AND EXPERIMENTATION," THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS.

RW152AEW

(220) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 23)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,OCT. 22-(AP)-LEND-LEASE FOOD DELIVERIES BY THE UNITED STATES TOTALED 541,872,551 POUNDS DURING SEPTEMBER, SLIGHTLY UNDER THE 558,577,000 TONS SHIPPED IN AUGUST, THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION REPORTED TODAY.

DELIVERIES OF MEAT PRODUCTS DOWN 5,000,000 POUNDS FROM AUGUST TO A TOTAL OF 189,236,000 POUNDS, CONSTITUTED THE BIGGEST ITEM, BUT DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS, SECOND IN THE LIST, REACHED 151,050,-000 POUNDS, EXCEEDING THE AUGUST DELIVERIES BY NEARLY 50,000,000 POUNDS. DAIRY AND POULTRY MADE UP 28 PER CENT OF SEPTEMBER SHIPMENTS.

OF THE TOTAL DELIVERED LAST MONTH, WFA SAID, 58 PER CENT WAS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS; 35 PER CENT FOR RUSSIA, AND THE REMAINING SEVEN PER CENT FOR GREECE, WEST AFRICA, NORTH AFRICA, THE NETHERLANDS, POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA AND THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

IN ADDITION WFA MADE CASH SALES DURING SEPTEMBER TOTALING 50,966,-487 POUNDS OF FOOD TO THE ARMED FORCES, THE RED CROSS, FOREIGN RELIEF GROUPS AND OTHER AGENCIES AND SENT 39,581,000 POUNDS TO PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS AND 19,719,126 POUNDS TO HAWAII. SPONSORS OF SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS, RELIEF AGENCIES AND OTHER U.S.CIVILIAN AGENCIES RECEIVED 1,539,710 POUNDS DURING THE MONTH, A SHARP DECREASE UNDER THE 2,977,298 POUNDS IN AUGUST.

INCLUDED IN THE SEPTEMBER LEND-LEASE SHIPSIDE DELIVERIES WERE 52,000,000 POUNDS OF EVAPORATED MILK, 23,000,000 POUNDS OF DRIED PEAS AND BEANS; 11,000,000 POUNDS OF DRIED PRUNES; 27,012,000 POUNDS OF FATS AND OILS; 59,245,000 POUNDS OF GRAIN PRODUCTS; 42,322,000 POUNDS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; 26,295,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR; 16,-099,000 POUNDS OF COTTON AND FIBER AND 30,172,000 POUNDS OF TOBACCO.

(END ADVANCE FOR MONDAY AMS, OCT. 23)

VX253PEW

OCT 23 1944

D12WX (CD-STEEL FOLO)

(300)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 22)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT.21-(AP)-THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, IN A REPORT TO THE PUBLIC TODAY, SAID THAT "THE POLICY

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OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS TO PLACE UPON THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THE FULLEST RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMINISTRATION AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

THE REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN ITALY UP TO AUGUST 22. SINCE THEN THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN REDESIGNATED AS THE "ALLIED COMMISSION," AND, PURSUANT TO THE DECLARATIONS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT QUEBEC, HAS ADOPTED A POLICY OF TURNING MORE AND MORE SELF GOVERNMENT OVER TO THE ITALIANS.

THE COMMISSION SAID THAT IT "MUST AND DOES WORK THROUGH THE ITALIAN AUTHORITIES" AND THAT "LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WILL AND MUST BE USED TO THE HILT."

HERE ARE SOME OF THE OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE REPORT:

THE GERMANS ARE SPREADING ANTI-ALLIED GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA AMONG ITALIAN PATRIOTS "AS ENERGETICALLY AS THEY CAN, BUT THIS IS BEING COUNTERACTED BY GIVING ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE PATRIOTS."

MOST OF THE PATRIOTS AT THIS STAGE OF THE WAR HAVE "VERY LITTLE IDEA OF THE AIMS AND AMBITIONS OF THE SIX POLITICAL PARTIES IN ITALY, BUT THEY ARE KEENLY ALIVE TO THE FACT THAT SOMETHING DRASTIC MUST BE DONE ABOUT POLITICS IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE AND, BEING MOSTLY YOUNG AND ACTIVE MEN, THEY ARE KEENLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFLUENCE AND REQUIRE A LEAD FROM THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT."

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D13WX

MONTHS BEFORE ROME WAS LIBERATED "ITS PEOPLE HAD HEARD THE PROMISES OF THE ALLIES TO FEED AND COTH THEM. THEREFORE ROME, LIKE EVERY OTHER CITY WHICH THE COMMISSION HAS ADMINISTERED, HAD HIGH HOPES, -- TO HIGH TO BE MET IN THE FACE OF THE PRIMARY EXIGENCIES OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ITALY AND ELSEWHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN." THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT "IS SENSITIVE TO THE NEEDS, BUT IT CANNOT ASK THE ARMY TO STOP THE BATTLES NEAR FLORENCE NOR COUD IT ASK THAT THE LANDINGS AT ANZIO OR TOULON, BE POSTPONED. THE ROMANS, LIKE THE PEOPLE OF OTHER CITIES, REQUIRE TIME TO ABSORB THE SIMPLE FACT THAT THE WAR CONTINUES AND THAT SACRIFICES FOR AN ALLIED VICTORY MUST CONTINUE. ROME NOW APPRECIATES THE FACT."

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN ROME AND THE VATICAN HAVE WORKED VERY CLOSELY IN CARING FOR REFUGEES.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY)

OCT 23 1944

TANKS SPEARHEAD YANK ADVANCE ON LEYTE; NAZI LINES BUCKLING IN WESTERN HOLLAND

AMERICAN FORCES THREATEN TO TRAP RETREATING JAPS

MC DANIEL

Control Coastal Approaches to Important Valley on Island.

WIN HILL POSITIONS

U. S. Warships Bombard Enemy Entrenched in Concrete Pillboxes.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Oct. 23.—(Via Army Radio) — (AP) American ground forces tonight held the main coastal approaches to Leyte valley after winning dominating hill positions and fighting through swamps that had impeded the westward thrust of their invasion front on Leyte island in the central Philippines.

Spearheaded by tanks, the Doughboys drove stubborn Japanese from the hills blocking the northern entrance to the valley while other forces threaded the swamps at the southern anchor of the line.

Threaten to Encircle Japs

These advances threatened to encircle Nipponese defending the southern end of the front, who already were in retreat northwestward. Doughboys of the Seventh division were in hot pursuit. They overran the enemy's hedgerow defenses in an effort to catch the fleeing Japanese.

Yanks of the 24th division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, knifed out from Palo in the northern sector. They combined surprise and overwhelming firepower to seize an important hill southwest of the town of about 3,000, overrun earlier.

A heavy bombardment by American warships standing off Leyte in the gulf dislodged the Japanese from their concrete positions atop the hills. When the bombardment lifted the enemy started to reoccupy their dugouts. American infantrymen, however, outraced them and gained the summit through sniper and machine-gun fire.

The southern spearhead, paced by tanks led by Lt. Col. Herbert R. Edmonsen of Gainesville, Ga., hurtled strong enemy defenses in its thrust from Dulag. This operation as well as the action to the north was developing in terrain ideal for armored warfare.

Palo, the hub from which the northern thrust was stemming, is about 14 miles above Dulag.

Both east coast ends of Leyte valley, which roughly parallels the eastern coast of the island, are held by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's assault forces. The valley is about 25 miles wide at its lower end, on the gulf, tapering to a width of about 10 miles at the northern end on Carigara bay. It is about 35 miles long and is crossed by many rivers.

Jap Islands Bombed

(A communique today from Adm. Chester W. Nimitz at Pearl Harbor told of aerial strikes at Japanese island positions in the western Pacific but made no mention of new carrier aircraft attacks on the Philippines. Such sweeps over the Philippines were launched daily for a week by the air arm of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third fleet. The last reported raid was on October 20, U. S. time.

(Indications were that the operation developing from Dulag was driving the Japanese northwestward up the open valley. Their re-

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RIGHT

treat could be cut off by the American thrust from Palo, thus forcing the Japanese into the hills where his supply problem would become precarious.

(The immediate objective of the Dulag forces appeared to be San Pablo, seven miles inland on a highway leading to the coast. Beyond San Pablo is Burauen, where the roads turns north toward Dagami, a highway terminal.)

As these ground drives developed Tacloban became the temporary capital of the first free government in the islands since the Japanese conquest of 1942. The Commonwealth authority was proclaimed by MacArthur and inaugurated by President Sergio Osmena who had returned with the liberation forces.

Jap Laws Called Void

The bark of anti-aircraft guns punctuated MacArthur's reading of the proclamation pronouncing "null and void" the laws promulgated by the invaders and their puppets.

Both MacArthur and Osmena addressed the remainder of the subjugated archipelago by radio, informing the inhabitants that the Leyte landings were but the prelude to freeing the entire country.

This campaign of liberation, MacArthur said, would unfold from Leyte, already being developed as a great base for future operations. Much of the activity centered about the Tacloban and Dulag airdromes.

(Recognition of this possibility came from the Tokyo radio which broadcast a Domei news agency dispatch saying "Japan is now on the defensive." The broadcast quoted Masanori Ito, a naval commentator, as saying the invasion of the Philippines was "welcomed" because it offered "another opportunity to deal crushing blows on the mainstay of the enemy's Pacific forces."

on Leyte Island's southern front, today overran strong Japanese defense positions and were trying to trap enemy troops retreating up the wide Leyte Valley.

Associated Press War Correspondent Al Dopking, on the southern front, reported that Yank Seventh Infantry Division troops, led by tanks, were moving up the open valley inland from Dulag where one of the first American beachheads was established. The troops engaged in the action were under command of Lieut. Col. Herbert Edmundson, of Georgia.

The country leading northwestward from Dulag is flat and ideal for tank warfare.

Flanked By Peaks

The Leyte Valley, over which the forces of liberation are moving, is 25 miles wide on the southwest. It tapers to ten miles wide on the northeast. The valley is flanked by mountain ranges with peaks rising up to 1,300 feet.

(The action west of Dulag appeared to center on the highway leading from the east coast to the roadside town of San Pablo, seven miles inland. Beyond that town was Burauen, west end of the provincial road. There it turns northward toward Dagami, highway junction.

May Flee To Mountains

(Supposedly, the Japanese on the southern front were retreating northward up the open valley or falling back into mountain positions on the southwest of the valley.)

Meanwhile, Tacloban, the provincial capital. Occupied by the Yanks after they took the airfield in that sector, became the temporary capital of the first free government of the Philippines in more than two years.

Building Big Bases

As his troops pressed forward, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced preparations already are under way for construction of a great base for future operations around the captured airdromes of Tacloban and Dulag.

The supply problem for Japan's 16th Division already is becoming difficult after their "preliminary defeat" and should they be forced into the hills might become acute, MacArthur said in his communique.

The role of this strategic island, in the heart of the Philippines, was underlined by the announcement that work has commenced on the two captured airfields and other installations to prepare "a great base for all arms for future operations."

Flank Bases Bombed

The announcement concerning the enemy's supply problems apparently referred to the effect of paralyzing aerial blows against communication lines and flank Japanese bases. These strikes continued, with bombers hitting other Visayan islands, surrounding Leyte, and Mindanao as well as more distant bases.

In return, the Japanese made "minor ineffectual" air raids against American shipping.

C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press war correspondent on the Sixth Army beachhead, reported that the army's superior firepower was coming into play against Japanese delaying action in that sector near the center of the American front. However, fleet units supported the infantrymen with inshore bombardments against enemy resistance pockets in low hills along the road leading to Leyte Valley.

No Details Given

The communique did not specify the preparations which have begun to groom Leyte as a great striking base. Its phraseology, however, indicated that its harbor facilities, as well as the airfields, would be utilized, possibly to base naval forces.

Bomber raids on other Visayan Islands sank three small freighters and probably sank four others. Heavy units blasted Mindanao with 94 tons of explosives, starting fires at Cagayan, principal port and transportation center in the northern part of the island. No opposition was encountered there.

Fighters strafed a 23-truck convoy on Sayre Highway, Mindanao, and medium bombers destroyed barracks and float planes in the interior.

Other raids included fire-kindling attacks on Balikpapan, Borneo oil center, by night reconnaissance planes.

Yanks, Led By Tanks, Drive To Trap Foe In Leyte Valley

New York, Oct. 23—The Japanese news agency Domei "has announced that British troops have landed on the Nicobar Islands in the Indian Ocean," a British broadcast said today. CBS recorded the broadcast.

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 23 (Via Army Radio)—(AP)—American soldiers, pushing westward

LEYTE BATTLE NO PUSHOVER

Broadcast Says Fight Is Not Easy As Indicated

San Francisco, Oct. 23—Royal Arch Gunnison, Mutual network reporter, said in a broadcast from Leyte today that American positions on the Philippine island proved "how firmly the United States" has put herself back in the Far East, "but it has not been as easy as the communiques indicate."

Gunnison said the enemy defensive forces of an estimated 225,000 are scattered throughout the archipelago and have been cut in half by the American landing on Leyte.

"Submarines and air power can keep them from moving between islands," he said.

Expect Hard Fight On Luzon

He added "we expect the Japanese to fight hard on the island of Luzon."

In another Mutual broadcast, Gordon Walker likened the capture of Tacloban, Leyte's capital, to that of Cherbourg, in France. Both, he said, are key supply bases and communication centers.

Walker said the most impressive sight on the beaches was little groups of Filipino women coming down from the hills to thank the Americans for their liberation. They went back wearing GI clothing and carrying foodstuffs.

Supplies were being unloaded at Tacloban while artillery flashes were seen behind the city, he said.

4 Divisions Wiping Out Japs

William Chickering for the Blue network reported that four American divisions were wiping out the Japanese 16th Division.

He said the steady roar of artillery was pacing the American advance and Allied planes constantly were overhead.

Filipinos, he added, are bringing in "amazingly accurate informa-

tion.

Chickering termed the display of gratitude of liberated Filipinos as an "unforgettable" sight.

Arthur Feldman of the blue network interviewing a 21-year-old Filipino, asked "where were you during the American bombardment before the invasion?"

"I climbed a coconut tree," the Filipino replied.

Force With MacArthur Believed 100,000 Up

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—A restudy of dispatches indicates that the striking force which Gen. Douglas MacArthur put ashore on D-day in the Philippines may have amounted to between 100,000 and 150,000 men.

This compares with first estimates that upward of 250,000 men went ashore in the first phases of the landing in the Leyte area.

Dispatches from the island since then have identified the Seventh, 24th and 96th Infantry divisions, the First Cavalry Division and the Third Engineer Brigade as being ashore the first day. The normal strength of an American division is about 15,000. The size of a brigade varies with particular operations and requirements, but often is in the vicinity of 12,000.

These organizations therefore would account for about 72,000 men. Service units in battle zones usually are about 30 per cent. of the size of actual combat forces. To these groups would be added a small number of attached units, specialists and other personnel, bringing the total strength to approximately 100,000.

The possible presence of other divisions not immediately identified might lift the total to about 150,000.

New Rule Set Up In Philippines

Tacloban, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 23 (AP)—Constitutional government under the American flag formally was restored to the Philippines today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur while warfare still surged near Tacloban, the temporary capital.

Cheers of liberated Filipinos mingled with speeches by General MacArthur and President Sergio Osmena.

"We are here in this capital city of the province of Leyte," said MacArthur, "to establish under the protection of American (arms) the (foundations) of your commonwealth government and thereby initiate the restoration to the Philippine peoples of the sacred right of self-rule."

Puppet Rule Ended

He announced all laws of the Philippine commonwealth government again are "in full force and effect and legally binding upon the peoples of the areas of the Philippines free of enemy occupation and control."

The ceremony was on the steps of the white stone Leyte provincial capital building. An honor guard bulged the assembly call as General MacArthur and President Osmena rode up from the harbor jetty together.

Cabinet Members There

"You can still hear the echo of our guns, but in their echo there is being reborn the new and greater Philippine nation, a nation consecrated in the blood of its citizens," said MacArthur. "For you we are no conquering army. We are an army of free citizens, like yourselves determined unto death that Democratic processes shall not pass."

General MacArthur introduced President Osmena, who, with six members of his Cabinet, landed behind United States liberation forces on Leyte beach. They came from the United States.

Yanks, Filipinos Mix

Hundreds of American servicemen mingled with the Filipinos who swarmed in front of the Leyte capital building to hear MacArthur's proclamation.

MacArthur said all Japanese and the puppet "republic's" laws are null and void and added: "I do hereby announce my purpose progressively to restore and extend to the peoples of the Philippines the sacred right of government by constitutional process under the regularly constituted commonwealth government as rapidly as the several occupied areas are liberated and the military situation will otherwise permit."

Osmena Thanks U. S.

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—Commonwealth President Sergio Osmena, in his first message sent from the Philippine Islands to President Roosevelt, thanked the American people today for the "immense war effort" which enabled the Philippine Government to return to its homeland.

The message, described as a cable from the island of Leyte, was released by the White House. Actually it appeared to have been a radio message, but Stephen Early, press secretary, said, with a grin, that "we look forward to the early re-establishment of cable connections with the Philippines."

Osmena said he felt certain that "this military operation, which has begun so well, will prove once again, as did the battle of Bataan, that our two countries are linked together by imperishable ties of understanding and friendship."

Filipinos Return to Palo

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT PALO, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 22 (Delayed) (Via Army Radio) (AP).—Long lines of Filipinos were streaming back tonight into Palo, second Leyte Island town of any size to be liberated by American forces.

Their town virtually untouched by the terrific American naval bombardment, and their steel bridge, pride of Palo, still standing, the people returned from the nearby hills. Normally, Palo had a population of around 3,000.

The Japanese killed the town as surely as if they had destroyed it. They were cruel to the people. They fixed store prices and then bought out the merchants with worthless Japanese invasion money. Today the stores are closed because the stocks went with the Japanese as they retreated.

The Americans had a hard time last night when the Japanese counter-attacked, but drove them off, killing a score or more. Private Lester Hudson, of Plainsville, Me., stopped several of the charging Japanese with grenades.

More than a hundred of the villagers were sheltered in a convent when the Americans landed. The town's only American, Joe Henry Barber, lived in Elizabethtown, N. C., in 1900. He has a Filipino wife and ten children. The Japanese interned Barber two years ago.

Lieutenant James McGaffin, of West Roxbury, Mass., led one of the first American units into Palo. With him were Staff Sergeants Arthur Hands, of New Haven, Conn., and Lloyd Hess, of Oklahoma.

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83 Heroes of Bataan Are Liberated

New Yorkers in Group Safe in U. S. Hands—Men Escaped as Sub Sank Prison Ship.

Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 23 (Via Army Radio) (A. P.).—The rescue of eighty-three American officers and men who had been Jap prisoners of war in the Philippines for two and a half years was revealed today.

The men escaped from an American-torpedoed Jap transport, evaded their captors' guns which were turned on the trapped prisoners and were hidden by Filipino guerrillas until removed from the islands several weeks ago.

An Army press release said two voluntarily remained behind with the guerrillas and the remainder are safe in New Guinea hospitals. Those still in the islands are Lieut. Richard L. Cook of Los Angeles and Staff Sergt. Joseph Cole, Plateau, Ala.

"All of the men are in good condition, except five recovering from bullet and grenade wounds," the announcement said. "None is listed as serious."

The New Yorkers Rescued.

Among those rescued were First Lieut. Bert Schwarz of 96-111 65th Road, Forest Hills, Queens; Pfc. J. J. Macowski, 652 Leonard street, Brooklyn; Private John R. Bennett, 69 Albemarle street, Hempstead, L. I., and Private Walter E. Gardner, 175-18 111th avenue, Jamaica, Queens.

The Americans had been held in the Davao penal colony on Mindanao since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. They were forced to labor on an airfield against their protests and with insufficient food and clothing. When American planes started assaults on the southern Philippines the Japs began moving their prisoners to other camps, evidently expecting invasion.

The survivors were tightly packed in the hold of one ship in such a convoy when it was attacked by an American submarine. Their transport and at least two other enemy ships were sunk.

Some Yanks Executed.

"The Japanese guards deliberately fired on the Americans trapped in the holds and seeking to escape from the sinking ship," the announcement said. "Others were hunted down and killed in the water as they sought to swim for shore, two miles distant. Some were picked up by enemy patrol boats and at least thirty were later brutally executed.

"After escaping death from such savagery and hours of hardship, eighty-three of the American officers and men made shore and were cared for by Filipino guerrillas until picked up and taken south by submarines and planes."

One other man, whose name was not given, escaped from the gunfire but died later and was buried in the cemetery of a southern Philippine village.

All the survivors told virtually the same story of their ordeal. Lieut. John J. Morris of Springfield, Ohio, acted as their spokesman.

18 Days in Ship's Hold.

He said the men taken from Mindanao were marched to a vessel in Davao Bay on August 20. They were hemmed in by ropes, tied to the outside men in the group, and guarded by enemy soldiers with machine guns and automatic rifles. They were packed so tightly in ships' holds that they could hardly sit down.

"The heat was terrific," said Lieut. Morris, "and the Japanese had fastened the hatches over the hold so that there was practically no ventilation."

They traveled for eighteen days in this close confinement, with insufficient food and less than a cup of water daily. All but the strongest were exhausted.

Two bombing attacks, which the men heard from their stifling quarters below decks, and a long wait in a southern Philippine harbor preceded the submarine raid which sank the ships.

Brutality at Work.

While working on the Mindanao airfield, the men were housed in four small barracks. They received 500 grams of rice per man daily at first, but this was reduced to 300 grams, plus a few vegetables. Limited amounts of salt were provided, despite their work in the grueling sun, and on many days they received no salt.

Guards often beat the laborers with clubs to force more work. Later, alleging an escape attempt had been frustrated, the Japanese confiscated the prisoners' shoes, including those doing pick-and-shovel work on terrain which repeatedly lacerated their feet.

Also included in the group were Capt. Robert G. Blakeslee, Glenn Falls, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Edward S. Tresniewski, Cohoes, N. Y. and Private Marbo A. Caputo, Fort Edward, N. Y.

New Yorkers Are Named

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Oct. 22 (Delayed) (AP).—The first eighty-three American prisoners of war to be rescued from the Philippines include the following: Captain Robert G. Blakeslee, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; First Lieutenant Bert Schwarz, 96111 Sixty-fifth Road, Forest Hills, L. I.; Second Lieutenant Edward S. Tresniewski, Cohoes, N. Y.; Private First Class J. J. Mackawski, 652 Leonard Street, Brooklyn; Private John R. Bennett, Hempstead, L. I.; Private First Class Michael Pulice, Carlsbad, N. J.; Private Marbo A. Caputo, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Private Walter E. Gardner, 175-18 111th Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

Japan On Defensive, Tokyo Radio Admits

San Francisco, Oct. 23 (AP)—"Japan is now on the defensive," a Japanese naval commentator, Masanori Ito, said today in a dispatch transmitted by Domei news agency.

Ito's statement came in the course of remarks in which it was claimed that Japan "welcomed" the American invasion of the Philippines because it offered "another opportunity to deal crushing blows on the mainstay of the enemy's Pacific forces."

The speaker compared Formosa with Pearl Harbor but then said:

"However, a considerable difference exists in the present circumstances, compared to three years ago. That difference is that Japan is now on the defensive, while three years ago she was on the offensive."

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Claims Four U. S. Ships Damaged

Domei also asserted that four more American ships had been damaged by Japanese bombers in Leyte Gulf of the Philippines.

The broadcast listed the four as two destroyers, a transport and an aircraft carrier. Previous Tokyo claims asserted a transport and a destroyer had been sunk and five other ships damaged in the gulf.

MacArthur's HQ Moves Far In 2½ Years

Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 23 (AP). From the girls' high school in Melbourne, to Brisbane, to Papua, to Dutch New Guinea, to Leyte Island—that is the progress of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Headquarters in two and a half years.

The headquarters itinerary shows how the war in the Pacific changed from one of desperate defense to deep thrusting attacks.

Two Thirds Of The Way

MacArthur has progressed approximately 3,200 miles from his first Australian headquarters. It is another 1,850 miles to Tokyo.

As the Yanks moved northward and, finally right out of Australia, except for handfuls of troops winding up affairs here, much of the color and excitement has gone from what were actually garrison cities.

Gone, too, are some of the petty annoyances inescapably attendant on packing cities with scores of thousands of carefree, easy-spending visitors. The Australian pound has returned to its own. Taxis are no longer "for Americans only."

10,000 American Sons-In-Law

But the garrison time discomforts are already forgotten as reports flow in telling of new conquests by Australia's erstwhile guests. What Australians will remember will be the friendship made with Americans. Australians, too, now have more than 10,000 American sons-in-law.

GERMAN ATTACKS FORCE CANADIANS TO QUIT BRESKENS

'Confused' Situation Reported in Fighting Along Schelde Estuary.

BRITISH DRIVE AHEAD

Hammer at 'S-Hertogenbosch Shielding Entrance to Dutch Lowlands.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24—(AP) The British Second army early today hammered at 'S-Hertogenbosch, the German shield for all of western Holland, and the enemy defenses seemed about to buckle, but Canadian forces to the southwest were reported withdrawn from Breskens on the south shore of the Schelde river estuary in a "confused" situation.

The Canadian First army had taken Breskens, a ferry port on the long waterway leading to Antwerp, Sunday and had pushed beyond. Late dispatches from Supreme Allied headquarters at Paris, however, said the Canadians had retired from the town last night and that there was see-saw fighting in the area.

Nazi Battalion Wiped Out

In their advance on 'S-Hertogenbosch, the British wiped out a whole battalion of the 712th German infantry division and took 500 prisoners, including one regimental and one battallion commander.

The hard-driving Tommies, smashing in on 'S-Hertogenbosch from three directions, rocked the Nazis back approximately six miles in liberating the important towns of Schinjndel, Middelrode, Olland and Bruggen. They received tumultuous welcomes from the Dutch populace.

Fresh momentum was given the British offensive against the western flank of the Holland bridgehead by a new attack launched at midnight from the south side of the Zuid Willemsvaart canal, southeast of 'S-Hertogenbosch. The Germans tried desperately to regain their balance and realign their defenses, but were handicapped by an obvious shortage of artillery in this sector.

Dempsey's vanguards fought into the outskirts of Berlicum, two and a half miles due east of 'S-Hertogenbosch; reached St. Michiels Gestel, three and a half miles southeast of the fortress town, and were fighting for a bridge across the Dommel river at Boxtel, six miles to the south.

British Drive on City

An upper British spearhead, approaching the city from the northeast along the railroad from Oss, was reported within five miles of 'S-Hertogenbosch. A flooded countryside and thousands of anti-personnel mines added greatly to the difficulty of the Allied advance.

'S-Hertogenbosch, a city of 41,000 also known as Bois Le Duc, is a junction of five rail lines and an important center of motor roads and waterways. The Nazis captured it May 12, 1940, after German troops in Dutch uniforms seized its vital bridges and defense centers.

German military commentators, conceding British gains in the area, said the obvious aim of the new offensive was to cut off German forces south of the Maas (Meuse) and Waal Rhine rivers and to gain elbow room for a general drive into central Holland.

Canadian troops, sweeping north from the liberated town of Esschen on the Belgian-Dutch border above Antwerp, were reported little more than three miles from Rosendaal and threatening to flank the heavily fortified German bolt position of Bergen op Zoom, seven miles to the west and slightly south.

Schoondijke, three miles south of Breskens in the Scheldt pocket, was taken yesterday by Canadian infantry, eliminating another strongpoint of the Nazis trapped in that sector. The town, which has a normal population of 2,000, was reported in ruins when the Canadians entered.

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent William F. Boni said the Canadians today had attacked Fort Frederik Hendrik, a mile from Breskens, and "heavy going" seemed likely before the Germans could be driven from that strongpoint. The Nazis, he said had laid low in the fortress while the Canadians swept into Breskens, but opened an attack when the Canadians penetrated the outer rim of its defenses.

Nazi forces on the south side of the estuary now are estimated to number fewer than 4,000 men, while some 11,000 are believed to occupy partially flooded Walcheren island and the South Beveland peninsula on the north side.

Guns Control Estuary

The German radio claimed tonight that long-range Nazi guns still effectively prevented Allied supply ships from entering the estuary although field dispatches said these guns on the north side of the river had been reduced to one battery.

A Nazi commentator said "the Canadians now seem to aim not only at the liquidation of the German bridgehead but also at frustrating a retreat to Walcheren and South Beveland." The chief remaining enemy stronghold was at Cadzand, near the coast west of Breskens.

Activity on the American First army front was limited to mopping up in the Wurselen area northeast of Aachen, whose fall finally was admitted tonight by the Berlin radio.

The Germans were reported to have abandoned plans for mass civilian evacuation of the Rhineland and instead were trying to isolate their soldiers as much as possible from the civilians, who were weary of the war.

"In some cases the German people are ready to toss in the towel," an American officer on the First army front reported. "Many do not hesitate to talk to the troops and to tell them they are foolish to continue fighting."

It was believed the Germans abandoned their mass evacuation plan because of lack of housing in central Germany, where many cities already are badly damaged by Allied bombing.

Mud Slows Patton

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third army troops, sorely handicapped by almost continuous rain and deep mud in northeastern France, fought into the village of Bezange-La-Petite, 19 miles east of Nancy, but were forced to withdraw by dug-in German tanks.

To the south other Yank units had reached Hill 284, west of Moncourt, and held two-thirds of Moncourt forest, but had not yet pene-

trated the town of Moncourt, a front dispatch said tonight.

Berlin reported new American troop concentrations on the Moselle river at Pont-A-Mousson, 16 miles south of Metz, and predicted that an encircling drive would be attempted on Metz. It boasted, however, that the famous fortress city was impregnable with its ring of 22 forts on either side of the Moselle.

The American and French Sixth army group was reported maintaining "heavy pressure" in the Vosges mountains, where it was probing for a passage to the southern Rhine valley. Several more villages were entered northeast of Epinal and Allied spearheads were said to be within 15 miles of Bonhomme pass.

British-based American heavy bombers were grounded by thick weather, and even fighter operations over the continent were curtailed by fog.

second day, the Tommies captured Schijndel, Midlerode, Olland and Bruggen. The Dutch gave them tumultuous welcomes.

The vanguards of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's force reached the outskirts of Berlicum, St. Michiels Gestel and Rosmalen. They also reached a bridge at Boxtel on the Dommel river.

300 More Prisoners

More than 300 prisoners were taken today, making the two-day total 800.

The Canadian army swept on from Esschen, on the Dutch-Belgian border 16 miles north of Antwerp, after an 11-mile advance in two days, and hammered methodically toward Roosendaal, four miles ahead.

The attacks here, which were assuming the proportions of a general offensive to clear the sea lanes to Allied-held Antwerp as a supply port, had pressed the Germans from two sides into the Breda box—a 40-by-20 mile rectangle below the Maas river.

British Take 4 More Towns In Holland

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—Six Allied armies pounded the tight-drawn Nazi defense band from Holland to Switzerland's border today with an unceasing pressure aimed at opening cracks that will permit a smash to Berlin.

The rain of blows was not yet a grand coordinated offensive, but it was intended to hammer the enemy line ever thinner and to mask the timing and place of the main attack.

The assault was on against the shrinking south Scheldt pocket west of Antwerp, the Breda box north of Antwerp, the hard-held doorway from Aachen, the upper entrance of the Saar Valley, and the Vosges passes.

British Take Four Towns

The British Second Army advanced more than five miles and captured four key towns today, moving within two and a half miles of the key Dutch rail and road city of 's-Hertogenbosch.

(The English translation of 's-Hertogenbosch is "forest of the dukes." The name is formed from *hertog*, meaning duke; *bosch*, meaning forest, and the prefix *'s* which is Dutch for "of the." The city of 's-Hertogenbosch is the captial of the province of Brabant.)

Striking on the west flank of the salient in the Netherlands for the second day, the Tommies captured Schijndel, Middelrode, Olland and Bruggen. The Dutch gave them tumultuous welcomes.

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Canadians Gaining

The Canadians were about to outflank the German coastal anchor at Bergen op Zoom, four miles ahead.

West of Antwerp the Canadians captured Breskens and Fort Frederik-Hendrik, a mile farther west. On the south side of the pocket the Canadians took Schoondijke, pinching the Germans into a canal-sliced area only 5 by 8 miles.

The German hold on the Scheldt was fast slipping with the capture of the controlling enemy guns at Breskens and Fort Frederik-Hendrik. Only one battery—there were three two days ago—remained in action in the Vlissingen (Flushing) area on the north side of the estuary after Allied heavy-bomber attacks.

Americans Gain Mile

Lieut. Gen. Cortney H. Hodges' United States First Army pushed a mile east toward Duren after capturing its first major German city, Aachen, and was clearing the enemy from the area around the village of Wurselen, three miles northeast of Aachen.

It was here—other Americans were last reported six miles southeast of Duren, which is 20 miles from Cologne on the Rhine—that the Germans apparently feared the main blow was coming.

A Berlin broadcast said the First Army seemed to have completed its regrouping, brought up "vast" tank reinforcements and could be expected to attack at any moment somewhere along a 16-mile front between Geilenkirchen and Stolberg.

Front Rain-Soaked

The front from Aachen to the Vosges was rain-soaked, and clouds at tree-top height also made an immediate offensive seem unlikely.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army restlessly poked an attack at the Germans toward the upper Saar Valley, capturing Bezange la Petite, 19 miles east of Nancy, and fighting in Moncourt, 19 miles from the Saar.

The Germans fought under difficulties, caught in the rear by a bombing which broke a dam two miles southeast of Dieuze and flooded the Seille Valley for ten miles.

More Villages Entered

The American Seventh Army also wedged deeper into the approaches to the Vosges passes northeast of Epinal past captured Brouvelieures and Bruyeres.

Three more villages, Domfaing, Vervezelle and Belmont were entered, and two more miles sliced off the distance to Bonhomme Pass, now 15 miles away.

The British drive was reinforced by the jump-off of a third column at midnight from the south side of the Zuid Willemsvaart Canal, southeast of 's-Hertogenbosch.

4,000 Yards Gained

This attack gained 4,000 yards by daylight, reached the outskirts of Schijndel and cut the Schijndel-Boxtel road about five miles south of 's-Hertogenbosch.

The other two columns, striking out yesterday east and northeast of 'sHertogenbosch, were about three miles from that hub at the nearest points.

—Six Allied Armies Attack From Holland to the Vosges.

On the British Front in Holland, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The British Second Army advanced more than five miles and captured four key towns today, moving within two and a half miles of the key Dutch rail and road city of 'S Hertogenbosch.

Striking on the west flank of the salient in the Netherlands for the second day, the Tommies captured Schijndel, Middelrode, Olland and Bruggen. The Dutch gave them tumultuous welcomes.

The vanguards of Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's force reached the outskirts of Berlicum, St. Michiels Gestel and Rosmalen. They also reached a bridge at Boxtel on the Dommel River.

More than 300 prisoners were taken today, making the two-day total 800.

New York, Oct. 23—The Berlin radio tonight said arms and munitions were being distributed to the Cologne regiments of the people's army in the belief that they soon will have occasion to use them. The broadcast said 9,800 anti-tank guns had been sent to Cologne and other weapons were on the way.

Rhinelanders Call On Troops To Quit, Report

By Don Whitehead

United States First Army Headquarters, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Germans have abandoned their plans for a mass evacuation of civilians of the Rhineland and now are trying to isolate the soldiers as much as possible from the people who are weary of the war and frequently urge the troops to lay down their arms, it was reported.

Orders have been issued to the police to keep contact between soldiers and civilians to a minimum to prevent the spread of war weariness through the ranks of the army.

Held Ready To Quit

"In some cases the German people are ready to toss in the towel," an American officer said. "Many do not hesitate to talk to the troops and tell them they are foolish to continue fighting, while one case has been reported of a woman who cursed a soldier for not calling it quits."

It is believed the Germans abandoned their plans for a mass evacuation because of the lack of housing to take care of 10,000,000 Rhinelanders in central Germany where the cities have been badly bombed.

At present civilians are being removed only in the immediate combat areas.

Men, Boys Organized

Males from 16 to 60 are being called up for Heinrich Himmler's *Volkssturm*, which is being organized to fight "with pitchforks" and to harass Americans from the rear as they press deeper into the fatherland.

Some youths of 14 are being impressed into this so-called Peoples Army.

These civilians are being issued old Italian rifles with 30 rounds of ammunition.

BRITISH PUSH AHEAD NORTH OF ANTWERP

GREENE

Take Four Key Towns in Five-mile Advance

SOME CIVILIANS BACK IN AACHEN

AMG Officials Seek Anti-Nazi To Act As Burgomaster

Aachen, Germany, Oct. 23 (AP)—The citizens of this corpse of a city were trying to return to it in large numbers today, and American Military Government officers set out immediately to find and appoint a burgomaster who is anti-Hitler and who held a civic office prior to 1933.

The AMG assumed control of Aachen at noon. Earlier it had appeared there would be almost no military government job to do, because there was nothing much to govern.

It has turned out otherwise, for the citizens are slipping back in straggling groups and guards have been placed at the city's entrances to make certain the civilian return does not become a stampede.

Population About 200

The population now is about 200—compared with the normal population of about 160,000—but still a much greater number than was here Saturday.

Sixteen orders of the United States Army have been posted. They set up a curfew extending from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M., prohibit public or private gatherings of more than five people, bar Nazi music and the Nazi salute, and in general make it clear that the American forces are here as conquerors.

Six men are on the list of candidates for burgomaster. He will be paid—if at all—by the people who live here and those who will return later. The list is in the hands of military government officers headed by Major Thomas F. Lancer, former New York State police official.

The first job of the military government is to find out how much of the city's water system can be repaired, then to turn the pick-and-shovel work over to the Germans themselves.

This is the American army plan being followed here, as Major Lancer and Major Pelham St. George Bissel, also a New Yorker, outlined it:

Food—No American army rations are to be given German civilians. Captured German food will be made available to them only after they have signed papers acknowledging that this is a debt owed by the city of Aachen to the United States Government.

Water—The water supply is to be restored by German labor and German material, with the American officers giving only their advice and help as consultants.

Telephones Up To People

Telephone and Lights—These are up to Aachen; the American Army has no interest in the matter.

Administration—The burgomaster is to be selected from among those known to have been anti-Hitler and to have held office prior to Hitler's regime. City police will be selected on a similar basis, except that in addition they must be more than 50 years old—in other words, not likely to have been successfully indoctrinated by the Nazis.

The people of Aachen are eating on the average of two meals a day, partly from captured German stores and partly from food which some are recovering for working on a day-by-day basis at near-by German farms.

HE WAS THIRSTY, NOT BLOODTHIRSTY

With an Infantry Division in Belgium, Oct. 19 (Delayed), (A. P.).—Searching all of an abandoned farmhouse except the attic, Sergt Victor J. Agacinski, 204 22d street, Brooklyn, returned to his post with two gallons of cider and fourteen eggs.

A couple of buddies, eying the cider, asked where he got it. They returned later without any cider but with three German soldiers they captured in the attic.

DAVID LARDNER DEAD NEAR AACHEN

With the First United States Army Near Aachen, Oct. 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—David Lardner, correspondent for the New Yorker, was fatally injured today when the jeep in which he was riding struck a mine near Aachen. He was the son of the late Ring Lardner, the humorist.

Russell Hill, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, suffered a broken rib, cuts and bruises. The jeep driver was killed.

Mr. Lardner had joined the First Army press corps only a few days ago on his first war assignment. Mr. Hill is a veteran of the African campaign.

They were returning from the

smashed German city to a press camp when they ran into a mined area. One report said the jeep touched off a string of seven anti-vehicular mines.

Mr. Lardner, 25, father of two children, was rejected by the Army for poor eyesight. A brother, James P. Lardner, was killed in 1938 during the Spanish civil war while fighting for the Loyalists as a volunteer in the International Brigade.

David Lardner is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Chaney Lardner; a son, Joseph, 6 months old, and a daughter, Katharine, 2 years old; his mother, Mrs. Ellis Lardner, and two brothers, Ring Jr., a motion picture writer, and John, a writer for Newsweek magazine.

Nazi Puppets' Capital May Be In Salzburg

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—A possibility that the Nazis may be setting up Salzburg, in the German Tyrol, as the capital for the puppet government of their onetime Balkan and other allies, was reported today through European underground channels.

Romania's Antonescu, Serbia's Nedic and Bulgaria's Tsankov were described as already established in Salzburg. Representatives of a Finnish national committee were reported present. Mussolini was said to be established some distance away in Bavaria.

DFC Cluster Awarded Airborne Force Leader

Allied Airborne Army Headquarters, England, Oct. 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, of Los Angeles, commander of the United States troop carrier forces, was awarded by Lieut. Gen. Louis Brereton, commander of the First Allied Airborne Army, the oak leaf cluster for his Distinguished Flying Cross.

The decoration was in recognition of his heroism in the Holland invasion as air commander of the British and American troop carrier forces.

His citation said he disregarded his personal safety to fly with the leading elements in the first day of the operation and flew on three succeeding missions.

FRANCE TO WAGE WAR AGAINST AXIS

PARIS, Oct. 23 — (AP) France intends to wage war against the Axis "by all means possible" and should have a voice in all negotiations concerning the war and the peace, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said today in announcing Allied recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his cabinet as the French provisional government.

Bidault spoke to the press within a few minutes after conferring with de Gaulle, to whom he imparted the news of the joint American-British-Soviet Union step.

De Gaulle was pleased but not greatly surprised, according to the foreign minister. Bidault added that, for Frenchmen, de Gaulle long had been their chief and the savior of the nation's unity and honor.

"France now has the place she deserves in the concert of great nations," said Bidault. "She has something to contribute there and her participation will be useful not only to herself but to all nations."

Representatives of the three major Allied powers—Jefferson Caffery for the United States, Alfred Duff Cooper for Britain and Alexander E. Bogomalov of the Soviet Union—accompanied by Maj. Gen. George Vandier for Canada, which with Australia, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela, recognized the new government, presented their credentials to Bidault.

The four representatives were received jointly by Bidault. They presented a note saying their respective governments recognized the "de facto authority headed by General de Gaulle as the provisional government of the French republic."

Bidault replied that henceforth all four would be accredited as ambassadors to France.

DEATH VOTED FOR SUAREZ

Paris Journalist Convicted Of Assisting Germans

Paris, Oct. 23 (AP) — George Suarez, veteran Paris journalist, was convicted tonight of collaborating with the Germans during the four years' occupation of France and was sentenced to death after a trial lasting less than six hours.

The court ordered confiscation of all of Suarez's property. The courtroom crowd cheered the verdict. The court emphasized the severity of its verdict by attaching to it the brand of "national indignity."

The trial was the first of a series during which the Government intends in the next six months to deal with 100,000 persons accused of giving aid and comfort to the Germans.

Accused Pleads Innocent

Suarez, formally charged with intelligence with the enemy, pleaded innocent at the opening of the trial in the gloomy old Palais de Justice. He faltered in the prisoner's box and paled as the four-man jury composed of two clerks, a hospital guard and a doctor brought in their verdict after 30 minutes' deliberation.

The journalist's editorials written during German occupation were read to the jury. He may appeal the verdict to a higher court and, failing there, appeal directly to Gen. Charles de Gaulle as chief of state.

Suarez, editor of the Nazi-sponsored newspaper *Aujourd'hui* during German occupation, is alleged to have received $15,000 monthly from the Germans.

Greeted by Mild Outburst

There was a mild outburst from the packed courtroom audience as Saurez was brought in through the back of the defendant's box by four guards a few seconds after four jurors and two alternates had been drawn. Judge Auguste Ledoux, in a fur collared red robe, presided.

Saurez, who faces a possible death sentence if convicted, bit his lips nervously but managed a blank smile when his lawyer walked over to the box.

Tre defendant, who patriots say was chosen by the Germans for propaganda talents, was formally charged with intelligence with the enemy.

Germany Held Not Enemy

Denying the accusation, the defense said in its opening statement that after the armistice in 1940 Germany no longer was "an enemy" hence there could be "no intelligence with the enemy."

The prosecution countered that while the armistice ended hostilities, it did not end a state of enmity between France and Germany.

The defendant and Judge Ledoux spent 19 minutes in open discussion of his writings which form the bulwark of the state's charges against Suarez.

Briton Defense Witness

Then Suarez called six witnesses —three men an dthree women— who testified the journalist had made great efforts to help them in personal affairs with the Germans, saving one man's son from deportation.

A middle-aged Britisher, Harold Alvin, interpreter for the Allied armies, fainted four times in the anteroom awaiting his turn as a witness. He testified Suarez obtained his release after four years' imprisonment in Germany.

The outcome of the Suarez trial is expected to furnish some precedent for the trials of hundreds of other prominent pre-war writers accused of working for Nazi-dominated periodicals now suppressed.

Death Sentence Given To Paris Journalist

Paris, Oct. 23 (AP)—George Suarez, veteran Paris journalist, was sentenced to death at Paris' first purge trial on his conviction today of intelligence with the enemy during the German occupation.

Suarez, who was director of the Nazi-sponsored newspaper *Aujourd Hui* during the occupation, can appeal to the Cassation Court and if his fails has the right to make a further appeal directly to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Only five hours was required for the submission of evidence against Suarez, who was alleged to have received $15,000 a month during Nazi rule.

Nation's Major Concern

Only a moderate crowd filed into the gloomy halls of the old Palais de Justice for the first of a series of trials, in which the Government intends, in six months, to deal with more than 100,000 accused of conniving with the Germans.

Suarez was calm as the trial started.

Contrary to the impression which may have been created by publicity given the recent women's fashion shows in Paris, it is the purge of Quislings which has become the nation's major concern along with economic recovery.

Vast special judicial machinery has been set up on a nationwide basis to handle the purge. Altogether some 254 courts with one or more judges presiding over each are being established by the Ministry of Justice and they are expected to begin operation all over France within two weeks.

Bewildering Situation

The contrast between last week's fashion shows and this week's trials is typical of the bewildering situation left by war:

Plush cosmopolities with fistfuls of money swank around the Ritz bar, while workers in the hinterland clamor for the reopening of their factories and hundreds of thousands of war victims wait for shelter and clothing. . . . Couturiers fuss about fabrics, while the national diet is 50 per cent. deficient. . . . The public bewails the black market while supporting it out of habit. . . . Some people are muttering that the de Gaulle Government is Fascist, while others express fear it is bringing in Communism—newspapers feel impelled to shout "There's a war on" to people who only a few weeks ago were crushed under Nazi rule—and Patriots are rubbing elbows with people who helped betray their friends.

1,451 Probes Begun

This last great anomaly now is undergoing a frontal attack. Last Monday alone 1,451 collaboration case investigations were begun by a panel of special magistrates who form the second phase of the purge system between the initial arrests and formal trials.

Although military tribunals all over France have been condemning hundreds to death for overt acts of treason the more subtle cases of "collaboration" will be tried by civil courts with judge and jury, including women for the first time in French history.

In four days last week 2,000 new charges were filed in the Paris area alone, where it is estimated 10,000 people are under arrest and several hundred more are coming in daily.

French Daily Decorate Grave Of Yank Flyer

American Air Force Headquarters, France, Oct. 23 (AP)—In the American war cemetery at Remy there stands among the rows of white crosses a highly polished propeller blade from a Lightning fighter plane, and the grave which it marks is covered daily with fresh flowers.

Thus do Frenchmen honor the memory of Lieut. Houston L. Braly, Jr., a P-38 pilot from Brady, Texas, who died while blowing up a German ammunition train.

Not even the Germans—when they were here—were able to prevent the French from paying this tribute. The Nazis removed the flowers the first time they appeared and issued stern warnings, but the next day there were four times as many flowers and the pilot's name was engraved on the propeller taken off his wrecked plane.

Braly was killed August 2 when he and three fellow flyers swooped down on a German troop train carrying 1,000 men and large quantities of ammunition which had been sidetracked at Remy for several days. Maquis had sent word of its position.

Braly's plane was the last over the target, and the blast of the exploding ammunition cars ripped off the tail and a wing of his plane. He died in the crash, but at least 50 Germans were killed and the ammunition train was wrecked.

The 22-year-old Texas now belongs to France.

Pierre Laval's Antiques Spurious, Auction Fails

New York, Oct. 23 (AP)—Auction of the property of Pierre Laval today at Chateldon, his Government-seized estate, was a failure because "most of Laval's famous antique furniture was not genuine," the American Broadcasting Station In Europe said tonight in a French-language broadcast recorded by the Office of War Information.

Nevertheless, the sale attracted a big crowd to the estate near Clermont-Ferrand and bidding was lively. The official news agency, *Agence Francaise Presse*, reported that 1,100,000 francs was realized at the first day's session.

It said that three white neckties —Laval always wore white neckties—brought 300 francs, and a silver soup tureen sold for 59,000 francs.

Army's V. D. Rate Triples Since D-Day

Paris, Oct. 23 (AP)—The United States Army's venereal disease rate in France has jumped to three times what it was in Britain, Lieut. Col. Paul V. Padget, of the army's division of preventive medicine, said tonight.

Colonel Padget added, however, that captured records showed the rate below that of the German army when it was in Paris.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 558 miles from south of Bologna).

Russian Armies Smash 19 Miles into East Prussia

Moscow Reports Nearly All of Memel Territory Is Conquered.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24—(AP) Powerful Russian armies in a two-way plunge into pre-war Germany have overrun 1,400 towns and villages, stabbing 19 miles into East Prussia from the east on an 87-mile front, conquering nearly all of Memel territory on the north, and trapping the Axis garrison in the Baltic port of Memel, Moscow announced last night.

In a huge offensive supported by thousands of guns, tanks and planes the Russians crossed into the Nazi homeland for the first time after fighting their way back on the long road from Moscow and Stalingrad.

Stalin Announces Drive

Premier-Marshal Stalin in a special order of the day announced that Third White Russian army troops led by the brilliant young Jewish tank expert, Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky, had captured 900 towns and villages, 500 of them German, in an attack from the east.

A Soviet bulletin then announced the capture of 500 towns and villages in the reconquest of Memel territory, a 1,099-square-mile area ceded to Germany by Lithuania March 22, 1939, under German pressure.

The Russians cleared the entire north bank of the Niemen river from Lithuania to the Baltic, surrounded Memel with a 25-mile steel arc anchored on the Baltic north and south of the city, and prepared to hurdle the Niemen on the road to Konigsberg, East Prussian capital.

Moscow declared that all of Memel territory had been won except for Memel city and a few surrounding localities. Russian troops advancing on the city from the north along the coast captured Scheipenthoms, nine miles from Memel; took Dinwethen, only four miles to the east; and captured Starrischken on the Kurischefs Haff lagoon

nine miles south of the city.

Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic army also broke through to the lagoon coast down to the Niemen estuary, and thence along the river to the Lithuanian town of Jurbarkas. Berlin broadcasts said the Russians already had attempted to cross the Niemen and seize Tilsit, a large rail city.

The Memel garrison's only chance of survival was escape by sea, a risky undertaking because of the acknowledged superority of Soviet attack planes in the area.

Report Goldap Captured

The smash by Chernikhovsky's troops into East Prussia, now a week old by Berlin's account, was the deepest Allied penetration yet of Germany. And a late Berlin broadcast said the Russians now had reached the Angerapp river, 17 miles west of fallen Goldap, for a total penetration of 35 miles inside East Prussia.

The Third White Russian army's attack into East Prussia was on both sides of the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway, aimed straight toward strategic Insterburg and Konigsberg, East Prussian capital.

Schirwindt, a German village on the Lithuanian border 10 miles north of the highway was seized; from there the line runs southwest to capture Ebenrode (Stallaupon-en) seven miles inside East Prussia, thence south to Goldap on the southeastern edge of Rominten forest. The seizure of Goldap was the deepest penetration announced by Moscow.

From Goldap the line runs southeast through Filipow to Suwalki, in the heart of the triangle of that name. The triangle, former Polish territory, was annexed to East Prussia after the conquest of Poland.

20 Miles From Insterburg

At Walterkehnen, 12 miles north of Goldap, the Russians were within 20 miles of the rail hub of Insterburg.

From Goldap the line runs southeast through Filipow to Suwalki, in the heart of the triangle of that name. The triangle, former Polish territory, was annexed to East Prussia after the conquest of Poland.

Hint Crossing Into Norway

Germany is the eighth country invaded by the Russians, and Berlin implied that Soviet Arctic troops also entered a ninth by crossing into Norway from northern Finland.

Premier Stalin's first order of the day announced Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Alpine troops on the Arctic front had captured all the nickel mining area around Petsamo and cut the Rovaniemi-Kirkenes highway as they converged on Kirkenes, German naval base in Norway.

Among the localities taken in that area, which by Finnish cession to Russia gives the Soviets a common frontier with Norway, was Salmijarvi, 18 miles south of Kirkenes and just across the border on the Finnish side. Berlin said the Russians were nearing Kirkenes, attacking along the highway from Salmijarvi. This announcement apparently means that the Russians already have crossed into Norway.

The valuable nickel mines in the Petsamo area were operated by Canadian interests to whom the Soviet union has agreed to pay $20,000,000.

Finns Driving From South

Finnish troops driving up from the south were within 140 miles of a junction with the Russians who captured Salmijarvi.

Moving along the Arctic highway, the Finns seized German positions at the Kitisenjoki river crossing, 30 miles north of Sodankyla. Fifty-three miles to the southeast they captured Savukoski, and 86 miles to the southwest they captured Kolari along the Muonio river frontier with Sweden.

The Moscow bulletin also announced fresh gains in eastern Hungary, in the mountains of eastern Czechoslovakia, and in Yugoslavia.

REDS CUT 19 MILES INTO EAST PRUSSIA ON 88-MILE FRONT

Russians Also Capture Key Town in North Finland—Push Into Norway Hinted.

London, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Russians have invaded East Prussia to a depth of nineteen miles on an 88-mile front, Premier Stalin announced tonight. This was the first confirmation received from Moscow of an offensive which the Germans have been reporting for several days.

Earlier today, in an order of the day, Stalin said that the Russians had captured the town of Salmijarvi in northern Finland. The Berlin radio implied that the Red Army may also have invaded northern Norway in a drive to slice off arctic shore bases for German planes and submarines.

Troops of the Third White Russian front "supported by the massed blows of artillery and aircraft, have broken through the permanent, deeply echeloned German defenses covering the frontiers of East Prussia," Stalin said.

The Lithuanian and East Prussian towns captured included Schirwindt, Naumestis, Virbalis, Kibartai, Eydtkau Goldap and Ebenrode. The Berlin radio said that the Russians were attacking along the road leading from Salmijarvi to Kirkenes, Norway. Salmijarvi is on the Finnish-Norwegian border and an attack along the road apparently would put the Red Army over the boundary.

"Deep penetrations" in Nazi lines between Goldap and Suwalki were acknowledged.

The Germans said the front now was 150 airline miles long from besieged Memel, northernmost German claimed city, and Augustow in the Suwalki sector at the southeast corner of East Prussia.

Moscow remained silent on the campaign which the enemy has reported for a week. German broadcasts said the Russians had pulled up on both sides of the rail center of Tilsit, a city of 50,000 on the Niemen River.

"Attacks and counter-attacks are alternating in rapid succession," Berlin said of East Prussia, "several Luftwaffe squadrons were put in the air for defense."

Huge Pincers Move Develops.

From German accounts it appeared the Red armies were developing a huge pincers aimed at the strategic city of Insterburg, fifty miles east of Konigsberg, East Prussian capital.

At the extreme tip of the eastern front, the Russians on the Arctic Sea pulled up to the border of Norway on a wide front within striking distance of the Norwegian iron export harbor of Kirkenes ,a German submarine and air base posing a constant threat to the Murmansk and Archangel convoy routes to Russia.

Two Good-Sized Cities Taken

Far to the south where the Russians were less than 130 miles from Austria and 180 from Vienna, Moscow announced victories both in Hungary and Yugoslavia. Sombor, in Yugoslavia, a place of 32,000 and a communications center 95 miles northwest of liberated Belgrade, was toppled. So was Nyiregyhaza, Hungarian city of 56,000, close to the Czechoslovakia border. At captured Baja, on the Danube, the Russians were nearest to Austria and Vienna.

Wide penetrations of East Prussia were acknowledged by Berlin, but Moscow remained silent on the campaign. German broadcasts said the Russians had pulled up on both sides of the rail center of Tilsit, a city of 50,000 on the Niemen river.

"Attacks and counterattacks are alternating in rapid succession," Berlin said of East Prussia, "and several *Luftwaffe* squadrons were put in the air for defense."

Nazis Report 2 Divisions Crushed

The Germans asserted they had encircled and crushed two Soviet divisions east of the Hungarian town of Szolnok, taking most of the Russians captive.

In reaching the frozen Norwegian border, the Russians overran the rich Finnish nickel mines which have been nurturing the German war machine.

A Finnish communique said the Finns reached Savoukoski and Pelkosenniemi in north-central Finland, meeting no resistance. The Finns were above the Arctic Circle and they forced the Kitisenjoki river, capturing German positions.

Berlin acknowledged that another Russian column, in a 21-mile penetration from the east, overran the Rominter Forest . nd was pushing on toward the towns of Gumbinnen and Goldap.

Insterburg Believed Goal

From German accounts it appeared the Red armies were developing a huge pincers aimed at the strategic city of Insterburg, 50 miles east of Konigsberg, East Prussian capital.

In the Arctic advance, Moscow said the Soviet Karelian army under Gen. K. A. Meretskov, supported by the Red Arctic fleet, hurled the Germans back on the Norwegian border in northern Finland on a front from Vuoremi, on the Barents Sea, inland to Lake Kuotsjarvis.

At Kuotsjarvis the Russians were only 40 miles from Kirkenes.

From their Debrecen-Nviregyhaza bases the Russians were fanning out through the famous Tokaj ine country in Hungary.

Last midnight's war bulletin from Moscow said 2,000 Germans were killed at Nyiregyhaza of a total of 3,000 Nazis slain and several thousand captured during the day in Hungary.

Southeast of Budapest the Red army was fighting within 50 miles of the Hungarian capital and south of captured Baja on a 30-mile front between there and Sombor, also in Russian hands. In northern Yugoslavia the Russians cleaned out a large area near the east bank of the Danube.

Zemun, large suburb north of Belgrade, was captured by Russian and Yugoslav Partisan troops which forced the Sava river in a three-mile advance.

Moscow, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Russian forces introduced a great new threat to the entire German position in southeastern Europe today by swiftly developing an attack through northeastern Hungary which, unless checked shortly, can cut the Nazi lifeline between Budapest and Vienna.

[Hungarian troops are digging trenches around Budapest for the defense of the capital, a London broadcast recorded in New York by CBS said today.]

An army of Cossacks and tanks drove northwest of the fallen Magyar keypoint to Debrecen in the direction of Kassa, which controls the pass into Slovakia and a way through Moravia and Bohemia to Prague, Czecho-Slovakian capital.

To the north of this attacking group, Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukranian Army appeared ready to join in the assault, exploiting his newly won positions south of the Carpathian Mountain passes.

Patriots Await Reds.

Strong patriot Partisan forces in Czecho-Slovakia awaited the onrushing Soviet armies which today were reported already attacking German communications leading back onto the Bohemian plateau. A junction of the Czecho-Slovak and Russian fighting groups appeared imminent.

Capture of positions in central Slovakia by the Russians would represent a probable disaster for Hitler's High Command, which is seeking desperately to hold on to Budapest and Vienna. It would endanger not only Vienna and Budapest but Bratislavia and all the German held territory to the south.

With yesterday's announcement of the capture of Nyiregyhaza, north of Debrecen, and the slaughter of 2,000 Germans, less than ninety miles remained between Gen. Petrov's most westward troops in Czecho-Slovakia and other big Red Army units moving northward in lower Hungary. Farther to the east the distance is even smaller.

The Red Army's Hungarian front was about 180 miles long, extending from the Yugoslav border to the place of the new breakthrough along the shoulder of the Tisza, beneath the Slovak frontier.

Patriarch's Letter To Stalin Shows New Tie

Moscow, Oct. 23 (AP)—The growing warmth of relations between the Orthodox Church and the Kremlin was emphasized today with the release of a letter from Acting Patriarch Alexeis to Premier Stalin in which the churchman addressed the marshal as "Our Dear Supreme Leader Whom God Has Sent Us."

The letter announced the clergy, which previously had raised a considerable sum for tanks for the Red army, now is raising another fund to aid families of Soviet servicemen.

Tito Takes 3 More Towns

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—Marshal Tito today announced the capture of Omis, Adriatic harbor and strong point, southeast of Split.

His communique also reported the capture of Backa Topola, Belgrade-Budapest railway point, 20 miles from the Hungarian border and Backa Palanka, on the Zagreb Belgrade railway.

Poles' Hopes Wane For Russ Accord

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—Grave pessimism over prospects of an early accord with Russia and the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Liberation Committe prevailed today within Poland's Government here, despite the official report of progress in settling their dispute.

Back from his second mission to Moscow, Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk postponed until tomorrow his report to the Cabinet on the situation. This delay strengthened belief that the Premier did not bring from his conversations with Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and the Lublin committee official a basis for any agreement which his Government will accept.

Polish officials privately described as unjustified the elation which developed in Britain and the United States over the joint Anglo-Soviet communique which said "important progress" had been made toward ending the long dispute. These same sources reported that both Russia and the Liberation Committee increased their demands upon the London Government over those presented during Mikolajczyk's first trip to Moscow.

BRITISH BOMBERS RIP ESSEN, BERLIN

Blast Walcheren Island in Holland and Shipping Off Norway.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24. — (AP) A mighty force of British bombers battered the German railway center of Essen and Berlin last night, the Air Ministry announced early today, following up daylight raids on Walcheren island in the southwestern tip of Holland and shipping off Norway.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers carried out the night attacks.

The surprise announcement came just before 1 o'clock this morning and indicated that other targets also were hit.

The statement said:

RAF Hammers Essen

"Last night aircraft of the RAF bomber command were over Germany in very great strength, with the great armament and railway center of Essen as the main objective. Berlin was also bombed."

Such an early announcement of a night action by the RAF was unusual.

In addition to the daylight blows by British-based U. S. Bombers, Fortresses and Liberators of the U. S. 15th Air Force hammered objectives near Munich, Regensburg and Augsburg in southern Germany and in western Czechoslovakia.

Preliminary reports said the daylight raiders and their escort of Lightnings met no enemy aircraft. Yesterday, 2,500 American and British planes speared deep into Germany without a single loss and meeting only one enemy plane.

Fortresses from the 15th Air Force struck in Czechoslovakia, while the Liberators attacked in

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Germany. They encountered flak over most targets, and heavy clouds forced the majority of the bombers to drop their explosives with the aid of instruments.

Hit Brenner Pass Targets

Other Liberators from Italy bombed objectives near the Brenner Pass railway line into northern Italy, while tactical air force Thunderbolts flying through almost solid cloud banks over the Po valley strafed and bombed enemy transport.

RAF Lancasters escorted by Spitfires attacked gun emplacements on the Dutch island of Walcheren this afternoon, making the second assault in three days by British heavies on German batteries which have been harassing the Canadian ground forces. Four bombers were lost.

Previously well placed 12,500 pound earthquake bombs had breached the Walcheren sea wall and engulfed high caliber Nazi guns that had been hampering the Canadian advance into Breskens.

Most U. S. Eighth Air Force planes remained at their bases in England today because of bad weather on the continent.

British bombers set four vessels on fire and damaged a fifth in two attacks on German shipping off Norway today, an Air Ministry communique said.

Coblenz Is Also Hit By German Bombs

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Paris, Oct. 23 (AP)—The German city of Coblenz, target of Allied raids, also was showered with German bombs recently, Lieut. Col. Paul Douglas, of Paragould, Ark., disclosed today.

Douglas was leading a Thunderbolt formation over the city when they encountered a number of German fighter-bombers. The Germans—sighting the Thunderbolts—released their bombs and extra gas tanks on Coblenz. In the ensuing air battle, several German fighters were shot down.

"There is no question but that the Germans now have more planes than pilots and their pilots often bail out as soon as they have us on their tail and before we can open fire," Douglas said. "They know they can get another plane."

On returning from this mission, which was his 119th, Douglas looked out to see his wing afire. After a trip in which he twice was on the point of parachuting out but decided not to because he was over German territory, Douglas brought his plane in. He was unhurt despite flames which roared just outside his cockpit and an explosion which almost blew him out of the plane.

Bombers Attack Czech, Reich Targets

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—Heavy bombers from Italy attacked western Czechoslovakia and German objectives today near Munich, Regensburg and Augsburg.

Achieving complete mastery of European skyways, 2,500 American and British planes roamed hundreds of miles into Germany yesterday attacking six separate targets without a single loss.

It was the first time an armada of this size has escaped at least some minor battle casualties. Only one enemy aircraft was seen and it was destroyed. Antiaircraft fire generally was moderate and inaccurate.

Worked In Three Waves

The bombers worked in three waves, two in daylight and one at night, attacking Nazi industries and communications struggling to keep Hitler's armies on the Western front.

More than 1,100 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators with 750 fighters attacked Hamm, Munster, Hannover and Brunswick. Returning, they passed a formation of RAF Lancasters, with a strong fighter escort, going out to attack the inland port and railway center of Neuss, near Dusseldorf.

Hamburg Attacked

A small force of Mosquitos attacked Hamburg and other objectives in western Germany last night.

One group of American fighter bombers destroyed or damaged 13 locomotives, 25 railway cars, five barges, five steamboats and two gas plants.

Two fighters which failed to return to home bases, landed safely in France.

Churchill Moscow Report Awaited

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, back in Britain after ten days in Moscow, is expected to report to the House of Commons this week on his conferences with Premier Stalin and other Soviet officials.

Churchill returned to London by air yesterday. He spent a night in Italy en route home from Moscow, it was announced.

Also Spent Day In Cairo

Churchill, accompanied by Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British General Staff, conferred with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean.

Churchill also spent 24 hours in Cairo, conferring with Britain's army and navy commanders. Britain's participation in the Pacific war was believed a likely topic of the discussions.

CONFLICT SEETHES IN NORTHERN SPAIN

Franco's Troops Clash With Republican Forces

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 24 (AP)—Northern Spain is seething with armed conflict, the Spanish national radio disclosed early today, as Spanish Republican forces wage persistent guerrilla warfare with Gen. Francisco Franco's regular Spanish army.

The national radio said the fighting was centered in Navarra on the Spanish-French frontier and other advices told of skirmishes at various points in the Pyrenees.

The extent of the uprising was not clear.

Headquarters of the Spanish Republicans in London said the guerrilla warfare to overthrow Franco was mounting rapidly. Franco's radio claimed that the "infiltration of Spanish Reds into Navarra can be considered over."

Gathered For Cleanup

A dispatch from Lerida, Spain, said earlier that Spanish troops were gathered for a cleanup of guerrilla forces which had infiltrated into the Aran Valley in the eastern Pyrenees west of Andorra during the week.

Latest reports indicated the guerrillas were in some strength as borne out by disclosures that they had challenged regular Spanish troops.

The Spanish radio identified them only as "groups" and acknowledged that some still were roaming the Navarra Mountains.

Authoritative British sources said they had no reports of any general uprising in Spain.

A Spanish national radio broadcast gave what it described as an "eyewitness" report of the clashes at the frontier.

U. S. Troops Disarm Rebels

"American soldiers disarmed several groups of Spanish Reds who recrossed the frontier after being defeated and pursued by the Spanish forces guarding the Spanish-French frontier," it said. "Forty individuals were disarmed by soldiers of the French army.

"Fugitives still are roaming through the mountains of Navarra. Some of them in groups are being pursued by the national forces.

"In general, it seems that the infiltration of Spanish Reds into Navarra can be considered over, as many of them are surrendering without arms.

"When taken prisoner all express disappointment at not finding conditions favoring formation of a so-called army of liberation."

Loyalists Recapture Canejan

The Lerida report said Spanish troops had recaptured the village of Canejan by an encircling movement and thus closed the main exit for Republicans seeking to cross into France.

Republican sources in London asserted the revolt against Franco began some months ago on a small scale, now involves several thousand men, and additional recruits are being added daily.

It is being directed by a Spanish guerrilla high command under the political leadership of a "supreme junta of national unity," these sources said. The junta is dedicated to the overthrow of the Franco regime by force, the "deliverance of our country from traitors and the establishment of a government of national unity," the republicans asserted.

The current activities were described by the Spanish republican leaders here at Hotel Espanol (Spanish house) as "the beginnings of great battles in Spain."

Rebels Hold Four Towns

The German-controlled Oslo radio said today that four frontier towns in the Pyrenees border region were captured by Spanish republicans after a four-day battle, and similar reports of clashes have been carried by the Berlin radio recently.

Spanish republicans in London asserted the guerrilla high command has begun the issuance of periodic communiques similar to those of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, and is making nightly broadcasts from underground radio stations in Spain.

It was said here that the guerrilla operations are being concentrated in three major provinces—Galacia, the northwesternmost province bordering on Portugal; Estramadura in the southwest, and Andalusia in the extreme south.

Army Private Accused Of Murder In London

London, Oct. 23 (AP)—An American Army private was accused today of being the accomplice of a pretty 18-year-old blonde dancer in the slaying of George E. Heath, 35, widely known operator of a special taxi service and called "the man with the cleft chin."

The army announced that Private Karl G. Hulton, of Boston, had been charged with murder. The girl, Elizabeth Marina Jones, was booked on a similar charge ten days ago. Both were arrested by Scotland Yard detectives.

Heath, shot in the back, was found October 6 in a ditch beside a lonely road outside London.

Under normal procedure, Hulton will be tried by an army court-martial board and the girl by a regular British court.

Upstate Soldier Weds in Ulster

Belfast, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. Jack Edgar Daley of Cincinnatus, N. Y., today became the first American married in the 299-year-old First Presbyterian Church at Comber, in the County Down. The bride is Miss Janie Elizabeth Cochrane.

AMERICANS GAIN BEFORE BOLOGNA

Eighth Army Enlarges Grip on Adriatic by Taking Cervia.

ROME, Oct. 23 — (AP) Despite new German reinforcements, American Fifth army troops today consolidated newly-won positions in bitter fighting eight miles south of Bologna, while the British Eighth army enlarged its grip on the Adriatic sector in Italy by capturing Cervia, 12 miles below Ravenna.

It was slow, difficult progress for the Allied armies striving to break into the Po valley of northern Italy.

The Americans were about one mile south of Pianaro on highway 65, a main road leading into Bologna. Since capture of Livergnano was announced a week ago, the advance up highway 65 has measured less than two miles. The latest won positions were on dominating heights, however.

Despite heavy German resistance and counterattacks, Canadian troops established a bridgehead a mile wide and a thousand yards deep across the Savio river two miles north of Cesena, 50 miles southeast of Bologna on the main Rimini-Bologna highway. German troops were still holding the west bank of the Savio in great strength in some places.

The British also enlarged their bridgehead across the Savio west of Cesena.

Heavy fighting was in progress on the southern outskirts of Frassineto, about five miles southwest of Castel san Pietro on highway nine. The battling was bitter also in the vicinty of Pizzano, four miles west of Frassineto.

8th Army Captures Cervia In Italy

Rome, Oct. 23 (AP)—Eighth Army troops inching their way up the Adriatic coast have occupied Cervia, on the coastal road four miles north of Cesenatico and only 12 miles below Ravenna, but bad weather again hampered operations on the Fifth Army front, Allied headquarters announced today.

Cervia, 19 miles above Rimini, is on the main highway from Rimini to northeastern Italy.

The communique said the Allied bridgehead over the Savio river has been enlarged.

Hampered By Floods

The British troops enlarged their bridgehead despite difficulties caused by the rising river waters. Two miles north of captured Cesena, Canadian troops established another bridgehead a mile wide and two miles deep in the face of heavy German resistance and counterattacks by tanks and infantry.

Heavy fighting was reported in the southern outskirts of Frassineto, about four miles southwest of Castel san Pietro on the Bologna-Rimini highway.

New Disorders In Palermo Reported

Rome, Oct. 23 (AP)—New disorders were reported over the week end in the Sicilian capital of Palermo, where 19 persons were killed and more than 100 wounded last Thursday in fighting between Italian troops and a mob.

Rome press dispatches said police were forced to fire on a group of "strikers" who broke into a theater on the Piazzi Verdi, but apparently there were no further casualties.

The dispatches also reported a bomb was hurled into a public market and a grenade was thrown at sentries guarding a public utility.

Leaders of the Sicilian Separatist Movement were said to have been arrested and charged with distributing pamphlets.

McNarney Assumes Mediterranean Post

Rome, Oct. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney assumed his duties today as deputy supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater under General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and as commanding general of the North African theater of operations of the United States Army, it was announced officially.

He succeeds Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, now in command of the Sixth Army group in France.

McNarney arrived at an Italian airfield this morning from Washington, where he was deputy chief of staff under Gen. George C. Marshall.

Change Effective November 1

Effective November 1 the North African theater of operations of the United States Army becomes the Mediterranean theater and McNarney will be commanding general of American army forces in that theater.

McNarney is 51 years old. He graduated from West Point in 1915 as an infantry officer and later transferred to the air service, becoming one of the pioneers of army aviation.

(In Washington, the War Department, announcing McNarney's new post, said Lieut. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, chief of operations, will succeed McNarney as deputy chief of staff, and that Maj. Gen. John E. Hull will succeed Handy.)

BRITISH PASS THERMOPYLAE

Joined With Greek Patriots They Capture Evvoia

Athens, Oct. 23 (AP)—British troops pushed today through ancient Thermopylae to Lamia, approximately 100 miles northwest of Athens and 50 miles south of Larissa, approximately 100 miles northwest of Athens and 50 miles south of Larissa, as they pursued the Germans retreating in north-

ern Greece.

A combined force of British troops and Greek patriots, meanwhile, forced the surrender of Khalkis, chief city on the large mountainous island of Evvoia (Euboea) adjacent to the Greek mainland north of Athens. All German troops have been cleared from the island with the capture of a small number left behind in a German evacuation.

Valona Reported Liberated

Increasing demolitions were becoming a factor in the advance northward, with road mines delaying heavy transport in the Lamia area.

[Cairo radio said tonight that Albanian patriots had liberated the Albanian port of Valona, which lies almost straight across the Strait of Otranto from Brindisi, Italy, and about 50 miles north of the Greek border.]

Strike Greets Food Ship

What should have been one of the most joyous occasions since the liberation of Athens, the arrival of the first food ship, was marred today by a strike of dockyard workers.

Unloading of the ship at the port of Pireaus was carried out by the British Ordnance Corps with the assistance of only 20 Greeks.

The strike was a consequence of the debased condition of Greek money. Payment of dockyard workers is the responsibility of the Greek Government, but the Government is without funds since the drachma's value has dropped until it is not acceptable.

Evvoia, Aegean Isle, Cleared Of Nazis

Rome, Oct. 23 (AP)—The large Aegean island of Evvoia (Euboea), adjacent to the Greek mainland north of Athens, has been cleared completely of Germans, Allied headquarters announced today.

The island is a mountainous stretch of 115 miles and 33 miles at its greatest breadth. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, the northern part of which is known as the Channel of Atalanti.

Garrison Captured

Dispatches from Athens said the island's chief city, Khalkis, surrendered to a combined force of British and Greek Patriots and that a small number of troops left behind in a German evacuation were taken prisoner.

The Germans pulled out of the island leaving 250 men holding Fort Gouves, on the northeast coast, the Athens advices said.

The strategic north Aegean island of Lemnos has been occupied by the British and all of the Cyclades group was reported freed today as German forces on the mainland continued their flight through northern Greece.

Mudros Seized

Seizure of the port of Mudros, on the south coast of Lemnos, which guards the entrance to the Dardenelles, was announced yesterday.

The communique said British forces landed on the island's west coast at dawn on October 16 and after a 30-hour battle captured Mudros, taking 400 German prisoners.

The British land drive to clear the Germans from Greece continued without letup as carrier based RAF planes attacked rail transport in the Volos mid-coastal area. Strafing planes knocked out one locomotive and damaged 20 rail cars the Germans were using to evacuate their forces northward.

Allied headquarters announced that six months' emergency civilian supplies for Greece, amounting to about 780,000 tons valued at $120,000,000, had been provided for by the United States and Britain.

Anthony Eden In Cairo

New York, Oct. 23—The Bern radio today said in a broadcast recorded by CBS that "according to unconfirmed news, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden now is in Cairo, from where he intends to go to Ankara."

-Mile Burma Gain Reported By British

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 23 (AP)—The British 36th Division, which captured Mohnyin in north Burma, 70 miles southwest of Myitkyina on the railway 200 miles north of Mandalay, has made an advance six miles to the east toward Kazu, today's Southeast Asia communique announced.

The advance promised a linkup with other Allied forces patrolling south of Kazu, 13 miles below Myitkyina.

In western Burma, further gains were made from captured Tiddim toward the Chin hills stronghold of Fort White, 20 miles to the southeast, where the Japanese were falling back on Kennedy peak. West Africans crossed the upper Kaladan river, in the Orakan area.

CHINESE AGAIN PUSH FOE BACK

Counterattacks In Two Areas Make "Appreciable Gains"

Chungking, Oct. 23 (AP)—Successful Chinese counteroffensives 21 miles north of Kweilin and along the West river front 160 miles farther south were reported tonight by the high command.

The communique said Chinese launched counterattacks against Japanese forces 12 miles southwest of Hingan, 21 miles north of Kweilin, October 21 and had scored "appreciable gains." The attacks apparently were designed to smash the enemy's threat to Kweilin.

Driven Back Six Miles

The Japanese last week drove to a point 18 miles west of Hingan in an attempt to outflank Kweilin, former site of a large United States air base, but the high command said the invaders had been driven back six miles by the counterattacks.

The Chinese offensive in the Kweiping and Pingnam areas has checked an enemy drive on the American air base at Liuchow. Chinese ground forces in the area were strongly supported by planes of the United States 14th Air Force, the high command said. Kweiping is about 78 miles south of Liuchow, and Pingnam is east and slightly north of Kweiping.

The high command said Chinese forces had driven into Japanese positions eight miles southwest of Kweiping and had captured five enemy strong points near Pingnam. Heavy fighting was continuing, it added.

Seeks Educated Youth Unit

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today formally launched a movement for the enlistment of the initial 100,000 of China's educated youth in China's fighting forces.

Declaring one division of educated youth would be equivalent to raising China's striking power by ten ordinary divisions, Chiang called for volunteers to "serve as privates who actually do the fighting, breach and seize the enemy defenses and serve as the real vanguards of the people."

"Now that the war has reached its decisive stage, all our efforts must be directed toward the final triumph," he declared, adding that the situation was even more serious than on the eve of the 1911 revolution.

Chinese Troops Drive Japs Back On 2 Fronts

Chungking, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Chinese counterattack upon Japanese forces 21 miles north of Kweilin has brought "appreciable gains," the high command announced tonight. The communique also said Chinese counterblows against the Japanese on the West river front had achieved considerable success.

The Chinese attacks north of Kweilin, apparently designed to smash the enemy's threat to the Kwangsi province city by either direct or outflanking operations, were launched October 21, the high command said. Chinese regulars assaulted Japanese positions about 12 miles southwest of Hingan, main enemy supply base, and brisk fighting continued.

Last week the Japanese drove to a point 18 miles west of Hingan in an attempt to outflank Kweilin, but the high command said they had been driven back six miles and were being checked.

Three Jap Naval Vessels Sunk

During the week of October 12 to 19 the 14th Air Force sank a Japanese cruiser, a destroyer and a third naval vessel of 225 feet, and, in addition, sank or probably sank enemy vessels totaling 45,900 tons, an operational summary said.

The cruiser and destroyer were accounted for by a Liberator during the early morning of October 16.

The summary listed 31,000 tons of Japanese shipping as damaged. The Japanese losses did not include 62 miscellaneous craft of less than 100 feet sunk, eight of less than 100 feet probably sunk and 224 of less than 100 feet damaged.

Japan's Air Losses

Enemy losses in air combat were seven fighters and one bomber destroyed, two fighters probably destroyed and seven fighters damaged. Nine Japanese fighters and two bombers were destroyed on the ground. The 14th Air Force lost one plane in combat.

Known enemy casualties were 219 troops resulting from air missions in support of Chinese ground forces. Fifteen bridges were destroyed or damaged during these missions.

IWO BOMBED BY U.S. PLANES

Nimitz Also Reports Raids On Yap And In Marshalls

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 23 (AP)—American heavy bombers dropped 49 tons of explosives on Iwo Island in the Volcano group, 750 miles south of Tokyo, last Friday, shooting down or damaging five of eight Japanese interceptors. One Liberator was lost.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported the raid today, along with aerial slashes at enemy positions on Yap Island, in the western Carolines, and in the Marshall Islands. One plane was lost in the Marshalls but the pilot was rescued.

Three Jap Planes Shot Down

Three enemy planes definitely were shot out of the skies over Iwo, one was probably destroyed and a fifth damaged.

A navy search Liberator bombed and strafed a small Japanese cargo vessel west of Iwo on Saturday.

In support of ground troops mopping up on Peleliu and Angaur islands, in the Palau group of the western Carolines, marine planes dropped incendiaries on dugin enemy units. They also bombed a lighthouse and gun emplacements on Babelthuap Island, to the north.

The communique made no mention of further carrier plane attacks on the Philippines, in support of the reoccupation by ground forces under command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Fires From Shell Hole

Bungard was moving forward with an infantry outfit on the afternoon of D-day when a fleet of Jap tanks came rolling over a hill in pairs. He got into position in a shell hole which protected him up to the chest and waited for the Japs to come within range.

The first Jap tanks were within 200 yards when he opened fire with his rocket launcher. His first shot damaged one of the leaders, his second blew its turret off.

20 Tanks In Attack

The other tank of the first pair was only 50 yards away, its guns spitting fire. Bungard, aiming carefully, halted it with one shot.

As the rest of the tank fleet, estimated to have numbered 20 in all, sought to spread out over the ridge, Bungard took aim again.

Three hits were enough to disable another tank, and he turned his attention to a fourth. This one he got with two shots.

That was enough for the rest of the Jap tanks and they fled back over the ridge.

Almost Like A Movie

"I'd find it hard to believe if I hadn't seen it myself," related Corporal John A. Heisler, of Wausau, Wis. "I was just a few feet away from Bungard when he went into action. It was almost like a movie. He was stopping everything that he fired at."

By dropping a grenade down its hatch, Heisler himself destroyed a Jap tank which had bogged down in a swamp.

MECHANIC'S SKILL SAVES A BOMBER

hydraulic lines and electrical systems with fluid spraying everywhere. Capt. Robert A. Hannagan of Bakersfield, Cal., the pilot, ordered the ship lightened and crew members chopped away the ball turret.

Then the engineer, Tech. Sergt. Carroll C. Cobb, of Augusta, Me., made his way through the bomb bay with an axe on his shoulder. He chopped off bits of tubing from the tail turret and from the damaged nose turret and practically rebuilt the hydraulic system with the assistance of the bombardier, First Lieut. Joseph Feke of 147 Riverdale avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Each time Sergt. Cobb made a repair he had to crawl through to the pilot and ask him to test the system. Three times they tested before the flaps and brakes worked.

NEW YORKERS HONORED

With the Americal Infantry Division, Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, Oct. 22 (A. P.)—It's a long way from skiing down the snowclad slopes of Norway to lugging a communications radio through the tropical jungles of the Southwest Pacific, but Pfc. Sverre E. Clem has done it and has received the Combat Infantryman Badge for commendable performance of his duty while in action on Bougainville.

He was born in Norway but his home now is at 402 Bay Ridge Parkway, Brooklyn.

Other New Yorkers decorated for outstanding service with the veteran Americal Division are Pfc. Jacob Spritzer, son of Mrs. Paul Spritzer of 78 West 68th street, and Pvt. John A. Rogers, nephew of Mrs. Theodore Goodwin of 72 Seventh avenue. Both have received the Good Conduct Medal.

Bazookaman's Eight Shots Kayo 4 Jap Tanks, Rout 16

By Sergt. Ray Fitzpatrick

[Marine Corps Combat Correspondent]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

Somewhere in the Pacific, Oct. 12 (Delayed)—A 20-year-old marine bazookaman in combat for the first time on strongly fortified Peleliu fired his weapon eight times and knocked out four Japanese tanks in a wild burst of action that took only ten minutes.

The exploit is related here by admiring comrades of Pfc. Robert Bungard, of Diamond, Ohio. They say they owe their lives to his cool head and amazing marksmanship.

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea (A. P.).—Out of ammunition and punctured with bullet holes after an attack by thirty Jap Zeros, the Liberator bomber "Hannagan's Mad House" limped home because of the technical skill of a flight engineer.

After the attack, the "Mad House" was a mass of shattered

2 U. S. MERCHANT SHIPS COLLIDE NEAR HAWAII

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 23—(AP) Two American merchant ships collided north of Hawaii Oct. 8, but there were no casualties and both were brought into port, the Navy disclosed in a press release today.

The vessels were the S.S. E. A.

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Christenson and the S.S. Antigua. Both were operated by the War Shipping administration.

The Antiqua was under Navy charter. She received a bad hole forward of the deckhouse on the starboard side and was towed to port by the salvage vessel deliverer, with the aid of the ocean-going tug Mataco.

Each ship is approximately 7,000 tons.

Curtin Thanks Americans for Aid to Australia

Offers MacArthur and His Troops 'Deep Gratitude' for Defense Garrison

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 23 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin today expressed the deep gratitude of Australia to the American forces and their commander in chief, General Douglas MacArthur.

"Now that the great bulk of United States forces have moved from the mainland of Australia," Curtin said, "I offer them and their great commander in chief, General MacArthur, the deep gratitude of the Australian people and government.

"Australians will never forget the feeling of deep relief which swept this country when United States forces first landed here early in 1942. During their stay we have learned much from them and they have come to know Australia and Australians better.

"The contacts made will, I am sure, prove permanent in many cases, and to this end arrangements have been made to smooth the way for any United States servicemen who desire to live permanently in Australia."

Guatemala's Ex-Chief In Mexico, Envoy Says

Mexico City, Oct. 23 (AP)—Guatemalan Ambassador Eduardo Mayora said today ex-President Federico Ponce, of Guatemala, is en route to Mexico City by special plane accompanied by some of his former Cabinet members and army officers.

Honduras Battles Reported

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 23 (AP)—Honduran sources here, quoting censored wire reports from El Salvador, said today that fighting was continuing inside Honduras, with the revolutionaries obtaining "important victories" at San Marcos in Ocotepeque.

Honduran residents here said several officers and soldiers of Gen. Tiburcio Andino Carias' forces had joined the invading rebels in the San Marcos area over the weekend.

Gen. Crerar Ill in Britain

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 (AP).—Lieutenant General Henry D. G. Crerar, commander of the Canadian 1st Army, has been ill in Great Britain for the last three weeks, but will return to his post in the next few days, the government announced today.

Shirley Temple Dedicates Lights

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Shirley Temple, youthful screen star last night dedicated the illumination of the Niagara Falls cataracts at the official opening of the Seventh Victory Loan Drive in Welland county, Canada.

"It's a toss-up between here and Hawaii for my honeymoon," she said after seeing the falls.

Miss Temple expressed envy for screen star Ronald Colman, who sat unnoticed in Queen Victoria Park Saturday when Mayor G. R. Inglis and Councilman W. F. Connell of Niagara Falls, N. Y., gave the lights illuminating the cataracts their first workout since September, 1942.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 23, 1940.—Hitler and Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop meet with Gen. Franco, head of Spanish State, at Hendaye on French border. Ex-King Carol of Romania detained on arrival at Seville, Spain. Petain Government bars Jews in Syria from Government posts.

De Gaulle Regime Recognized By Allies as Rule of France

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—(AP) Under the leadership of aggressive General Charles de Gaulle, the republic of France emerged today from four dark years of defeat, occupation and the ravages of war to take control once more of its own destinies as a sovereign nation already promised a position of power in the councils of peace.

Two actions by its Allies marked the renaissance of the Republic:

1. The United States, Great Britain and Russia at noon Eastern War Time simultaneously recognized the regime of which General de Gaulle is president as a "provisional government."

2. General Dwight D. Eisenhower turned over to this administration virtually all metropolitan France except the Western Front combat zones, by declarng the non-combat area to be an "interior zone." That includes the capital of the provisional government, Paris.

Not since German invaders enveloped the shattered nation in the Summer of 1940 had France attained such stature in the family of nations or such control over its own affairs.

Recognition by the three great powers was accompanied by similar action of other nations, including Canada, Australia, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela.

The United States named Jefferson Caffery as its first ambassador. He arrived in Paris only a few days ago to be a "representative" to the de Gaulle administration which until noon today was considered to be only a "de facto authority" rather than a government.

Immediately after announcing recognition the United States undertook several adjustments to bring its relations with the new France in line:

1. The State department announced that business and professional people who can show a good military or civilian need for their presence in France may obtain passports to go there although transportation facilities are "extremely meager."

2. Diplomatic and financial authorities predicted the early unfreezing of $1,000,000,000 of French assets in this country, including about $900,000,000 credited to the bank of France as well as heavy private holdings. The bank of France assets are presently under attachment by the bank of Belgium in New York state because of the assumed loss of certain Belgium gold deposits at Paris in 1940. Special arrangements are being worked out to lift the attachment.

3. Treasury officials said the question of reopening business communications between the United States and France was under consideration. Action is expected in about ten days.

United States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The text of the State Department announcement of recognition of the de Gaulle regime as the Provisional Government of France:

The Government of the United States has today recognized the French de facto authority established in Paris under the leadership of General de Gaulle as the Provisional Government of the French Republic. A communication in this sense has today been addressed to the Provisional Government. Mr. Jefferson Caffery will, if agreeable to the Provisional Government, assume the duties of Ambassador to France.

This action on the part of the United States Government is in harmony with its policy toward France as publicly enunciated from time to time by the President and the Secretary of State.

As the Secretary of State in his speech of April 9, 1944, stated, it was always the thought of the President and himself that Frenchmen themselves should undertake the civil administration of their country and that this Government would look to the organization then known as the French Committee of National Liberation to exercise leadership in the establishment of law and order. In accordance with this policy agreements were entered into between the Supreme Allied Commander and the de facto French authority headed by General de Gaulle covering the administration of civil affairs in France and other related subjects.

In accordance with the procedure envisaged in the civil affairs agreement, an "interior zone" has been established to include a large part of France, including Paris. The agreement provides that in the interior zone the conduct of the administration of the territory and responsibility therefore will be entirely a matter for the French authorities.

Today the vast majority of Frenchmen are free. They have had opportunity during recent weeks to demonstrate their desire to have the duties and obligations of Government assumed by the Administration which is now functioning in Paris and which has been reconstituted and strengthened by the inclusion of leaders of the valiant forces of resistance within France.

The intention of the French authorities to seek an expression of the people's will at the earliest possible date, following the repatriation of French prisoners of war and deportees in Germany, has been made known on different occasions. Pending the expression of the will of the French people through the action of their duly elected representatives, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, in its efforts to prosecute the war until final victory and to lay the foundation for the rehabilitation of France, can count on the continued, full and friendly cooperation of the Government of the United States.

Others Grant Recognition

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Australia, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela added their recognition of the French Provisional Government today.

NEW CABINET IN ICELAND

Olafur Thors, Independent, Is Named Prime Minister

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—A change of government in newly independent Iceland was reported today by the Icelandic Legation here.

Olafur Thors, leader of the Independent party, heads the new Cabinet as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeding Dr. Bjorn Thordarson. The new Cabinet consists of two members each from the Independent, Labor and Socialist parties.

The legation said Dr. Thordarson's nonpartisan Cabinet resigned after a disagreement over domestic economic problems.

Two Subs Lost With Skippers Who Starred At Sinking Japs

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—The fortunes of war have removed two thorns in the side of the Japanese, a pair of American submarine skippers whose craft are long overdue.

The navy today listed the U. S. S. Herring and the U. S. S. Golet as missing and the presumption is that they were lost to Japanese counteraction in the Pacific.

Each had a complement of 65 men. The next of kin have been notified.

Each Had Won Silver Star

In command of the Herring was Lieut. Com. David Zabriski, Jr., of Los Angeles, and the skipper of the Golet was Lieut. Com. James S. Clark, of Palo Alto, Cal. Both commanders won the Silver Star for raids on Japanese shipping.

The Golet is a new type of submarine which is considered a naval secret and its tonnage was not given. It was commissioned November 30, 1943, at Manitowoc, Wis. The 1,525-ton Herring was commissioned at Portsmouth, N. H., May 4, 1942.

The losses brought to 32 the total of American submarines sunk by enemy action or otherwise lost since the Pearl Harbor attack. One, the Sea Lion, was destroyed by its own crew to prevent capture at Cavite when the Philippines fell. Two others were lost in training exercises, and the Japanese got the remainder.

March Worst Month

The last submarine lost was the Flier on September 19, a month in which three failed to return from far-reaching patrols. The worst month was March of this year when four were lost.

Submarines and destroyers have borne the brunt of the navy's losses in the Pacific. An official tabulation shows that the destroyers have contributed 45 to the total of 194 combat vessels lost. The total also includes one battleship, six carriers, six heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, four destroyer escorts and 97 miscellaneous vessels.

Britain Can't Pay Us Back, Compton Says

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—Representative Compton (R., Conn.), just back from the European war theater, said today that Great Britain "isn't going to be able to pay us anything after the war" on lend-lease balances.

He said nations which have not contributed, in men, money and other ways, toward winning the conflict should "kick in" to pay the debts of those which have contributed.

"Economically and financially," Compton said, "England is in tough shape. . . . We might as well be realistic about the whole thing—Britain isn't going to be able to pay us anything after the war."

MORE INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES URGED IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—(AP) Jack Frye, president of Transcontinental and Western Air lines, said today the United States was "large and powerful enough in relation to other countries in the world, to support a relatively greater number of international airlines."

Frye testified at a Civil Aeronautics board hearing on applications for post-war air routes over the north Atlantic. Two companies, Pan-American and American Export lines, have been certified to fly the ocean and several domestic carriers now want to compete with them by offering one company service from points all over the United States. The two certified companies do not operate inside the borders.

Stimson Gets File On Pearl Harbor

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—An army board, following precisely a precedent set by navy investigators, submitted its report on circumstances of the politically debated Pearl Harbor disaster to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, today and put the highest secrecy classification on part of it.

The rest of nearly 5,000 pages of record and findings, was classified "secret," as was the navy's. The "secret" classification is only a little less binding than the "top secret" label.

Airing Before Election Urged

There have been demands, in Congress and out, that the Pearl Harbor story be told before the election.

The army's record, the announcement said, will be reviewed for security by appropriate military authorities, which means that the unnamed authorities will determine how much, if any, must be kept secret.

That task, in the navy's case, was assigned to Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet.

The army's Judge Advocate General, Maj. Gen. M. C. Cramer, will review the file. The navy's Judge Advocate General had drawn the task of looking over that agency's findings to determine its legal acceptability.

Stimson Also To Review Report

Secretary Stimson, the army announcement said, also will review the army findings. Secretary Forrestal, in the announcement of the navy procedure, said he would review that record and on it determine what future action is to be taken.

Lieut. Gen. George Grunert heads the three-man army board. Other members are Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell and Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank. Admiral O. G. Murfin (ret.) is chief of the navy's court of inquiry.

Like its navy counterpart, the army investigating board has almost exclusively fact-finding duties.

Whether court-martial action against any individuals, or other action, is to be taken will be determined on the basis of facts brought out.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 2,231 Army casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific and European areas. Included in the list are the following with their next of kin:

Army Releases Veteran Running For Congress

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—An honorable discharge for Major John E. Lyle, Texas Democratic Congressional nominee, has been approved by the War Department, and he has gone to Texas to be mustered out of the army.

News of the approval of Lyle's application for a discharge was released here by army officers who said the veteran of the Italian campaign arrived in Washington on October 19 by air after 19 months overseas and had departed the next day for Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Wounded in Italy, Lyle was promoted from a captaincy shortly after his successful race against Representative Kleberg (D., Texas). Lyle's home is in Corpus Christi.

Man, Woman Held As Spies

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP) — The Justice Department today announced the arrest of a father and foster daughter on charges of conspiracy to violate the espionage statutes.

The father, Simon Emil Koedel 62, was arrested at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., and Marie Hedwig Kodel, 26, was arrested in New York city.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the two collected information on military developments, particularly on shipping in the port of New York prior to Pearl Harbor, and that the data was delivered to the German consulate in New York city to be forwarded to the Nazis.

Hoover said special agents developed information that both Koedel and his foster daughter frequently visited New York waterfronts. He said they observed names of ships in port and reported on convoy activities.

RAILROADS WILL NEED BIG REPAIRS AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—(AP) Railroads have not outstripped industry generally in war profit benefits a railroad spokesman said today, and will need a post-war net operating income of a billion dollars a year in order to properly rehabilitate war-worn properties.

Those assertions were made before the Interstate Commerce commission by J. A. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Association of American railroads, at the opening hearing of the question of restoring or abandoning emergency freight rate and passenger fare increases.

The 10 per cent in passenger fares and a three to six per cent increase in freight rates were ordered March 18, 1943. The freight rates, however, have been under suspension since May 15, 1943. The passenger fare increases are still in effect.

Roosevelt's Tour in Rain Leaves Him 'No Sniffles'

Early Reports He Is 'O. K.' After Visit to New York

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told reporters today that President Roosevelt has "no sniffles, nothing" as a result of his long ride in the rain through New York City Saturday.

"I talked to him yesterday on the phone and again this morning," Mr. Early said. "He's O. K. Admiral Ross McIntire (his physician) wasn't worried a bit about that trip."

Mr. Early said arrangements for the President's trip to Philadelphia for a speech Friday night were up to local authorities to perfect and that the same was true for projected visits to Chicago and Boston.

The White House announced today that James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, will deliver a radio address Oct. 30 under the auspices of the South Carolina State Democratic Committee. Mr. Byrnes, who has offices at the White House and is referred to frequently as Mr. Roosevelt's "assistant President," will speak on a network and at an hour to be announced later.

Mr. Early said in announcing the speech that Mr. Byrnes would discuss "the vital issues of the forthcoming election."

772 Plants Authorized by WPB To Begin Civilian Production

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—(AP) The War Production board announced tonight that it had authorized $152,441,000 worth of civilian production in 772 manufacturing plants having labor and machinery not needed for war work.

Included are $10,735,000 worth of vacuum cleaners, $35,971,000 worth of bed springs and innerspring mattresses, and $15,537,000 worth of household aluminum ware to be made over the next 12 months.

With WPB granting applications for such "spot" authorizations at a rate of 350 a week, the 12-month civilian production total is expected to climb rapidly in the next few weeks.

"Spot" authorizations for civilian production are those made "on the spot" by WPB field offices to take care of firms and workers left idle by war production cutbacks.

WPB said that plants employing fewer than 50 workers have received 71 per cent of all the "spot" approvals.

Consumers' durable goods accounted for more than two-thirds of the total volume of products approved. Among the items are $874,000 worth of lawn mowers, $655,000 worth of typewriters, $1,629,000 worth of electric irons in addition to production previously approved, a few bicycles, silverware, furniture, electric lamps, office supplies, church goods, fountain pens, mechanical pencils, jewelry and sporting goods.

Harvesting machinery to a value of $5,091,000 was authorized, as well as automotive parts, building materials, and plumbing and heating items.

The WPB region for which Boston is headquarters had the largest number of approvals, 129.

Some of the 772 manufacturing plants involved received more than one approval. The total number of approvals was about 1,000.

WOMAN DENIES SPYING CHARGE

Arrested With Foster Father, She Is Held In Bail

New York, Oct. 23 (AP)—Marie Hedwig Koedel, 26, pleaded innocent today in Brooklyn Federal Court to a charge of conspiracy to violate the espionage statutes and was held in $25,000 bail.

The Justice Department in Washington and the FBI announced earlier in the day that the girl and her foster father, Simon Emil Koedel, 62, had been arrested. The man was arrested at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

The FBI charged that the two collected information on military developments, particularly on shipping in New York harbor, prior to Pearl Harbor. The couple rode ferries in the harbor and observed shipping operations through field glasses, the FBI said.

Living In Harpers Ferry

E. E. Conroy, chief of the New York FBI office, said the father had been living in Harpers Ferry since he was excluded from the territory included in the army's Eastern Defense Command.

He also charged that the young woman had attempted to enlist the services of men companions in obtaining information.

Koedel, according to the FBI, claimed to be a chemist when he sought information concerning arms equipment, particularly tanks.

The Federal bureau said the man and girl delivered their data to the German consulate in New York city and were paid by Johannes Bischoff, identified by the FBI as a key figure in the Nazi espionage system through an intermediary in the United States.

Man Born In Germany

Conroy said Koedel was born in Germany, but became a citizen of the United States in 1912. The young woman, Conroy added, was born in Brooklyn and had worked there as an elevator operator.

Koedel served in the United States Army from 1908 to 1911, Conroy said, but was arrested in 1915 in England on suspicion of espionage and later returned to Germany, where he served as a captain in the German army. Upon his return to this country he became a motion-picture operator.

Eric A. Johnston On Post-War Jobs

New York, Oct. 23 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, asked tonight for greatly expanded post-war employment in the distribution field and said 2,000,000 jobs could be supplied if each employer in the service trades hired only one more employe.

"We can't expect too much of the manufacturing industries," he said, "In 1940 they employed 10,000,000 people. The number has risen until now, in 1944, they employ 16,000,000. In 194x our manufacturers—big and small—will do a whale of a job if they can employ 14,000,000."

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In an address before the first session of a two-day marketing conference sponsored by his organization, Johnston said:

"The biggest opportunities for new employment will come in the fields of trade, finance, service and what the economists call 'miscellaneous.' The last is always the hardest to define; it's the man who cuts your grass or stokes your furnace."

He told the several hundred wholesalers, retailers and representatives of related industries that the United States has 30,000,000 workers on farms, in factories, mines and construction work who fill "the industrial pipeline full of merchandise," but less than 20,000,000 to distribute such goods.

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Edward N. Allen, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said American retailers would have to distribute at least $110,000,000,000 of goods yearly after war against $74,000,000,000 in 1929 and a record high of $91,000,000,000 last year.

He said the Government will no longer be a customer in peacetime and retailers will have to change their pre-war distributive setup in order to move such a huge amount of merchandise.

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Howard E. Blood, chairman of the distribution committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and head of the Norge division of Borg-Warner Corporation, took the Office of Price Administration to task for some of its policies.

"The OPA's actions prove they still believe they should not only protect the country from unnecessary price rises," he said, "but should squeeze the unit profit structures and should set individual prices even at the no-profit level whenever manufacturers' over-all profit position would, in the judgment of OPA, make that endurable."

Blood said Chester Bowles, OPA head, "gives the impression that materials will cost no more than before the war. I wish he were my purchasing agent and could make good on that."

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B. Earl Puckett, vice-chairman of the board of the American Retail Federation, said citizens seeking surplus goods should not be artifically branded speculators. He said there should be one price for all buyers of excess merchandise however.

He said he disagreed with some trade quarters who felt groups which were no retailers as of a given date should be kept from buying surplus goods.

GANNETT DENIES ISOLATION LABEL

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers, says President Roosevelt was guilty of gross misrepresentation in calling the Gannett newspapers isolationist.

Mr. Gannett's assertion was contained in a telegram to the Chief Executive last night after the President, in his Foreign Policy Association speech Saturday night said he was "proud of the fact that the administration does not have the support of the isolationist press—and I mean specifically the McCormick-Patterson-Hearst-Gannett press."

"In calling the Gannett newspapers isolationist, you are guilty of a gross misrepresentation which I resent," read Mr. Gannett's telegram. "Not one of these papers could by any stretch of the imagination be correctly characterized as isolationist. The intimation that I as head of this group of newspapers am an isolationist is likewise unjust and utterly false.

"I urged you in 1935 to call a conference in the neutral atmosphere of Washington leaders of important European nations to remove the causes that were fast bringing on the present and greatest of all tragedies. But you pooh-poohed my appeal and little or nothing was done to bring about international co-operation and understanding that might have prevented this frightful, ruinous, costly war. My attitude then certainly was not that of an isolationist and never has been."

F. D. R. Speech May Be Indoors

Philadelphia, Oct. 23 (AP)—In the event of heavy rain, President Roosevelt's scheduled open-air address at Shibe Park Friday night will be transferred to Convention Hall, the committee on arrangements said today.

Advance Pledge To Police Peace Urged by Ball

He Says Future Aggressors Would Sneer at Agency Lacking Power to Act

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 (AP).—Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, said tonight that unless all nations in an international peace agency pledge in advance the forces necessary to put down aggression the organization "will be simply a debating society, without power to act, and future aggressors will sneer at it just as Hitler sneered at the League of Nations."

In a prepared address urging prompt creation of a powerful peace agency, Senator Ball said that if Congress reserves the right to consider each particular case

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before American forces can act against aggressors, other nations will make similar reservations.

This will mean, he said, that "we'll have no more certainty of international law enforcement than we had in the 20's and 30's."

Senator Ball spoke to the Foreign Policy Association a few hours after he announced in Washington that he would support President Roosevelt in the election campaign. He did not mention either Presidential candidate by name in his speech but he said that they as well as Vice-Presidential and Congressional candidates should make clear whether they favor a plan whereby each nation would declare war to preserve peace or a plan in which "the world community of nations does a policing job on international outlaws."

One of the main lines of attack against the United Nations security organization, he said, is a demand that any final action creating such an organization should be postponed until all peace settlements have been agreed upon. These demands, he continued, "have a familiar ring, because they are the same arguments used twenty-five years ago by opponents of the League of Nations."

Asserting that the world security-organization would be preserving peace, not making war, Senator Ball said that he could not see "where the constitutional authority of Congress to declare war is concerned in the slightest."

"It appears to me," he said, "that either under the general welfare or the national defense clause the Congress has full constitutional authority, in the light of the world situation today, to provide in advance for whatever world policing is considered necessary to prevent another great war."

"Not A Copying Job"

Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, ATSC deputy director, explained that the American version of the robots was "not a copying job, because we have no interest in a weapon which destroys at random."

"The American mind tends to accurate destruction of military objectives only, not in hitting homes and civilian populations," he added.

Research by Jack & Heintz Co., of Cleveland, showed, Meyers said, that after launching from a track, the bomb was controlled by a preset compass but that cross-winds affected its accuracy.

Other Manufacturers

Manufacturers reported as cooperating on experimental models, in addition to Ford and Jack & Heintz, were the Farmingdale N. Y. plant of the Republic Aviation Corporation, air frames and assemblies; Monsanto Chemical Company, catapulting rockets.

The robot's jet propulsion engine is mounted over a streamlined fuselage with stubby wings. Its motive power is supplied by rapid explosions of gasoline in a combustion chamber with the force directed out the open rear end of the tube-shaped engine. The fuselage contains, in addition to a war head, fuel, control equipment and compressed air tanks to power control units.

'Robomb' Powder Fuel To Be Made In Indiana

Charlestown, Ind., Oct. 23 (AP)—An announcement from the War Department in Washington today disclosed that powder to be used as a "rocket propellant" would be made in the new $28,000,000 addition to be built at the Indiana ordnance works here.

The announcement did not state more specifically how the powder would be used, but unofficial conjecture estimated it might be consumed as "robomb" fuel.

Associated Press Wirephotos to-[illegible] day showed a reconstructed robomb undergoing tests in a wind tunnel at the army air force's laboratory in Wright Field, Ohio.

U. S. Engineers Duplicate German Robot Bombs

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 23 (AP)—American engineers duplicated German robot bombs at Wright Field here 60 days after receiving parts from duds which fell on England.

The Air Technical Service Command at Wright Field, the army's gigantic aviation laboratory, formally announced recreation of the "buzz" bombs and disclosed that the Ford Motor Company already was producing jet-impulse engines for the robots "for further experiments."

CAPT. GENTILE, U. S. ACE TO BE MARRIED NOV. 29

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23 — (AP) Capt. Don S. Gentile, 23, fighter pilot who destroyed 30 enemy planes in Europe, and Miss Isabella Masdea, 20, of Columbus will be married here Nov. 29.

Gentile, now stationed at Wright field in Dayton, and Miss Masdea were childhood friends at Piqua.

The wedding date was disclosed by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Masdea.

Their Only Son Killed, Gen. Patch Notifies Wife

Captain Dies in Action in Attack on Enemy in France

STAUNTON, Va., Oct. 23 (AP).—Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, commanding the American 7th Army in France, notified his wife here today that their son, Captain Alexander M. Patch, the third, twenty-four, had been killed in action.

The radiogram, handled through the War Department, said: "Mac killed instanly yesterday while assaulting enemy positions in France."

Captain Patch, the general's only son, had just returned to duty after treatment for wounds received Aug. 28. Commissioned from West Point in 1942, he had been overseas this year with the 79th Division in command of a rifle company.

His wife and young son reside at Evanston, Ill.

'Apples' Keep Byrd From F. D. R. Rally

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—The harvesting of "a very large apple crop" will prevent Senator Byrd from addressing a mass meeting on behalf of the fourth term candidacy of President Roosevelt here October 31.

Simon Sonnenberg, head of the Holt Street Independent Voters' League, sponsors of the Roosevelt-Truman-Daughton rally, tonight made public a note he had received from Byrd in reply to his invitation to speak here for Roosevelt at such a time as suited his convenience.

It read:

"In answer to your telegram, I regret to advise you that conditions are such here (Winchester) in connection with the harvesting of a very large apple crop that I am unable to accept your invitation. My three boys are in the service, and the burden of the work here has fallen entirely on me."

For[illegible]erdale [illegible]er Comes Out For Dewey

Miami, Fla., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Fort Lauderdale *Daily News* announced in a front-page editorial today its support of the Republican Presidential ticket of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Gov. John W. Bricker.

R. H. Gore, former member of the Democratic national executive committee and former Governor of Puerto Rico, is publisher of the *News*.

"The *Daily News* takes the position that the Democratic party is now a Communist party," said the editorial, "and is attempting a steal of the party of Jefferson and Jackson."

The newspaper took no side in 1940, but supported Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936.

Carol And Party Leave New Orleans For Brazil

New Orleans, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Argentine steamship Rio Tunuyan, with former King Carol of Romania and his party aboard, left here today en route to Buenos Aires. The royal party spent a week in port, staying aboard ship.

Their request to disembark and visit the city was denied by the Immigration Department. The party is to leave the ship at a Brazilian port.

Carol was accompanied by Elena Lupescu, his chancellor and others. They boarded the ship in Mexico.

Asked whether he planned to seek recovery of his throne, Carol declared that he was going to Brazil and "my plans do not extend beyond there."

The Tunuyan is scheduled to make stops at Havana, Puerto Caballo, Venezuela and Pernambuco en route to the Argentine capital.

Reports Elimination Of Lice From Army

Chicago, Oct. 23 (AP)—The cootie, which loused up the last war for millions of Americans, has been "completely eliminated" from this one as a result of the powerful new insecticide, DDT, Dr. W. E. Dove told the National Pest Control Association today.

But the doctor, chief of the division of insects affecting man and animal of the United States Bureau of Entomology, warned that it was no miracle chemical. "It is promising for other insects," he said, "but we still are unsure of how it can be used by civilians."

He related that DDT—dichlorodiphenol-trichloroenthane — halted an incipient and "potentially serious" epidemic of typhus fever, which is transmitted by body lice, last spring in southern Italy.

CALL DUMBARTON PLAN INADEQUATE

Chicago, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today suggested that the United Nations hold a full-dress conference to revise the Dumbarton Oaks proposals to provide an international structure "more democratic in character."

A resolution of the league's executive board termed the proposals "a negative premise of 'keeping the peace'" instead of the "positive achievement of 'making the peace.'" The resolution also asserted the plans were concerned with "maintaining the status quo rather than dealing affirmatively with the political and economic realties of a dynamic world."

"We would therefore urge," said the resolution, to be sent to the President and Secretary of State, "that a full conference of the United Nations be assembled at the earliest possible moment;

"That the United States use its great leadership . . . to remodel the draft proposals so as to provide a world structure more truly international in character and democratic in function; a structure flexible enough . . ." to meet world social and economic problems.

In another resolution, the league characterized the unconditional surrender policy as fuel for the "deliberate misrepresentations of the Goebbels propaganda machine."

DEWEY TO ANSWER ROOSEVELT SPEECH

G.O.P. Nominee to Reply to President on Foreign Policy Tonight.

EN ROUTE WITH DEWEY TO MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced tonight he would "fill in the gaps" in President Roosevelt's recent foreign policy speech when he addresses the nation tomorrow night from Minneapolis.

The Republican candidate for President told a packed news conference on his special train that he was pigeon-holeing the farm speech he had prepared for Minneapolis in order to bring out what he said Mr. Roosevelt "forgot" in a New York city broadcast last Saturday.

Commenting on the President's criticism of G.O.P. "isolationists," Dewey declared, with a steely smile:

"I don't think I'll bother with Mr. Roosevelt's isolationists; He has two of them as committee chairmen, but everybody knows about that."

He declined to name them and when the names of several senators were hurled at him questioningly, he exclaimed:

"What a bunch of Washington correspondents you are."

Mr. Roosevelt had named Senators Hiram Johnson (R-Calif), Gerald P. Nye (R-N.D.), Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.) as among the "inveterate isolationists" he said would assume commanding positions if the Republicans win control of Congress this fall.

Changes Speech

The Governor's decision to switch topics for his Minneapolis broadcast apparently was made on his campaign train today. Up until last night it was generally believed he would devote the first part of his present Midwest swing to a discussion of agricultural problems.

This belief was strengthened by his release of the New York State Farm commission study on the eve of his departure from Albany this morning.

But, meeting with reporters in the press room car as his train steamed from Buffalo toward Cleveland, the Governor twitted Mr. Roosevelt's assertion, in his Saturday night speech, that Republican orators were quoting statements "out of context."

"Mr. Roosevelt, I'm afraid, took his history out of context in that speech last Saturday night," Dewey said. "His memory seems to fail him on large areas of recent history so I'll fill in the gaps in my speech at Minneapolis tomorrow night.

"I had intended making a farm speech, but I thought I could delay that a few days so as to fill in the context which Mr. Roosevelt forgot in his speech of Saturday night."

Asked if he would discuss the question of empowering the United States representative in a projected postwar security organization to authorize use of American armed peace forces without waiting for congressional approval, Dewey said:

"I doubt if I'll go into any details I don't know to what extent I will commit the party or myself to a precise formula on a matter which is still subject to negotiation. That is something that must be worked out between the executive and legislative branches and I am sure it will be successfully."

Silent on Ball

This was one of the questions raised by Senator Joseph A. Ball (R-Minn), whose refusal to endorse his party's standard bearer has cast a political question mark over Minnesota's 11 electoral votes.

The New York Governor has said he had received no confirmation of reports that Ball planned to support Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term on the foreign policy issue. Ball, last reported in Washington, was not included on the Minneapolis reception committee scheduled to meet the Dewey train tomorrow noon. Senator Henrik Shipstead (R-Minn) was listed, along with Gov. Edward J. Thye, Mayor Marvin Kline and others.

Dewey, asked if his Minneapolis speech would "contain anything of interest to Senator Ball," replied:

"I have no idea."

Then, after a long pause, he added:

"I believe the speech will be of interest to all good Americans."

Declining to be drawn out, Dewey contended he had stated his foreign policy views "in the clearest possible language" when he addressed the New York Herald Tribune Forum last Wednesday.

"May we put it this way," a reporter began, "do you see eye to eye with President Roosevelt. . . ."

"Practically never," Dewey cut in.

To Go To Chicago

The candidate said no decision had been made as to when or where he will deliver the farm speech he had planned for tomorrow night. No subject has been announced for the address he is scheduled to make in Chicago Wednesday night, but it was considered unlikely that he would deal with farm problems there.

He said he expected to have a report Thursday or Friday from his counsel, Charles Breital, on the question of calling a special session of the New York Legislature to extend the Nov. 7 voting hours in that state.

The State C.I.O. and several New York city organizations have urged such action on the ground that heavy registration may make impossible for day defense plant workers to vote.

TRUMAN ATTACKS G.O.P. SENATORS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 23. —(AP) Applauding the decision of Senator Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn.) to suppport President Roosevelt, Senator Harry S. Truman tonight challenged Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to demand the defeat of eight Republican "isolationist" senators to back up his "strong foreign policy" assertions or "the people must assume he is another Harding."

In a statement timed to capitalize both on Ball's opposition to the Republican standard bearer and on Dewey's scheduled appearance here tomorrow, the Democratic vice presidential candidate referred to the Republican nominee's indorsement of "a strong foreign policy" and added:

"If Mr. Dewey meant it, he would ask for the election of a Senate that would support a strong foreign policy and the defeat of the eight isolationists who were nominated by the Republicans.

"The American people are entitled to know his answer, and if he refuses to give a sincere, straightforward answer to that question, the people must assume that he is another Harding.

"Mr. Dewey is coming to Minneapolis Tuesday. He can answer that question then. At all events, in view of the nearness of the election, I call upon Mr. Dewey to give his answer to the American people promptly."

The statement followed a major foreign policy speech at a luncheon of Democratic leaders in which Truman described as Republican "isolationists" seeking re-election Senators Taft of Ohio; Nye of North Dakota; Tobey, New Hampshire; Danaher, Connecticut; Davis, Pennsylvania; Reed, Kansas; Wiley, Wisconsin, and Millikin, Colorado.

SOLDIERS SEIZE UNION PLACARD

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23—(AP) A group of soldiers, several of them wearing overseas service ribbons, seized a placard from a union picket today near the busy downtown intersection of 12th and Baltimore and removed an American flag which had been attached to the sign.

The spokesman for the soldiers, a sergeant wearing several service ribbons, ordered the picket to take the flag off the placard. The picket, representing the Painters' District council No. 3 A. F. of L., refused.

"I fought for that flag overseas, and I don't like to see it profaned by that sort of thing," the sergeant said. "Take it off."

When the picket again refused, the sergeant grabbed the small flag from the placard and held it in his hand. The rest of the soldiers, whose number by this time had increased to several score, surrounded the picket while the sergeant warned him not to place another flag on his sign.

"We aren't going to bother you," witnesses quoted the sergeant, "but if you try to put a flag on this sign again we'll not only take it off, we'll tear your sign up, too."

Union officials did not identify the picket, but said he was protesting use of non-union painters in redecoration of a liquor store. They had no comment immediately.

TEAMSTERS RAP 'STATLER' STORY

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23 — (AP) The International Teamsters, monthly publication of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, chauffeurs, warehouseman and helpers (A.F.L.), today described the now-famous Oct. 2 "Battle of the Statler" in Washington as "a modern repetition of the Blouchard blunder," preceding the defeat of James G. Blaine in the presidential race of 1884.

The publication said the Republican party and press was "trying to make a mountain out of a mole hill" of the accounts of the alleged altercation between unionists and two naval officers in Hotel Statler after President Roosevelt had addressed the Teamsters' convention.

The International teamster article included a number of statements from unionists who accused the Navy officers of accosting union members and starting fights with them. The statements, the article added, now are in the possession of Sen. Green (D.-R. I.), chairman of the Senate committee which investigated the affair.

Republican newspapers, the International teamster said, charged that Union President Daniel J. Tobin "led a mob in a drunken brawl in a bar room in the Statler hotel and that as a result of the inciting speech made to the Teamsters' convention and banquet by President Roosevelt, this so-called gang of Teamsters assailed two naval officers."

The publication reiterated a denial that Tobin had taken part in any altercation. It said Tobin had left the banquet hall in company with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other friends and that he "knew nothing of any brawl and did not participate in any brawl."

BRICKER ASSAILS ROOSEVELT RECORD

DENVER, Oct. 23.—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker tonight cited what he called a "consistent pattern of contradictions" in President Roosevelt's utterances.

Then, referring to Republican presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey, the Ohioan remarked: "What a relief it will be for the American people to listen to a man who does not talk in terms of expediency."

Bricker, Republican candidate for Vice President, said Americans could understand when Prime Minister Churchill declared he did not intend to preside at the liquidation of the British Empire, and when Premier Stalin advocated a strong Poland at Russia's frontiers.

"But when a New Dealer speaks up," Bricker added, "the only thing certain about what he says is that the stage is being set for another term for Mr. Roosevelt."

Wants Senate Vote on Treaties

DENVER, Oct. 23 (AP).—Governor John W. Bricker declared today that he believed the Senate should continue to ratify any treaties with other nations.

The Republican Vice-Presidential nominee took this position at a press conference when asked for comment on President Roosevelt's suggestion that America's representative at the peace conference be endowed in advance, by constitutional means, with authority to act.

"I am in favor of living within the Constitution and carrying on negotiations within constitutional power," said the Ohio Governor who came here for a major campaign speech tonight.

He asserted he did not favor "giving great blanket authority to the President of the United States in international affairs any more than I am in respect to national and domestic affairs."

"The Congress of the United States—the New Deal Congress—almost ruined this country by giving him unlimited power and a blank check," Mr. Bricker added.

Asked for his opinion on reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Bricker replied that they would need a "complete overhauling" after the war, but that world currencies first should be stabilized.

"We can't make America a dumping ground for cheap-labor products from abroad," he remarked.

Former Army Grid Captain Dies In France

Cameron, Texas, Oct. 23 (AP)—Major William Graham Gillis, Jr., 26, former army football captain and West Point graduate, was killed in action with his Third Army Infantry unit in France October 2, his mother, Mrs. W. G. Gillis, was informed by the War Department.

Major Gillis won the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France.

Surviving are his mother, his widow, and a year-old daughter.

ADD LONDON XXX SOUTH

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT DURING OPERATIONS YESTERDAY SPANISH TROOPS REESTABLISHED COMMUNICATIONS WITH VIELLA, THE LARGEST TOWN IN THE VALLEY, ALMOST CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF SPAIN BY A SPUR OF THE PYRNEES, AND WITH BENASQUE, WEST OF VIELLA.

SPANISH ARMY UNITS ALSO RECAPTURED THE SOUTHERN MOUTH OF THE TUNNEL ON THE MAIN ROAD LEADING INTO THE VALLEY FROM LERIDA, WHICH IS 90 MILES WEST OF THE COASTAL CITY OF BARCELONA.

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VILACH, JUST NORTH OF VIELLA ON THE MAIN VALLEY ROAD, REMAINED IN REPUBLICAN HANDS LAST NIGHT, THE DISPATCH ADDED, AND THE WHOLE ANDORRAN FRONTIER SECTOR WAS REPORTED QUIET.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS RECEIVED AT LERIDA SAID FRENCH REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS WERE CONFERRING WITH THE SPANISH COMMAND ON EVENTUAL JOINT OPERATIONS TO LIQUIDATE THE MAQUIS IN THE PYRENEES REGION, OR BRING IT UNDER CONTROL OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT. THE ...LICANS HAD BEEN FIGHTING ALONGSIDE FRENCH MAQUIS IN THE ... OF FRANCE.

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SN548PEW

ADD LONDON -(CHERCHEN) XX YUGOSLAVIN

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN 30 YEARS THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD INVADED GERMANY, AND THE FOE WAS FIGHTING SAVAGELY BUT BEING STEADILY ROLLED BACK THROUGH THE BURNING RUBBLE OF HUNDREDS OF GERMAN VILLAGES.

RUSSIAN TROOPS PLUNGING INTO GERMANY INCLUDE VETERANS OF THE LEGIONS WHICH SAVED MOSCOW IN DECEMBER, 1941, AND WHICH CAUSED A TURNING POINT IN THE WAR IN THE VALIANT DEFENSE AND SUBSEQUENT TRAP AT STALINGRAD IN THE WINTER OF 1942-43.

CHERNIAKHOVSKY'S TROOPS ATTACKING FROM THE EAST WERE FOLLOWING THE SAME INVASION PATH TAKEN BY GEN.PAVEL K.RENNENKAMPF'S CZARIST ARMIES IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

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IN THE FOLLOWING BATTLE OF TANNENBERG, PROBABLY THE MOST BRILLIANT GERMAN VICTORY OF THAT WAR, THE RUSSIANS WERE CUT TO PIECES IN THE MASURIAN LAKE REGION BY TROOPS UNDER VON HINDENBURG.

USZAAPEW

ADD LONDON — (FRYE) XX POINTS

THE CHIEF GERMAN STRONGHOLD IN THE SCHELDE POCKET WAS NOW AT CADZAND ON THE COAST. DEMOLITIONS IN THE OOSTKERKE AREA FARTHER SOUTH INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE ABOUT TO WITHDRAW FROM THAT AREA.

THE CANADIANS WERE PUSHING NORTH TOWARD THE GERMAN STRONGPOINTS OF BERGEN OP ZOOM, ROOSENDAAL, BREDA AND TILBURG. IT IS IN THIS SECTOR THAT THE GERMANS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE CONCENTRATED LARGE PORTIONS OF THEIR 100,000 TO 150,000 TROOPS ESTIMATED TO BE HOLDING IN WESTERN HOLLAND.

CONTINUED ADVANCES TO THE WEST BY THE BRITISH DRIVING ON 'S HERTOGENBOSCH WOULD OUTFLANK THE GERMAN POSITIONS NORTH OF THE CANADIANS.

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THE CANADIANS SCORED STILL A SECOND VICTORY IN THEIR DRIVE TO CLEAR ANTWERP'S APPROACHES WHEN THEY CAPTURED THE FERRY PORT OF BRESKENS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SCHELDE ESTUARY AND SWEPT ON A HALF-MILE FARTHER INTO OLD FORT FREDERIK-HENDRIK.

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COMPRESSING STILL MORE THE GERMAN POCKET IN THE BRESKENS AREA THE CANADIANS DROVE WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF SCHOONDIJKE BELOW BRESKENS, AND WITHIN A MILE OF OOSTBURG, SOUTHWEST OF SCHOONDIJKE.

THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY'S ATTACK IN THE SECTOR 18 MILES EAST OF NANCY WAS LAUNCHED SOUTHWEST OF THE GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ZONE FLOODED BY THURSDAY'S AERIAL BREACHING OF AN 800-FOOT EARTHEN DAM NEAR DIEUZE.

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INFANTRYMEN OF THE AMERICAN 12TH CORPS ADVANCED NEARLY TWO MILES IN THE NEW PUSH AND FOUGHT INTO THE EDGES OF THE VILLAGES OF BEZANGE LA PETITE AND MONCOURT.

TO THE NORTH, IN THE AREA OF THE CAPTURED GERMAN FRONTIER FORTRESS CITY OF AACHEN, AMERICAN FIRST ARMY TROOPS PUSHED A MILE EAST TOWARD DUREN, A HIGHWAY CENTER ON ONE ROAD TO COLOGNE.

FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN, ONE U.S. DIVISION FOUGHT FOR THE TOWN OF WURSELEN AGAINST STUBBORN GERMAN RESISTANCE.

ALONG THE SOUTHERN END OF THE WESTERN FRONT, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS REPORTED INCREASED ACTIVITY EAST OF EPINAL NEAR BROUVELIEURES AND BRUYERES IN THE OFFENSIVE TOWARD THE VOSGES PASSES INTO GERMANY. THE GERMANS CONCEDED THAT SOME OF THEIR UNITS HAD BEEN PRESSED BACK IN THIS GENERAL SECTOR.

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M447AEW

BROADCASTS

LONDON, OCT 23--THE GERMAN CONTROLLED OSLO RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT SPANISH REPUBLICAN BANDS HAD TAKEN FOUR FRONTIER TOWNS IN THE PYRENEES AFTER A FOUR-DAY BATTLE.

DN139PEW

LONDON, OCT. 23-(AP)-BELGIUM'S FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL SPAAK IS EXPECTED HERE TONIGHT OR TOMORROW FOR CONFERENCES ON URGENT MILITARY AND FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN HIS COUNTRY.

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT WAS PERTURBED OVER ITS INABILITY TO GET ARMS AND EQUIPMENT FOR ITS FIGHTING FORCES IN WHAT IT REGARDS AS ADEQUATE SUPPLY.

EJ107PEW

LONDON, OCT 23-(AP)-BRITAIN WELCOMED HOME TONIGHT 1,118 SERVICEMEN REPATRIATED FROM SWITZERLAND WHERE THEY HAD BEEN INTERNED SINCE ESCAPING FROM GERMAN AND ITALIAN PRISON CAMPS.

THE INTERNEES WERE THE FIRST HOME OF MORE THAN 5,000 BRITISH EMPIRE SOLDIERS RELEASED IN RECENT WEEKS BY THE SWISS.

BZ131AEW

LONDON, OCT.24-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE GERMANS MADE TWO BUZZBOMB ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN ENGLAND AND LONDON DURING THE NIGHT, ENDING A 48-HOUR LULL THAT FOLLOWED 11 STRAIGHT NIGHTS OF BOMBING. ONE BOMB CRASHED IN THE CENTER OF A TOWN.

PS124AEW

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LONDON, OCT. 23-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF BRIG. E.F. BENJAMIN,

A NATIVE OF TORONTO, CANADA, AS COMMANDER OF THE NEWLY-FORMED JEWISH BRIGADE GROUP OF THE BRITISH ARMY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BENJAMIN, WHO JOINED THE ROYAL ENGINEERS IN 1919 AND WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPAIRING OF VIADUCTS AND BRIDGES DESTROYED BY THE RETREATING VICHY FORCES IN MADAGASCAR IN 1942, NOW IS SERVING IN THE MIDDLEEAST.

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MP-OP-1155PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, OCT. 23-(AP)-THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN THE WEEK WHICH ENDED LAST FRIDAY CAPTURED 16 GERMAN OFFICERS AND 1,428 ENLISTED MEN, BRINGING ITS TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS SINCE D-DAY, JUNE 6, TO 80,556, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN THE SAME WEEK, THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TOOK 38 GERMAN OFFICERS AND 2,730 ENLISTED MEN, BRINGING ITS TOTAL SINCE D-DAY TO 77,631.

PS125AEW

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BY JAMES M.LONG (210)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, OCT. 23-(AP)-IT WILL BE A LONG, COLD WINTER INSIDE GERMANY--IF THE WAR LASTS THAT LONG--ONE IN WHICH THE MIGHTIEST AIR BLOWS EVER STRUCK IN THE WHOLE RECORD OF THE ALLIES' RISING BOMB POWER BILL BE CONCENTRATED UPON A KNOCKOUT.

THE WORLD OUTSIDE HAS NO CONCEPT OF THE STAGGERING RUIN ALREADY WROUGHT BY AIR UPON GERMANY.

BUT GRANTING THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE, WITH GESTAPO PISTOLS AT THEIR BACKS, CANNOT QUIT HOWEVER STARK THE BOMB TERROR, THERE IS THE QUESTION OF HOW LONG THE GERMAN ARMY ITSELF CAN BE SUPPLIED TO FIGHTING STRENGTH WITH THE CONTINUED, MOUNTING DEVASTATION OF WAR INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT.

GERMANY IS KNOWN TO HAVE PUT AS MUCH INDUSTRY AS POSSIBLE UNDERGROUND, AND TO HAVE SPREAD AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO THE SOUTHEAST. BUT MUCH VITAL INDUSTRY CAN'T BE MOVED OR BURIED.

IT IS HIGHLY DOUBTFUL IF THE GERMAN ARMY COULD LONG CONTINUE IN EFFECTIVE OPERATION IF THE WHOLE RUHR WAR INDUSTRY WERE LOST BY CAPTURE AGROUND OR NEAR TOTAL RUIN FROM THE AIR. AND ONE OR THE OTHER OF THOSE THINGS SEEMS CERTAINLY GOING TO HAPPEN.

THE ALLIED NORTH FLANK ALREADY THREATENS THE RUHR. BUT EVEN IF THE NAZIS COULD STIFFEN ENOUGH TO HOLD THEIR LINE THROUGH THE WINTER, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THE RUHR WOULD BE IN A STATE OF ALMOST TOTAL DEVASTATION BEFORE SPRING.

VS1144PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT. 23-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND S. MCLAIN, COMMANDER OF THE 90TH INFANTRY DIVISION, TO COMMAND AN ARMY CORPS WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MCLAIN, IN PRIVATE LIFE A BANKER IN OKLAHOMA CITY, IS A VETERAN OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND WAS WITH THE 45TH DIVISION WHEN IT LANDED IN SICILY IN 1943. LATER HE WAS ON THE CASSINO FRONT AND THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD IN ITALY.

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HE ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE 90TH DIVISION IN ENGLAND LAST SPRING, PARTICIPATED IN THE AMERICAN BREAKTHROUGH TO LE MANS AND CLOSING OF THE FALAISE GAP, WHERE HIS TROOPS WERE AMONG THOSE WHO CUT THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY TO PIECES.

HJ1250AEW

ON THE BRITISH FRONT--2ND ADD BRITISH (BY GREENE-A203 DAY)
X X X TOTAL 800.
AT THE NEAREST POINT THE BRITISH WERE FIGHTING TONIGHT ONLY HALF A MILE FROM THE STRONGLY DEFENDED DE LOOFERT INSANE ASYLUM, TWO MILES EAST OF THE ANCIENT CATHEDRAL CITY OF 'S-HETOGENBOSCH WHOSE POPULATION OF 34,000 ALREADY IS FLEEING.
IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO STEM THE ONSLAUGHT THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED OPENING DYKES AND FLOODING HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF LOWLANDS LYING SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY WHICH IS THE CAPITAL OF NORTH BRABANT.
FROM EVERY SECTOR OF THE FRONT TONIGHT CAME REPORTS OF MOUNTING SUCCESSES STRONGLY POINTING TO AN EARLY FALL OF 'S-HETOGENBOSCH AND THE CRUMPLING OF THE GERMAN DEFENSE SYSTEM GUARDING THE APPROACHES TO THE DUTCH COASTAL CITIES.

EJ456PEW

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BY FRANKLIN BANKER

WITH THE U.S. INFANTRY AT WURSELEN, OCT.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)--"WE'VE NEVER BEEN SUBJECTED TO SUCH HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AS WE ARE GETTING HERE," THE COMMANDER OF A VETERAN INFANTRY OUTFIT SAID TODAY AS WE EDGED TOWARD THE CENTER OF THIS SMALL TOWN IN GERMANY A FEW MILES NORTHEAST OF AACHEN.

ENEMY SHELLS FELL ALL AROUND IN A BARRAGE LASTING SEVERAL HOURS. IT TOOK AN HOUR TO PICK OUR WAY FROM THE MESSAGE CENTER TO A BATTALION OBSERVATION POST--ABOUT A HALF A DOZEN CITY BLOCKS.

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PVT. ELMER HOUDEK, 4104 EAST 141ST ST., CLEVELAND, O., WHO LED THE WAY, WOULD DASH A BLOCK THEN DUCK INTO A SHELLTORN HOUSE UNTIL THE SHELL BLASTS CEASED FOR A MINUTE OR TWO.

"THEY CALL THIS STREET PURPLE HEART LANE," SAID PFC.PAUL TURNER 1103 WEST FIRST ST., MADISON, IND., ANOTHER RUNNER.

ONE OF THE CALMEST MEN ALONG THE ROUTE WAS SGT. GEORGE HOFFMANN, 305 SOUTH BUCE ST., MARSHFIELD, WIS., A MORTAR SECTOR SQUAD LEADER, WHO STOOD IN A DOORWAY PUFFING ON A CIGAR.

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"THEY HAVE BEEN KNOCKING HELL OUT OF THOSE HOUSES ACROSS THE STREET," HE SAID.

IN ANOTHER DOORWAY WE MET PVT. CHESTER MAURO, 22 BRADFORD ST., SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; CPL. WALTER A.HARMS, 1212 NORTH MAPLE ST., MCPHERSON, KANS.; SGT. WALTER FEIREISEN, RANDOM LAKE, WIS. THE THREE TANK CREWMEN POINTED TO A COUPLE OF WATER JUGS FILLED WITH EGGS THEY HAD FOUND IN A HOUSE AND DECLARED "WE ARE GOING TO HAVE AN EGG FRY TONIGHT."

MAJ.JAMES MORRIS, DELTA, PA., SAID A FEW GERMAN CIVILIANS WHO WERE RELUCTANT TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES HAD ADOPTED A CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE OF WAITING TO SEE WHAT "WE WILL DO."

"THEY ALL SEEM EAGER TO PLEASE," HE RELATED. "THEY NEVER OBJECT TO OUR USING THEIR CELLARS. IF THERE IS SOMETHING IN THE CELLAR THEY WANT THEY COME AND TIMIDLY ASK IF THEY CAN HAVE IT."

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FARTHER ALONG PVT. ROGER KOCHER, BOSTONIA, CALIF., COCKED AN EYE UP TOWARD THE SHELLS WHISTLING OVERHEAD AND SAID:

"KEEP GOING. DON'T STOP HERE."

AT A BATTALION OBSERVATION POST T/5 PAT MORRIS, DISHMAN, WASH., WAS SPORTING A FIVE-DAY-OLD BEARD.

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"THIS DAMN PLACE IS JUMPING," EXCLAIMED PVT. GEORGE J.SPITTLE, 452 MAINE, AVE., ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., AS THE OBSERVATION POST TREMBLED.

SPITTLE RELATED HOW SGT. HUGH SOLESBEE, KEOTA, OKLA., HAD TAKEN HIS LIFE IN HIS HANDS TO SPLICE TOGETHER VITAL TELEPHONE LINES WHICH HAD BEEN CUT A DOZEN TIMES DURING THE DAY.

A SWEATING LIEUTENANT COLONEL WAS SWEARING INTO A TELEPHONE AND ASKING FOR MORE AND MORE AMUNITION.

RP925AEW

WITH THE U.S. SECOND ARMORED DIVISION IN GERMANY, OCT.22-(DELAYED)--(AP)-MAJ.GEN.ERNEST N.HARMON, WHO HAS FOUGHT MORE BATTLES, KILLED MORE GERMANS AND TAKEN MORE PRISONERS THAN ANY OTHER ARMORED FORCE COMMANDER UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG, HAS RETURNED TO COMMAND OF THIS RIP-ROARING "HELL ON WHEELS" DIVISION WHICH HE LED INTO FRENCH MOROCCO IN NOVEMBER, 1942.

HARMON, KNOWN TO HIS MEN AS "OLD GRAVEL VOICE", GAVE UP A BIGGER JOB BACK HOME FOR THE CHANCE TO LEAD HIS MEN INTO ACTION AGAIN.

LAST JULY, THE 50-YEAR-OLD HARMON WAS ASSIGNED TO COMMAND THE 23RD CORPS AT CAMP BOWIE, TEXAS, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS RECORD. BUT HE HANKERED FOR ACTION AGAIN, AND WHEN MAJ.GEN.EDWARD H.BROOKS, THEN COMMANDER OF THE 2ND ARMORED DIVISION, WAS ELEVATED TO A HIGHER POST, HARMON WAS GRANTED HIS WISH.

TAKING OVER HIS OLD COMMAND ON SEPT.12, HARMON PROMPTLY BRIDGED THE ALBERT CANAL UNDER FIRE AND SENT HIS TANKS ROLLING ACROSS HOLLAND AND INTO GERMANY.

WITH A U.S.INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, OCT. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOME PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS FIGHTING ALONG THE SIEGFRIED LINE HAVE COME ACROSS GERMANS SPEAKING A LANGUAGE THEY KNOW--PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

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LT.COL.ELLIS KELLER OF STATE COLLEGE, PA., CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER AND A NEPHEW OF SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE WILLIAM H.KELLER, HAD THE JOB OF EVACUATING A GROUP OF THEM BECAUSE THEY WERE TOO CLOSE THE BATTLE ZONE FOR THEIR OWN SAFETY.

THE GERMANS SET FIRE TO THE HOUSE OF ONE FAMILY AND KILLED THE LIVESTOCK BECAUSE THE FAMILY WOULD NOT LEAVE ITS FARM. WHEN THE AMERICANS ARRIVED IN THE AREA KELLER ARRANGED WITH THE BURGOMEISTER FOR REMOVAL OF THE ENTIRE VILLAGE, WHICH IS A FEW MILES NORTHEAST OF THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

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"THEY TALKED PLATDEUTSCHE LIKE OUR PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH AND OUR GERMAN INTERPRETER COULD HARDLY UNDERSTAND THEM, BUT ANYONE FROM CENTRE COUNTY, PA., COULD. YOU COULD HAVE DROPPED THE WHOLE VILLAGE INTO PENN'S VALLEY AND NOBODY WOULD HAVE KNOWN THE DIFFERENCE. THEY REALIZE THE AMERICANS ARE FAIR, TELLING US, 'THE GERMANS BURN AND KILL BUT THE WORST YOU DO IS TO TAKE SOUVENIRS.' WE CAN EASILY SELL AMERICA TO THOSE PEOPLE BY BEING STRICT WITHOUT BEING HARSH," KELLER

BY WILLIAN F.BONI (280)

AT A CANADIAN ARMY COMMAND POST IN THE SCHELDE POCKET, OCT. 23-(AP)-THIS AFTERNOON THE FIRST COMPANY OF AN ONTARIO INFANTRY OUTFIT SENT WORD BACK THAT THEY HAD REACHED THEIR INITIAL OBJECTIVE IN A BACKDOOR ATTACK ON FORT FREDERICK HENDRICK AND THAT 20 GERMAN PRISONERS WERE SURRENDERING.

BUT 40 MINUTES LATER THE CANADIANS STILL WERE FIGHTING FROM APPROXIMATELY THE SAME POSITIONS IN THE OUTER PERIMETER OF THE FORTRESS DEFENSES AND IT APPEARED LIKELY THERE MIGHT BE HEAVY GOING BEFORE THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF THAT COASTAL STRONGPOINT.

THE NAZIS HAVE TURNED THE FORT INTO A 1,000-YARD-SQUARE AREA CONTAINING CONCRETE EMPLACEMENTS FOR AT LEAST EIGHT COASTAL GUNS WITH A RANGE OF 30,000 YARDS. THEY HAVE BUILT A MAZE OF PILLBOXES, BUNKERS AND COMMUNICATION TRENCHES THROUGH WHICH THE DEFENDERS CAN WALK HALF A MILE WITHOUT SHOWING THEIR HEADS ABOVE GROUND.

AFTER AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE DESIGNED TO KEEP THE GERMANS' HEADS DOWN, THE CANADIANS LAUNCHED A DIRECT ATTACK OVER THE MAIN SCHELDE DIKE LEADING TO THE FORT FROM BRESKENS, A MILE AWAY, WHICH WAS CLEARED BY THE SAME TROOPS YESTERDAY.

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HE BRIGADIER WHOSE TROOPS ALSO CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THE VILLAGE OF SCHOONDIJKE, THREE MILES BELOW BRESKENS, TODAY WENT UP WITHIN 500 YARDS OF FORT FREDERIK HENDRIK LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. WITH ONE OF HIS COMMANDERS HE STUDIED THE FORT THROUGH HIS GLASSES, BUT SAW NO MOVEMENT.

THE OFFICERS, DECIDING THERE WAS NO ONE THERE, CLIMBED ONTO A BUNKER. THERE WAS NO FIRE FROM THE GERMANS. THEY STROLLED BACK TOWARD BRESKENS, STILL IN PLAIN VIEW, WITHOUT DRAWING A SHOT.

A PATROL THEY THEN ORDERED TO GO INTO THE FORTRESS GOT WELL IN AMONG THE DEFENSES WHEN THE MEN SUDDENLY WERE FIRED UPON BY MACHINE-GUNS FROM SIX DIFFERENT ANGLES. THE PATROL WAS ORDERED BACK HASTILY AND ARTILLERY WAS CALLED TO PUMMEL THE GERMANS.

VS1000PEW

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

RECHICOURT, FRANCE, OCT 23-(AP)-A SMALL FORCE OF THE THIRD ARMY LED BY LT.JAMES A.BAILEY, JR., OF BATON ROUGE, LA., PENETRATED THE VILLAGE OF BEZANGE LA PETITE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON BUT THE TOWN HAD NOT BEEN OCCUPIED UP TO LATE TODAY.

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THE AMERICAN FORCE WITHDREW AFTER ENCOUNTERING TWO DUG-IN TANKS IN THE TOWN AND AFTER KILLING A NUMBER OF GERMANS.

INFANTRY UNITS DUG IN ON HIGH GROUND DOMINATING BEZANGE.

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LAST NIGHT AN ENGINEER GROUP UNDER LT.GEORGE DISCUS OF 7817 BROOK-DALE ST., DALLAS, TEX., SUCCEEDED IN CLEARING A PATH THROUGH MINEFIELDS TO THE VILLAGE BUT DREW BACK FROM THE EDGE OF THE TOWN UNDER HEAVY

SMALL ARMS FIRE.

JUST TO THE SOUTH OTHER UNITS, WHOSE ADVANCED ELEMENTS HAD REACHED HILL 284 JUST WEST OF MONCOURT, WHERE HOLDING TWO-THIRDS OF THE BOIS DE MONCOURT BUT HAD WITHDRAWN SMALL PATROLS FROM THE HILL WHICH WAS HONEYCOMBED WITH MACHINEGUN NESTS. FIGHTING HAD NOT YET PENETRATED MONCOURT ITSELF.

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SN437PEW
by lewis hawkins

Coincourt, France, Oct. 22-(ap)-- american infantry pushed a mile to two miles ~~on~~ eastward along the southern end of the third army front today, fighting into the eges of two villages against spotty opposition.

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The attack ~~jumped off~~ at dawn after artillery preparation which began at 2 a.m., ~~and~~ by early afternoon had pushed nearly two miles forward in the central part of the attack sector. They took hill 259 just west of moncourt, and moved into the outskirts of the town itself, 20 miles east of nancy.

A mile to the northwest, the town of bezange la petite was ~~[illegible]~~ proving the toughest nut on the short front, and dug-in tanks and machineguns firing over minefields were keeping doughboys out of the main part of the village up to mid-afternoon.

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were light.

today's attack was launched without armor just southwest of th

~~[illegible]~~
flood belt created by the bursting of a dam near diauze
Among about 75 prisoners taken were luftwaffe personnel and

labor battalion men thrown into frontline spots after short training.

The main german strongpoint in this area is in woods on high

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ground about two miles ~~[illegible]~~ beyond this ruined farm village. The germans

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there are directing sporadic artillery fire.

Lt. James C. Fowler, a cannon company commander from Columbia, S.C., estimated that shells landing near an observation post close to this town were at least 170-mm. projectives thrown in from many miles back.

For sgt. cesar perez of east st. louis, ill., it was a first actio

and he summed up the feeling of many of his comrades when he said grimly:

"I've just seen some of my buddies who got it from jerry artillery and I don't like it, but I'm glad we're getting in at them to make up for tho boys."

by lewis hawkins

third army front in f ance, oct. 23--(ap)--infantrymen attacking in the bezange-moncourt area east of nancy are from the 26th division, it was disclosed today.

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the organization, commanded by maj. gen. willard s. paul, was known as the "yankee division" in the first world war when most of its personnel was drawn from boston and new england.

it now has men from all over the country, in line with the army policy of reorganization of national guard formations. but it still has a sizeable nucleus of new englanders.

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in immediate command of the current attack is col. dwight colley, former providence, r.i., business man whose home is at s sunderstown, r.i. He fought with the 26th in this same general area in 1917 as a company commander and is now back as commander of the same regiment.

the 26th came into france through Cherbourg with a stop in britain, being one of the first units to arrive that way.

a few days after moving into line for its first action of this war, the yankee division knocked out two tanks and damaged another when the germans sent out an armored feeler from bezahn besanse apparently to try the mettle of the new opposition.

Gen. paul is a bay stater reared in the worcester region whose home town is in shrewsbury.

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even though the division no longer is an all -new england outfit, boston baked beans still is a saturday night ritual at his headquarters in france.

in its first sizeable action begun yesterday, the division

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...on commendation from Maj. Gen. manton s. Eddy's twelfth corps command under which it is fighting.

THE YANKEE DIVISION WON BATTLE HONORS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN THE CAMPAIGNS OF LORRAINE, AISNE, THE MARNE, SAINT MIHIEL, THE MEUSE-ARGONNE AND CHAMPAGNE-MARNE.

ITS PRESENT MAKEUP IS THE 328TH, THE 101ST AND THE 104TH INFANTRY REGIMENTS OF WHICH THE LATTER IS CONDUCTING THE MAIN PART OF THE ATTACK.

GEN. PAUL, WHO IS THE FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 75TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND AUTHOR OF THE ARMY'S PRESENT PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM TOOK COMMAND OF THE 26TH IN AUGUST, 1943. HE IS 50 YEARS OLD AND A NATIVE OF MASSACHUSETTS. HE ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE IN 1916 AND REMAINED IN THE ARMY AFTER THE FIRST WAR. HE HAS A SON WHO IS A CAPTAIN IN THE INFANTRY.

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PW1009THIRDAM350P

BY EDWARD KENNEDY (140)
PARIS, OCT 23-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIAN WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE CONCLUDING AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THEY WILL SIMULTANEOUSLY GRANT THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT FORMAL RECOGNITION WITHIN A FEW DAYS.
ONLY ONE OR TWO MINOR POINTS REMAIN TO BE AGREED UPON BEFORE ACTION IS TAKEN, ACCORDING TO THESE REPORTS.
IT IS UNDERSTOOD HERE THAT RECOGNITION WILL BE BASED ON THE GROUNDS THAT GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND THE CABINET HE HAS FORMED SINCE ARRIVING IN FRANCE OBVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE FRENCH PEOPLE AS THEIR GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH NO GENERAL ELECTION HAS BEEN HELD.
ALL THREE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ALREADY HAVE ACCORDED DE FACTO RECOGNITION TO THE DE GAULLE REGIME, BUT LACK OF FULL RECOGNITION--ESPECIALLY ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN--HAS BEEN THE CASE OF UNEASINESS IN FRENCH POLITICAL CIRCLES AND A CAUSE OF DISAPPOINTMENT TO MANY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.
M625AEW

headquarters first allied airborne army in england,

oct. 23-(ap)-three key men in the transportation of the first allied airborne army in the invasion of holland have been decorated by lt. gen. louis brereton, commander of the army.

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MAJ. GEN. PAUL L. WILLIAMS, OF LOS ANGELES, COMMANDER OF THE U. S. TROOP CARRIER FORCES, WAS AWARDED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR HIS DISTINGUISHE FLYING CROSS. THE DECORATION WAS IN RECOGNITION OF HIS HEROISM IN THE HOLLAND INVASION AS AIR COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOP CARRIER FORCES.

maj. gen. paul l. williams of los angeles, calif., commander of the u.s. troop carrier forces, was given an oak leaf cluster for his distinguished flying cross, won in north africa, in recognition of his distinguished heroism in the holland invasion as air commander of the british and american troop carrier forces.

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his citation said he disregarded his personal safety to fly with the leading elements in the first day of the operation and flew on three succeeding missions.

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air vice marshal l.n. hollinghurst, commanding the raf troop carrying squadron, was awarded the distinguished flying cross. his citation said he commanded his squadron from a towplane "with uncanny precision and effectiveness" despite anti-aircraft and groun fire.

col. james e. duke, jr., of birmingham, Ala. staff to general williams, was awarded a distinguished flying c. credited with having served with unusual distinction as command pilot with the first formation of heavy bombardment aircraft ever to be employed "in the resupply by air operation over continental europe at a minimum altitude and into the face of determined opposition."

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he was credited with responsibility for the timely delivery of hundreds of tons of vital war supplies to the ground forc

apw/2201 1-2/mp-530pew

MOSCOW, OCT. 23 (AP)--THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE EGYPTIAN MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP ZAMZAM SUNK BY THE GERMANS APRIL 17, 1941 WITH 140 AMERICAN ABROAD HAD BEEN RELEASED. THE AMERICANS WERE REPATRIATED SOON AFTER THE INCIDENT.

IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

THE EGYPTIANS HAD BEEN IN BULGARIA AS GERMAN PRISONERS AWAITING EXCHANGE WHEN THE RED ARMY LIBERATED THEM. THEY WERE TURNED OVER TO THE BRITISH MISSION IN BULGARIA.

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IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

THE ZAMZAM WAS SUNK BY THE GERMAN ARMED RAIDER TANIESES.

PW01030 FILES AW1120AM

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 23-(AP)-THIRTY CZECHOSLOVAKS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED AT PRAGUE BY THE GERMANS BECAUSE THEY "TRIED TO FORM A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" FOR THEIR COUNTRY, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWSPAPER IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DER NEUE TAG, ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE PAPER SAID THE ATTEMPT TO CREATE A FREE GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY WAS IN RESPONSE TO APPEALS FROM LONDON AND MOSCOW.

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APL/02245/MP-9PEW

BARCELONA, SPAIN, OCT. 23-(AP)-THE GERMAN AIRLINE PASSENGER PLANE DUE TO ARRIVE HERE YESTERDAY MORNING FROM STUTTGART WAS SHOT DOWN BY ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES OVER FRANCE SATURDAY NIGHT, IT WAS REPORTED

HERE TODAY. THE LINE OFFICE HERE REFUSED TO GIVE ANY ~~XXXXXX~~ REPORT

ON THE MISSING PLANE.

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PW/0210O/MP-1020PEW

CAIRO, OCT 23-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, EN ROUTE HOME FROM HIS CONFERENCES WITH PREMIER STALIN IN MOSCOW, HALTED HERE FOR 24 HOURS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, FOR CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY LEADERS BELIEVED CONNECTED WITH THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

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WHILD ETAILS OF THE CONFERENCES WERE NOT DISCLOSED, THEY WERE DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS PURELY MILITARY IN CHARACTER.

AMONG THOSE WITH WHOM CHURCHILL TALKED WERE GEN.SIR BERNARD PAGET, BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR KEITH RODNEY PARK, AIR COMMANDER IN THAT THEATER. THE PRIME MINISTER CONFERRED WITH THEM FOR THREE HOURS FRIDAY MORNING -- THE DAY FOLLOWING HIS DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ENTIRE STAY HERE WAS DEVOTED TO OFFICIAL BUSINESS. THOSE WHO SAW CHURCHILL SAID HE WAS IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS AND SEEMED ENTIRELY SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF HIS TALKS WITH PREMIER STALIN IN MOSCOW.

CHURCHILL AND HIS PARTY STAYED AT THE VILLA OF LORD MOYNE, BRITISH RESIDENT MINISTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST. WITHIN SIGHT OF THE PYRAMIDS. HE SHUNNED ALL FANFARE DURING HIS STOPOVER, TAKING BOTH LUNCH AND DINNER IN THE VILLA WITH A SMALL INFORMAL GROUP.

DURING BOTH MEALS THE PRIME MINISTER MAINTAINED A CEASELESS FLOW OF CONVERSATION CONCERNING HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW, BUT DID NOT MENTION A WORD OF POLITICS, IT WAS SAID.

MK649AEW

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BY STEPHEN BARBER (350)

ATHENS OCT. 19-(DELAYED)--(AP)--ONE OF THE TOUGHEST GUERRILLA WARFARE TASKS UNDERTAKEN BY AMERICANS WAS WAGED IN THE MOUNATINS OF GREECE BEFORE THE ALLIED INVASION, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

AN AMERICAN ARMY COLONEL--WHOSE NAME CANNOT YET BE MENTIONED--LED AN OUTFIT OF 250 GREEK-SPEAKING AMERICANS WHO LIVED AND FOUGHT FOR NEARLY FOUR MONTHS WITH GREEK GUERRILLAS.

THE YANKS HAD NO ORGANIZED SUPPLY LINES AND LIVED ON GOATS' MILK, CHEESE, AND BLACK BREAD AS THEY HARRIED THE NAZIS.

"OUR JOB," THE COLONEL SAID, "WAS TO STIFFEN THE ANDARTES (GREEK GUERRILLAS)."

"WE PARACHUTED INTO GREECE. WE WERE TO WORK IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH A BRITISH RECONNAISANCE REGIMENT WHICH WAS IN ABOUT THE SAME STRENGTH AS OURSELVES. OUR TARGETS WERE THE MAIN EXIT HIGHWAYS AND THE ATHENS-SALONIKA RAILROAD."

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE FIGURES NOW ON HOW MANY GERMAN TRUCKS AND TROOP TRAINS WERE DESTROYED ON THE ROADS AND RAILWAYS DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS, AS RESULTS HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY TABULATED. IT IS KNOWN THAT THE GERMANS DARED NOT MOVE TRAINS FASTER THAN 10 OR 12 MILES AN HOUR OR LET ROAD CONVOYS BUNCH TOGETHER WITH LESS THAN 500 YARDS BETWEEN TRUCKS, CONSIDERABLY HAMPERING THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

"WE CARRIED A COUPLE OF BAZOOKAS WITH EACH GROUP," THE COLONEL SAID. "A SHELL IN A LOCOMOTIVE TEARS THE TUBES AND IT IS A LONG REPAIR JOB. THE SECOND SHELL WE SLAPPED INTO THE SECOND CAR OF THE TRAIN OR THE LAST CAR, WHERE JERRY USUALLY PLACED HIS ARMORED CAR. BY THAT TIME, THE TRAIN WOULD BE BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL. WE WOULD SPRAY IT FROM END TO END WITH MACHINEGUN FIRE AND THEN BEAT IT.

"BY THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN, WE REACHED THE POINT WHERE THE GERMANS WERE UNABLE TO GET GREEK CREWS FOR THE LOCOMOTIVES, BUT THE SWINE HAD AN ANGLE FIGURED FOR THAT. THEY PUT A FLATCAR IN FRONT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE WITH A BARBED WIRE CAGE OF HOSTAGES ABOARD IT." HE CONTINUED.

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"ATTACKING ROAD TRANSPORT WAS MUCH THE SAME. WE HID IN THE HILLS, WATCHING THE ROAD THROUGH THE DAY AND, IF IT LOOKED WORTHWHILE, SLIPPED DOWN AT NIGHT AND LAID MINES. A COUPLE OF TIMES WE PULLED OFF BIGGER SHOWS WITH THE SUPPORT OF BRITISH MORTAR CREWS AND GAVE THE ROAD CONVOYS A REALLY GOOD PASTING."

BATTLE CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN COMPARATIVELY LIGHT BUT THE DISEASE RATE, SAID THE COLONEL, WAS HIGH, PARTICULARLY FROM MALARIA. "WE HAD ONLY ONE DOCTOR WITH US AND THE BRITISH HAD ONE--AND THAT'S NOT MUCH TO COVER A WHOLE COUNTRY," HE SAID.

VS1015PEW

ATHENS, OCT. 23-(AP)-LENGTHY CONFERENCES AMONG LEADERS OF GREEK POLITICAL PARTIES ARE EXPECTED TO BE CONCLUDED SHORTLY WITH ANNOUNCEMENT OF A RESHUFFLED CABINET UNDER PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU AND, ~~XXXXXX~~ PROBABLY, INCLUDING A COMMUNIST MINISTER.

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REPORTS REACHING HERE STATE THAT A COMMUNIST REPUBLIC ALREADY HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE ISLAND OF MYTILENE NEAR THE TURKISH COAST.

MEANWHILE, OTHER REPORTS REACHING THE CAPITAL TODAY SAID THAT OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE HAD FLARED IN THE REGIONS OF SPARTA AND CARGALIANA. REFUGEES FROM THE REGION SAID THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED IN CLASHES ~~XXX~~ BETWEEN RESIDENTS OF THE AREAS AND GUERILLAS WHO DESCRIBED THEMSELVES AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNISTIC

E.A.M. AND THAT CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY HAD BEEN SIEZED BY THE GUERILLAS.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON THE REPORTED OUTBREAKS.

APR/BARBERS 1600/WP-845PEW

ATHENS, OCT. 21 (DELAYED)-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. PERCY L. SADLER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY LIAISON IN GREECE, ASSERTED TODAY THE UNITED STATES IS INTERESTED IN THE BALKANS ONLY IN FEEDING HUNGRY PEOPLE AND NOT IN POLITICS.

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EMPHASIZING THAT BALKAN RELIEF IS [illegible] A 50-50 COMMITMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WITH THE ALLOCATIONS ARRANGED BY THE COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON, SADLER SAID IT WAS PROBABLE, HOWEVER, THAT THE BULK OF THE SUPPLIES WOULD COME FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

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THERE ARE 63 U. S. OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY LIAISON SPREAD ACROSS THE BALKANS AND ALL HOLD KEY POSITIONS WORKING PARALLEL WITH SIMILAR BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN EACH ZONE, SAID SADLER, WHOSE HOME IS WESTMINSTER, MD. "ALL WE WANT TO SEE IS AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION," HE STATED, "AND WE INSIST THAT WE BE PERMITTED TO SEE WHAT BECOMES OF THE SUPPLIES -- THAT THEY DO NOT FILTER DOWN INTO THE BLACK MARKET. AT THE

4

MOMENT WE ARE WORKING ON A PRICE CONTROL SYSTEM WHICH WILL ENABLE THE SUPPLIES TO REACH EVERYONE, ALTHOUGH THE NEEDY WILL BE SUPPLIED THROUGH THE RED CROSS."

SADLER SAID HIS FIRST IMPRESSION OF THE FOOD SITUATION IN LIBERATED GREECE WAS "DEFINITELY BETTER THAN ANTICIPATED" ALTHOUGH HE POINTED OUT THAT THE CRITICAL CURRENCY SITUATION HAD RESULTED IN A MALDISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES."

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APR BARBERS 01210 JB 441PEW

(ADVANCE) JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, OCT. 23-(AP)-- DR. HUGH BENNETT, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, DECLARED TODAY THAT SOUTH AFRICA IS IN DANGER OF BECOMING A "DECADENT COUNTRY" UNLESS STEPS ARE TAKEN SOON TO COUNTERACT SOIL EROSION.

"SOUTH AFRICA PROBABLY IS THE MOST ERODED COUNTRY IN THE

30. 24 —— 19827

WORLD," DECLARED DR. BENNETT IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS FOLLOWING A 10,000-MILE TOUR OF THE INTERIOR. HE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT A FEW MORE ~~REGRESSIVE~~ YEARS OF NEGLECT WOULD "ALLOW ANOTHER 25 PER CENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF LIFE TO DRIFT DOWN THE STREAMS TO THE OCEANS.

DR. BENNETT ~~HAS~~ ALREADY HAS CONFERRED WITH PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS AND AGRICULTURE MINISTER J.G.N. STRAUSS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOIL CONSERVATION ~~SERVICE~~ PROGRAM WHICH HE ESTIMATED WOULD COST ABOUT $22,500,000 ANNUALLY.

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(END ADVANCE FOR ~~SERVICE~~ PMS OF ~~SUNDAY~~ TODAY, MONDAY, OCT. 23)

THIRD NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, TUESDAY, OCT. 24-(AP)-LIBERATION OF THREE FLANK ISLANDS TO LEYTE AND 11 COMMUNITIES ON THIS MAIN ISLAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A LATE COMMUNIQUE.

THE ISLANDS OF DINAGAT, SULUAN AND HOMONHON, WHERE AMERICAN FORCES LANDED THREE DAYS BEFORE THE MAIN INVASION, WERE DECLARED LIBERATED.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT ON LEYTE THE JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACKED THE 24TH DIVISION WEST OF PALO, BUT WERE THROWN BACK WITH BLOODY LOSSES.

PALO, WHICH THE AMERICANS HAVE OCCUPIED, LIES ABOUT FOUR MILES SOUTH OF THE LIBERATED CAPITAL OF TACLOBAN.

SHERMAN TANKS FROM SAN PABLO, ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE 18-MILE FRONT, HAVE REACHED SAN PABLO, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

EA1057PPW NM

ADD WITH AM-FLEG CATS (SPENCER) XX OKLAHOMA

AS I ENTERED THE TOWN WITH MAJ. JAMES HUNTLEY, FORMER SPOKANE, WASH., CHRONICLE REPORTER, SNIPES WERE STILL ACTIVE BUT THEY FAILED TO STOP THE TOWNSFOLK FROM GIVINGUS A REAL WELCOME.

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ADD PERTH (X AUSTRALIA

"THESE MEN NOW ARE ENGAGED IN THE GREATEST OPERATION IN THE PACIFIC WAR. THEY WILL SHARE COMRADESHIP IN ARMS WITH AUSTRALIANS WHICH MUST HAVE LASTING EFFECT IN THE COLLABORATION THAT WILL BE SO VITAL IN PEACE.

"THE HOPES AND PRAYERS OF ALL AUSTRALIANS WILL BE WITH THESE FIGHTING MEN WHEREVER THEY GO TO STRIKE THE COMMON ENEMY."

GG1232PCW NM

ADD MELBOURNE XXX LAW

WHILE AUSTRALIANS ARE JEALOUS OF THE PART PLAYED BY THEIR OWN SONS--INDEED THEY WILL CLAIM THE MAJOR PART IN THE EARLY NEW GUINEA VICTORIES--THEY WILL ALWAYS BE GRATEFUL TO GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HIS MEN AND LT.GEN. ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT AND HIS GUADAL-CANAL MARINES.

TO THESE MARINES AND SOLDIERS AUSTRALIA "DIPS ITS LID."

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HWA55PPW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, OCT. 23-(AP)-AUSTRALIA RECOGNIZED THE DE GAULLE REGIME TODAY AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

EJ1046PEW

(EDITORS NOTE: FRANKIE FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER ON ASSIGNMENT WITH THE WARTIME STILL PHOTOGRAPHIC POOL, WON A PULITZER PRIZE THIS YEAR FOR HIS DRAMATIC PICTURE OF JAPANESE DEAD AROUND A TARAWA PILLBOX. HE NOW HAS MOVED INTO THE PHILIPPINES)

(250)

BY FRANK FILAN

LEYTE GULF, PHILIPPINES

LEYTE GULF, PHILIPPINES, OCT 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FIRST PLANE TO LAND IN AMERICAN-CONTROLLED PHILIPPINES WATERS CAME DOWN AMIDST GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TREMENDOUS CONVOY-FLEET JUST BEFORE DARK TONIGHT, LESS THAN EIGHT HOURS AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS POURED ASHORE AND SECURED BEACHHEADS FOR 20 MILES, FROM TACLOBAN TO DULAG, ON LEYTE ISLAND.

THE PLANE IS AN ARMY CATALINA CARRYING COURIERS FROM THE SIXTH ARMY, AND SOME NEWSPAPERMEN. IT WAS FLOWN BY THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES--A SEA RESCUE SQUADRON CREW.

AS THE "CAT" CIRCLED OVER LEYTE GULF THE IMMENSE PANORAMA OF SHIPPING SPREAD BENEATH US. ALTHOUGH THE BEACH UNDER US (DULAG) REPRESENTED ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE AREA UNDER ATTACK, THE CONCENTRATION OF SHIPS WAS GREATER THAN ANY I HAD SEEN IN ANY PACIFIC OPERATION HERETOFORE. SMALL BOATS SHUTTLED BETWEEN BATTLEWAGONS, CRUISERS, LST BOATS, LCI BOATS AND THE BEACH UNTIL NO WATER AREA REMAINED EMPTY FOR MILES AROUND.

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THE FLIGHT NORTH WAS TENSE. WE SKIRTED THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF MINDANAO WITH NO GUNS ABOARD EXCEPT .45 CALIBER SIDEARMS.

DESPITE THE DANGER, MAJ. D.D. CORLETT, OF SEATTLE, WASH., FLIGHT SURGEON, CHEERFULLY PREPARED LUNCH AND COFFEE ON A MINIATURE GALLEY STOVE.

PASSENGERS WERE MAJ. C.A. BREWER AND LIEUT.COL. H.A. FUCCI AND THE COURIERS LIEUT. N.C. NIELSEN, OF CENTER, COLO., AND CAPT. RICHARD KROLIK, OF SCARSDALE, N.Y. THEY SQUEEZED

IN WITH THE CREW AND ME.

THE PILOTS, LIEUT'.F.F.MOSS, OF PORTLAND, ORE., AND H.B.REMINGTON, OF DALLAS, TEX., LANDED JUST AS THE RED ALERT SIGNALS FLASHED. COLONEL FUCCI DISEMBARKED IN AN OUTRIGGER CANOE MANNED BY GRINNING FILIPINO NATIVES. ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE RED ALERT A SMOKE SCREEN WAS LAID DOWN BY ALMOST EVERY SHIP IN THE BAY TEN MINUTES LATER I COULDN'T SEE THE WINGTIPS OF THE PLANE.

WE POSTED T/SGT.D.W.BROWN, OF JOLIET, ILL., ON THE BOW AND RADIOMAN SGT.R.B.BEAN, OF LUBBOCK, TEX., WITH NAVIGATOR LIEUT.M.A.LESTER, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AT OTHER POINTS WHILE WE SAT ABOVE THE GUN BLISTERS TO PREVENT THE RAMMING OF SHIPS AS WE DRIFTED.

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THE FIRST CRAFT TO ANSWER OUR SHOUTS WAS A SMALL LCVP (LANDING CRAFT, VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL) WHICH RESPONDED: "WE CAN'T HELP YOU, WE'RE LOST TOO."

WE TIED UP AND DRIFTED TOGETHER UNTIL FINALLY A HUGE TRANSPORT LOOMED AHEAD AND PERMITTED US TO MOOR OFF THE STERN.

THREE HOURS AFTER LANDING WE WERE STORED FOR THE NIGHT IN COMFORTABLE NAVY BUNKS.

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BY AL DOPKING
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
DULAG, LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, OCT. 22-(DELAYED)-(VIA ARMY RADIO)-(AP)-IT'S SUNDAY MORNING IN DULAG, THE FIRST SABBATH SINCE AMERICAN LIBERATION FORCES LANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.
IN THE VILLAGE SQUARE SEVERAL HUNDRED ILL-CLAD FILIPINOS ARE KNEELING ON THE GROUND FOR THEIR FIRST CATHOLIC MASS SINCE THE AMERICANS RETURNED.
IN THE DISTANCE CAN BE HEARD THE RUMBLE OF YANK BIG GUNS BUT THE WORSHIPPING FILIPINOS SEEM DEAF TO THEIR ROAR.
AS CAPT.D.J.MAJONEY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION CHAPLAIN, SOLEMNLY BEGINS THE MASS BEFORE AN ALTAR MADE OF AMMUNITION BOXES, AMERICAN TANKS, TRUCKS AND CATERPITLARS ROLL BY TO THE WAR FRONT. THE BARE-HEADED, BARE-FOOTED FILIPINOS PAY LITTLE NOTICE TO THESE

AND CATERPILLARS ROLL BY TO THE WAR FRONT. THE BARE-HEADED, BARE-FOOTED FILIPINOS PAY LITTLE NOTICE TO THESE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR. THEY KNEEL WITH BOWED HEADS AS PFC.CORNELIUS HELFRIDGE OF WATERLOO, ILL., ASSISTS THE CHAPLAIN AS ALTAR BOY.
UNSHAVEN DOUGHBOYS, THEIR FATIGUE SUITS MUD-COATED, THEIR FACES BATTLE-WEARY, GATHER AROUND THE FILIPINOS AND JOIN IN THE SERVICE.
AFTER FATHER MAHONEY HAD FINISHED THE FILIPINOS CROWDED UP TO THE ALTAR TO BE BLESSED BY THE PRIEST WHO WORE HIS WHITE VESTMENTS OVER HIS GREEN FATIGUE SUIT.

DV450PCW

OCT 24 1944

BY ELMONT WAITE
WITH THE 96TH DIVISION, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT. 23-(AP)-FROM A CRAGGY HILL SPORADIC FUSILADES OF MORTAR AND ARTILLERY SHELLS FELL INTO THE 96TH DIVISION'S BEACHHEAD FOR THE THIRD DAY TODAY, WHILE OUR TROOPS INCHED UPWARD SEEKING THE BURIED ENEMY POSITIONS.
SOME PATROLS WERE ISOLATED TEMPORARILY PART WAY ALONG THE RIDGE WHICH BEGINS AT THE SEA SHORE AND EXTENDS TWO MILES INLAND. INFANTRYMEN WERE TRYING VAINLY THIS MORNING TO REACH ONE PATROL WHICH HAD REPORTED HEAVY CASUALTIES BEFORE COMMUNICATIONS WERE INTERRUPTED.
WHEREVER JAPANESE SHELLS BEGAN DROPPING THE SCENE WAS THE SAME--MEN DIVING INTO FOXHOLES UNTIL THE FUSILADE HAD CEASED.
REFUGEES ARE STILL TRICKLING THROUGH THE LINES AMIDST THE SHELLING, CARRYING PITIFUL LITTLE BUNDLES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ONE WOMAN OF70 WADED TREMBLING THROUGH DEEP MUD TESTERDAY, BOTH ARMS CLUTCHING HER ONE POSSESSION--THE FAMILY CRUCIFIX. HER WITHERED FACE WAS BLANKED WITH FRIGHT.
EW737PCW

WITH SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS,LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,TUESDAY, OCT.24-(AP)-SIXTH ARMY TROOPS PUSHED AHEAD ON BOTH FRONTS OF THE LEYTE BATTLE LINE TODAY, AS AMERICANS IN THE CENTER NEAR PALO BEAT OFF JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS WITH THE AID OF CARRIER-BASED PLANES.
THE 24TH DIVISION, DRIVING INLAND FROM THE DULAG AREA, PUSHED TO SAN PABLO, ADVANCING TOWARD THE MAIN ROAD OF LEYTE VALLEY. THE ADVANCE WAS MADE AFTER TANKS HAD BYPASSED JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE HILLS.
SAN PABLO, ABOUT SEVEN MILES INLAND, IS APPROXIMATELY TWO THIRDS OF THE WAY TO THE IMPORTANT ROAD JUNCTION AT BURAUEN, WHERE THE NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY THROUGH LEYTE VALLEY JOINS WITH THE EAST-WEST ROAD.

EA1101PPW NM

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BY ASAHEL BUSH
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT
WITH THE SEVENTH U.S.CAVALRY REGIMENT, TACLOBAN, PHILIPPINES, OCT. 22-(AP)-DELAYED)-(VIA ARMY RADIO)-(AP)-TACLOBAN AND ITS THOUSANDS OF SMILING, HAPPY FILIPINO PEOPLE TONIGHT WERE TOTALLY SECURE FROM THE JAPANESE.
THROUGHOUT THE DAY TWO SECTIONS OF THIS REGIMENT, OPERATING SEPARATELY, ENGAGED IN ELIMINATING THE LAST REMNANTS OF NIPPON RESISTANCE IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE TOWN.
ONE SECTION, UNDER MAJ. LEONARD E.SMITH, OF (3504 WOOLWORTH AVE) OMAHA, NEB., PATROLLED THE CITY, FLUSHING OUT AN OCCASIONAL SNIPER AND GUARDING AGAINST POSSIBLE COUNTERATTACKS FROM SAMAR ISLAND, JUST ACROSS A STRAIT FROM LEYTE.
THE OTHER, UNDER LT.COL.ROBERT KIRK, OF ROSWELL, N.M., SUPPORTED BY NAVAL FIRE AND AIR BOMBS, CLEANED OUT A RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE CITY FROM THE SOUTHEAST. SOME 200 JAPANESE WERE KILLED DURING THIS OPERATION.
TO THE WEST, COL.WALTER FINNEGAN, OF BOSTON, MASS., AND HIS TROOPS ADVANCED TO A COMMAND POST NORTH OF TACLOBAN ON A ROAD FRINGING SAN JUANICO STRAIT. FORWARD RECONNAISSANCE SHOWS A SERIES OF PREPARED

JAPANESE DEFENSE WORKERS, TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST NINE MILES, FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE WILL HAVE TO BE BLASTED.

FOR WANT OF TIME WE HAD TO DIG IN FOR THE NIGHT IN A SWEET POTATO PATCH. THE DROWSY CARABAO (WATER BUFFALO) GAZING AT US DIDN'T SEEM TO MIND. THEY ARE QUITE OBLIVIOUS OF THE WAR RAGING AROUND THEM.

WU122PCW

A SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, OCT 23-(AP)-OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND, THE ACTRESS, IS RECOVERING SATISFACTORILY FROM AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA, ARMY PHYSICIANS REPORTED TODAY. SHE WAS STRICKEN WHILE ON A PACIFIC TOUR OF MILITARY POSTS. THE DOCTORS SAID HER CONDITION "HAS BEEN GOOD FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS."

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MM830PPW

HONOLULU, OCT. 23-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGULAR NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO PELELIU IN THE PALAU ISLANDS, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THIS IS THE 25TH LINK IN THE WIDESPREAD NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE PACIFIC NETWORK OVER 27,000 MILES OF OCEAN ROUTES.

EA831PPW

HONOLULU, OCT. 23-(AP)-FIFTEEN PERSONS REACHED HERE SAFELY TODAY AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL EMERGENCY LANDING OF THEIR MULTI-ENGINE NAVY SEAPLANE IN MID-PACIFIC, AWAY FROM AN ESTABLISHED BASE.

THEIR CORONADO FLYING BOAT WAS FORCED DOWN 1,000 MILES AT SEA APPROXIMATELY MIDWAY BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU, ITS DESTINATION. FIRST ONE AND THEN ANOTHER OF ITS FOUR ENGINES QUIT.

"WE CIRCLED AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, TO DRAIN AS MUCH GAS AS POSSIBLE, AND BY THIS TIME A COAST GUARD PATROL VESSEL HAD REACHED THE AREA AND LIGHTED UP THE SEA WITH FLARES," SAID LIEUT. ANTHONY STINIS, 36, OF ORINDA, CALIF., THE SKIPPER.

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THE PATROL SHIP'S WHALEBOAT REMOVED ALL PERSONNEL AND STOOD BY FOR TWO DAYS BUT BEFORE A TENDER COULD ARRIVE TO SALVAGE THE FLYING BOAT A STORM AROSE. THE PLANE FLIPPED ON ITS BACK AND SANK.

THE SURVIVORS REMAINED ABOARD THE CUTTER EIGHT DAYS AND THEN WERE TRANSFERRED TO A HONOLULU-BOUND WARSHIP.

INCLUDED IN THE PLANE'S PASSENGERS WAS: LT. (JG.) IRVIN KAUFMAN OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE CREW INCLUDED: ENSIGN ALFRED MATHESON OF MAPLEWOOD, N.J. AND ENLISTED CREWMEN D.L. LOWRIE OF BALTIMORE, MD., AND HAROLD SHIELL OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

OCT 24 1944

DV1020PCWNM

ADD MEXICO CITY 2X OFFICERS

PONCE HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN THE MEXICAN EMBASSY IN GUATEMALA AFTER LAST WEEK'S REVOLUTION THAT FORCED HIM OUT OF OFFICE.

GG12NCW

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 23-(AP)-THE 7,000-TON MEXICAN STEAMER "JUAN CASINO", LARGEST VESSEL OF THE MEXICAN PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION, WAS SUNK FRIDAY MORNING OFF THE GEORGIA COAST IN A COLLISSION WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED SHIP, THE PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. OF THE CREW OF 45, ONLY ELEVEN WERE SAVED.

PS121AEW

TAPACHULA, MEXICO, OCT. 23-(AP)-GUATEMALA'S OUSTED PRESIDENT, GENERAL FEDERICO PONCE V., AND SEVEN OF HIS SUPPORTERS LEFT HERE TODAY BY PLANE FOR MEXICO CITY. THEY HAD BEEN REFUGEES IN THE MEXICAN EMBASSY AT GUATEMALA CITY.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY SAID PONCE'S SON WAS KILLED DURING THE REVOLUTION BUT THERE WERE NO DETAILS AVAILABLE.

AS FOR THE FORMER DICTATOR-PRESIDENT, GENERAL JORGE UBICO, MEMBERS OF THE PARTY SAID HE FLED FROM GUATEMALA SATURDAY, HEADING FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY WAS ESCORTED BY THREE OFFICIALS OF THE NEW GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT, WHO BOARDED THE PLANE WITH THEM.

BESIDES PONCE, THERE WERE GENERAL PUENTE AND GENERAL CORONADO, WHO WAS MINISTER OF WAR, AND FIVE OTHER MINISTERS. THE GENERALS WERE IN UNIFORM.

OCT 24 1944

THE PARTY OF GUATEMALANS ARRIVED OVERNIGHT AND WENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL WHICH WAS GUARDED BY POLICE UNTIL THE GROUP DEPARTED.

GM250PCW

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.23-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY ANNOU

THESE CASUALTIES:

OCT 24 1944

KILLED IN ACTION -- RIFLEMAN CHARLES ALBERT JONES; S

Sister

MRS SHIRLEY JONES, HINCKLEY, ME.

SEVERELY SLIGHTLY WOUNDED -- PVT GERARD ALFRED DELOGES

SISTER, MRS.THERESA THIBODEAU, 261 MAPLES AVE.,VAN BUREN, ME.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED -- PVT.HARRY DYSON LORD; MOTHER, M

Mrs

ETHERWIN LORD, 26 RICHARDSON ST., NEWTON, MASS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A/M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY

(oct 23)

CP--JA-- 135A

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.23-(AP)--THE CANADIAN ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCE

THESE CASUALTIES; THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN WOUNDED:

WOUNDED--PVT.GEORGE CAIRNES EVANS, WIFE, MRS.CATHERINE E

Evans

1221 W.DELAWARE AVE.,TOLEDO, OHIO.

3834 -

WOUNDED--PVT.EDWARD MCMULLEN ; MOTHER, MRS.DOLOLO , 28

33rd

ST., DETROIT, DETROIT.

OCT 24 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY,

(oct 23)

CP--JA--

NEW YORK, OCT. 23-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY OBSERVED THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF EL ALAMEIN TONIGHT IN A MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS OF THE ORIGINAL BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, NOW SCATTERED ALL OVER THE WORLD. MONTGOMERY SPOKE FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS IN WESTERN EUROPE OVER THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION (ABSIE) AND THE TALK WAS RECORDED BY THE BLUE NETWORK.

"THIS DAY IS ONE THAT WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN BY THOSE WHO FOUGHT AT EL ALAMEIN," MONTGOMERY SAID. "THAT VICTORY WAS THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR AND SINCE THEN THE ARMIES OF BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE TURNED THE ENEMY BACK ON EVERY FRONT. THE END CANNOT BE VERY FAR DISTANT. GOOD LUCK TO YOU ALL, AND GOD BLESS YOU."

VS1150PEW

OCT 24 1944

NEW YORK, OCT 23-(AP)-THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 50 TONS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING WERE BEING SHIPPED FROM TEHERAN TO THE JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE IN LUBLIN, POLAND, FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES.

BZ133AEW

NEW YORK, OCT. 23-(AP)-EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TODAY HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS WOULD BE ADVANCED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE FIRST STEPS OF WHICH HE DECLARED WERE TAKEN AT DUMBARTON OAKS.

"THESE ARE THE SAME HUMAN RIGHTS AND SAME FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS FOR WHICH THE GREAT INTELLECTUAL LEADERS OF MANKIND HAVE STRUGGLED SINCE THE ANCIENT BEGINNINGS OF ATHENS, JERUSALEM AND ROME," STETTINIU SAID, SPEAKING IN ACCEPTANCE OF AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR LAWS PRESENTED BY NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

SPEAKING OF THE STEPS HE SAID WERE TAKEN AT DUMBARTON OAKS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, STETTINIUS DECLARED, "ORGANIZATION WILL NEVER ALONE SUFFICE. PACTS AND TREATIES AND INSTITUTIONS ARE NECESSARY INSTRUMENTS, BUT THEY WILL LEAD TO EFFECTIVE ACTION ONLY WHEN THERE IS A FIRM WILL TO SUPPORT PEACE AND TO DEVELOP THE FULLER LIFE WHICH THEY ARE INTENDED TO MAKE POSSIBLE."

UX804PEW

OCT 24 1944

NEW YORK, OCT.23--(AP)-- DR. CARL J.HAMBRO, PRESIDENT OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT AND LAST PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATI ASSEMBLY, SAID TODAY THAT WHILE HE BELIEVED IT WAS ESSENTIAL FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION PROPOSED AT DUMBARTON OAKS TO BE ABLE TO USE FORCE, "PEACE IS MORE A MATTER OF CONFIDENCE THAN FORCE."

THE FORMER LEAGUE PRESIDENT SAID HE BELIEVED THE ESSENTIAL CONFIDENCE WOULD BE FORTHCOMING "IF ALL NEWSPAPERS WILL WORK FOR IT."

DR. HAMBRO REFERRED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SATURDAY FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT SAID A POLICEMAN WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE IF HE HAD TO CONSULT A TOWN MEETING BEFORE APPREHENDING A FELON, AND ADDED:

OCT 24 1944

"THE OLD LEAGUE WAS LIKE A DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO HAD TO DETERMINE IF A MURDERER SHOULD BE PUNISHED, BY WHOM AND HOW. IT COULD NOT ACT WITHOUT ACTION BY ALL THE NATIONS. THAT IS WHY IT IS FELT SO STRONGLY THAT THERE MUST BE A SUPREME COUNCIL TO TAKE ACTION."

HE SAID ALSO THAT "IF THE UNITED STATES DOESN'T PARTICIPATE IN THE ORGANIZATION, SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN TO THE UNITED STATES OR THE ORGANIZATION. TO MY MIND, THERE CAN'T BE ANY BIG INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITHOUT THE UNITED STATES."

"DUMBARTON OAKS," HE ASSERTED, "HAS GIVEN US A GOOD BASE TO WORK ON."

OCT 24 1944

MD234PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 23-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF 36 NATIONS HAVE ACCEPTE INVITATIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN AN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE AT RYE, N.Y., FROM NOV. 10 TO NOV. 18, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WILL BE SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIAT OF MANUFACTURERS, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAS BEEN CALLED TO "SURVEY THE CHANGING FACTORS WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE."

THE NATIONS WHICH HAVE SO FAR INDICATED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO JOIN IN THE DISCUSSIONS ARE EITHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR ARE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES. THOSE WHICH HAVE NOT YET ACCEPTED INVITATIONS ARE ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, TURKEY AND THE SOVIET UNION.

ELIOT WADSWORTH, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SAID AT A PRESS INTERVIEW TODAY THAT THE COMING CONFERENCE WOULD HAVE "NO DIPLOMATIC STRINGS ATTACHED TO IT."

OCT 24 1944

"IT IS JUST AS THOUGH WE WERE SITTING DOWN IN A ROOM TO TALK OVER THE BUSINESS PROBLEMS WHICH ARE COMING UP AS THE RESULT OF THE WAR," HE SAID.

ROBERT GAYLORD, PRESIDENT OF THE N.A.M, SAID IT WOULD BE "REGRETTABLE" IF THE SOVIET UNION WERE NOT REPRESENTED, BUT ADDED THAT RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION WAS NOT NECESSARY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE CONFERENCE.

HE ADDED THAT THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS TO "CONSTRUCTIVELY SHAPE THE THINKING OF BUSINESS MEN ALL OVER THE WORLD TO A LASTING PEACE."

SN642PEW

OCT 24 1944

NEW YORK, OCT 23-(AP)-MAJOR PAUL G.KRONACKER, MEMBER OF THE BELGIAN ARMY AND SENATOR FROM LOUVAIN SINCE 1939, SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO ABUNDANCE OF LUXURY FOOD IN HIS COUNTRY AND THAT "TOO MAN PEOPLE THINK THAT THE FOOD THEY SAW IN LIBERATION PICTURES IS EATEN

IN BELGIUM EVERY DAY."

MAJOR KRONACKER, WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY FROM LONDON AFTER FOUR WEEKS IN BRUSSELS, SAID MOST OF THE FOOD IN THE COUNTRY WAS HIDDEN BY THE PEOPLE AND USED FOR LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATIONS.

OCT 24 1944

(MAKE C59-S51AP (NOT AB)

MQ855PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 23-(AP)-SOVIET AMBASSADOR GROMYKO INFORMED REP. CELLER (D-NY) TODAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD NO RELATION "AT ALL" WITH EX-KING CAROL OF ROMANIA.

OCT 24 1944

THE AMBASSADOR WROTE CELLER IN REPLY TO A QUERY BY THE NEW YORKER. HE ALSO SAID THAT CELLER'S "SUPPOSITION" WITH REGARD TO PRESERVATION OF ANTI-JEWISH LAWS IN ROMANIA HAS "ABSOLUTELY NO BASIS."

"ALL ANTI-JEWISH LAWS HAVE BEEN ANNULLED IN ROMANIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE SIX OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT," THE AMBASSADOR STATED.

DN125PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.23-(AP)-INCENDIARY BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON ANGUAR AND PELELIU ISLANDS IN AN EFFORT TO DISLODGE THEM FROM THEIR HIDING PLACES, THE NAVY REPORTED TODAY.

THE BOMBING, IN SUPPORT OF GROUND OPERATIONS, WAS PART OF THE CONTINUED AERIAL ASSAULT AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

FR442PEW OCT 24 1944

(BY HARRIS)

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TUESDAY, OCT. 24)

(ADVANCE) (WX) PHILADELPHIA,OCT. 24-(AP)-A PLEA THAT THE COMING PEACE BE NOT CONSIDERED AS AN END IN ITSELF, BUT "AS PART OF A PATTERN THAT WE SEEK TO DRAW FOR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE," WAS MADE TONIGHT BY THE EARL OF HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

SPEAKING HERE IN CELEBRATION OF THE WILLIAM PENN TERCENTENARY, T AMBASSADOR SAID "JUSTICE IS X X X THE FIRST ELEMENT OF ANY DURABLE HUMAN ORDER" AND CONSTITUTES THE LARGER BACKGROUND IN WHICH THE COMING PEACE WILL BE ONLY A MEANS TO AN END.

"IT FOLLOWS THAT BETWEEN NATIONS," HE ASSERTED, "PEACE CAN NEVER MERELY BE THE ABSENCE OF WAR. THERE CAN BE NO TRUE PEACE UNLESS JUSTICE IS ALSO PRESENT."

THE AMBASSADOR, SPEAKING IN THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SAID, "WE CAN TEST THIS ASSERTION BY EVENTS WITHIN OUR OWN EXPERIENCE. FOR FIVE YEARS THERE WAS ABSENCE OF WAR FROM POLAND, FOR FOUR YEARS THERE WAS NO WAR IN OCCUPIED EUROPE. BUT THE 'PEACE' OF POLAND AND OF OCCUPIED EUROPE WAS THE PEACE OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP, AND ITS PURVEYORS HAVE BEEN THE UNIFORMED MURDERERS OF THE GESTAPO."

"IF IN 1940 THE NAZIS HAD BROKEN THE RESISTANCE OF BRITAIN," LORD HALIFAX CONTINUED, "THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN THIS SORT OF 'PEACE' IN THE WORLD; BUT THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO SORT OF JUSTICE. WHEN THEREFORE WE PRAY FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM, WE DO NOT MERELY DESIRE THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO FIGHTING IN HER STREETS. WE ARE PRAYING FOR THE PRESENCE OF THAT QUALITY OF JUSTICE WHICH ENSURES PEACE, AND WHICH, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, DISTINGUISHES A SOCIETY THAT ACCEPTS THE MORAL LAW FROM A SOCIETY THAT REPUDIATES IT."

THE AMBASSADOR TOLD HIS HEARERS THAT DURING THE SECURITY CONFERENCE AT DUMBARTON OAKS IN WASHINGTON "THERE WAS A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION WHO NEVER APPEARED IN ANY OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS AND TOOK NO ACTIVE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS. X X X HE MADE NO ATTEMPT FOR FORCE HIMSELF UPON THE COMPANY'S ATTENTION; BUT IN SPITE OF HIS UNOBTRUSIVE WAYS, HE WAS, I THINK, QUITE AN IMPORTANT PERSON. X X X HE HAD TURNED HIS MIND TO THE PROBLEMS WHICH WERE BEING DEBATE AT DUMBARTON OAKS MANY YEARS BEFORE ANY OF THE OTHER REPRESENTATIVES THOUGHT OF PAYING ATTENTION TO THEM."

THAT MAN, HALIFAX SAID, "WAS WILLIAM PENN." X X X AND THE SUGGESTION I HAVE MADE CEASES TO BE ENTIRELY FANCIFUL WHEN WE REMEMBER THAT SO MUCH OF WHAT IS PASSING THROUGH MEN'S MINDS TODAY IN THEIR PURSUIT OF PEACE WAS IN HIS MIND 250 YEARS AGO, WHEN HE WROTE HIS 'ESSAY TOWARDS THE PRESENT AND FUTURE PEACE OF EUROPE'."

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24)

OCT 24 1944

-WX-568PEW

(120) CHICAGO, OCT 23-(AP)-WARREN H. ATHERTON, PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT "DURING THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION 25 BILLS GRANTING BENEFITS TO THE VETERANS WERE PASSED BY CONGRESS ONLY TO BE VETOED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

ATHERTON, NOW IN CHARGE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S VETERANS' BUREAU, MADE THE DECLARATION IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A DINNER SPONSORED BY THE REPUBLICAN SERVICEMEN'S LEAGUE.

HE SAID PROPONENTS OF THE G.I.BILL OF RIGHTS HAD RECEIVED NO AID FROM THE PRESIDENT FROM THE TIME THE MEASURE WAS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS UNTIL IT WAS ADOPTED SIX MONTHS LATER. DISCUSSING NEW REGULATIONS COVERING LOANS TO HOME-COMING SOLDIERS, HE CONTENDED:

"THE NEW DEAL HAS JUST GIVEN CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF HOW IT WON'T HELP THE RETURNING VETERAN."

KR1030PCW

DENVER,OCT.23-(AP)-"I'M SO HAPPY THAT I AM READY TO SHOUT"

MRS.WILLA OLINGER SHRIEKED TODAY UPON LEARNING THAT HER "BABY CHILD,

PFC D.J. (MICKEY) OLINGER, 26, WAS AMONG 83 AMERICAN

OCT 24 1944

PRISONERS OF WAR GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID WERE RESCUED FROM THE

30.24 — 19833

PHILIPPINES.

"WE HAVEN'T SEEN MICKEY SINCE THE FALL OF 1942 AND HAVE RECEIVED ONLY THREE LETTERS FROM HIM SINCE SHORTLY BEFORE PEARL HARBOR," SAID MRS.OLINGER WHO WITH HER HUSBAND OPERATES A SADDLE HORSE STABLE.

OCT 24 1944

MICKEY, YOUNGEST OF FOUR CHILDREN, ENLISTED IN THE COAST ARTILLERY ON MARCH 8, 1940, WAS STATIONED ON CORREGIDOR AS A GUNNER AND WAS TAKEN PRISONER WHEN THE ROCK FORTRESS WAS SEIZED BY THE JAPANESE.

IN FEBRUARY, 1943, MRS.OLINGER SAID SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE NOTIFIED THAT MICKEY WAS A PRISONER IN THE NO.2 PRISONER OF WAR CAMP IN THE PHILIPPINES.

OCT 24 1944

THOMAS M.CUTTER WENT ABOUT HIS DUTIES IN THE UNION COACH SHOP WITH A BRIGHT HEART AND MORE DETERMINATION THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS AFTER RECEIVING WORD OF THE RESCUE OF HIS SON, MARINE PFC VERLE CUTTER.

VERLE, 25, ENLISTED IN THE MARINES APRIL 5, 1938.

SINCE THE FALL OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE FATHER HAS NOT HEARD DIRECTLY FROM VERLE BUT WAS NOTIFIED THAT VERLE WAS IN A PRISON CAMP.

"NOW THAT VERLE IS ALIVE, MY PRINCIPAL CONCERN IS WHETHER HE WILL MEET HIS BROTHER JACK IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND WHETHER HE'LL BE COMING HOME SOON," SAID THE SENIOR CUTTER.

JACK, 22, AND VERLE ENLISTED IN THE MARINES TOGETHER. THE FATHER THINKS JACK MIGHT BE IN THE PHILIPPINES WITH MACARTHUR.

ANOTHER SON, THOMAS JR., 21, IS A MECHANIC IN THE AAF, STATION IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

OCT 24 1944

GM115PCW NM

30.24 — 19833

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., OCT.23-(AP)-THE HOPES AND PRAYERS OF MORE THAN TWO YEARS CAME TRUE TODAY FOR THREE NEW MEXICO FAMILIES WHOSE SONS AND BROTHERS WERE AMONG 83 AMERICAN PRISONERS RESCUED FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

OCT 24 1944

"HAPPY? WE'RE STILL OUT OF OUR MINDS WITH THE NEWS," EXCLAIMED THE FAMILY OF PFC WILLIAM HORABIN, OF ALBUQUERQUE, ONE OF THOSE NAMED IN THE LIST OF 83 AMERICANS RESCUED AFTER ESCAPING FROM A TORPEDOED ENEMY TRANSPORT.

THE HORABINS HAD RECEIVED A V-MAIL LETTER FROM THEIR SON IN AUSTRALIA DATED OCTOBER 11 BEFORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS OF THE RESCUE. BUT THEY HAD BEEN MYSTIFIED AS TO HOW THE BOY HAD ESCAPED HIS JAPANESE CAPTORS.

AT CARLSBAD, N.M., TODAY WAS REMINISCENT OF THE TIME WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE BATTLING THE JAPANESE ON BATAAN. THEN THE FAMILIES OF THE CARLSBAD BOYS IN THE PHILIPPINES HAD COME DAILY TO THE OFFICE BENTHERDAILYTOGET THE LA

OF THE CARLSBAD BOYS IN THE PHILIPPINES HAD COME DAILY TO THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY CURRENT-ARGUS TO GET THE LATEST NEWS OF THEIR SONS AND BROTHERS, HUSBANDS AND SWEETHEARTS. THIS MORNING THE CURRENT-ARGUS TELEPHONE RANG CONTINUOUSLY AS ANXIOUS RELATIVES CALLED TO DETERMINE IF THEIR BOYS WERE ON THE LIST OF THOSE RESCUED. THEY JOINED IN REJOICING WITH MR. AND MRS.R.M.PULICE WHOSE SON, PFC MICHAEL PULICE WAS AMONG THOSE RESCUED. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH TELLING OF THE RESCUE WAS THE FIRST WORD THE PULICES HAD OF THEIR SON SINCE SEPTEMBER 1943.

LIKEWISE GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS THE FIRST WORD MISS MARGARET GOLINO OF GALLUP HAD OF THE RESCUE OF HER BROTHER, SGT. PETER J.GOLINO. HE WENT TO THE PHILIPPINES WITH THE 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP AND SHE ONLX KNEW THAT HE WAS IN A PRISON CAMP NEAR DAVAO.

DV435PCW

OCT 24 1944

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.23-(AP)-SIR FREDERICK EGGLESTON, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER DESIGNATE TO THE UNITED STATES, LEFT HERE TONIGHT ABOARD AN AIR LINER FOR WASHINGTON,D.C., SIR FREDERICK, MINISTER TO CHINA SINCE 1941,WILL REPLACE SIR OWEN DIXON. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ALAN S.WATT OF THE AUSTRALIAN LEGATION.

DV1111PCW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE CLAIMS (AMS OCT. 24) (300)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PREMIER GEN.KUNAIKI KOISO WARNED THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TODAY THE PACIFIC WARHAS REACHED A CRITICAL POINT WHILE MASANORI ITO, NIPPON NAVAL COMMENTATOR, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT "JAPAN IS NOW ON THE DEFENSIVE."

RADIO TOKYO BROADCASTS, PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, QUOTED THE PREMIER AND THE COMMENTATOR BUT UNDERSCORED THEIR REITERATED CLAIMS OF A GREAT JAPANESE VICTORY OVER AN AMERICAN CARRIER-TASK FORCE OFF FORMOSA IN RECENT ACTION THERE.

KOISO, OBSERVING THE AUTUMNAL GRAND FESTIVAL, SAID JAPAN'S ENEMY "STILL POSSESSES A POWERFUL FORCE OF WARSHIPS AND MEN AND LOOKS FORWARD TO VICTORY RELYING ON HIS MATERIAL STRENGTH. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE ENEMY WILL REINFORCE HIS FORCES AND, BY CONCENTRATING A MORE POWERFUL STRENGTH, AGAIN ATTEMPT TO SMASH OUR STRATEGIC DEFENSE. X X X

"THERE HAS BEEN NO TIME AS CRITICAL AS TODAY WHEN THE ALL-OUT EFFORT OF THE PEOPLE X X X IS SO VITALLY NECESSARY.

"I HOPE THAT YOU, THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN, WILL ALL WORSHIP AT

YOUR SHRINES ON THIS OCCASION X X X AND AT THE SAME TIME PRAY FOR THE SUCCESS OF OUR FIGHTING MEN ON THE FRONT, DO AWAY WITH ALL UNWORTHY THOUGHTS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GODS, PURIFY YOUR HEARTS AND RENEW YOUR DETERMINATION AS WE FACE THE DECISIVE MOMENT OF THE WAR."

THE PREMIER MADE NO MENTION OF THE AMERICAN REINVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

ITO, QUOTED BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, SAID JAPAN "WELCOMED" THE PHILIPPINES INVASION SINCE IT OFFERED "ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO DEAL CRUSHING BLOWS ON THE MAINSTAY OF THE ENEMY'S PACIFIC FORCES."

COMPARING FORMOSA WITH PEARL HARBOR ITO DECLARED "A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE EXISTS IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES COMPARED TO THREE YEARS AGO. THAT DIFFERENCE IS THAT JAPAN IS NOW ON THE DEFENSIVE WHILE THREE YEARS AGO SHE WAS ON THE OFFENSIVE."

IN ANOTHER BROADCAST DOMEI CLAIMED THE DAMAGING OF FOUR ADDITIONAL AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN LEYTE GULF, PHILIPPINES.

DV1128PCW (NM)

undated tokyo-leyte

OCT 24 1944

by the associated press

OCT 24 1944

a tokyo broadcast last night (mon) asserted

that the american position on leyte island in the philippines was only a "highly precarious toehold" and would be "crushed like an eggshell once japanese forces launched fullscale counteroffensive operations.

the enemy's appraisal of gen. douglas macarthur's return to the philippines was contained in a propaganda dispatch by the government news agency domei, which credited Jap military quarters.

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the broadcast, recorded by the associated press, said the invasion force was "very much limited in strength without even tank support" and continued:

"indications are that macarthur, knowing himself the very precarious position of his invasion troops on leyte is making a frantic effert to land reinforcements in order to strengthen the toehold which his men so far have been able to secure on the tiny island."

"against this enemy attempt to consolidate his toehold on leyte beach, according to the same military quarters, there are strong indications that japanese forces are confidently making full preparations to engagement the american invaders in a battle that would crush them once and for all."

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the broadcast cited previous claims by imperial headquarter of victories by japanese aircraft over ships taking part in the landing operations. domei said the japanese had sunk one large tran and one destroyer and damaged two aircraft carriers, two battleship and one transport on thursday and friday. continuing attacks on saturday sank another transport and possibly an aircraft carrier

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east of leyte, the broadcast claimed.

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domei said the invasion fleet entered leyte gulf last tuesda

but remained inactive throughout the day and night because of a fur

storm. landing operations, when finally started, were carried out a

heavy loss and in at least one case "ended in disaster" in the face

of fierce japanese resistance on the beaches, the broadcast claimed

apr jb 927pew

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

WILLEMSWAARTS	VIL'-LEMS-WAHRTS
ALESTAFZEL	VO ST'-FAY-ZEL
NORWEGIAN FINNISH	
KARKENES	KAHR'-KAY-NESS
PHILIPPINES	
VISAYAS	VEE-SAH'-YAHS
CATAISAN	KAH-TY'-SAHN

OCT 24 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 24 1944

OCT. 24, 1918--AMERICAN FIRST ARMY ADVANCES IN BITTER FIGHTING ALONG FRONT NORTH OF VERDUN. BARON MANNERHEIM BACK IN POWER IN FINLAND. POPE ADVOCATES POLISH LIBERTY. WILSON'S SURRENDER DEMAND CAUSES PANIC IN VIENNA FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

OCT. 24, 1940--HITLER AND PETAIN CONFER: ITALIAN PLANES JOIN IN RAID ON ENGLAND.

VS9PEW

30. 24 — 19835

CARRIER PLANES ATTACK JAPANESE FLEET MOVING THROUGH SULU SEA TOWARD LEYTE

OCT 24 1944

ENEMY WARSHIPS SEEK TO BOMBARD INVASION FORCES

Nimitz Communique Indicates Two Groups of Ships Are Involved.

BIG BATTLE RAGES

German Radio Says Nipponese Aircraft Bomb U. S. Fleet.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 24—(AP) American carrier planes are attacking Japanese battleships and cruisers moving eastward in the central Philippines, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today and Axis reports made the unconfirmed claim that enemy planes were turning it into an aerial slugging match by attacking American warships.

Nimitz' terse communique indicated there were two groups of Japanese warships specifying they were moving through the Sibuyan and Sulu seas.

(German radio was heard in London saying both land-based and navy-based planes of the Japanese launched large scale attacks Tuesday on the American invasion fleet in Leyte gulf and also were attacking a second battle fleet "in waters not further specified.)

Battle Going On

(The broadcast said "the battle is still going on.")

Nimitz' communique said further details were unavailable.

Talked Of Digging Japs Out

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr. commander of the Third Fleet which is sending its carrier planes against the Japanese warships, three days ago observed aboard his flagship "we may have to go in and dig the Japanese fleet out."

One of the Japanese forces could be moving through the Sulu Sea from the southwest, planning to move on through the Mindanao Sea in the southwest Philippines toward Leyte Island.

Strictest radio silence always is necessary for fleet security when the armadas are in striking distance.

The wording of the communique —"enemy forces moving eastward through the Sibuyan and Sulu seas" — might indicate that two Japanese forces were on the prowl.

One could be moving through the Sulu sea from the southwest, planning to move on through the Mindanao sea in the southwest Philippines toward Leyte island.

The other could be moving through the Sibuyan sea southeastward toward the Visayan sea and Leyte island, which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces invaded last week.

Shallow narrow passages around Leyte prevent Adm. Halsey's warships from closing for a surface engagement. However, with Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier forces now within aerial striking distance of the Japanese, the Third fleet logically could meet the enemy forces without itself being subjected to attack from imperial units which presumably are wholly lacking in vital aerial support.

No Carriers Mentioned

Nimitz' failure to mention the presence of any Japanese carriers might indicate the enemy is trying to slip heavily gunned surface ships close to the western side of Leyte island and subject MacArthur's ground forces to severe bombardment.

The move by units of the enemy fleet apparently was one of desperation, made without vital air support. It may well prove suicidal for the Imperial surface units involved.

The enemy strategy undoubtedly was to steal secretly into the in-

land seas of the south and central Philippines, where it virtually would be impossible for Halsey's mighty Third fleet to move, and to surprise MacArthur's forces with a terrific bombardment from the sea.

Such a daring move might have been worth the losses the enemy fleet undoubtedly would have suffered in retiring. However, detected far out of range of the ground forces hammering ahead on Leyte, the Japanese face the prospect of very heavy losses from Mitscher's bomber and torpedo planes.

With virtually every Japanese airplane in the Philippines knocked out in the aerial invasion by Mitscher's aircraft, and staging bases neutralized too recently to have been repaired, the Nipponese must rely solely upon their ships antiaircraft guns for defense.

Jap Air Power Destroyed

Most of Japan's carrier air power was destroyed in the Philippine sea battle. In that engagement, fought entirely in the air, Mitscher's pilots destroyed 402 enemy naval planes in one day off the Marianas when the enemy attempted to interfere with the American invasion of Saipan island.

The Mitscher forces made possible the destruction or damaging of nearly a score of enemy warships the following day when the American aircraft gave chase to the enemy fleet and overhauled it shortly before dusk.

Japan presumably has not recovered from that blow to her naval air arm. There has been no evidence anywhere since that she has been able to build up her carrier force and supply it with aircraft and, more important, with trained pilots.

The Japanese may have guessed that the powerful Third fleet had retired from the Philippines area when they planned to strike MacArthur at Leyte. That fleet has roamed the Western Pacific for two months, striking devastating blows at the Palau islands in the Western Carolines; at Marcus island, the Ryukyus in Japan's front yard, Formosa and the Philippines. It packed so much power that imperial warships turned and made for their bases when they caught one sight of it.

It is possible the enemy figured that even American might could not sustain such a great force at sea so long without time out for resupplying.

Passage Through Islands Risky

The geography of the Philippines makes passage through the islands from east to west virtually impossible for anything even as small as a destroyer. For this reason, it long has been anticipated that whenever American forces landed on any of the islands, the enemy might attempt to inaugurate a Philippines express, similar to the Tokyo express which operated in the Solomons for so many months in 1942 and 1943.

Today's terse communique did not make clear whether the Japanese high command was attempting to supply its beleaguered forces on Leyte as well as closing in for a shelling of the American liberation army.

In the Solomons, the Nipponese used the Tokyo express both for bombardment and supply, with varying success. They were badly defeated many times, beginning with the night battles of Nov. 13 and 15, 1943, in which they lost more than thirty warships sunk or damaged.

American Units Land On Samar Island, Report Says

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 24 (AP)—American liberators of 11 towns in the central Philippines drove ahead on Leyte Island today through almost impassable muck and bitterly resisting Japanese.

(Press dispatches from the front to the Melbourne *Herald* in Australia reported an American tank column had established a bridgehead on Samar Island, the link between Leyte and Luzon islands.

(The *Herald's* correspondent, Blaine Fielder, reported the tank column was ferried across narrow San Juanico Strait Monday from a highway point above Tacloban, provincial capital of Leyte and provisional seat of the constitutional Philippines Government.

Cleared By Censors

(Fielder's dispatch from Tacloban, cleared by military censors, said Gen. Douglas MacArthur capitalized on the rapid advance on northern Leyte to send his troops to the fifth island to be invaded since his return to the Philippines.

(Invasion of Samar was not mentioned by other correspondents nor by MacArthur's own communique.

(A road leads up the west coast of Samar from the shores opposite Tacloban to the northern tip, 15 miles southeast of Luzon, on which Manila is situated.)

Airfield Captured

The southern column on Leyte, units of the Seventh Infantry Division, captured San Pablo airfield in a seven-mile advance stemming westward from the beachhead at Dulag. The doughboys occupied the field after a grueling march of 12 circuitous miles through dense undergrowth and in broiling heat, reported Alva N. Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent.

Only rear-guard snipers opposed the infantry, following dispersal of light resistance by American Sherman tanks. The bulk of the Japanese force was in full retreat.

Hampered By Muck

Meanwhile, Sixth Army troops moved northwestward from Tacloban, at the northern tip of the 20-mile Leyte east coast front. Muck and slime proved a greater obstacle in the south than the Japanese, and sometimes left the advancing Yanks without the support of their tanks.

The coastal road south from Tacloban to Palo was entirely in American hands. However, most of the road between Palo and Dulag is in Japanese hands.

Paced By Tanks

Palo and Dulag anchored the westbound arms of a potential trap reaching out to engulf Nipponese 16th Division elements—the torturers at Bataan—in a 140-square-mile area bounded on the east by the coast and on the west by a valley road from Burauen to Santa Fe.

There was a violent fight at Palo. All Monday night the Japanese counterattacked fiercely and it was not until this morning that it was broken bloodily. Then the Americans resumed a slow push west of Palo.

"There are signs that the Japanese have sensed the growing danger at the southern end and already are pulling out to the northwest.

Rear Guards Fall Back

Other enemy rear guards at the extreme north end of the Leyte front retreated before First Cavalry troops which last night pushed three miles northwest of Tacloban.

(Reuter reported that the German Transocean News Agency, quoting a Tokyo message, said: "Almost four and a half American divisions were landed on Leyte Saturday evening according to military quarters in Tokyo.")

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique listed not only the liberation of 11 towns on Leyte but also the complete occupation of the three small islands of Suluan, Dinagat and Homonhon, guarding the entrances to Leyte Gulf. Patrols had been put ashore on those islands one week ago today, preparatory to last Friday's landings on Leyte.

Ten of the first 11 towns liberated lie within seven miles of Tacloban.

Towns Are Listed

Reading down the coastal highway they are Tacloban, San Fernando, Sagkahan, Burayan, San Jose, Marasbaras, Pawing, Guindapunan and Palo. Calampanan, the tenth town, is in the low-lying hills inland from the highway, about midway between Tacloban and Palo.

Dulag is the only town listed as liberated on the southern sector of Leyte.

Filipinos Return

In contrast with the round-the-clock massive air cover of American carrier-based planes, the Japanese managed only small night attacks, but the communique today said these were ineffectual and that anti-aircraft guns of warships shot down a dive bomber.

Front-line dispatches told of Filipino women and children, who took to the hills when battle-wagons of the 600-ship convoy opened up the pre-invasion shelling, coming down into liberated communities where they were issued food and clothing.

Despite the bitter fighting around Palo, Murlin Spencer, Associated Press war correspondent, said the town itself was intact and its 3,000 residents returned to their homes.

Only Toe Hold, Japs Say

(Tokyo's radio's version of the situation for American consumption, as recorded last night in the United States by the Federal Communications Commission, was that the Yanks on Leyte have only a "toehold." The announcer boasted that the Americans "would be crushed like an egg shell once the Japanese forces launched full-scale counter-offensive operations." In the same breath, however, he said MacArthur was landing reinforcements.

(At Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz issued a communique late Monday which told of a 49-ton Liberator raid last Friday on Iwo, in the Volcano Islands, 750 miles south of Tokyo, during which five of eight enemy intercepters were shot down or damaged, against the loss of one four-engined raider.)

Augmenting MacArthur's communique today that ground forces on Leyte "are steadily progressing along the entire front," front dispatches said the task hasn't been as easy as communiques might indicate. They added, however, that the work of supply was going well and drew a parallel between Tacloban, captured on the second day of the invasion, and Cherbourg, on the Normandy front in Europe, as a port.

TANKS FERRIED OVER STRAIT TO ATTACK SAMAR

Americans Gain 7 Miles in Push Inland From First Beachhead.

WARSHIPS SHELL FOE'S LINE

U. S. Forces Push Through All But Impassable Muck to Score Gains on Leyte.

Melbourne, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Melbourne Herald's war correspondent declared in a field dispatch from Tacloban today that the Americans have crossed San Juanico Strait and established a bridgehead on Samar Island in the central Philippines. Blaine Fielder, the correspondent, said that the bridgehead was established yesterday on the second major Philippine island to be invaded.

He said that a tank column drove up the highway to a point from which it ferried across to Samar. Gen. MacArthur, capitalizing on the brilliant American successes in the Tacloban area, had pushed the force across the strait, he added.

This was not reported by any other correspondents, nor was it contained in Gen. MacArthur's communique today.

Samar is the only big land link between Leyte and Luzon, on which Manila is situated. The narrow San Juanico Strait separates Leyte from Samar, and San Bernardino Strait, about fifteen miles wide, lies between Samar and Luzon to the northwest.

One of the largest of the Philippine Islands, Samar forms the northern border of the Gulf of Leyte and combines with Leyte Island to form San Pedro Bay, an arm of the gulf in which most of Gen. MacArthur's huge sea invasion force has been reported.

OFFICER GOT JAP WAR DATA

U. S. Lieutenant Spent Seven Months On Mindanao

By RICHARD BERGHOLZ

With the American Rangers in the Philippines, Oct. 23 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Leon Tinnell, of the army air force, whose wife lives at St. Louis, returned recently after spending more than seven months behind Japanese lines on Mindanao Island fighting with the guerrillas and gathering information which played a key part in the drive back to the Philippines.

Tinnell went to Mandanao by submarine. He came out the same way. During those seven months he radioed information back to American headquarters which resulted in the sinking of more than 50 enemy ships.

Reported Troop Movements

Tinnell told headquarters when and where Japanese troops were moving; what installations the enemy was building and where. Then he came out weighing only 126 pounds—17 under normal. He was sick with malaria. But the Japanese had never caught up with him nor wounded him.

Now Tinnell is back in the Philippines again. But this time he did not have to sneak in by submarine. He heads a picked group of reconnaissance troops which landed with the Rangers on Homonhon Island, in the mouth of Leyte Gulf.

Instead of the three men he had on Mindanao, Tinnell's patricular unit now has 29—16 Filipinos and 13 Americans. They are highly trained in reconnaissance, and demolition, their job, is about as hazardous as can be found.

"I've been in every theater of war except China-Burma-India," said Tinnell. "I used to be a radio gunner on Liberators and Flying Forts. I am used to action, lots of it.

Volunteered For Assignment

"When I came to the Southwest Pacific and they asked for volunteers for a 'secret assignment,' I took the leap.

"I'm not sorry. The close calls I've had scared me. Sure. But at least I have the satisfaction of knowing I helped sink some Jap ships and kill some Jap soldiers.

"And I've seen Filipinos wage deadly effective guerrilla war against the enemy. I've seen how they made the Japs so scared of them that they no longer dared to leave their camps to move inland except in force.

"When I left, the guerrillas controlled a large section of one Philippine island. And I mean controlled it. Sure, the Japs could drive them out of town whenever they wanted to. But they couldn't hold it without diverting strength.

Traitors Died Regretting

"The Japs worked hard to buy Filipino fifth columnists. I know one case where they paid 1,000 pesos for information. That's a staggering sum to most Filipinos and a few turned traitor, but died regretting it.

"Sometimes the Japs moved into guerrilla villages and ruthlessly killed everyone who didn't escape and then burned the village to the ground.

"This only made the guerrillas more deadly.

"The guerrillas were well organized. Most of them had had

army training before the war. They lived quite well off the land, but were pinched for ammunition, weapons and medical supplies.

Many Americans In Group

"Many Americans were among them, including soldiers who escaped from Luzon and civilians who took to the hills rather than surrender. One American guerrilla leader was an insurance salesman in Manila. There were many like him, men with no previous military experience, men who learned to fight the Japs where it hurt the worst—behind the lines.

"Naturally, guerrillas rely on ambush. But when Japs come in force they let go with all the firepower they can muster and then take to the hills to fight another day.

"The women fight right along with the men. Everyone fights the best he can. Thousands have been sworn into the United States Army even as they waged guerrilla warfare. I know men, both Filipinos and Americans, who have been commissioned as high as colonels for their part in guerrilla warfare.

"In areas the Japanese controlled they've built walls around villages with only one entrance. Every Filipino as he passes through is required to bow to the sentry. Now the Filipino is a proud man and doesn't forget humiliation. He will remember and hate the Jap as long as he lives. Now that the tide is turning the hunter will become the hunted."

THIRD AIRFIELD HELD ON LEYTE

American Troops Advance Despite Mire And Heat

MacArthur Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 24 (AP)—Overcoming Japanese resistance, mire and heat, American liberation forces pressed the reconquest of Leyte Island today, seized another airfield and freed numerous towns.

[A field dispatch to the Melbourne *Herald* reported American tanks, ferried across San Janico Strait from Leyte, established a bridgehead on Samar Island.

[The dispatch, from Blaine Fielder, *Herald* correspondent, has not been officially confirmed, nor has the action been reported from any other source.

May Seek To Silence Guns

[The operation may have for its immediate objective the silencing of Japanese artillery on southern Samar which could menace Tacloban, provisional Philippine capital, and Allied shipping in Leyte Gulf and the narrow strait.

[Samar is the island link between Leyte and Luzon, on which Manila is situated. It is more than 100 miles long and is separated from Luzon by San Bernardino Strait. That strait, 15 miles wide, is said by veteran maritime men tc be one of the most treacherous water courses in the world.]

While ground forces at the northern end of the Leyte battlefront repulsed a bitter all-night enemy counterattack near Palo, the southern arm battled around from Dulag through mire and heat to seize the San Pablo airfield. This was reported by Al Dopkins, Associated Press correspondent.

Now Hold Three Airfields

The action apparently occurred after the issuance of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Tuesday communique, which merely said the outskirts of San Pablo had been reached. Three airfields now are in American hands. The others are at Tacloban, at the northern end of Leyte, and at Dulag. The Tacloban field already is in limited operation.

Seventh Division troops struggled through dense undergrowth under a broiling sun to take the San Pablo field. Their circuitous march of 12 miles represented an advance of seven miles. They were paced by medium tanks which knocked out light enemy opposition, leaving only rear-guard snipers to be cleared out by the infantry.

Ahead of the southern column was San Pablo, a roadside town, and Burauen, where the road swings northward up the wide Leyte Valley toward Tacloban. The enemy was in full retreat northwestward from the San Pablo area, apparently sensing the developing move to entrap him.

Planes, Ship Guns Called In

Dive bombers and the fire of American warships lying in Leyte Gulf were called upon to contain the stubborn counterattack west of Palo. It apparently was the most bitter opposition that had yet developed. The battle raged through Monday night. The attack was "bloodily thrown back," MacArthur reported, and by dawn units of the Tenth Corps again were on the move.

Other elements of the Tenth Corps meanwhile advanced three miles north of Tacloban, which is six miles north of Palo, in pursuit of retreating Japanese.

Summing up the successful operations since the initial landings last week, MacArthur reported the liberation of three islands—Dinagat, Suluan and Homonhon—and the communities of Tacloban, San Fernando, Sagkahan, San Jose, Marasbaras, Dulag, Palo, Pawing, Guindapunan, Calampanan and Burayan. The three islands, at the mouth of Leyte Gulf, were occupied prior to the landings on Leyte.

[Radio Tokyo meanwhile broadcast Domei news agency reports of American reinforcements reaching Leyte and of new American carrier aircraft raids on Luzon. Domei also reported new Japanese air attacks on Allied shipping in Leyte Gulf.]

Manila's Airfields Raided, Japs Say

San Francisco, Oct. 24 (AP)—American carrier-borne planes raided airfields on Luzon Island in the northern Philippines today, the Japanese-controlled Manila radio reported.

A domestic broadcast said 22 planes raided airdromes in the Manila area, where they were met by Nipponese interceptors.

This would indicate that Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's powerful carrier force is still hammering the Philippines in support of the American invasion of Leyte. Carrier action in the islands was not mentioned in yesterday's Pacific fleet communique.

Routed, Japs Claim

Domei, the Japanese news agency, in a propaganda broadcast to the Philippines, said the Manila raiders were routed by Japanese land and air defense units.

The agency said the Japanese air force took advantage of improved weather conditions early today to attack "enemy surface craft in Leyte Gulf and also the task force in adjacent waters." Domei termed the attacks "repeated" and "fierce" and said they "lasted well into the afternoon. . . . Early reports indicated the Japanese airmen in these sustained attacks achieved great results the exact extent of which are now being checked.'

Attack Unconfirmed

There was no Allied confirmation of these attacks.

Domei also said "Japanese ground forces in the Leyte sector continued to assault the American invading troops who are now making frantic efforts to expand their beachheads near Tacloban.

The agency did not mention capture of Tacloban, provincial capital, and its airfield, by American forces.

LEYTE INVASION

BEATS SCHEDULE

U. S. Fliers Saw Weaknesses in Jap Philippine Defenses.

ABOARD FLAGSHIP OF U. S. THIRD FLEET IN WESTERN PACIFIC, Oct. 22—(Delayed)—(AP) The Philippines invasion has been speeded and the whole American timetable of Pacific war may have been advanced by the discovery by American naval fliers of Japanese weaknesses.

September carrier plane strikes against the Japanese in the Philippines gave the Americans their first satisfactory observation of the enemy there since the islands fell early in 1942.

Hundreds of American planes flew over the islands from Luzon southward. These pilots saw evidence of large Japanese concentrations at certain places.

But in the central Philippines they sighted places where the Japanese were highly vulnerable and which could be reached by troop transports.

Piecing this information together and measuring their own strength and the extent of preparations already completed, the Americans were able to set a new D-day for the Philippines.

Mud Called Chief S. Leyte Foe

With the 24th Corps on Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mud, not Japanese, has proved the principal foe of the 96th Division in the southern sector, with men struggling almost neck deep through the slime in their efforts to reach and kill the scattered defenders retreating before them.

Armor in some sectors has bogged down completely. One patrol advancing through deep swamps near Catmon Hill left vehicles behind and plunged ahead without the support of their tanks. Men jumped from clump to clump of wiry swamp grass only to sink shoulder deep. They are pulled ahead by rope in the hands of their comrades.

Everyone digs in by late afternoon for another miserable night in foxholes. Then comes the daily downpour and everyone tries to bail out 18 inches of water and slime before crawling down into the muck for the night.

That is the war as we have seen it so far on the southern part of the Leyte front.

4,000 Guerrillas Aid Leyte Invasion

By William B. Dickinson

[Representing the Combined American Press]

With General MacArthur, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 20 (Via Army Radio — Delayed) — Four thousand armed and organized guerrillas, including a few Americans, aided in preparations for the landing of United States forces on Leyte Island and will join with the Yanks in battling the Japanese.

The guerrillas are led by Col. Ruperto Kangelon, a Filipino. Second in command is a former United States PT boat skipper.

Defense Data Collected

The guerrillas collected detailed information as to Japanese strength and dispositions. This information was transmitted fully to American headquarters by secret means. A typical report, for example, might describe a certain point of land and reveal that the four Japanese there had a machine gun.

The guerrillas were given a schedule of operations in advance of the landings to permit them to evacuate civilians from threatened areas and to forewarn them when to go into action. Discussing this phase of invasion preparations Gen. Douglas MacArthur said we may lose a few more men in the actual landing but the ultimate benefits will far outweigh any loss of surprise which may result.

Eyewitness Tells of Sudden Burst of Fire From Enemy Positions in High School.

By ASAHEL BUSH

With a Veteran Regiment in Tacloban, Oct. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—All of Tacloban, capital of the province of Leyte, was firmly in American hands tonight, scarcely thirty hours after the First Cavalry's initial landing, but the job took a bit of doing.

At first it looked easy. When the advance elements of Major Leonard F. Smith's unit— the same outfit that captured Tacloban airfield yesterday—marched into the center of town at 11 A. M today, there was no sign of the enemy. There was only a continuous throng of Filipinos lining the streets and plugging the intersections. The Filipinos waved tattered, faded American flags produced from hiding and rushed forward with offerings of food for the troops.

But as the leading American patrols crossed the main street and pushed down Independence avenue toward the high school, their progress was suddenly interrupted by enmy fire from the school buildings and from a hill beyond. The Yanks dispersed, taking whatever cover they could find and returned the fire.

Brooklyn Is There.

I crouched uncomfortably with T/4 Robert del Castillo, an artilleryman of 76 Sheffer street, Brooklyn, in a nest of barbed wire behind an earth barricade fronting the high school. Bullets dug little pits in the asphalt street and at least one man was wounded.

Soon it became apparent that we were not yet present in sufficient force to attempt an attack against enemy positions of unknown strength, and a withdrawal was ordered. The Filipinos who had been watching the proceedings looked puzzled at this unexpected backward movement, following so closely upon our triumphal entry, and I for one was a little embarrassed.

It wasn't long, however, before the outfit came up in force. Then a series of thrusts was undertaken both to the north and to the east and by 4 o'clock the whole of the blunt peninsula on which Tacloban is built was under control.

Women and Children Wounded.

During the fighting one of the inevitable tragedies of war occurred. The American forces were belatedly notified that the retreating Japanese had taken some Filipino civilians along as hostages. Before the ruse was discovered a number of helpless civilians were badly wounded.

They made a pathetic spectacle — little naked children stained with blood, silent and uncomprehending; their mothers likewise were wounded, but wailing less from their own pain than from distress over the plight of their children.

Celebrate With Enemy's Beer.

A great deal happier was the discovery that in their flight the Japanese troops contributed large stocks of saki and beer to the Filipinos' celebration of the liberation of Tacloban.

Scores of Filipinos trudged along happily with cases of beer on their heads. Even children carried it. Two 12-year-old girls laughingly carried a case between them.

It came from the large stocks of beer and saki left behind by the garrison of 1,000 Japanese troops that hastily fled to hills yesterday under heavy bombing and artillery fire.

Vengeful Filipinos hacked up one Japanese who was killed inside the city.

Brig.-Gen. Verne D. Mudge, the divisional commander, estimated that 300 Japanese were killed while the division suffered ten men killed and twenty-five wounded as the city fell.

People Well Dressed.

Tacloban is a city of contrasts in native and modern architecture. Most Filipino homes are built on stilts with contrasting thatched or corrugated metal roofs. There are many masonry buildings, including the white, provincial Capitol.

Tacloban is on a thumb of land jutting above Cancat to Bay and with water on three sides. Gen. Mudge expressed the belief that the Japanese decided against trying to defend it because it would be a natural trap when the Americans established their line across the thumb's base.

Most of the people in town were moderately well dressed. Many of the women, in gay colors, contrasted sharply with the ragged natives of the villages along the way to Tacloban. The town had suffered virtually no bombardment damage. The bombardment was accurately directed against a 150-foot ridge, rising like a misplaced backbone on a tangent from the town where 200 or 300 Japanese had been reported the previous day.

Jap Troops on Leyte Tortured Remaining Americans, Filipinos

TACLOBAN, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 23—(delayed)—(AP) It has been a miserable and frightening two and a half years for the people of Leyte since the Japanese came and particularly so for Tacloban's three remaining citizens of American ancestry.

Robert Price, 33, is one of the three. His brother Joe is another and Joe Mooney who worked for the Prices is the third.

The three were immediately suspected of collusion whenever there was an outbreak of guerrilla activity on Leyte or more recently whenever there was an American air attack on the island.

"On every one of these occasions," Price said, "we would be routed and hauled off to jail, not only ourselves, but our children and our Filipino wives and mothers.

"I guess we had trials if you could call them trials. The Japs would take you upstairs and ask you a few questions. If they weren't satisfied with the answer they would beat you and then tie your hands and feet behind your back and hang you by the arms from a cross beam."

Price showed scars on his wrists. "Once," he continued, "I hung there for an hour and a half. All I would have to do was kick my feet and I would spin around like a barbecue."

The Prices and Mooney spent nearly half their time in jail since the Japanese arrived on May 26, 942 and the rest of the time hiding or working under duress for the enemy.

The Prices' father, Walter Price, a captain in the American army and native of Philadelphia, stayed in the Philippines after the war in 1898 and in 1911 founded the Leyte Land Transportation company which in time became Tacloban's dominant business and made the Prices the town's most influential family.

The elder Price, 68, was taken to a concentration camp in January, 1943 along with Tacloban's other full blooded Americans—Joseph Barber, a farmer; Mrs. Haines, the school superintendent, and Mr. Radcliffe, a shipping agent. Walter Price writes occasionally that they are well.

Robert Price said most of the small American garrison here at the start of the war was commanded by a Col. Cornell and was taken prisoners by the Japanese.

Jap Beer Used In Celebration

By James Hutcheson

With United States Troops in Tacloban, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 22 (AP—Delayed)—Fleeing Japanese troops contributed large stocks of saki and beer to the Filipinos' celebration of the liberation of Tacloban.

When veteran troops of the First Cavalry Division arrived in the provincial capital a day ahead of the D-day schedule, they were met by deliriously happy Filipinos.

The gayly dressed Filipinos lined the streets and windows, shouting, grinning, waving their hands and flags. Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, division commander, estimated 500 United States flags were on display.

Carry Beer On Heads

Scores of Filipinos trudged along happily with cases of beer on their heads. Even children carried it. Two 12-year-olds girls laughingly carried a case between them.

It all came from large stocks of beer and saki left behind by the garrison of 1,000 Japanese troops that hastily fled to hills yesterday under heavy bombing and artillery fire.

Vengeful Filipinos hacked up one Japanese who was killed inside the city.

General Mudge personally received 40 surrendering Formosan laborers after his tank battered through an upset truck which the enemy had set up as street block. The Formosans held their hands aloft and appeared happy to be captured.

Provisional Capital

Tacloban, a city of 30,000 and the largest on Leyte Island, is the first important town to fall to the invading Americans. (It is now the provisional capital of the Philippines, patroled by the Seventh Cavalry Regiment.)

Conquest of the town came four hours after Gen. Douglas MacArthur was turned back by a blasted bridge as he attempted to go up by jeep to inspect the advance lines.

General Mudge ordered one of his regiments to take the town one day after the men swept ashore and advanced speedily against surprisingly light opposition to control roads up to two miles inland. Tacloban is about six miles by road from the original beachhead.

Lumbering mechanized buffaloes, tanks and jeeps swarmed about the roads of the sector.

City Of Contrasts

General Mudge, who in the late afternoon underwent sniper fire on a swift tank reconnaissance of Tacloban, estimated 300 Japanese were killed while the division suffered 10 killed and 25 wounded.

Tacloban is a city of contrasts in native and modern architecture. Most Filipino homes are built on stilts, with contrasting thatched or corrugated metal roofs. There are many masonry buildings, including the white, provincial capitol.

Tacloban is on a thumb of land jutting above Canvabato Bay, with water on three sides. General Mudge expressed the belief that the Japanese decided against trying to defend it because it would be a natural trap when the Americans established their line across the thumb's base.

Town Little Damaged

Most of the people in town were moderately well dressed. Many of the women, in gay colors, contrasted sharply with the ragged natives of the villages along the way to Tacloban. The towns suffered virtually no bombardment damage.

The bombardment was accurately directed against a 150-foot ridge, rising like a misplaced backbone on a tangent from the town where 200 or 300 Japanese had been reported the previous day.

General Mudge personally inspected the ridge, even before the native huts on its sides had been searched for snipers. Ten minutes after the general descended two snipers opened fire from a hut 50 feet from the trail. They were annihilated.

Joyful Filipinos End Yanks' Parade

With American Rangers, the Philippines, Oct. 19 (AP—Delayed)—Loreto, first large Filipino town to be liberated in the American drive back to the Philippines, greeted its deliverers with tears, cheers and ceremonies.

Many of the 7,000 people of Loreto, largest town on Dinagat Island at the mouth of Leyte Gulf, swarmed over the beach to welcome the American Rangers who landed nine miles north of Loreto two days ago.

(The Americans landed on Dinagat and Homonhon islands two days before the main invasion of Leyte Island, and cleaned out Japanese units which might have interfered with the passage of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's convoy between the islands en route to Leyte.)

Cry With Joy

Old and young, among them armed guerrillas, cheered and waved flags which they had guarded for more than two years. They embraced the Rangers and some of them cried with joy.

The Rangers themselves choked up a bit.

As soon as the Rangers reached the beach they started a parade down the main street. But it didn't last long. Women ran through the ranks to embrace the Rangers and men grabbed hold of the hands of all the soldiers they could reach. Soon the military lines were broken and each Ranger had a small parade of his own group of admirers.

Town Is Toured

Then came the ceremonies. Ranger officers paid their respects to Tomas Caduan, the gray-haired Mayor, and his official staff. Loreto's police chief, Odon Galido, led the official tour of the town, pointing to buildings burned and shelled by the Japanese before the enemy left Loreto last August.

Galido pointed out the Catholic and Aglipayan Philippine independent church buildings gutted and marked by fire. The churches were looted by the Japanese.

Filipino Scout Hid 3 Years On Leyte

With the First Cavalry on Leyte, Oct. 22 (AP—Delayed) — Sergt. Antonio Maringo, United States Army Filipino scout, reported for duty today at division headquarters for the first time in nearly three years. And he hadn't been AWOL.

He was captured by the Japanese on Luzon and promptly escaped. He fled to Tacloban, in Leyte, where he lived in the guise of a civilian until the Americans returned. Then he took his uniform out of hiding and reported for duty.

He had a happy reunion at headquarters with Col. Charles Sheldon, of El Paso, Texas, chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge. Sheldon and Maringo served together in the islands between 1935 and 1937.

He Wants to Fight.

Dulag, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 21 (Delayed), (A. P.).—A young Filipino sat on the ground leaning against the crumbled walls of the Dulag church, talking to a couple of doughboys. He had just come through the Japanese lines to join the Americans. He looked tired but hungry. His wife had been wounded and his baby killed in the fighting.

Across the village square he could see the smoulering ruins of what had once been the thatch-topped homes of 5,000 Filipinos. There wasn't much left standing—only the crumbled walls of the old church and part of a schoolhouse.

He looked across at the white statue of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino hero who led the revolt against Spanish rule. It stood untouched by the bombardment. He ran his fingers along the blade of his long, wicked looking knife.

"I'm mighty glad to see you," he told the doughboys. "I knew you would come."

"The Japs took most of our food," the young Filipino said. Then he ran his finger along the knife blade again. "I want to fight, too."

Yank Officer Decides Who's Mayor Of Palo

Palo Village, Leyte, Oct. 23 (AP—Delayed)—The first political dispute of this village of 5,000 since American troops took over was settled today by Lieut. Col. Alva Carpenter, of Fort Wayne, Ind., civil affairs officer of the 24th Division.

Simeon Militante and a chap named Alvarado both claimed the Mayoralty of Palo. Militante was elected in 1941. Alvarado was his deputy when the Japanese took over.

Alvarado stayed and claimed the Mayor's job when Militante left and was later arrested by the Japanese. Ultimately, the Nipponese released Militante, but Alvarado continued to hold office.

Colonel Carpenter decided to recognize Militante as Mayor.

ALLIES TIGHTEN GRIP ON DEFENSE KEY TO HOLLAND

British Second Army Breaks Into Streets of Vital Rail Hub.

TROOPS CAPTURE BEST

Canadians Smash onto South Beveland Island in Heavy Fighting.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 25—(AP) Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second army fought into the streets of 'S Hertogenbosch from the northeast yesterday and last night tightened its iron grip on the Nazis' defense key to western Holland as another spearhead closed in from the south.

Four columns which originally advanced on the Dutch cathedral city and rail center have now formed junctions bringing the city of 45,000 under siege from the northeast and southeast. Only the south Willem canal separates the two British forces on the east.

Close in on 'S Hertogenbosch

In closing on 'S Hertogenbosch, the British occupied Hintham, one mile to the east, St. Michaels Gestel, four miles to the southeast and several other small Dutch villages and towns.

A field dispatch declared the capture of 'S Hertogenbosch would imperil the entire German force estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000 men in western Holland, and go far toward breaking the enemy's blockade of the great port of Antwerp. The Germans were reported rushing reserves into the area.

The three-day British offensive northward from Eindhoven had captured nearly 1,500 prisoners and it appeared tonight that Nazi defenses were crumbling all along a 12-mile front. A captured German Colonel admitted the sudden British offensive had taken the enemy command completely by surprise.

"The Boch has taken a hard knock," a British staff officer told Associated Press Correspondent Roger Greene.

The Germans still held the main business section of 'S Hertogenbosch, with the south Willems canal between them and the attacking British. Two other armored British columns, lunging in from the east and the south, were little more than two miles from the communications hub. There was conjecture whether the Nazis would fight for the Dutch city until it was destroyed as they did for their own town of Aachen.

The left wing of the British advance captured the long and bitterly defended German bastion of Best, six miles northwest of Eindhoven, after an advance of five miles.

Canadians Battle on Schelde

Canadian forces, battling to clear the Schelde estuary approaches to Antwerp, drove across a causeway onto south Beveland island, which sprawls along the northern side of the Estuary, and pushed nearly a mile and a half inside the island to within a few hundred yards of the town of Mairie.

The bold punch onto the island was made in darkness at 4:30 a.m., with infantry, tanks and armored cars leading the way. With daylight the attackers were given air support and advanced steadily in severe fighting.

Two other Nazi strongholds north of Antwerp and east and north of the causeway—Bergen Op Zoom and Rosendaal—were threatened by the Canadian push beyond the island.

The ferry port of Breskens, across from Vlissingen (Flushing) on largely-flooded Walcheren island at the entrance to the estuary, was held firmly by the Canadians, though hard fighting was in progress for Fort Frederik-Hendrik, just west of the town. A field dispatch said Allied bombing had knocked out all but one of the Germans' long-range guns at Vlissingen, which have effectively blocked the sea entrance to the Schelde.

A mistaken report last night that the Canadians had withdrawn from Breskens was believed to have been caused by confusion over the withdrawal of a small Canadian patrol from Fort Frederik-Hendrik. Neither side held the fort tonight.

Drive on Tilburg

Possibly a fourth German stronghold in Holland was threatened by the strong British offensive which began over the week end. It was reported that one column of Tommies, after reaching Boxtel, six miles south of 'S-Hertogenbosch, had swung west in a thrust on Tilburg, a city of 81,000 only eight miles away.

The British offensive was ravaging the neat Dutch countryside, destroying homes and flattening entire villages in its path as the Germans staged house-to-house resistance. Yet the Dutch people stood before their smoldering homes and

cheered the liberating Tommies.

The German radio conceded that British troops were fighting in the outskirts of 'S-Hertogenbosch and that the Canadians had gained on the Rosendaal front. One report placed the Canadians within two miles of Rosendaal, which is 21 miles due north of Antwerp.

For another day there was no Allied report of action on the First army front inside Germany, but a German military commentator reported that an American attack southeast of Geilenkirchen, 12 miles north of Aachen, had been repulsed. He said the Americans were trying to gain "good attacking positions" for a general offensive.

The first snows of winter added to the weather difficulties of American and French troops in northeastern France. The German radio reported American artillery was laying a heavy barrage on Metz. Street fighting continued in Maizieres-les-Metz, a short distance north of Metz, with the Americans holding about three fourths of the town. An Allied communique said gains were made in the Vosges Mountains against "stiff resistance."

The Germans are using at least one cavalry regiment in the Vosges, headquarters reported. The mounted troops are supplied with the finest available equipment, including fur-trimmed uniforms. They dismount to do their fighting, but can carry much heavier equipment for mountain fighting than can an infantry regiment.

British Troops Storm Into Key Dutch City

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—British troops fought into the streets of the key Dutch road center of 's-Hertogenbosch tonight. German defenses apparently were crumbling on a 12-mile front south of the ancient fortress town.

The British offensive was one phase of a squeeze drive in concert with the Canadian First Army against some 40,000 Germans fighting to hold southwestern Holland and keep the Allies from using Antwerp as a supply port.

The Squeeze

An assault ring was shaping around 's Hertogenbosch, with the northernmost British column reaching the city. Scottish troops swinging up from the south cut the road leading to Eindhoven.

Nearly 50 miles to the west, Canadians cut off the causeway to the Schelde estuary islands, where enemy cannon block the sea route to Antwerp, and fought within three to five miles of the strongholds of Roosendaal and Bergen op Zoom.

Canadians Hold Breskene

A dispatch from supreme Allied headquarters in Paris said that Canadian units fighting to clear the south bank of the Schelde estuary held the ferry port of Breskens firmly today and were along or across a road all the way to Schoondijke, three miles south of Breskens. The Germans have been squeezed into a pocket in this area.

An earlier dispatch had reported that the Canadians who took Breskens on Sunday had withdrawn from the town and that a confused situation prevailed there.

Ambush Indicated

A front-line dispatch written before the evacuation of Breskens, indicated that German troops in Fort Frederik Hendrik, less than a mile west of the town, had ambushed the Canadians.

Canadian officers, who drew no German fire when they purposely showed themselves within 500 yards of the fort, decided it was unoccupied. The Germans opened fire suddenly, however, when the Canadian troops entered the outer rim of the defenses.

Fort Believed Demolished

Demolition patrols which later moved beyond Breskens to Fort Frederik Hendrik withdrew, presumably leaving that bastion's powerful coastal batteries out of action. Neither side now occupies the fort, the Paris dispatch said.

'North of Antwerp Canadian troops cut the causeway leading to the islands in the Schelde estuary. Their artillery had previously commanded this area.

Along the main 475-mile front facing east toward Germany persistent Allied pressure scored no major gains, and the winter's first widespread snow sharpened the plague of weather that has hampered the Allied armies for weeks.

The 'S-Hertogenbosch Fight

Front-line reports indicated that the Germans in the 's-Hertogenbosch area were suffering from lack of artillery support. The British were using a powerful force of infantry, tanks and artillery.

Three British columns were driving on the city. The northernmost one, having captured the village of Rosmalen, fought its way westward into the outskirts of 's-Hertogenbosch during the early morning darkness. Two more columns were slashing forward from the south and east.

New Border Crossings

To the west, Canadian troops neared Roosendaal in their drive to flank the German anchor of Bergen op Zoom. An Allied communique, reporting new crossings of the Dutch border north of Antwerp, announced gains northward along the Antwerp-Roosendaal railway. The Paris radio said the Canadians were less than three miles from Roosendaal.

The Canadians were within about five miles of Bergen op Zoom. This port and Roosendaal are two of the main German strongholds in southwestern Holland.

The pinch-off of the causeway to the west bottled up the Germans on South Beveland and Walcheren Islands, where enemy guns also prevent Allied use of the water lane to Antwerp.

Aachen Sector Inactive

The sector around Aachen was not active, but to the south German big guns, apparently railway weapons, hurled from 16 to 20 700-pound shells into the Third Army area. The projectiles are believed to have come from guns having a range of about 30 miles. The bombardment was made under the cover of rain and heavy clouds to escape aerial observation.

The German radio reported that Allied guns were pounding the fortress of Metz with a heavy barrage. Street fighting for possession of Maizieres les Metz to the north continued, with the Americans now holding about three fourths of the town.

The first dent in the high morale of a group of German officer candidates taken from a school in Metz to go into the Nazi front lines was noted near Amanvillers, five miles northwest of Metz, when 11 surrendered after being bombarded with leaflets.

Nazi Attacks Repulsed

The enemy made several counter-attacks, with armored support, near Luneville, farther south, but headquarters reported that all were repulsed. Northeast of Luneville Allied troops consolidated their gains to the vicinity of Moncourt.

The eastward rush of Allied troops northeast of Brouvelieures was continued by forward units which crossed the Mortagne river at several points. The Allied communique said gains were made in the Vosges Mountains against "stiff resistance."

First U. S. Woman Captured Near Trier, Germans Report

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today the capture of Mrs. Gertrude Le Gendre, 42, believed to be the sister of Stephen (Laddie) Sanford, American international polo player.

The broadcast said Mrs. Le Gendre, along with two American staff officers, had been taken prisoner on the Western Front near Trier, and described her as the "first American woman" to be captured.

Berlin said she was "the daughter of a Dutch carpet manufacturer, John Sandfurt, from Amsterdam, and belongs to the upper 400 of New York." She was said to have been on the road to Wallendorf, which the Americans held temporarily, when one of the escorting officers and the driver were hit by shots. The other officer waved a handkerchief in surrender, the German Transocean news agency quoted her as saying.

Identity Not Doubted

[At Amsterdam, N. Y., a spokesman for the estate of the late John Sanford, carpet manufacturer, said there was "no doubt" that Sanford's daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Sanford Le Gendre, was the person mentioned in the Berlin broadcast.

[The New York *Post* said Mrs. Le Gendre had gone to France five years ago with Isabel Townsend Pell, who recently was identified as the legendary "Fredericka," or "the girl with the blonde streak," who was active with the Maquis in southern France.]

Mrs. Le Gendre came to London about a year ago to work for the Red Cross, and sources here believed she went to Paris to continue welfare work for Allied troops.

Called Liaison Officer

The Berlin radio said she had come to France "as liaison officer between the 'Allied Expeditionary Forces Club' and the United States Army," and had been in Paris when someone suggested that she visit the American lines in Wallenorf.

Her husband, Sidney Le Gendre, was reported in Washington, on leave from naval duty in the Pacific. Her home is in Charleston, S. C.

'U. S. Woman Captured'

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that the "first American woman" had been captured on the Western front. It identified her as Mrs. Gertrude Le Gendre, 42, of New York.

"Mrs. Le Gendre is the daughter of a Dutch carpet manufacturer, John Sandfurt, from Amsterdam, and belongs to the upper 400 of New York," the broadcast said. "She was captured when she was on a visit to Wallendorf, which temporarily fell into American hands.

"Mrs. Le Gendre came to France as liaison officer between the Allied Expeditionary Forces Club and the United States Army. She was in Paris when someone made the suggestion that she visit the American lines in Wallendorf."

McLain's Corps Is 19th

With the United States First Army in Germany, Oct. 24 (AP)—The American Army Corps which Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McLain is commanding was identified today as the 19th Corps. Appointment of General McLain, native of Kentucky and resident of Oklahoma City, to a corps command was announced yesterday.

Gen. Patch Buries Son, Grimly Returns to Front

Brief Service Held in Vosges for Young Company Commander

A UNITED STATES 7TH ARMY COMMAND POST, France, Oct. 24 (AP).—Captain Alexander M. Patch 3d, only son of the Lieutenant General commanding the 7th Army, was buried yesterday in a little American cemetery a short distance behind the southern sector of the western front where his father's forces are fighting.

The twenty-four-year-old commander was killed on Sunday by a direct hit from a German 75-millimeter anti-tank gun while leading an attack in the Vosges Mountains.

A brief service was held in a little Protestant church, with burial in the United States Army cemetery a short distance away. Immediately afterward, the captain's father grimly returned to his duty, which yesterday consisted of a front-line tour. Captain Patch's death came in the midst of intense fighting in the Vosges foothills and forests where German resistance has been growing increasingly stronger. He was a member of an outfit which only recently took over a sector of the front of his father's army.

Earlier he had participated in his unit's capture of Cherbourg and subsequent advance through France. He was wounded in a shoulder recently and had returned to combat just a few days before he was killed.

You Gargle The G In 'S-Hertogenbosch

[By the Associated Press]

'S-Hertogenbosch is one of Europe's oldest nd most romantic towns as well as one of southern Holland's most successful commercial cities.

The town derives its name from Duke Godfrey of Brabant, who granted it municipal privileges in 1184. The name literally means "the duke's woods"—*hertog* being the Dutch word for duke and *bosch* the word for woods. It often appears on maps in the French variant Bois le Duc.

The apostrophe "s" prefix to the name is the Dutch form of the genitive case.

The name of the town is pronounced "ser'-togggaen-bos" with the "g" gargled.

Population 41,000

"'S-Hertogenbosch is the capital of North Brabant province and has a population of about 41,000. It is located at the confluence of the Dommel and Aa rivers. It is connected with the Maas, three miles to the north, by the canalized River Dieze. Rail and motor routes fan out from the town.

It was considered impregnable during the Middle Ages because of marshes surrounding it until Stadtholder Frederic Henry took it by storm in 1629.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren.)
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 558 miles (from south of Bologna).

Belgium Is Now Target Of Nazi Robot Bombs

Details of Attack Withheld; Assault on Britain Renewed

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24 (AP).—German flying bombs have landed in Belgium, a government communique said today. The announcement warned the public not to help the enemy by spreading information about the time and place the robots landed.

White Russian Found Guilty Of Aiding Nazis

Paris, Oct. 24 (AP)—The second of Paris' civil "purge" trials convicted Boris Theodossienko today of collusion with the Germans, but he escaped the death penalty because of evidence that he had also worked against the Nazis. Theodossienko, a White Russian cab driver, received a seven-year prison term.

Russian On Trial In Paris

Paris, Oct. 24 (AP)—Boris Theodossienko, a White Russian accused of working for Germans throughout the occupation, went on trial today after a Paris journalist, George Saurez, was condemned to death in the first of a series of collaborationist prosecutions.

Suarez appealed the death sentence, imposed for his collaborationist editorials in the daily publication *Aujourd'Hui* during the German occupation.

Paris newspapers generally expressed the sentiment that "justice was done" in his six-hour trial Monday. The Socialist *Populaire* called the doomed man a "traitor to his country and a traitor to human thought" and declared the decision was "sane justice which nobody can doubt."

State's Charges

The state charges that Theodossienko started working for the Germans in France immediately after Germany invaded Russia and that

he proposed to organize an "anti-Bolshevik" Russian corps to fight alongside the Germans, but failed. He then entered the Todt construction organization as a chauffeur, the state asserted.

The state charged further that in mid-August when the Americans were approaching Paris, the White Russian appropriated the role of a major in the French Forces of the Interior, appearing one day at the head of four Russians with whom he proposed to start a corps to fight against the Germans. Prosecutors said his real identity was discovered a few days after the capture of Paris.

Paris Paper Accuses Franco.

Paris, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The newspaper Combat, criticizing censors' deletions from articles dealing with the Spanish situation, said today the Franco regime was seeking to discredit the De Gaulle government by picturing south France as in turmoil. It said some 40,000 armed Germans within Spain remained a menace to France and the Allies.

Combat cited last month's agreement under which the press recognized the legality of military censorship while the Government renounced all other types of censorship. Cuts in stories on conditions along the Spanish border violated this agreement, the newspaper contended.

"We place our readers on guard against news from Franco's headquarters," Combat said.

Paris, Oct. 24 (AP)—United States military pipelines and truck convoys bound for the front are being looted of thousands of gallons of gasoline and tons of rations by black-market gangsters, the army newspaper Stars and Stripes reported today, quoting Lieut. Col. Earl R. Chase, chief of the petroleum division of the Normandy base section at Cherbourg.

The racketeers sell the fuel and food at inflated prices in Paris and other inland cities, the paper said.

Some Nazis Shun Service

Dittmar Reveals Holdouts Against Duty in New Home Guard

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Lieutenant General Kurt Dittmar, German military commentator, disclosed today that there had been some holdouts in Germany against the call to join the new home guard, the Volkssturm, but asserted that most Germans now have fallen into line.

Street Lights Blaze In Rhineland Cities

With the United States First Army in Germany, Oct. 24 (AP)—American pilots have observed street lights turned on fully several nights recently in the Rhineland cities of Cologne, Duisburg and Dusseldorf.

There are a number of possible explanations; That the Germans were forced to put on lights to move heavy and urgent military traffic; that rioting or other trouble had broken out; that the lights were turned on by foreign "slave" workers acting as saboteurs.

The lights first were observed October 11, and have appeared intermittently since.

Havas Political Writer To Head French Agency

Paris, Oct. 24 (AP)—Martial Bourgedn, veteran of more than 20 years of political reporting for the Havas News Agency, was appointed director general of the *Agence Francais Presse* today. He succeeds Leon Rollin, who resigned three weeks ago under Communist fire.

The Ministry of Information also announced appointment of nine directors, under a September 30 ordinance which created the Government-financed agency.

Rollin has assumed editorship of the newspaper *Liberation*.

GERMAN BANDS TO BLARE NO MORE

Stockholm, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—German military bands have been dissolved under Nazi mobilization plans and musicians will carry guns instead of horns and drums, a dispatch from Berlin said today.

Germans Use Tanks in Bid To Stem Reds in Prussia

Russians Drive to Within Six Miles of Rail Hub of Gumbinnen.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 25—(AP) The Red army, battering ahead against a desperate defense bolstered by four fresh Nazi tank divisions, dug deeper through the

ast Prussian forests yesterday, conquering at least 14 heavily-fortified strong points on an expanding front more than 35 miles wide and pressing within six miles of the big rail and road hub of Gumbinnen.

The Soviet communique, in announcing these hard-won gains of as much as ten miles by Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army, disclosed that a new thrust threatening East Prussia from farther southeast had captured the Polish-border bastion of Augstow and 50 other population centers on a 20-mile front from Augustow to Suwalki.

Reds Slow Down

The Russian announcement indicated that the first great rush of Cherniakhovsky's men, which carried them more than 20 miles into the German Junkers' homeland, had slowed down, but that the frenzy of fighting had increased.

In a single day, it said, 125 German tanks and self-propelled cannon were knocked out and more than 3,000 Germans were slain as the enemy launched counterattacks repeatedly with armor and infantry.

All were repelled by the Russians, Moscow said, despite the swift bolstering of the Nazi line by the SS "great Germany" and "Hermann Goering" divisions and two other armored divisions following the first Soviet breakthrough.

Captured Germans said they had orders to throw the Russians out of East Prussia at all costs, and the Soviet communique dwelt on the stubbornness of the defense, both in East Prussia and around Augustow in the bloody Suwalki triangle. Augustow fell after the Russians broke through great obstacles of hewn timbers and mines in the dense forests between Lakes Necko and Sajno and built rafts on which they crossed the Bistre canal into the town.

There and in East Prussia the Russian advances of the day were of the slow-grinding powerhouse variety.

Now the powerful Soviet mechanized army group was moving into position for a new series of thrusts against stubbornly-fighting German defenders. These included the newly-organized Nazi home guard, but Moscow dispatches said these poorly-armed makeshift forces failed to meet the initial test, many being readily killed or captured in the first great breakthrough. One report said many hid in the woods until the Russians passed, then returned home.

Regular German armor, recovering from the initial shock, was counterattacking west of the East Prussian town of Goldap, held by the Russians, and was massed on the eastern and southeastern approaches to Gumbinnen, which bars the direct route to Insterburg and Konigsberg.

Yet the Russians pushed on, the communique listing centers captured as including Szirguponen, six miles southeast of Gumbinnen, and Trakehnen, nine miles east and slightly south of Gumbinnen.

Bombers Hit Gumbinnen

Overnight Soviet bombers hit Gumbinnen, Insterburg and Angerapp, but Moscow still did not confirm a German statement of Monday that the Red army had reached the Angerapp river, 17 miles west of fallen Goldap and 35 miles inside East Prussia.

The German high command acknowledged that the great battle for East Prussia continued "with the utmost violence," but contended new Soviet attacks were "warded off or checked."

The Germans were using their cities as fortresses in the Aachen manner, and the Russian answer was the same as that of the Americans.

Overshadowed by the conflict in East Prussia, other Russian armies continued the speedy prosecution of their drive in southeast Europe.

The Moscow communique announced capture of the big Czechoslovak town and railway station of Huszt (Chust) and ten other centers in the Carpatho-Ukraine district.

Advancing In Hungary

In the final sweep to clean up Transylvania, the Russians broke into Satu-Mare, the one remaining important city held by the enemy.

In Hungary the Russians and Romanians advanced northwest of Szeged, capturing the railway junction city of Kiskunhalas, 70 miles south of Budapest, and Janoshalma, near by.

The Berlin radio, broadcasting a late report from the high command, said that in Hungary as well as East Prussia the Russians still were pouring in reinforcements.

Moscow was silent concerning operations of the First Baltic Army which has surrounded Memel and pushed within easy artillery range of the East Prussian north border city of Tilsit.

Reds Advance in East Prussia

Another Soviet Army Is Poised on Niemen River for Drive Into Junker State.

BULLETIN.

London, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The capture of several heavily fortified strongpoints in East Prussia and the Nazi base at Augustow in Poland, seventeen miles southeast of Suwalki, was announced tonight by Moscow.

Moscow, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Russian penetration of German territory to a depth of at least nineteen miles in East Prussia was proclaimed today in the first Moscow announcement of a powerful Red Army offensive that already has captured 400 Nazi towns and villages.

Summarizing results of a thrust from western Lithuania that the Germans have been reporting for a week, a Russian communique said Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army had broken through frontier defenses on an eighty-seven-mile front on the east.

Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army cleared the way to spring into the homeland of the Junkers from the north—and may already have done so.

Part of Memel Stands Alone.

The Soviet bulletin announced Gen. Bagramian's troops had occupied all of Memel territory except the port of Memel itself, where the German garrison was cut off, and had massed along the Niemen River, East Prussia's northern border, from the Baltic to Jurbarkas in Lithuania.

Twenty salvos from each of Moscow's 224 victory guns saluted the achievements of Gen. Cherniakhovsky and Gen. Bagramian—disclosed on a day that brought announcement of nearly 1,500 towns seized by Red armies from the Norwegian border in the Arctic to Yugoslavia in the south.

Gen. Cherniakhovsky's offensive, which gave the Russians a solid footing on German soil for the first time, drove directly westward on each side of the main highway and rail routes from Kaunas, Lithuania, toward Insterburg and Konigsberg. Insterburg, a hub of five railways thirty-seven miles from the border, appeared the immediate strategical prize.

Reds Near Gumbinnen.

Late dispatches said the Russians were approaching Gumbinnen, on the main westward route only fifteen miles east of Insterburg and sixty-three miles from Konigsberg, East Prussian capital.

By official account, Gen. Cherniakhovsky's forces have made their deepest penetration of German territory at Goldap, south of the Kaunas-Konigsberg line. At captured Walterkehnen, twelve miles north of Goldap, they were only seven miles from Gumbinnen.

[A German broadcast last night said the Russians now had reached the Angerapp River, seventeen miles west of Fallen Goldap, for a total penetration of thirty-five miles inside East Prussia. Berlin declared further that on the north Gen. Bagramian's forces, already within shelling range of Tilsit, had attempted to cross the Niemen and capture that fortress city on the south bank of the stream.]

Insterburg Hears Guns.

Insterburg, where the sound of the Red guns already was said to be audible, lies twenty-nine miles south of Tilsit. If Insterburg falls, the northern city would be threatened with encirclement.

With Memel effectively isolated by land, Gen. Bagramian is moving most of his forces southward to East Prussia. The Niemen, a formidable water barrier, still is to be crossed, but his troops already are keeping considerable German strength committed at Tilsit.

Gen. Bagramian's First Baltic Army captured 500 populated points in virtually cleaning up Memel territory, a 1,099-square-mile area ceded to Germany by Lithuania in 1939 under German pressure.

In a battle for the frozen wastes of Norway's northcap, Gen. K. A. Meretskov's Alpine troops deployed for miles along the Norwegian frontier after cleaning up the nickel mine area around Petsamo.

nounced officially the ad cut the highway to Kirkenes, ig German naval base in Norway.

[A Berlin announcement indicated they already had crossed into Norway.]

The Russians also announced gains in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Warsaw Evacuees Reported Slaughtered By Gas In Camp

Moscow, Oct. 24 (AP)—A horrible aftermath of Warsaw's lost fight for freedom is being staged by German executioners at Oswiecim, the notorious concentration camp 30 miles west of Krakow.

Reports received from underground channels today said the first Polish civilians evacuated from Warsaw after the insurrection there was ended reached Oswiecim October 14 and were killed in gas chambers the same day. It is estimated that this group totaled 12,400, mostly women and children.

All Polish males between the ages of 16 and 60 capable of physical labor were sent on to Germany for slave-gang service.

Liberation Committee Reports

The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation today gave this version of what happened to the people of Warsaw:

Of the original population of more than 1,000,000, there were 400,000 Jews. These were exterminated during the years of German occupation.

When fighting broke out inside Warsaw August 1, the Germans removed up to 250,000 civilians to the Pruszkow camp on the road to Lodz.

A quarter of a million Poles are believed to have perished in the city during the 63-day struggle. They died from bombings, shellings, fire, famine and epidemics.

About 250,000 still were alive when the Germans compelled capitulation of the liberation forces.

Divided Into Two Groups

The Poles at Pruszkow and those removed from the ruins of the capital this month were divided into two groups, those fit for labor in Germany and those not.

At Oswiecim, meanwhile, the German SS (Elite Corps) management began on October 7 "making room" for vast numbers of new inmates. This camp held an estimated 168,000 prisoners, 100,000 of them Poles. About 13,000 Poles were killed as a kind of "practice" for truly large-scale slaughter as soon as the Warsaw survivors began to pour in.

The first caravan from the Warsaw area, bearing gaunt mothers with sick children in their arms, enfeebled middle-aged people and men dazed by their experiences, was unloaded at Oswiecim on October 14. They were led in batches of hundreds into low-ceilinged, airtight concrete disinfection chambers. While the guards watched through glass windows, they were killed methodically with poison gas.

The underground reports indicated that other caravans from Warsaw were arriving at Oswiecim almost daily, but definite information concerned only events through October 14.

Report Budapest Evacuated.

London, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Rome radio said today that the Germans had ordered the evacuation of Budapest, capital of Hungary. Russian troops last were reported within fifty miles of the great Danubian city.

Front dispatches said elements of Hitler's new home guard, mobilized last week among civilian men from 16 to 60, had been killed or captured in the big break through in East Prussia.

ALLIED PLANES CROSS SWEDEN

Large Force, Believed British, Out On Night Mission

London, *Wednesday*, Oct. 25 (AP). A strong force of Allied planes flew over Sweden last night, dispatches from Stockholm said, possibly striking at German shipping or lending a supporting hand to the Russian offensive in East Prussia.

A Stockholm communique said Swedish anti-aircraft guns opened up as a "great number" of Allied planes, presumably British, came in over the west coast as far south as Halmstad, 55 miles below Goteborg, and then turned north.

The night operations followed up daylight dive-bombing attacks by American fighter-bombers on German transport in the vicinity of Kassel and Hamburg — attacks which went unchallenged by the German air force.

Special Typhoon Raid

While the American Mustangs and Thunderbolts battered German locomotives and rail lines, rocket-firing RAF Typhoons carried out a special raid on what the Air Ministry described only as "an important military target" at Dortrecht in Holland. The planes attacked for an hour two large buildings in a park with 43,000 pounds of explosives.

There was no heavy bomber sequel by daylight to the RAF's big operation of Monday night when more than 1,000 Lancasters and Halifaxes dropped 4,500 tons of explosives and incendiaries on the German industrial city of Essen.

American heavies were held at their bases both in Britain and Italy during the day because of adverse weather, the first time this month that at least one of these forces was not in action.

Snowstorm Encountered

The attack on Essen by British Lancaster and Halifax heavy bombers was made despite the first snowstorm of the year, intense ground fire and resistance from strong forces of German night fighters. Eight RAF planes were lost.

The bombing was done through heavy clouds after Pathfinder planes had marked out the target with flares. Because of weather, detailed results were not observed, but fires from the many explosions lighted up the skies as the formations headed home.

The assault was intended to wipe out repairs the Germans have made on the Krupp armament works since last March, when, air officers said, six large-scale blows ruined two thirds of the armament factory.

The RAF Bomber Command announced that the Essen raid brought the total bomb tonnage dumped on the Ruhr during October to 19,000, with Essen, Duisburg, Dortmund and Bochum receiving the heaviest blows.

Fighters Attack RAF Bombers Over Essen

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—Strong forces of German night fighters, saved for defense of prize targets, swarmed up over Essen last night to challenge a fleet of 1,000 RAF heavy bombers which attacked the great armament and railway center in the heart of the Ruhr.

The bombers, which flew through the first heavy snowstorm of the season over the Western front, also encountered the fiercest ground barrage they have met on their last seven trips to the Ruhr.

While the heaviest were unloading their bombs at Essen a small force of fast Mosquitos shot on across northern Germany and attacked Berlin.

Blinding Snowstorm

Thick clouds began enveloping the bombers as they started across France and soon they were flying through a blinding snowstorm. It was not snowing at Essen, but the sky was so black that Pathfinder planes had to circle the city repeatedly during the attack to lay color markers for the bombers.

"An enormous glow over an area of two or three miles was the only sign we had of the success of our attack," said a bombardier.

Eight Raiders Missing

A saturation attack of the Krupp works, which occupy a large part of Essen, the night of March 5, 1943, marked the beginning of the Allies' all-out strategic bombing offensive. Six large-scale blows put two thirds of the Krupp works out of business for a while. Last night's attack was to undo repairs since made to the factories.

Essen also has two large railroad yards and inland harbor facilities.

Eight of the British raiders failed to return.

Buzz-Bomb Lull Ends

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Germans struck twice at Britain last night with their flying bombs, ending a 48-hour lull that followed 11 successive nights of attack.

The double assault, which appeared more intense than any recent raids, was met by terrific anti-aircraft fire but a number of the robots penetrated the barrage.

One crashed in the center of a town in southern England, plunging into a garage and setting fire to many automobiles and trucks. Gasoline tank explosions rocked the whole town and flames shot 100 feet into the air. An elderly couple living above the garage was critically injured.

SPANISH OFFICERS CALLED TO REVOLT

Republican Group Makes Bid To Regular Army

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—The first open call for a new civil war in Spain has been issued by the underground newspaper, *Conquest of Spain*, which urged that officers of the Spanish army take up arms against Generalissimo Franco and the Falange, Spanish Republican headquarters here announced today.

Conquest of Spain is the official newspaper of the Republican junta which operates from secret headquarters in Madrid and presumably is published in the Spanish capital.

First Bold Call

Its call for revolution, the first so bold, although the paper has been attacking the Franco regime and the Falange party consistently, appeared in its 36th issue, published within the last three days, Republicans here said.

"We call upon the chiefs and the officers of the Spanish army to take up arms shoulder by shoulder with the people against Franco and Falangism," the paper said.

Official German news agencies, meanwhile, were terming the internecine clashes along the Pyrenees border a Franco defense against "a Red invasion" from France and reporting that Republican thrusts into Spain had been routed.

Recruit Officers On Border

Reports from Paris said Republican guerrillas, fighting the Franco forces along the border, were recruiting officers of the regular army into their ranks—possibly as a result of the newspaper's call—and that a definite struggle to seize contro from Franco was under way.

A correspondent of the Paris newspaper, *Liberation Soir*, said strife was raging throughout the Spanish peninsula, with the guerrillas under the direction of the Republican junta which has been directing underground resistance from Madrid for several years. He said several factories had been seized by the Republicans and that they had made several effective raids on communications, destroying many trains.

Official Spanish reports today insisted the border raids of the last three weeks, staged by Spanish Maquisards who previously had operated with the French Maquis against the Germans in France, had failed and the raiders were cut off and facing annihilation. The Republicans said the fighting was mounting in scope and intensity.

Troops Clear Aran Valley

A dispatch from Lerida, Spain, said Spanish army troops had recaptured Canejad and cleared the Maquisards from the Aran Valley in the Catalonian Pyrenees, the main escape route for the republicans who infiltrated into Spain from southern France.

Army officers were quoted as saying the Maquisards were operating in groups of little more than 100 and that they now faced capture, surrender or annihilation. Those captured with arms face summary execution.

In Paris Spanish republicans said clashes had extended deep into Catalonia and were rising in intensity. The republicans were said to be operating from bases in the Toulouse area, reportedly given them by the French in return for their help in fighting the Germans during the occupation of France.

Paris newspapers complained that French censorship was preventing full details of the situation in Spain being made public. The newspaper "Combat" reported about 40,000 Germans, who fled from France into Spain, had been regrouped and formed into a "regular army, fully equipped."

The Spanish Embassy in London issued a statement denying that large numbers of Germans had crossed from France into Spain. The embassy said only 1,200 had crossed and that they had been interned.

Meanwhile, official quarters in London watched developments in Spain closely, but said they had no confirmation of rumor of a general uprising.

Spanish Maquis Escape Cut

Lerida, Spain, Oct. 24 (AP)—Spanish army forces recaptured a frontier village yesterday in the Aran Valley and closed the main exit for Spanish Republican Maquisards who infiltrated Spain from France.

Today the forces of General Franco were moving down the valley in an effort to liquidate completely the dissidents.

The Maquisards are operating in groups of a little more than 100. Army officers said they now had the choice of resisting until death or capture, or of disbanding for an attempt to escape through the heavily guarded passes which are banked with snow and which tower more than 10,000 feet. Those captured with arms face possible execution.

Extent Of Clashes

Spanish Republicans in Paris said the border clashes had extended deep into Catalonia and were rising in intensity. The Maquisards were veterans of excursions against German occupants of France and were said to be operating from bases in the Toulouse area of France. They were reported to have held several villages, at least long enough to liberate anti-Franco political prisoners.

(In some cases Franco policemen were taken back into French territory, the Paris report said. It was reported in Paris that the French Forces of the Interior gave the Spanish Republicans bases for operations in reward for the part they played against the Germans. The Spanish clashes have proceeded for three weeks.)

Clash Reports Vary

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—Conflicting reports of armed clashes in Spain reached London today and it was not yet clear whether the action involved only frontier skirmishes or an organized and formidable revolt against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Falangist regime.

An authoritative source cautioned against overestimating the extent of the hostilities. Official quarters said they had no information confirming reports of a general uprising.

It was pointed out, however, that strong, well-equipped Maquis forces, including a high percentage of Spanish Republicans, were in southwestern France near the Spanish border.

Number Not Known

A responsible source stated it had not been learned how many of these Spanish Maquis had been crossing the border into Spain or to what extent they were in contact and collaborating with guerrilla forces of the Spanish Republican junta.

Spanish Republican headquarters here said the guerrillas were active in three major provinces of Spain—Galicia, in the northwest; Estremadura, in the south and Andalusia, in the south.

Franco's Spanish national radio told of clashes between regular Spanish troops guarding the frontier and "several groups of Spanish Reds" from France, obviously to create the impression that the situation was well in hand, with most of the rebels surrendering or fleeing back across the French border.

4,000 "Reds" Held Killed

The German radio, while stressing the superiority of Franco's regular troops, said today that 4,000 "Reds" already had been killed in the frontier fighting—a rather high figure for the casualties of "several groups." The German report also mentioned that, while the Spanish village was recaptured by Franco's men, the "Reds" still held three villages.

The Spanish embassy tonight issued a statement denying reports that 15,000 German soldiers escaped from France into Spain and now "control or influence the Spanish police." The statement said that during the withdrawal of German forces from France "only 1,200 Germans in all" entered Spain and that all were interned.

Norway Landings Reported

Allied Bombings Also Increase on Sites Used by Nazi Forces

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Recurring rumors of Allied landings in Norway have been heard in London for more than a month, but always without official confirmation, and a new outbreak of reports today was met by the same official silence both here and in Stockholm.

Communiques have reported an increase in Allied bombings of Norwegian sites used by the German forces in the occupied country.

Churchill To Speak On Visit To Stalin

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that he would make a "shortish statement" Friday concerning his meetings with Premier Stalin in Moscow last week.

He was cheered as he took his seat on the Government bench for the first time since returning from the Soviet capital.

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk summoned his exiled Cabinet into special session for a report on the status of Polish-Soviet relations after his trip to Moscow.

It appeared unlikely there would be any public statement by the Polish Government on its position until after Churchill speaks.

Woman Artist Describes Prefabricated Ports

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Masika Lancaster told members of Parliament today all about the prefabricated ports which made the Normandy landings possible—a secret she had kept until the British and United States governments announced it.

Mrs. Lancaster, wife of an officer, made the original cardboard models from which the two ports were constructed at a cost of $100,000,000. An artist, she has no technical or engineering training.

FLANK THREAT TO BOLOGNA

Yanks Capture Town Southeast of Po Valley Hub

Rome, Oct. 24 (AP)—A flanking threat to Bologna, key German communication and supply center in northern Italy, has been developed by American capture of Frassineto and further gains to the east. Frassineto lies five miles southwest of Castel San Pietro, Po Valley town 13 miles southeast of Bologna on the lateral Rimini highway.

Capture of Castel San Pietro would put the Americans in open country and in a position to use the all-weather highway for a smash on Bologna from the east, cutting behind strong German forces opposing the American frontal offensive against Bologna from the south.

Stiff German resistance, rough terrain, barb-wire entanglements and demolitions have held up this assault.

Advance Toward Imola

East of the American First Army forces moving on Castel San Pietro, other Yanks advanced two and a half miles along a highway toward Imola, another junction point on the Bologna-Rimini highway and seven miles southeast of Castel San Pietro. The American advance in this area swept up Fontanelice, seven miles southwest of Imola.

Farther east along Highway 67 British troops pushed north from Portico toward Forli, also a junction point on the Bologna-Rimini highway, 20 miles southeast of Imola.

On the Eighth Army front in the Adriatic sector Monte Cavallo, west of the Savio and south of Cesena, was captured by Indian troops. Along the Adriatic coast other Eighth Army forces advanced a half mile beyond Cervia and Canadian forces enlarged their bridgehead across the Savio, north of Cesena.

Canadians Beat Off Tanks

Strong German tank attacks hurled at the Canadians were beaten off with the Nazis suffering heavy casualties.

A British bridgehead across the Savio west of Cesena was battered by a heavy German artillery barrage but the Tommies held their ground. Supplies were being moved to them by tanks.

The British north of Cervia reported encountering only rearguard action from the Germans and apparently Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring is withdrawing his troops from the Adriatic sector.

British forces are now within 1[illegible] miles of Ravenna on the coast.

Meanwhile the Clandestine radio "Milano Liberta," declared the "time is short" and that the Po Valley must be liberated as soon as possible to guarantee food for northern Italy. The broadcast called on the people of Lombardy and Piedmont to revolt against the Germans.

Americans Near Big Po Valley Junction

Rome, Oct. 24 (AP)—American troops of the Fifth Army battling down the northern slopes of the Apennines approached today within four miles of Castel san Pietro, large Po Valley junction town on the Rimini highway 13 miles southeast of Bologna.

Headquarters announced this American column had captured Frassineto, southeast of Castel san Pietro, after a heavy battle.

Thick minefields, demolitions and barbed wire entanglements held up another force advancing on Monte Belmonte. A communique said the most bitter fighting centered around that feature.

Advance Two Miles

On the southeast other Fifth Army troops drove for two and a half miles along the highway to Imola, another junction point on the Rimini-Bologna road, and captured the village of Fontanelice. It lies seven miles southwest of Imola.

British forces battling along Highway 67, in the sector to the east, pushed beyond the road junction of Portico on the way to Forli. On the Fifth Army left flank South African troops operating northeast of Vergato seized a hill dominating the Prato-Bologna highway.

Bridgehead Enlarged

Indian troops captured Monte Cavallo, west of the Savio river and south of Cesena, on the Eighth Army front, and on the Adriatic coast other Eighth Army forces advanced half mile beyond Cervia. Canadian forces enlarged and strengthened their bridgehead across the Savio river north of Cesena.

German tanks and infantry counterattacked the Canadians, but the latter held firm, the announcement said.

West of Cesena, where British troops hold another bridgehead across the Savio, the Germans were hurling a heavy weight of shells. Tanks were moving up most of the supplies for the British infantry.

Flood conditions made for difficult going on the Eighth Army front, but the troops were meeting only slight enemy resistance.

CONN, IN ITALY, GAINS WEIGHT

190-Pound Billy Entertains GI's In Bari Opera House

By SID FEDER

Bari, Italy, Oct. 24 (AP)—Mr. Billy Conn, the noted Pittsburgh Pagliacci, opened the season in triple-tiered Bari Opera House last night with a three-act production that might have shocked Bach but pleased Gus Q Fan no end.

Jacobs Beachcombers will be interested to learn that the most notable change in Mr. Conn is that he's grown up to be a heavyweight. The Pittsburgh pretty boy, who couldn't get over 175 carrying an anchor as a civilian, has added inches to his neck, shoulders and arms since joining the Air Corps.

Now Scales 190 Pounds

He now tips the beam at 190 without the aid of even a ham sandwich—which is something you can't get in this land of C-rations, anyway. A small part of this displacement is taken up by what Tut Tabor, Oakland (Cal.) middleweight member of Conn's touring troupe, calls the "second front."

But the Tommies and GI's who packed the musically historic three decks were given quite a show as Mr. Conn played a tune on Johnny Ebarb, California clouter, for three heats.

Billy's timing was a bit off, which is only natural—Prof. Joe Louis, who was here a few weeks ago, exhibited the same lack of tonal quality—but Conn still moves around like a guy with a double hotfoot and still has a left hand that can spear a piece of chicken meat at five paces.

Baltimorean In Troup

Conn's troupe, piloted by Lieut. Maury Schwartz, of San Francisco, is here for a 10-week tour of Italian war-front bases after a trip around England, which started as a three-week jaunt and finally required three months.

After Italy it is possible the entire show may return to tour United States camps.

The troupe includes a half dozen E. T. O. champions, including Tabor, a likely post-war prospect; Heavyweight Leo Matrasini, of Baltimore; Lightweight Harold Raskin, of Chicago; Welterweight Joe Lucignano, of Hoboken, N. J.; Featherweight Jerry Peceraro, of Brooklyn, and Bantam Porty Marino, of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Others are Eighth Air Corps Champs Jimmy Wade, of Detroit, light-heavy; Lew Cecere, of Batavia, N. Y., welter, and Ray Wyzsinkowicz, of New York.

Actress And Flyer Wed After Romance On Ship

Florence, Italy, Oct. 24 (AP)—Betty Brewer, of Hot Springs, Ark., member of Katharine Cornell's American theater wing troupe touring war zones in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," was married today to Lieut. Robert A. Hester, fighter pilot from Kingsport, Tenn.

The romance began aboard a ship which brought the cast and a number of flyers to the Mediterranean theater.

The entire cast and a number of air-force friends attended the ceremony at St. James American Episcopal Church here. Chaplain Lieutenant Colonel Edward M. Pennell, Jr., former rector of St. Andrew's Cathedral of Honolulu, officiated.

Eden Halts Homeward Trip For Cairo Talks

Cairo, Oct. 24 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, returning from the Churchill-Stalin conferences in Moscow, has stopped off in Cairo for what is announced officially as a "rest," but he has had some conferences with Egyptian officials.

Eden conferred with the new Egyptian Prime Minister, Ahmed Maher Pasha; the United States Minister, S. Pinkney Tuck, and others.

Greek Cabinet Again Made Over

Athens, Oct. 24 (AP)—Premier George Papandreou announced tonight the formation of a new Greek Cabinet, and at the same time his Finance Minister disclosed arrival of "large amounts" of gold from London to help stabilize the drachma.

The new Cabinet, in which Papandreou will hold the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs, includes representatives of eight political parties and two independents. Only three of the 17 members served with the Greek Government in exile in Cairo.

Volos Freed

Greek guerrilla fighters have liberated from the Germans the port of Volos on the eastern coast, and the town of Trikkala in the Pinios Valley, 60 miles west of Volos in central Greece, it was reported here today.

Nicolas Askoutsis succeeded himself as Minister of Communications, and Philip Dragoumis as Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Panoyotis Kanellopoulos, former Minister of Finance and Reconstruction, became Marine Minister.

Mercantile Marine—Peter Hallis, Popular Republican.
Public Assistance—John Nicolitsas, Popular Republican.
Transport—Stephen Stephnopoulo, Popular Republican.
Labor—Miltiades Porphyrogenis, EAM.
National Economy—Ilias Birimokosts, EAM.
Justice—Nicolas Avraam, Liberal.
Press—Peter Garyfalas, Socialist Union.
Communications—Nicolas Askoutsis, PEEA.
Finance—Alexander Svolos, Peea.
Posts and Telegraph—August Theologhitis, Republican Union.
Agriculture—John Zevgos, EAM.
Marine—Panoyotis Kanellopoulos, Union.
Premier's Under-Secretary—Constantine Vlahothanasis, Social Democrat.
Hygiene—Constantin Maroulis, Liberal.
Interior—Philip Manouilidis, Social Democrat.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Philip Dragoumis, Independent.
Minister Without Portfolio—George Cartalis, Independent.

Former Minister of Justice Theodore Tsatos was dropped and the Ministries of Education, Supplies and Aviation were left vacant.

Fluctuations of the drachma were not checked by announcement that a shipment of gold had been received from Britain and that other substantial sums in foreign exchange were due. Its inflation reached new heights today at 2,000,000,000,000 to a gold sovereign. The price improved in a few hours to 1,500,000,000,000 then fell again.

80 Bodies in Athens' Sewers

ATHENS, Oct. 24 (AP).—Eighty bodies were washed out of Athens' sewers by heavy rains today, presumably last-minute victims of Gestapo shootings before the Germans fled from the city before advancing British liberation forces.

Only 9,000 Jews Escape

ATHENS, Oct. 24 (AP).—Only 9,000 of the 90,000 Jewish population of Greece are known to have escaped German shootings and deportations, the newspaper "Democratic" reported today.

JAP FORCES CLEAR HIGHWAY IN BURMA

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 24—(AP) In a drive aimed at cutting the main escape route for the Japanese out of the Chin hills area of western Burma, Indian troops have cleared 11 miles of the Tiddim-Fort White road and are within two miles of enemy-held Kennedy Peak, Allied headquarters said today.

Planes of the Eastern Air command maintained close support of the ground forces in the Tiddim area while other aircraft attacked enemy river and motor transport.

Indians Gain 11 Miles

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 24 (AP)—Troops of the Fifth Indian Division driving southeast in Burma's Chin Hills from Tiddin on the heels of retreating Japanese have advanced 11 miles along the Fort White road and now are within two miles of the enemy stronghold at Kennedy Peak, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced today.

U. S. PLANES RIP JAPS AT KWEIPING

CHUNGKING, Oct. 24—(AP)—Chinese forces have inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese eight miles southwest of Kweiping, the Chinese announced tonight, and the U. S. 14th Air Force said fighters and medium bombers made concentrated strafing attacks on enemy troops in the area for two days.

The Japanese in this southern Kwangsi province area are driving

toward Liuchow, 95 miles southwest of the key Kwangsi defense center of Kweilin, and the site of a U. S. air base, the Chinese High command said.

The American fliers killed more than 135 Japanese troops during the attacks in the area. The fighters, guided by panels laid out by Chinese forces, poured a heavy concentration of bombs on the area in the big bend of the West river, and repeatedly strafed Japanese positions. Enemy troops were forced into the open by Chinese action and were heavily strafed.

The Japanese counterattacked Chinese positions six miles north of Pingham Sunday, the High command said, and fighting continued there tonight, as well as on other sectors of the West river front.

In the north, fighting continued about 21 miles north of Kweilin, but no change was reported since the announcement last night that the Chinese were counterattacking in this area, making "appreciable gains."

Enemy Resumes Drive On Yank Base In China

Chungking, Oct. 24 (AP)—Counterattacking Chinese forces have inflicted heavy casualties on Japanese troops in bitter fighting eight miles southwest of Kweiping, in Kwangsi province, from which the enemy has been thrusting toward the United States air base at Liuchow, a Chinese communique declared today.

Continued heavy fighting also was reported at Pingnam, east and slightly north of Kweiping, where the Japanese were said to have resumed offensive operations after being halted for a time by Chinese counterblows.

Liuchow is about 78 miles northwest of Kweiping.

In northern Kwangsi no further change was reported in the situation 21 miles north of Kweilin, where the high command yesterday said Chinese forces had made appreciable gains.

China Recognizes De Gaulle

Provisional Regime Accepted; Turkey to Name Envoy

CHUNGKING, Oct. 24 (AP).—China, following the lead of the United States Great Britain and Russia, formally recognized the De Gaulle regime today as the provisional government of France.

NAVY DECOMMISSIONS BATTLESHIP OKLAHOMA

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 24—(AP) The famous American battleship Oklahoma, capsized and sunk during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, entered a decommissioned status last Sept. 1, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed in a press release today.

Several torpedo and bomb hits capsized the Oklahoma within 10 minutes Dec. 7, 1941, during the Japanese sneak attack on the big naval base. She was salvaged and the war-scarred battlewagon was put in drydock in December, 1943.

Soon after the Oklahoma capsized rescue workers cut through the hull of the overturned battleship and saved 32 members of her crew.

Nimitz's announcement gave no indication as to what use might be made of the Oklahoma's hull, but her decommissioning means she will never serve as a warship again.

Food Brought By Air During Peak Of Battle

Peleliu, Palau Island, Oct. 7 (AP—Delayed)—Huge unescorted planes of Transport Air Group carried 84,000 pounds of emergency rations to marines on Peleliu and evacuated scores of wounded men while the battle raged at its bitterest around the Caroline island airstrip, the navy disclosed today.

TAG ships—Curtis Commandos of Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods' Fourth Marine Air Wing and Douglas skytrains of an army troop carrier command—made the hazardous flight to Peleliu after dumping their mail at other island bases.

The feat was accomplished when navy supply vessels were hampered because of heavy seas and jagged coral reefs.

FIFTEEN ON PLANE RESCUED AT SEA

Honolulu, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Fifteen persons, including a crew member from Maplewood, N. J., reached here safely today after the successful emergency landing of their multi-engine Navy seaplane in mid-Pacific, away from an established base. The New Jersey man is Ensign Alfred Matheson.

Their Coronado flying boat was forced down 1,000 miles at sea, approximately midway between San Francisco and Honolulu, its destination. First one and then another of its four engines quit.

"We circled as long as possible, to drain as much gas as possible, and by that time a Coast Guard patrol vessel had reached the area and lighted up the sea with flares," said Lieut. Anthony Stinis, 36, of Orinda, Cal., the skipper.

The patrol ship's whaleboat removed all personnel and stood by for two days, but before a tender could arrive to salvage the flying boat a storm arose. The plane flipped on its back and sank.

The survivors remained aboard the cutter eight days and then were transferred to a Honolulu-bound warship.

Bolivia Sends Minister For U. S. Parley On Tin

La Paz, Bolivia, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Gualberto Villarroel's secretary today announced that Foreign Minister Victor Andrade would leave for Washington this week to participate in negotiations for United States purchase of Bolivian tin.

The negotiations are under way between Bolivian mine owners and United States Government agencies.

GUATEMALA CALM

Guatemala City, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Complete order has been restored here, the new three-man government which ousted acting President Gen. Frederico Ponce in last Friday's revolution yesterday announced appointment of a "streamlined" cabinet.

The Guatemala radio said there were minor skirmishes Sunday night ending in capture of several "terror automobiles" from which persons described as Ponce followers fired upon persons in the capital's streets.

A dispatch from Mexico City said Gen. Ponce and nine members of his party arrived there in a special plane yesterday afternoon.

Paper Reports General Strike In San Salvador

San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 24 (AP)—The newspaper *La Hora*, quoting air travelers from San Salvador, said today a general strike began there yesterday, similar to that which provoked the downfall of President Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez May 8, 1944.

Directed against the new government of Col. Osmin Aguirre y Salinas, who took office three days ago, the strike was said to have closed commercial establishments, banks, schools and newspapers. The paper said fear was expressed regarding possible disturbances.

SHIPS IN COLLISION

Mexico City, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The 7,480-ton Mexican freighter Juan Casiano and perhaps twenty-five of her crew were lost off the Georgia coast before dawn Friday after colliding with an unidentified vessel which also may have sunk, the Mexican Petroleum Administration announced last night.

The administration said it had received word that eleven of the Juan Casiano's crew were picked up by a rescue vessel and taken to Wilmington, N. C. A passing steamship bound for New York was reported to have picked up twelve or thirteen more, but the fate of the remainder of the crew of forty-five was uncertain.

The Juan Casiano, largest vessel operated by the Petroleum Administration, was en route from Tampico to New York when the collision occurred. Because of the darkness the other ship was not identified and it was not known whether she survived the crash.

Kuriles Winter No Bar To Raids, Tokyo Warns

San Francisco, Oct. 24 (AP)—Winter has come to the northern Kuriles, but that will bring no relief from the American raids, the Tokyo radio warned today.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said "Winter operations" have begun in the area and that American raiding planes have been equipped with cold-weather accessories to prevent icing.

"Such invasional attempts carried out by the enemy despite the cold-weather season cannot be underrated and indeed require strict alertness on our part," the broadcast added.

Tokyo Reports Kuriles Raid

San Francisco, Oct. 24 (AP)—A daylight raid on Paramushiro and Onnekotan islands in the Kuriles by American bombing planes was reported today by the Tokyo radio in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The radio said that six B-24s made the raids, but claimed that Japanese fighters "intercepted and heavily damaged" two of the six and "that no damage was sustained by our side."

Jap Official Warns Of Loose War-Talk

San Francisco, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Japanese have been officially told that they should maintain a neat tight-rope balance in their conversation about the war.

"Excessive indulgence" in war talk and the discussion of "false reports" are dangerous practices, said Takahiko Okada, speaker of the lower house in the Japanese Diet, during a Tokyo war rally address.

"On the other hand," he said in the speech, which was broadcast and heard by the Federal Communications Commission, "should the thoughts of man or public opinion be suppressed too strenuously it may be cause for an explosion."

Possibility Of Disaster

Okada cited an old saying that "If one does not talk he feels as though his stomach is filled and may some day burst open."

Such an "explosion," or bursting open, might "start a movement that might eventually become a disaster to the nation," Okada said.

Cabinet Meeting Held in Tokyo

San Francisco, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Tokyo radio said the Japanese Cabinet met today in regular session with Premier Kuniaki Koiso and "deliberated upon current problems." The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

MARTIAL LAW ENDS IN HAWAII

President Restores Civil Rule To U. S. Territory

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—With the lifting of martial law in Hawaii today by Presidential proclamation, civil government ruled in that territory for the first time since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The proclamation also restored the right of *habeas corpus* in Hawaii, continued suspension of which had created a controversy between military and civilian officials.

President Roosevelt simultaneously issued an executive order directing Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to designate a military commander for Hawaii and authorizing the commander to prescribe the territory or any part as a military area whenever military necessity exists.

No Longer Needed

In his proclamation lifting martial law the President said "the public safety no longer requires that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* remain suspended or that martial law continue. . . ."

Suspension of the writs of *habeas corpus* led to a conflict between Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general of the army's Hawaiian department.

Fined General $5,000

Judge Metzger had ruled that if the jurisdiction of civil courts in the islands was restored in part, as was done in 1943, it must be restored in full, including the right to grant a *habeas corpus* writ.

When Richardson refused to honor such a writ Metzger fined him $5,000 for contempt of court. The general replied with a military order, which he later rescinded, prohibiting trial of *habeas corpus* cases and prescribing a fine of $5,000 for judges disregarding his order.

The President since has pardoned General Richardson.

SECURITY TALKS MAY TAKE PLACE IN U.S. IN WINTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — (AP) The United States government hopes to play host in January to a full dress United Nations conference aimed at creating a World Security organization along the lines of the plan drafted at Dumbarton Oaks.

Prior to that time, possibly next month acting Secretary of State Stettinius disclosed today, President Roosevelt may meet with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin to complete the Dumbarton Oaks plan. The major unsettled question is voting procedure in event one of the great powers should be accused of aggression and threats to the peace.

Date Not Decided

The place and date for the United Nations conference have not been decided, Stettinius said, but he made it plain at his news conference that this country would seek to play host. Other officials have indicated a good possibility that the historic meeting, comparable to the Versailles conference of 25 years ago in its peace planning aspects, will be held in the United States.

Stettinius said, in response to questions, that the forthcoming presidential election is certainly a consideration in the planning but he did not say just how.

It is evident that whoever is elected President next month will take office before the date of the projected United Nations conference and determine the role which the United States would play there.

Politics came in for another brief reference when Stettinius, in estimating the time required to do the work ahead, noted that President Roosevelt has two busy weeks ahead (before election), and said after that the President would be very tired.

The Undersecretary added that he did not know, therefore, whether the President would be able to arrange a meeting next month with the other great men, as Stettinius called them. Inquiry as to whether he was certain that the Chief Executive would meet with Churchill and Stalin brought from Stettinius the explanation that there were several ways of perfecting the Dumbarton Oaks plan—diplomatic exchanges, a meeting of foreign ministers, or a sort of second Dumbarton Oaks session.

Leaders to Meet Soon

He said he did not know what method would be followed but left open the possibility—which most informed officials think is a probability—that the President will meet with the British and Soviet leaders in the near future.

At any rate, Stettinius said, it may be possible to send out invitations in December for the United Nations gathering and, since the governments probably would not want to send their delegates just at Christmas time, the conference could then be held sometime in the early Winter.

Before the Dumbarton Oaks conferences, the state department had hoped that the international meeting to set up a world organization could be held this Fall, certainly before the end of the year. Stettinius noted that the Dumbarton Oaks talks had lasted about a month longer than expected and finally had ended in an incomplete plan.

If the United Nations approve the Dumbarton Oaks plan, possibly with modifications, in a January conference, it is expected to take several months to get the treaty ratified by the various governments —in the United States by the Senate. After ratification, some time will be required to set up the organization physically.

Jap Ship To Transport Relief Supplies

OCT 25 1944

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Japanese ship Hakusan Maru will leave Japan October 28 to pick up relief supplies at the Soviet far eastern port of Nakhodka for Allied prisoners of war and interned civilians, the State Department announced today.

Acting Secretary of State Stettinius said the Japanese Government had informed the department through neutral channels of its decision to send the boat to Nakhodka, 60 miles east of Vladivostok. He added that some 1,500 tons of accumulated supplies have been moved from Vladivostok to the port, which was made available by the Russian Government.

The supplies are destined for American, British, Canadian and Dutch nationals in Japanese hands.

Stettinius said an effort will be made to place on the boat any mail which can be forwarded in time.

Surplus Army Dogs To Be Mustered Out

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—Between 500 and 1,000 members of the army's K-9 Corps are going to be mustered out of service by January 1 and some of them will be offered for public sale—possibly at $1 each.

The Quartermaster Corps said today that most of the dogs—shepherds, farm collies, Doberman pinschers, boxers—Would be declared surplus property for disposal by the Treasury Department. Many of them have been on sentry duty for the Coast Guard and are no longer needed for that chore. Others have proved to be gun-shy or otherwise lacking in combat qualities.

The army's prime objective is to find good homes for them. First of all, their former owners will be given a chance to reclaim them. But in cases where former owners are unable to take them back, they'll be offered to the public.

Army Denies Dances Held for Prisoners

OCT 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. —(AP) The Army denied today that dances have been held for prisoners of war at their camps in this country.

Col. Frances E. Howard, director of the Prisoner of War division of the Corps of Military Police, declared that an inquiry showed no foundation for an overseas soldier's complaint about such a dance at the Stewartstown, Pa., camp housing German prisoners. The soldier said he was told about the dance in a letter from his girl friend.

"This thing has been investigated thoroughly and I find there was no dance for prisoners there," Howard said. "What may have happened is that our military police on guard duty at the camp may have had a dance that this girl attended but the prisoners certainly weren't admitted."

'Don't Worry', Chief Plea Of Yanks Held By Foe

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—"Dear Mom and Pop, don't worry!" Nine out of ten of the 65,000 or more American prisoners of war put this admonition in their letters.

Army officials today revealed this typical plea to the folks back home during the first press tour of the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau at the United States War Department. This is the "only official source of information in the United States concerning Americans who are in prison camps of our enemies," they said.

10,000 Civilian Internees

Americans held by enemies include about 10,000 civilian internees, about 75 per cent. held by the Japanese, in addition to the military men and civilians who worked with United States services who are counted as war prisoners.

About 500 women civilians are held in German camps, but no nurses or WACs.

Quickest way to get word of a prisoner of war is to write the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau, Provost Marshal General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

This bureau has copies of all information coming into this country about war prisoners.

Even information written by prisoners to relatives or friends is included in the files.

The public can expect more infantrymen reported as war prisoners soon, but so far the majority have been airmen, the bureau says.

German camps where Americans often are reported to be include Dulag Luft, where all airmen go first; Oberwesel, on the bank of the Rhine, where the enemy pumps them for information.

Also Stalag Luft I, about 100 miles southeast of Berlin, and Stalag Luft III, with a view of the bay across from Sweden, the camp where all airmail is censored.

Hull Checkup Termed Going Satisfactorily

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Under Secretary of State, said today that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who is in the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital, is getting lots of rest and his examinations are proceeding satisfactory.

Hull went to the hospital last week with a throat ailment. Associates announced at the time that he was going there for a checkup.

NAVY GIVES DATA ON NEW HELLCAT

Washington, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Navy has thrown a new Hellcat into the Pacific which is bringing down Jap planes on a 31 to 1 ratio, a major contribution to the sweeping advances of the past six months. A few details of this superfighter were disclosed today—but no more than the Zero pilots already have discovered to their dismay.

The new ship is called the F6F-3. It supersedes the earlier Hellcat which itself was superior in speed, armor, armament and fire power over Jap fighters.

In the new edition, the engine cowling has been further streamlined, stepping up the speed which already was better than 400 miles an hour; painting has been changed to increase speed and provide camouflage; a new type aileron increases maneuverability; a revamped windshield increases visibility; armor plate behind the pilot has been widened, giving him better protection.

The new ship mounts six .50 caliber machine guns, also can carry rockets and bombs. Pilots say it handles beautifully in a dive, takes off nicely from flattops and can out run the fastest Zero ever made at any altitude.

The improved Hellcat did an impressive job helping the landings in southern France, also.

They are being turned out on a mass production basis by the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, at Bethpage, L. I.

Regulations Are Issued to Halt War Production by Easy Stages

OCT 25 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—(AP) James F. Byrne, director of war mobilization and reconversion, today issued regulations designed to halt war production by easy stages in plants where this would be advantageous but whose products are no longer needed by the armed forces.

One provides that where the product "is desired for use by any responsible governmental agency other than the contracting agency or by responsible civilian agencies for use in civil relief for liberated and occupied countries, work-in-process (on war contracts) should be completed to the extent desired by such agencies."

Another directs that production under war contracts should continue "where it is considered that additional processing is required for reasons of safety, to clear or avoid damage to production equipment, or to avoid immediate complete spoilage of work-in-process having a definite commercial value."

Where the contractor wishes to retain work-in-progress for his own use, the regulations direct that an inventory check be made at an agreed stage of production.

The War Mobilization and Reconversion act directs that work on war contracts is to be stopped as soon as the war need for the product ceases "unless the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion finds that the continuation of some or all of the work-in-process under any such contract will benefit the government or is necessary to avoid substantial physical injury to a plant or property."

NO NEWS ON PETRILLO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—(AP) President Roosevelt said today he has no further news on James C. Petrillo, musicians union head, who recently turned down a Presidential request that the union remove its ban on the making of records and transcriptions for two record companies.

F. D. R. SAYS HE KEEPS PLEDGE

Roosevelt Contends He Isn't Campaigning 'In Usual Sense'

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt contended this afternoon that he is keeping his pledge to eschew election campaigning "in the usual sense."

During a press conference at which he mentioned plans for additional campaign speeches, Mr. Roosevelt was asked:

"May we assume that you are now campaigning in the usual partisan political sense?"

Gives Impromptu Lecture

He used the question as an excuse to give the press an impromptu lecture, the gist of which was that, in his opinion, he has been living up to that part of his July 20 acceptance speech at San Diego in which he said:

"I shall not campaign in the usual sense for the office. In these days of sorrow, I do not consider it fitting. Besides, in these days of global warfare, I shall not be able to find the time. I shall, however, feel free to report to the people the facts about matters of concern to them and especially to correct any misrepresentations."

The President—who thus far has delivered three campaign speeches and is scheduled to deliver at least three more—did not have the acceptance speech passage before him when he replied to the question implying that he had departed from its pledge.

Had List Of Papers

He welcomed the question, he said, because it gave him an opportunity to say some newspapers that think they are reputable had taken to quoting half a sentence from his acceptance speech. He had a list of all those newspapers, he said, adding that this matter of partial quotation was a habit they had fallen into. He didn't know, he said, where they had got the habit from.

Then he undertook to quote from memory what he had said at San Diego. He apparently was under the impression that he had then put the whole passage aforementioned into a single sentence and that its opening sentence—so frequently quoted by his critics—had appended to it a list of exceptions. He had said, he contended, that he would not campaign in the usual sense except to answer things that are misrepresentations or gross misstatements of fact.

"All In Record"

It was all in the record, unfortunately, he said, and when asked: "unfortunately for whom?" he added—for those who had misquoted his speech.

Mr. Roosevelt had opened his regular Tuesday afternoon press conference by telling the assembled reporters that a very small percentage of them were going to be disappointed to learn that he didn't ever have any sniffles as a result of his campaign tour of New York in the rain Saturday.

Won't Confirm Date

Under subsequent questioning he announced that his scheduled campaign speech at Philadelphia Friday will be followed by one at Chicago, but he would not confirm reports that Saturday has been chosen for his appearance in the Illinois metropolis. He also declined to say what his Chicago topic will be. He never knew what he was going to speak about until just before the appointed occasion, he insisted.

He discouraged reports that he would include a Buffalo stop in his campaign itinerary, and he declined to comment on the announcement yesterday by Senator Ball (R., Minn.) that he would support Mr. Roosevelt and possibly make some campaign speeches in his behalf.

Ball Opposition

The Minnesota Republican based his opposition to his party's Presidential nominee, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and his support for Mr. Roosevelt on their respective positions on foreign policy as revealed in their campaign utterances to date.

Edward R. Stettinius, acting Secretary of State, when invited at a press conference earlier in the day to comment on the position taken by Senator Ball, declined, saying he thought the President probably would prefer to comment on that himself.

MRS. ROOSEVELT LISTS ISSUES

OCT 25 1944

Holds 4th Term Is Not as Important as Third.

Washington, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she believes the question of a fourth term is not as much a major issue in this campaign as the third term was in 1940

The First Lady told her news conference that she formed this opinion from letters she has received and questions she has been asked on speaking trips.

The three big things in the minds of the people at the present, she added, seem to be:

1. How we are going to have jobs for everybody after the war.
2. The winning of the war.
3. What foundations are being laid for future peace.

"It seems," she said, "that the three are really tied together. How they line up in importance I don't really know, but it would seem that the way you lay the foundation for peace is the way you go about creating jobs."

Mrs. Roosevelt told the women reporters that touring New York for four hours in the rain Saturday had no effect on the health of either the President or herself.

"In fact," she remarked, "it seemed to do the President good."

Mr. Roosevelt, she continued, hadn't been in contact with real crowds for a long time, adding

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that she thought contact with crowds is always a stimulating thing, "because you get a better impression of how people feel."

Mrs. Roosevelt termed Senator Ball's (R.-Minn.) declaration for the President's re-election "courageous."

4,000,000 JAPS TO BE FACED

OCT 25 1944

Patterson Points Out Need Of Men To Win In Pacific

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, declared tonight that military forces capable of dealing with a Japanese army of at least 4,000,000 will be needed to win the war in the Pacific, but he gave a renewed assurance that United States soldiers will not be kept in the army longer than necessary.

Patterson said in an address before the Bar Association of New York city that the Japanese now have 4,000,000 men in uniform and are calling up an additional 1,000,000 youths in the 17 and 18 year group.

Long After Germany Quits

Predicting that Japan will continue to fight long after Germany surrenders, Patterson added:

"That Japanese army will be destroyed but it will be destroyed only by a three-way attack—land, sea and air—in the greatest strength that we can deliver. There will be no final victory until we can put ashore, supply and reinforce infantry, artillery and tanks strong enough to destroy the ground forces of Japan.

"We must be prepared to battle our way to the heart of their country against a fanatical foe firmly dug in and ready to fight to the death.

"We will require an army large enough to do this job. However, we will release men from service as fast as military operations will permit. On that, our policy is plain and has been all along.

No Contrary Suggestion

"We will not keep in service one man more than we need to carry out our military responsibilities in winning the war. . . . No contrary suggestion has ever been made by anyone with authority to speak on the subject."

Thus Patterson hit again at the contention of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, that the Administration does not plan to release men as quickly as possible.

Although he described the Philippines invasion as "one of the great military achievements of the war" Patterson pointed out that Leyte "is 2,000 miles from Tokyo and the fact remains that we have not yet met the main Japanese strength."

Shortages To Last Beyond Nazi Defeat

New York, Oct. 24 (AP)—William Y. Elliott, director of the Office of Civilian Requirements, said today that certain shortages will continue after the German collapse.

"It is perfectly certain that shortages of cotton textiles, of leather, of a few materials like tin, crude rubber, some chemicals and lumber and paper products will remain for some time after victory in Europe," the War Production Board vice-chairman asserted.

Eire Trip Sets Record For Commercial Flight

New York, Oct. 24 (AP) — Establishment of a new transatlantic, non-stop commercial flight record of 14 hours 17 minutes from La Guardia Field to Foynes, Eire, was announced today by James M. Eaton, vice-president of American Export Airlines.

The new record—one hour and 13 minutes faster than the previous best time — was made by Capt. Charles L. Blair, Jr., who piloted an Export Line plane carrying 14 passengers and a full cargo load, Eaton said. The plane left New York Sunday and arrived in Eire yesterday.

Tough Fight For Senate 'Advance Consent' Seen

New York, Oct. 24 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), supporting President Roosevelt for reelection, said today that the President's proposal that Congress give advance consent to the use of United States armed forces to oppose aggression probably would face a "tough fight" in the Senate.

Ball expressed hope, in a press conference at the Waldorf Towers, that what he described as isolationist Senators seeking reelection would be "eliminated" at the polls.

He declined to name them, asserting he did not believe in "purge lists." He said the voters knew them.

Declaring the procedure for sending armed forces into action against aggressors was one of the most vital issues involving future peace, the Senator said:

"President Roosevelt has hit it squarely. Governor Dewey has ducked it."

BREWSTER SAYS BALL AND WILLKIE DIFFERED

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — (AP) Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) said today in a statement that Senator Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota Republican who yesterday endorsed President Roosevelt, and Wendell L. Willkie "had not been on speaking terms for many months," and that Willkie considered Ball "chiefly responsible for upsetting" his 1944 presidential aspirations.

Brewster said that, in the light of this relationship, "the attempt by the opposition to portray Ball as the successor to Willkie is most unfortunate."

Pacific War Gains 'Ahead Of Plans'

OCT 25 1944

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—The war in the Pacific "is ahead of schedule," Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, USN, chief of naval personnel, said today.

In a speech prepared for graduation exercises of Navy V-12 students at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Admiral Jacobs asserted: "We have progressed by slow, bitterly fought stages to the point where we can attack the enemy in the Pacific at places of our own choosing.

Prelude To Victory

"The stage in which we find ourselves is the prelude to ultimate victory. But no one, least of all the men who are out in the Pacific, can say how long this prelude to victory will last or what will be the cost in men and material."

Admiral Jacobs gave great credit to "the process by which it proved possible to train the greatest citizen naval force in history." He said that total personnel in the navy numbered more than 3,000,000, of whom only about 10 per cent. were in service before Pearl Harbor. At present, he added, naval vessels are being commissioned at the rate of 12 every day.

Five of Seven Sailor Sons At Mrs. O'Brien's Funeral

At Medford, Mass., Service From Many Parts of World

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP).—Five sailors today attended the funeral of their mother, who gave all seven of her sons to the Navy. From many parts of the world the sons gathered to attend the last rites of Mrs. Edward W. O'Brien, fifty-one years old, who died Saturday, only a few days before she was to have christened the Navy's newest battleship as a tribute for having given her boys to the fleet.

A solemn high mass of requiem was sung at the Immaculate Conception Church in near-by Malden with the Rev. Paul H. Doherty as celebrant. Committal services were held at Oak Grove Cemetery in Medford.

The return of the O'Brien boys was arranged by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee as soon as their mother's death was announced. Present were Seaman First Class Richard, thirty-one, and Paul, twenty-four, who were transferred from the same vessel in mid-Atlantic to another craft which sped them to port; Apprentice Seaman Walter, twenty-seven, who came from boot camp at Sampson, N. Y.; Ship's Cook Joseph, thirty-three, who is stationed at Boston, and Seaman First Class Leo, nineteen, who left England by plane Saturday, an hour after his mother died, and arrived early today. Ship's Cook John, twenty-three, was on his way from a vessel in the Caribbean, but did not arrive in time for the funeral.

No word had been received at the O'Brien home as to when Boatswain's Mate Second Class Thomas, twenty-six, stationed in the Pacific, expected to arrive.

PUERTO RICO COURT BARS RELIEF FUND

Boston, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The First District United States Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld a decision of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico in granting an injunction blocking distribution of $16,000,000 in emergency relief funds to 250,000 needy and unemployed.

The Puerto Rican court granted the injunction on petition of Celesino Iriate Miro, a senator, who contended that the insular relief council unlawfully authorized the allocation and extension of the fund for the year 1944-45, although there was no appropriation authorized by the Insular Legislature.

The twenty-five-page opinion of the three-ju[illegible] court said in part:

"The supreme Court of Puerto Rico has held that the object and purpose of the relief act is to appropriate the total sum of $16,000,000 once only for the purpose of relief during the emergency caused by the war, whatever the duration of the emergency may prove to be. Under these circumstances it seems to us that re-appropriation would not effectuate the Legislature's object and purpose but would more than the Legislature intended for the purpose it had in mind."

Attorney Asks Release Of Findings On Kimmel

Boston, Oct. 24 (AP)—James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, was asked today by counsel for Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pearl Harbor commander on December 7, 1941, to make immediate release of the naval court of inquiry findings as to his client's innocence or guilt.

In a telegram to Forrestal, Attorney Charles B. Rugg said:

"For nearly three years he (Kimmel) has borne public blame for the Pearl Harbor disaster. He has requested and has been denied a court-martial. His treatment has been un-American.

"In your letter to Admiral (G. Orin) Murfin (president of the court of inquiry), released to the press on October 20, you intimate that the facts, now three years old, found by the court may be withheld as 'secret' or 'top secret' on the ground that disclosure would interfere with the war effort.

"Certainly release of the findings of the court as to Kimmel's innocence or guilt cannot affect the war. Past injustices cannot now be remedied.

"Simple justice and common decency require immediate public announcement of the court's findings as to Kimmel's innocence or guilt."

Halifax Says True Peace Is Built on Justice

Hails Principles of Penn at Tercentenary; Roberts and Edge Also Speak

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24 (AP).—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said tonight that "peace can never merely be the absence of war."

There can be no true peace without the presence of justice, he asserted in an address at a celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Penn, describing the "peace" of Poland and of occupied Europe as "the peace of a concentration camp."

"If in 1940 the Nazis had broken the resistance of Britain, there might have been this sort of 'peace' in the world; but there would have been no sort of justice," he said.

Lord Halifax urged a peace based on many of the principles set down three centuries ago by Penn, who "turned his mind to the problems which were being debated at Dumbarton Oaks many years before any of the other representatives had thought of paying any attention to them."

In the years following 1918, he said, "we placed the claims of what we thought was peace above the claims of what we knew was justice."

Stating that injustice, and thus war, arises not from the nation itself but more fundamentally from its peoples, Lord Halifax said: "a multitude of little wrongs by inconspicuous men and women may pave the approach to some crowning infamy which spells a people's doom."

The peoples of the world, "can never be indifferent to events, however apparently remote, which may threaten world peace and with that, their own," he asserted.

Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, in another address prepared for the celebration, said that Penn in a treatise written in 1693, "analyzed the problems invloved and anticipated and met the obstacles and objections then, and now, raised against any attempt to weld nations into some sort of government which should prevent aggression and guarantee international safety, security and order."

Penn's statements, said Justice Roberts, went so far as to state that sovereign princes would not lose any of their sovereignty in a union of nations.

Governor Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, praised Penn "for his great contribution to the establishment of law and order in New Jersey."

"He was at least a century ahead of his time in establishing freedom of religion, in guaranteeing the liberties and rights of the common man, in advocating the principles of true democracy," he said.

Cutter Lands Survivors Of Mexican Freighter

Southport, N. C., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that 11 survivors from the Mexican freighter Juan Casiano were brought ashore here Sunday afternoon after having been rescued at sea by a Coast Guard cutter Thursday night.

While reports from Mexico City told of the loss of the ship and reported it had collided with an unidentified vessel which also may have sunk, the Navy Department said it had heard nothing of a collision. It said the ship apparently had broken in two in the heavy seas as hurrican winds swept that area.

CIVILIAN PLANE LIKE BIG SHIP

OCT 25 1944

Post-War Craft Modeled After C-46 Commando

St. Louis, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright Corporation today disclosed details of a civilian version of the famed C-46 Commando which it hopes to begin delivering in 1945 to major airlines.

Already "on order" by Eastern Air Lines, Inc., and National Airlines, the civilian model outwardly duplicates, except for a few design changes, the plane which makes up the bulk of the fleet now carrying supplies to China over the Himalaya Mountain "hump."

Inside, however, luxurious accommodations for 36 or more persons will replace the bare boards and folding benches the army is using, the "mockup" or model displayed today indicated.

As planned, civilian transports will cost around $300,000 each, said C. W. France, general manager of the St. Louis plant. Discussing the reconversion model, known as CW2OE, France said at a press conference the Commando was the biggest and fastest twin-engined transport now in service.

To Weigh 48,000 Pounds

The civilian type will be built to cruise 235 to 242 miles an hour and will weigh around 48,000 pounds. It has a wing spread of 108 feet, is

a shade more than 76 feet long and stands nearly 22 feet high. It will be powered by two 18-cylinder Wright engines, rated at 2,200 horsepower, the same engines which power the B-29 Superfortress. It is designed to carry 15,900 pounds.

BOY GLADDENS GRIEVING HOME

Baby Son Of Killed Army Pilot Arrives From England

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 24 (AP). Solemn, wide-eyed Kenneth Barry Maloney, aged 6 months, already has started to fill in part of the gap made in the family when his army pilot father, Lieut. Kenneth Maloney, was killed in England, according to Mrs. William Maloney, the baby's grandmother.

Not more than a half hour after she arrived from New York with the baby, who came to this country via army transport from Britain, Mrs. Maloney looked at her husband and said, "the baby will help, won't he?"

Totally Unimpressed

Totally unimpressed by the international stir he has caused, "Kenny," as his new family calls him, gurgled happily as he was whisked off to his new home, complete with a playroom, his own nursery and a dog.

Awaiting the baby was his 7-year-old uncle, Johnny Maloney, who informed the infant he had stayed home from the second grade just to see Kenny.

But the baby merely reached for a bright red airplane his 2-year-old cousin, Michael Terry Eardley, was carrying, and grinned.

House Full Of Children

Kenny slipped into the routine of the big house, which for years has been full of children. "Our house wouldn't be a home if we didn't have children here," Mrs. Maloney said, recalling that in addition to their own four children she and Mr. Maloney have reared five others.

The baby's mother was reported to have died when the child was born.

It was through special arrangements with the army and Red Cross that the youngest Maloney was brought across the ocean to Grand Rapids.

Party Leader Sees Timing Planned.

St. Paul, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Republican party in Minnesota is "looking forward to mobilizing every bit of its energy to win in November" and not "backward to Senator Joseph H. Ball who at no time had any intention of supporting the Republican presidential candidate," Mrs. Chris Carlson of Blue Earth, Minn., Republican national committee woman, said in a statement today.

Mrs. Carlson said Senator Ball, Minnesota Republican who announced yesterday he would support President Roosevelt, "timed his statement so that it would do the most damage to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the most good for President Roosevelt."

State Senator J. V. Weber, secretary of the Stassen for President preconvention campaign, termed Mr. Ball's action "the vilest double-cross in the history of Minnesota politics" in a statement which continued:

"He has double-crossed not only himself but the one man who made him—Commander Stassen, former Minnesota Governor. He has double-crossed a multitude of men and women who accepted him upon his appointment."

Says Stassen Is Wronged.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Victor A. Johnston of Minneapolis, who directed the campaign for Republican presidential delegates pledged to Lieut.-Commander Harold E. Stassen in Wisconsin last spring, declared today that United States Senator Joseph E. Ball of Minnesota, "has done a great disservice to Harold Stassen by his treacherous double cross of the Republican party."

Senator Ball announced yesterday that he would support President Roosevelt.

"I know of my personal knowledge that Senator Ball does not represent the views of Harold E. Stassen," Mr. Johnson said, "and I am sure that Commander Stassen now serving in the South Pacific must be heartily ashamed of him."

Willkie Letter Offered Vowing War on New Deal

Said He Sought 'Removal of Present Administration'

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24 (AP).—A letter purportedly written by the late Wendell L. Willkie in which he said he had dedicated himself "to the removal of the present administration from office" was made public here today.

The letter was addressed to Earl L. Jolly, general agent for an insurance firm in Evansville, Ind., who submitted a photostatic copy of it to Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of "The Indianapolis Star." The letter was published today in "The Star." It follows:

"New York,
May 2, 1944.

"My Dear Mr. Jolly:

"I want you to know how much I appreciate your writing to me at this time. Needless to say, I am deeply grateful for your thoughtfulness and your expression of good will.

"As you know, I am and have been dedicated to the removal of the present administration from office, but I firmly believe the only way this can be accomplished is for the Republican party to measure up to the responsibility it is seeking.

"No one can be more anxious than I am for the party to so measure up and no one will work harder than I to bring this about.

"Again, many, many, thanks for your interest.

"Cordially,
"WENDELL WILLKIE."

"Mr. Earl L. Jolly,
"1694 North 7th Street,
"Terra Haute, Ind."

The date of the letter was a little more than a month after Mr. Willkie withdrew as a Republican Presidential candidate this year after failing to get any pledged delegates in the Wisconsin primary.

Sabetha, Kan., Oct. 24 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, former Kansas Governor, told a Republican meeting tonight that Roosevelt's foreign policy—"unconditional surrender"—was "costing the lives of untold numbers of American soldiers.

"Unconditional surrender," Landon asserted in his prepared address, "has never been defined. Everyone is entitled to draw his own conclusions, including the Germans.

"Strangely, our American broadcasts to the Germans themselves are more specific and make a lot more sense than what Mr. Roosevelt is willing to say to the American people.

Official Broadcast View

"Our official broadcasts overseas make it clear, over there, that we are not fighting Germans because they are Germans, but because they support a system that threatens us."

The 1936 Republican Presidential nominee brought Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., into his talk, declaring:

"To pile blunder on blunder we have the most unbelievable proposal of Morgenthau to destroy every German factory and turn Germany into an exclusively agricultural country.

"We see Mr. Roosevelt lending weight and emphasis to the Secretary of the Treasury's proposal by taking him to the last conference in Quebec with Churchill and leaving the Secretary of State at home.

"Morgenthau's Folly"

"We have a tough enough job for our soldiers to crack the final shell of the fanatical German resistance without Morgenthau firing them anew with the desperate courage of despair. The war in Europe has been prolonged by Morgenthau's folly."

"We must face the facts," Landon added. "Instead of a hard-boiled hoss trader, Roosevelt is like the sap that is always grabbing for the check."

Landon said future war or peace was being decided in the European arrangements—more than at Dumbarton Oaks. "Yet, Mr. Roosevelt has retreated to the isolationism which was the policy of his administration from 1932 until after the 1940 election, and which encouraged the aggressions of Hitler. He is holding himself aloof from the decisions in Europe."

DEWEY PROPOSES

Landon Says 'Unconditional Surrender' Policy Costs Lives

GIVING DELEGATE POWER FOR PEACE

Says U. S. Representative Can't Wait for Congress on Every Move.

HITS FDR ON JAPAN

Cites Oil, Steel Sent to Tokyo; Raps 'Scuttling' of Economic Parley.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared tonight that American participation in a world peace organization "must not be subject to a reservation that would require our representative to return to Congress for authority every time he had to make a decision."

The New York Governor, matching in general the stand taken by President Roosevelt in a foreign policy speech in New York Saturday night, threw in the following reservation, with the added declaration that Mr. Roosevelt has demonstrated he "cannot work with a Congress of his own party:"

"Obviously Congress, and only Congress, has the constitutional power to determine what quota of force it will make available and what discretion it will give our representative to use that force."

"I have not the slightest doubt," Dewey said in a broadcast, "that a Congress which is working in partnership with the President will achieve the result we all consider essential and grant adequate power for swift action to the American representative."

Text of Dewey's Address Will Be Found on Page 9

Hits Shipments to Japan

The Republican Presidential candidate accused Mr. Roosevelt of having permitted the shipment to Japan of "as much as three million barrels a month of oil, the heart's blood of war, for use against China and for storage against America," up until four months before Pearl Harbor.

"Let those who claim to have exercised great foresight remember these lessons in history," he said "And let us as a nation never forget them."

Moreover, he declared, the first two administrations of the New Deal sent 10 million tons of scrap iron and steel to Japan, "unchecked by my opponent until Oct. 16, 1940."

"The weight of that scrap iron alone," he said, "was 10 times the tonnage of the whole Japanese navy."

Dewey, discarding the farm speech he had prepared for this Midwest center, replied indirectly to the challenge of Senator Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota Republican who has switched his support to Mr. Roosevelt on the foreign policy issue, by declaring:

"I have emphasized, as my opponent has not, that 'We must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and to halt future aggression.'

"That means, of course, that it must not be subject to a reservation that would require our representative to return to Congress for authority every time he had to make a decision."

Expressing belief that "We cannot build an understanding and a purpose for our future if we are to continue to have abuse from the President of the members of Congress," the G.O.P. candidate said:

"Those who would attempt to ride rough-shod over Congress and to dictate the course it should follow before it has even been acquainted with the facts are trifling with the hope of the world.

Raps "Stubborn Course"

They are deliberately in my judgment, seeking to precipitate a hardening of minds. If this stubborn course is pursued, it can only result once again, as in 1919, in a disastrous conflict between the President and the Congress.

"To that I will never be a party."

Having announced in advance that he intended to "fill in the gaps" that he said Mr. Roosevelt "forgot" in his foreign policy speech, Dewey declared:

"How election times change men's memories!"

By "deliberately" scuttling the 1933 London Economic Conference, the New York Governor said, President Roosevelt committed "the most completely isolationist action ever taken by an American President in our 150 years of history."

"It was that event," he added, "that led at least one European statesman to say there was then nothing ahead in Europe but war."

He did not name the statesman.

Asserting at the outset that he had tried to keep peace aims out of partisan debate, Dewey said:

"Unhappily, however, last Saturday night, my opponent once again sowed among us the seeds of disunity. He made a long speech on foreign affairs. We had hoped he would speak to the American people as grown-ups and tell us what our foreign policy is and where it is going.

Asks About Smaller Nations

"We had also hoped to hear some word of cheer about the smaller nations, so important to the conscience of the American people—some word about the fate of Poland, some hope for the people of Italy, some assurance that the Scandinavian countries which have suffered so much, and the other small countries, might soon be admitted to their full membership in the work for organized peace.

"But Mr. Roosevelt gave us none of that. Instead, he sat by the fireside and dreamed of yesterday. He paraded before the American people the ghosts of the dead past. He told us a few bits of history, carefully elected, and then said in effect, 'ask me no questions, you are not entitled to know where we are going. Just leave everything to me.'"

Dewey, who told a news conference earlier that he was happy indeed to note that "my demand of last Wednesday for recognition of the de Gaulle government of France has borne fruit," disputed what he called Mr. Roosevelt's contention that "the heavy hand of isolationism governed our country in the 1920's."

The President, he argued, inherited "a progressively improving structure of international cooperation—from the Disarmament Conference of 1921 led by Charles Evans Hughes, through the great Kellogg-Briand pact of 1928, in which most of the nations of the world renounced war as an instrument of national policy."

But, he declared, under President Roosevelt's early leadership "America did her own bit toward the breakdown of international cooperation for peace."

"Mr. Roosevelt now speaks fondly of the League of Nations," he said. "But it was he who in 1933 said this of the league: 'We are not members and we do not contemplate memberships.'"

Replies to Challenge

Replying to Mr. Roosevelt's as-

Ball Assailed for Bolting

Stassen Backer Assails Senator's Action—

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sertion that ... cans would assume positions of command if the Republicans gain control of Congress this fall, Dewey listed the present G.O.P. leaders of Congress and read telegrams of support from several of them. One, which he attributed to House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, said:

"When elected President, you can count on enthusiastic support of the Republican House of Representatives to carry into effect your plan for United States leadership in organization to cooperate with other nations for world peace."

Asserting he would continue to insist on a bi-partisan approach to post-war peace plans, Dewey said:

"The avoidance of future wars is too important to be in the sole custody of any one man—of any one group—or of any one party. It is too important to hang by the slender thread of one man's continuity in office."

G.O.P. Legislators Pledge Aid on Peace

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25 — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, released tonight the following telegrams from members of Congress whom he described as potential "leaders" of the next session, if the Republicans win in November:

"I am in hearty accord with your discussion of plans for permanently organizing international peace, and I am confident that a Republican Senate will loyally support you in this great objective.

"Signed: Arthur Vandenberg, chairman, Senate Republican Conference committee."

"Your statements in the Herald-Tribune Forum speech give vigorous support to the cause of security and increase confidence in the establishment of the United Nations before cessation of hostilities which is vital prerequisite to a peace that will prevail.

"Signed: Warren Austin, chairman Republican National convention Foreign Relations sub-committee."

"Concerning your foreign policy speech, I thoroughly approve your discussion of a necessary world organization and am confident it would be confirmed and ratified by nearly all Republican senators.

"Signed: Robert A. Taft, chairman Republican Steering committee".

"Your statements in support of a postwar organization and your vigorous leadership in developing and clarifying our country's foreign policy have my respect and approval. Your views will be accorded enthusiastic and loyal support by Republicans of the Senate and by the American people.

"Signed: Wallace H. White, Jr. acting minority leader, United States Senate."

"Enthusiastically endorse your proposals for a permanent organization to bring about world peace. A Republican senate will back you up.

"Signed: Kenneth Wherry, Republican whip United States Senate."

"When elected President, you can count on enthusiastic support of the Republican House of Representatives to carry into effect your plan for United States leadership in organization to cooperate with other nations for world peace. I shall personally be very pleased to follow your splendid leadership in bringing this plan into reality.

"Signed: Joseph W. Martin, Jr. Republican leader, House of Representatives."

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MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24 — (AP) Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign address here tonight:

It is mighty good to come back again to Minnesota, the state of that gallant leader, Commander Harold Stassen. As a great governor and as a bold and courageous leader of opinion, he rendered services to his country equalled only by his present services in the Navy.

To the people of Minnesota he gave something else very precious and too long absent from our national life. He gave teamwork government, not one-man government.

Commends G.O.P. Governor

As a result when he left for the Navy, there was a first-class man ready and able to fill his shoes. That man has so ably and successfully conducted the affairs of the state that everyone agrees you will re-elect by an overwhelming majority, my good friend, Governor Edward J. Thye.

The experience of the people of Minnesota under these great Republican administrations points the way toward the progressive, forward-looking teamwork government the people will install in the nation next January 20.

I had intended to talk tonight about some of the problems of the American farmer. I have deferred that talk so that I can, without delay, correct some errors and omissions in the speech of my opponent of last Saturday night. But before doing so, I want to here and now repledge my adherence to the farm program of the Republican platform, which was drawn by the farm leaders themselves.

The wide fluctuation of prices of farm products that followed the last war will not be tolerated. A floor will be placed and maintained under farm prices with assurance of seal up crop loans. A proper farm program will be created and so operated that it will leave with the farmers the administration, the control and operation of their program without domination or dictation from appointed bureaucrats.

On three great objectives, we, the American people, are wholly agreed. We are determined to carry through this war to swift and total victory. We are determined that the United States shall take the lead, even before victory in the war is won, in the establishment of a world organization to prevent future wars. We are determined that our fighting men shall find when they return victorious a vigorous and productive America, the kind of America in which there will be jobs and opportunity for all.

Sought Unity for Peace

It was for the purpose of keeping our unity for peace that, last August, I lifted our peace plans wholly out of partisan conflicts—by joining hands with Secretary Hull in work on the proposed organization to prevent future wars.

In my addresses on that subject I have tried to keep it out of partisan debate.

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Unhappily however, last Saturday night, my opponent once again sowed among us the seeds of disunity. He made a long speech on foreign affairs. We had hoped he would speak to the American people as grown-ups and tell us what our foreign policy is and where it is going.

"We had also hoped to hear some word of cheer about the smaller nations, so important to the conscience of the American people—some word about the fate of Poland, some hope for the people of Italy, some assurance that the Scandinavian countries which have suffered so much, and the other small countries, might soon be admitted to their full partnership in the work for organized peace.

F.D.R. Talked of Past

But Mr. Roosevelt gave us none of that. Instead, he sat by the fireside and dreamed of yesterday. He paraded before the American people the ghosts of the dead past. He told us a few bits of history, carefully selected, and then said in effect, "ask me no questions — you are not entitled to know where we are going. Just leave everything to me."

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Now, Mr. Roosevelt said, in that speech, "I am giving you the whole story." But the isolated bits of history he gave were only a very small part of the story. I had intended to talk tonight about some of the problems of the American farmer. I have deferred that talk so I could, without delay, look with you tonight at the vital events my opponent left out of what he called "the whole story."

My opponent says the heavy hand of isolationism governed our country in the 1920's. Does he mean to apply that term to the three great Republican secretaries of State, Charles Evans Hughes, Frank B. Kellogg, and Henry L. Stimson, his own present Secretary of War? If so, I am afraid he has a convenient memory. It was my opponent himself who said of the day he took office, the 4th of March, 1933, "the world picture was an image of substantial peace. International consultation and widespread hope for the bettering of relations between the nations gave to all of us a reasonable expectation that the barriers to mutual confidence, to increased trade and to the peaceful settlement of disputes could be progressively removed."

Cites Peace Pacts

And that was the truth. My opponent did inherit a progressive improving structure of international cooperation—from the disarmament conference of 1921 led by Charles Evans Hughes, through the great Kellogg-Briand pact of 1928, in which most of the nations of the world renounced war as an instrument of national policy.

But it was on March 5, 1933, that Adolph Hitler made himself dictator of Germany. That was a fateful year, Germany walked out of the disarmament conference. Germany and Japan quit the League of Nations. And tragically, under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, America did her own bit toward the breakdown of international cooperation for peace.

Mr. Roosevelt now speaks fondly of the League of Nations. But it was he who in 1933 said this of the League: "we are not members and we do not contemplate membership."

Rejects League Collaboration

He rejected the policy of collaboration with the League which had previously been established, and in 1935, the American representative at Geneva was instructed "that we desire to follow our course independently."

Here are two parts of the story my opponent conveniently forgot. Now let's look at some more.

It was also in 1935 that instead of the policy of consultation with other nations, an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress adopted the fruitless Neutrality act and the President signed it.

But it was in 1933 that we really had our last chance to bring order out of the chaos of international money exchange and trade. The London economic conference had been labored over for months by Republican Secretary of State Stimson. Yet, as one of his early acts as president, Mr. Roosevelt deliberately scuttled that conference. That was the most completely isolationist action ever taken by an American president in our 150 years of history. It was that event that led at least one European statesman to say there was then nothing ahead in Europe but war.

Government Warned of Danger

Year after year, from 1933 to 1939, our representatives in Berlin and Tokio in their confidential reports which are now partly made public, warned of the growing danger.

Year after year, our chiefs of staff reported on the utterly impoverished and pitifully small manpower of our army. Year after year, the Budget bureau, which is under the personal direction of the President, cut down the amount requested. It was right in the Fall of 1939, after the second World War had actually begun, that Mr. Roosevelt's budget bureau cut out 552 million dollars of amounts certified by the Army for critical and essential items.

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It was in January, 1940, that Mr. Roosevelt told the Congress that $1,800,000,000 for National defense was, in his judgment, "a sufficient amount for the coming year" although he admitted that it was "far less than many experts on national defense think should be spent."

It was in that month that I called publicly for a two-ocean navy, a concept which Mr. Roosevelt still later called "just plain dumb."

Recesses Congress in 1940

It was in those terrifying days of the Nazi blitz, in May of 1940, that he told us we should not become "discombolated." Then, with France about to fall, he publicly announced on June 4 that he saw no reason for Congress to stay in session. It was an election year—so in that hour of national peril he said that a continued session of Congress would serve no useful end except, sarcastically, the laudable purpose of making speeches.

It was that American Congress which refused at that historic time to go home. It stayed in Washington and worked.

It was that Congress which then passed the National Selective Service act, sponsored by a Republican congressman and an anti-New Deal Democrat. It was that Congress that stayed after it had been told to go home, which ran the appropriations and authorizations for National defense up to 12 billion dollars.

Here, then are some more chapters of the story—all of which my opponent conveniently forgets. But the American people will not forget them when they go to the polls in November.

Completes FDR Story

In his speech of last Saturday night, my opponent did remember the Washington Arms conference by which, for the first time, we succeeded in restricting Japan to an inferior naval relationship of 5-5-3. But he forgot that he was supposed to be telling "the whole story." He complained that we "scuttled" part of the strength of our Navy. But that is not what he said at the time. Then, in a magazine article, Mr. Roosevelt asked America to trust Japan and complained of "the delay in the scrapping of United States ships as provided for and pledged in accordance with the treaty." What he also forgot last Saturday night was that as late as 1934, he called the Washington Arms conference, a "milestone in civilization."

How election times change men's memories! If we are going to learn the lessons for future use, we have to keep the record straight.

Send Scrap Iron to Japs

It was in that year, 1934, that Japan served notice of termination of the limitation treaty which kept her navy inferior to ours. Yet, it was in the first two administrations of the New Deal that this country sent ten million tons of scrap iron and steel to Japan, unchecked by my opponent until October 16, 1940. The weight of that scrap iron alone was ten times the tonnage of the whole Japanese navy.

Mr. Roosevelt said last Saturday that we could have "compromised" with Japan, "by selling out the heart's blood of the Chinese people." Well, let's see what he did.

In addition to scrap iron, he permitted the shipment of as much as three million barrels a month of oil, the heart's blood of war, for use against China and for storage against America. It continued to flow until July of 1941, four months before Pearl Harbor.

Let those who claim to have exercised great foresight remember these lessons in history. And let us as a nation never forget them.

Now, my opponent in his speech actually blamed a handful of Republicans for our failure to go into the World court in 1935.

Insulted Integrity of Congress

That was when Mr. Roosevelt was still on the crest of his leadership, with three-fourths of the United States Senate Democratic. Even with the help of nine Republicans he still could not muster a two-thirds vote. Since then he has warred with Congress at every major turn. He has insulted its integrity and its members have learned the bitter lesson that legislation asked for one purpose, is twisted to another. This is a sad foundation on which to build the teamwork necessary for the future. That's why it's time for a change.

Three times in recent months I have discussed at length what I consider the sound and successful program for lasting peace. I have emphasized that this work must be pressed forward without waiting for the end of the war. I have emphasized, as my opponent has not, that "we must make certain that our participation in this world organization is not subjected to reservations that would nullify the power of that organization to maintain peace and to halt future aggression." That means, of course, that it must not be subject to a reservation that would require our representative to return to Congress for authority every time he had to make a decision. Obviously Congress, has the constitutional power to determine what quota of force it will make available, and what discretion it will give our representative to use that force.

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Must Cooperate With Congress

I have not the slightest doubt that a Congress which is working in partnership with the President will achieve the result we all consider essential and grant adequate power for swift action to the American representative. But those who would attempt to ride rough-shod over congress and to dictate the course it should follow before it has even been acquainted with the facts are trifling with the hope of the world. They are deliberately, in my judgment, seeking to participate a hardening of minds. If this stubborn course is pursued, it can only result once again, as in 1919, in a disastrous conflict between the President and the Congress. To that I will never be a party.

I deeply believe that we cannot build an understanding and a purpose for our future if we are to continue to have abuse from the President of the members of Congress.

None of us has been all-wise in these matters. Individual Congressmen and Senators of both parties have made mistakes. Individual citizens have made mistakes. Every one of us—both in and out of office—has made mistakes.

Interested in Congressional Action

I am not interested in the mistakes of any individual—in either party. I am interested—the people of this country are interested—in what the next Congress will do. We must not find ourselves after next January 20th, stalled on dead center as a result of this series of recriminations between by opponent and the Congress. He has already

demonstrated that he cannot work with a Congress of his own party. It is unmistakably clear that our future demands that we have a new Chief Executive who can and will work with the new Republican Congress beginning next January 20th. We must be able to go forward harmoniously and effectively if we are to meet the mighty problems of peace.

Who will lead the next Senate and the next House? Well, here are the acknowledged leaders today:

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, acting minority leader of the United States senate.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, chairman of the senate Republican conference committee.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, chairman of the Republican National convention Foreign Relations subcommittee.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican Steering committee.

Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, Republican senate whip.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the minority Republican leader of the house of representatives.

Reads White's Telegram

I hold in my hand a telegram from each of these gentlemen. Let me read you the wire from Senator Wallace H. White, the acting minority leader of the United States Senate. It reads:

"Your statements in support of a post-war organization and your vigorous leadership in developing and clarifying our country's foreign policy have my respect and approval. Your views will be accorded enthusiastic and loyal support by Republicans of the Senate and by the American people."

Now let me read a wire from Joseph W. Martin, whom my opponent last Saturday night conceded is likely to be the next speaker of the House of Representatives. It reads:

"When elected president, you can count on enthusiastic support of the Republican House of Representatives to carry into effect your plan for United States leadership in organization to cooperate with other nations for world peace. I shall personally be very pleased to follow your splendid leadership in bringing this plan into reality."

Country Must Be Unified

I have made public the rest of these messages tonight. Here is the kind of unity we need in this country—the kind we will need so desperately in these important years ahead.

From the beginning of this campaign I have insisted that organization for world peace can and must be a bi-partisan effort. I shall continue to insist on that approach The avoidance of future wars is too important to be in the sole custody of any one man—of any one group—or of any one party. It is too important to hang by the slender thread of one man's continuity in office.

Only with the unity now demonstrated by the telegrams I have read to you tonight from the next leaders of the Congress and the Senate can we achieve the kind of action necessary to preserve peace. Only with a Chief Executive who will work with the Congress in harmony can our future be assured.

Our work for future peace must and will become on January 20th next year, a bi-partisan effort, bringing to it the ablest men in our country from both political parties.

Must Not Fear the Peace

That sense of unity can also be brought to our domestic affairs. With a president who will cooperate with the Congress, we need not fear the peace. For agriculture, for labor and for business, we have an unlimited future before us, if we will seize it and unite to bring it about.

Certainly, this is the least we can do in the name of those who are fighting today to make that future possible. With God's help we shall unite America and go forward once again.

BRICKER ADDS SIX SPEECHES

To Make Strong Bid For Missouri, Truman's State

On Bricker Train, Oct. 24 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, deciding to make a strong bid for the home State of his Democratic rival for the Vice-Presidency, tonight added six speeches to his Missouri program.

The Republican nominee thereby increased to nine the addresses he will make on the home grounds of Senator Harry S. Truman October 27 and 28. They will be topped by a nation-wide broadcast the night of October 27 from Kansas City.

Bricker's staff said the Kansas City speech would be one of the major addresses of the Republican national campaign.

Rear-Platform Talks

The new Missouri engagements will be talks from the rear platform of his special train on Saturday at Harrisonville, Rich Hill, Nevada, Lamar, Neosho and Aurora. He previously had arranged to speak at Joplin and Springfield.

Another addition was made to the Bricker program for Kansas in the form of a rear-platform appearance at Newton Friday afternoon. The additions increase to 114 the number of speeches Bricker will have made when he completes his four-week, 10,000-mile Western campaign swing.

The Ohio Governor, speaking at Pueblo, Col., asserted that the white-collar worker and the farmer were "the neglected men" of America, and contended that something should be done for them for the sake of the nation's economic and social stability.

'The Neglected Man'

He pictured "the neglected man" as the counterpart of "the forgotten man" whom, he added, "the New Deal said the Government owed a living but did nothing to provide him a productive job with good pay."

"The neglected man," Bricker said, "is the white-collar worker, the clerk, the stenographer, the bookkeeper, the small manufacturer, the small merchant, the struggling professional man and many others."

He declared that "what has happened to this great majority of our people is one of the most tragic developments in our time," adding that they had been "outraged by Government extravagance, diction and the double-talk of New Dealers."

Passes War Prisoners

As Bricker walked through the Pueblo depot he passed a dozen German war prisoners who eyed curiously the crowd participating in a demonstration of America's democratic process. The Governor was not aware of the identity of the group, which had paused here en route.

At a Pueblo press conference he asserted that if the Republicans took over the administration in Washington, they would begin as soon as possible a "dismantling of the tremendous powers vested in the Presidency."

'Half Democrats'

Bricker also spoke briefly from his train at Colorado Springs, Walsenburg and Trinidad.

As he approa[illegible] Texas for speeches tomorrow [illegible] Worth and Dallas, the Vice-Presidential nominee was asked if he had planned any conferences with Democrats who have threatened to turn against the national Administration. He replied that he had scheduled no formal conferences, "but I likely will see a lot of Democrats." He remarked that the last time he appeared in Dallas "half of the audience were Democrats."

BRICKER NAMES FORGOTTEN MAN

Nominee Says White Collar Worker Is Neglected.

Pueblo, Col., Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Gov. John W. Bricker today pictured the white-collar worker and the farmer as the neglected men of America, and said that for the sake of the nation's economic and social stability something must be done for them.

"They have been outraged by Government extravagance, dictation, and the double-talk of New Dealers," the Republican nominee for Vice-President asserted in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff.

"They accept all this as a part of the war program—but they expect Government to have some plans for them when the war is over. They do not want to be neglected forever."

The Ohio Governor wound up his two-day bid for Colorado's six electoral votes with stops at Colorado Springs, Walsenburg and Trinidad.

Contradictions Consistent.

Speaking last night before a crowd that packed the Broadway Theater in Denver, Mr. Bricker declared that President Roosevelt's utterances were marked by a consistent pattern of contradictions.

"Perhaps," the Ohioan remarked, "he merely changes his mind frequently. Perhaps he lacks the vision to foresee the direction events are taking.

"On the other hand, perhaps it is in keeping with the policy, 'we planned it that way.' There is some reason to think so."

Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado introduced Gov. Bricker to a Denver audience estimated at 2,000 persons. 1,000 more clustered about the theater entrances.

Knows Forgotten Man.

In his Pueblo speech Mr. Bricker said that the New Deal in its youth talked much about "the forgotten man," although "no one quite knew who he was supposed to be."

He asserted that the "experimenters and the planners" told "the forgotten man that the Government owed him a living but did nothing to provide him a productive job with good pay."

Describing the present day counterpart of the forgotten man as "the neglected man," Mr. Bricker added:

"He is the white collar worker, the clerk, the stenographer, the bookkeeper, the small manufacturer, the small merchant, the struggling professional man and many others. He constitutes the great middle class who work for a salary or for an uncertain income."

Bricker Signed Appeal For Refugees, Report

Washington, Oct. 24 (AP)—The War Refugee Board said today that Gov. John W. Bricker's name was signed to an appeal President Roosevelt received last May for the establishment of temporary havens for European refugees in this country.

In a statment, the board asserted that the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in a speech yesterday at Denver "assailed the action of President Roosevelt in providing temporary haven in the United States for the duration of the war for approximately 1,000 refugees from Italy."

The board, set up in the executive office of the President, consists of Secretaries Hull, Stimson and Morgenthau.

The statement listed 72 names as signers of the appeal which was initiated by the late Alfred E. Smith. Bricker was one of them, along with 17 other Governors, a number of college presidents, and other notables.

Victim Of Japs Made Oral Will

Los Angeles, Oct. 24 (AP)—Just before a Japanese submarine submerged with 100 captured American seamen on its deck, most of them with their hands bound, one of them made an oral will.

The story was told today by one of 23 survivors in a petition for probate of the will of First Mate Clement Carlin, of the torpedoed ship. It was filed in Superior Court.

The officer left his entire estate, estimated at $10,000, to one of his four brothers, John M. Carlin, Glendale (Cal.) defense worker.

Affidavit Offered

As proof of the will, there was offered the affidavit of Charles E. Pyle, member of the sunken merchant ship crew, who was rescued by an Allied seaplane. He said:

"On July 2, 1944, I was a member of the S. S. Jean Nicolet, a merchant ship of the United States Maritime Commission, which was at that time operating in the Indian Ocean. On that day the Jean Nicolet was torpedoed and sunk. A member of the crew was Clement Carlin. . . . We had left the torpedoed ship in a lifeboat. An hour after the torpedoing, our lifeboat was approached by a Japanese submarine and all of us were taken on board the deck of the surfaced sub.

"First, the Japs shot the youngest member of the crew, a boy of 17, as a warning, then for four hours they subjected us to beatings. . . . In the lifeboat, Carlin made an oral will. He said, 'I would like to state what I would like to have you, Charley Pyle, do regarding my property if you come out and I don't, and you can do the same thing for me. It is my desire that my brother, John M. Carlin, of Glendale, Cal., have all my property regardless of what it is. . . .'

Carlin Killed By Japs

"First Officer Carlin was killed by the Japanese on that date . . . The Jap submarine submerged with 100 men on the deck outside. They bound the hands of all those who showed signs of life and left unbound only 23 of us whom they had beaten so severely they had given us up for dead. . . . We 23 who were not bound were picked up by Allied flying boats while we were floating on the water soon after the sub submerged."

Pyle has been recovering from his injuries in an Oakland (Cal.) naval hospital.

NEGRO SAILORS FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24—(AP) A court martial board today brought in a "Guilty" verdict for the 50 negro sailors who refused to load ammunition following the Port Chicago disaster of last July, but whether the men must pay the penalty for mutiny or a lesser offense was not immediately determined.

Mutiny can be punished by death, but the lesser charge of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline" carries a maximum penalty of 15 years. The board deliberated 45 minutes after a lengthy trial.

Defense Cousnel Lt. Gerald Veltmann, who pleaded that the sailors were moved by fear and not revolt when they declined to load ammunition, was notified he might present evidence before the Board this afternoon concerning mitigating circumstances in individual cases. Presumably the degree of guilt thus will be fixed on an individual or group basis.

FOR WORLD BODY LINK TO CONGRESS

Long Beach, Cal., Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Representative Ward Johnson (R.-Cal.) today made public a telegram he has sent to Secretary of State Hull proposing that under the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, a committee of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs committees act with the United States delegate to the United Nations Security Council in authorizing the use of armed forces to suppress aggression.

He proposed that the chairmen and the ranking minority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee be members of the committee vested with such power.

"Such a committee would be representatives of the people and the two houses of Congress," Mr. Johnson's telegram said. "It would allow practically instant action on our part."

30. 24 — 19849

ADD LONDON -(CRYO) XX RESISTANCE

WHILE ONE OBVIOUS OBJECTIVE OF THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS IS THE CLEARANCE OF THE GERMANS FROM THE VICINITY OF THE BELGIAN PORT OF ANTWERP, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATORS IMPUTED A BROADER STRATEGIC AIM TO THE ASSAULT ON 'S HERTOGENBOSCH. THEY SAID THAT LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S MEN WERE ATTEMPTING TO CUT OFF GERMAN FORCES SOUTH OF THE MAAS (MEUSE) AND WAAL RHINE RIVERS AND TO GAIN ELBOW ROOM FOR A GENERAL DRIVE INTO CENTRAL HOLLAND.

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BY LAST NIGHT VANGUARDS OF THE THREE BRITISH COLUMNS WERE 2 1/2 MILES NORTHEAST OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH AT ROSMALEN, FOUR MILES EAST OF THE CITY AT BERLICUM AND FOUR MILES SOUTH OF IT AT ST. MICHIELS GESTEL. THEY ALSO WERE FIGHTING FOR A BRIDGE ACROSS THE DOMMEL RIVER AT BOXTEL, SIX MILES TO THE SOUTH.

IN THEIR ADVANCE THE BRITISH WIPED OUT A WHOLE BATTALION OF THE 712TH GERMAN INFANTRY DIVISION AND TOOK 500 PRISONERS, INCLUDING ONE REGIMENTAL AND ONE BATTALION COMMANDER.

THE NAZIS CAPTURED 'S HERTOGENBOSCH MAY 12, 1940 AFTER GERMAN TROOPS IN DUTCH UNIFORMS SEIZED THE CITY'S VITAL BRIDGES AND DEFENSE CENTERS. A CITY OF 41,000 POPULATION, 'S HERTOGENBOSCH IS A JUNCTION OF FIVE RAIL LINES AND IS AN IMPORTANT CENTER OF MOTOR ROADS AND WATERWAYS. IT SLAO IS KNOWN AS BOIS DE DUC.

ABOVE ANTWERP CANADIAN TROOPS SWEPT NORTH FROM CAPTURED ESSCHEN THE BELGIAN-DUTCH BORDER AND WERE REPORTED LITTLE MORE THAN THREE MILES FROM ROOSENDAAL AND THREATENING TO FLANK THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED GERMAN POSITION OF BERGEN OP ZOOM, SEVEN MILES TO THE WEST AND SLIGHTLY SOUTH.

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WEST OF ANTWERP THE CANADIANS WERE ENGAGED IN SEE-SAW FIGHTING WITH THE GERMANS POCKETED IN THE BRESKENS AREA. BRESKENS, A FERRY PORT ON THE LONG WATERWAY LEADING TO ANTWERP, WAS TAKEN SUNDAY, BUT A DISPATCH FROM SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AT PARIS SAID THE CANADIANS HAD RETIRED FROM THE TOWN LAST NIGHT.

A FRONT DISPATCH, WRITTEN BEFORE THE EVACUATION OF BRESKENS, INDICATED THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN FORT FREDERIK HENDRIK, LESS THAN A MILE WEST OF THE TOWN, APPARENTLY HAD ATTEMPTED TO AMBUSH THE CANADIANS.

CANADIAN OFFICERS, WHO DREW NO GERMAN FIRE WHEN THEY PURPOSELY SHOWED THEMSELVES WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE FORT, DECIDED IT WAS UNOCCUPIED. THE GERMANS OPENED FIRE SUDDENLY, HOWEVER, WHEN THE CANADIAN TROOPS PENETRATED THE OUTER RIM OF THE DEFENSES.

THE TOWN OF SCHOONDIJKE, THREE MILES SOUTH OF BRESKENS, WAS CAPTURED BY CANADIAN INFANTRY.

ACTIVITY ON THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY FRONT WAS LIMITED TO MOPPING UP IN THE WURSELEN AREA NORTHEAST OF AACHEN YESTERDAY.

TO THE SOUTH TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY FOUGHT INTO THE VILLAGE OF BEZANGE-LA-PETITE, 19 MILES EAST OF THE FRENCH CITY OF NANCY, BUT WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW BY DUG-IN GERMAN TANKS. OTHER AMERICAN UNITS HAD REACHED HILL 284, WEST OF MONCOURT, AND HELD TWO-THIRDS OF THE MONCOURT FOREST, BUT HAD NOT YET PENETRATED THE TOWN OF MONCOURT, A FRONT DISPATCH SAID LAST NIGHT.

THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY IN THE WEEK WHICH ENDED LAST FRIDAY CAPTURED 16 GERMAN OFFICERS AND 1,428 ENLISTED MEN, BRINGING ITS TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS SINCE D-DAY, JUNE 6, TO 80,556. IN THE SAME WEEK, THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY TOOK 38 GERMAN OFFICERS AND 2,730 ENLISTED MEN, BRINGING ITS TOTAL SINCE D-DAY TO 77,631.

FW443AEW

ADD LONDON -(WERNER) XX UPRISING

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID 4,000 MAQUISARDS--DESCRIBED AS "REDS"--ALREADY HAD BEEN KILLED IN THE SPANISH FRONTIER FIGHTING, A RATHER HIGH FIGURE FOR CASUALTIES IN VIEW OF A SUBSEQUENT GERMAN BROADCAST THAT ONLY SMALL GROUPS WERE OPERATING AGAINST FRANCO'S FORCES. THE GERMANS SAID THE "LIQUIDATION" OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS "IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME."

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SPANISH REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID GUERRILLAS WERE ACTIVE IN THREE MAJOR SPANISH PROVINCES--GALICIA, IN THE NORTHWEST; ESTREMADURA, IN THE SOUTHWEST; AND ANDALUSIA, IN THE SOUTH.

THE PARIS NEWSPAPER "L'AUBE," FORMERLY EDITED BY GEORGE BIDAULT, NOW FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, CONDEMNED SPAIN FOR SUPPORTING HITLER AND PREDICTED THE SPANISH PEOPLE WOULD REVOLT AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME.

"IN PRINCIPLE SPAIN IS NEUTRAL," THE ARTICLE SAID, "BUT IN REALITY THE SPAIN OF FRANCO HAS NEVER CEASED TO AID HITLER'S GERMANY"

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED REPORTS THAT 10,000 ANTI-FASCIST RECENTLY DEMONSTRATED IN THE STREETS OF MADRID AND SAID FRANCO "STILL DOESN'T REALIZE GERMANY IS ABOUT BEATEN."

LAST SEPTEMBER SPANISH REPUBLICANS WERE REPORTED SEIZING FRANCO CONSULATES IN LIBERATED TERRITORY IN FRANCE. GUERRILLA FIGHTING IN SPAIN WAS FIRST REPORTED EARLY THIS MONTH WHEN RAIDING BANDS OF MAQUISARDS SWEPT OVER THE BORDER FROM FRANCE AND LIBERATED A NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN FRONTIER TOWNS.

ADD LONDON XX INTE

"IN GENERAL," SAID A BROADCAST ... THE SPANISH NATIONAL RADIO, "IT SEEMS THAT THE INFILTRATION OF SPANISH REDS INTO NAVARRA CAN BE CONSIDERED OVER, AS MANY OF THEM ARE SURRENDERING WITHOUT ARMS. WHEN TAKEN PRISONER, ALL EXPRESS DISAPPOINTMENT AT NOT FINDING CONDITIONS FAVORING FORMATION OF A SO-CALLED ARMY OF LIBERATION."

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT SOME FUGITIVES STILL ARE ROAMING THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS OF NAVARRA," BUT SAID MOST OF THESE WERE BEING CLOSELY PURSUED BY SPANISH TROOPS.

AMERICAN FORCES, MADRID ASSERTED, DISARMED SEVERAL GROUPS OF SPANISH "REDS" WHO RETREATED INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE AFTER CLASHES WITH THE SPANISH ARMY.

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THERE WAS NO INDICATION IN THE MADRID BROADCAST OF THE REAL EXTENT OF THE FIGHTING IN NORTHERN SPAIN, BUT BRITISH QUARTERS HERE SAID THEY HAD NO REPORTS OF ANY GENERAL UPRISING IN SPAIN.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM LERIDA, IN NORTHEAST SPAIN, SAID THE SPANISH MAQUIS HAD OCCUPIED SEVERAL SMALL TOWNS IN THE ARAN VALLEY IN THE CENTRAL PYRENEES DURING THE PAST WEEK, BUT THEIR POSITION WAS REPORTED RENDERED UNTENABLE BY A SWIFT ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT OF SPANISH REGULAR TROOPS WHICH CLOSED THE MAIN FRONTIER EXIT FROM THE VALLEY.

THE MAQUIS NOW MUST SURRENDER, OR DISBAND AND TRY TO ESCAPE BY ONES AND TWOS OVER SNOW-COVERED SMUGGLER'S TRAILS LEADING TO THE BORDER, THESE ADVICES SAID.

BZ355AEW

ADD LONDON - (EUNSON) & BLOWS

AS A DIVERSIONARY OPERATION, RAF MOSQUITOS RAKED BERLIN MONDAY NIGHT.

ONLY ONE LUFTWAFFE FIGHTER OFFERED COMBAT TODAY WHEN 400 AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT AND MUSTANG PILOTS STRAFED AND DIVEBOMBED EVERYTHING IN SIGHT BETWEEN KASSEL AND HAMBURG, SHOOTING UP 150 LOCOMOTIVES, AND DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 400 RAILWAY CARS. THE ONE FIGHTER WAS SHOT DOWN BY FLIGHT OFFICER BOYD N.ADKINS, JR., OF STILTNER, W.VA.

LT.GERALD DEVINE OF LUDINGTON, MICH., BLEW UP 14 OIL TANK CARS.

DY711PEW

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE GERMANS FIRED FLYING BOMBS AGAINST SOUTHERN ENGLAND, INCLUDING THE LONDON AREA, FROM PLANES OVER THE NORTH SEA DURING THE NIGHT.

COASTAL OBSERVERS SAW AT LEAST TWO BUZZBOMBS EXPLODED IN THE AIR BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. ONLY A FEW PENETRATED THE DEFENSES AND ONE CRASHED IN OPEN COUNTRY.

HJ134AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT 25-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT A BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF THE INDOMITABLE CLASS WAS SUNK AFTER A RAID ON THE NICOBAR ISLANDS IN THE BAY OF BENGAL LAST WEEK WHEN A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE CRASH-DIVED ON IT.

TWENTY THREE YEAR OLD LIEUT.NOBUYUKI ABE, SON OF A FORMER JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER, PILOTED THE PLANE, THE RADIO SAID.

BRITISH REPORTS OF THE RAID ON THE NICOBARS MADE NO MENTION OF ANY NAVAL LOSSES.

(THE INDOMITABLE CLASS INCLUDES THREE 23,000-TON VESSELS--THE INDOMITABLE, IMPLACABLE AND INDEFATIGABLE--BUILT BETWEEN 1940-42.)

SN132AEW

LONDON, OCT 24-(AP)-A TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM, BROADCAST BY THE GERMAN RADIO, SAID TODAY THE NOBEL COMMITTEE HAD ANNOUNCED THAT NO NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WOULD BE AWARDED THIS YEAR.

SN1235AEW

LONDON, OCT. 24-(AP)-ELECTION DAY CAME TO A BIG CONVOY ON THE HIGH SEAS WITH 35 FOOT WAVES SWEEPING PAST AND SALT SPRAY SHOWERING OVER DECK. (THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN BY E.V.W.JONES, ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER TO AN ASSIGNMENT ABROAD).

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"I HOPE THE POLLS AT HOME WON'T ROCK AND ROLL LIKE THIS," LAUGHED A NAVY GUNNER, JULIAN ~~BALL COHEN~~, WHOSE SISTER, MRS. CLYDE QUATTLEBAUM, LIVES AT 1335 NW FIFTH ST., MIAMI, FLA.

LT. CARL L.NICKEL, NAVY GUNNERY AND VOTING OFFICER ABOARD A HEAVILY LADEN JACKSONVILLE-BUILT FREIGHTER, CURTAINED OFF A PART OF THE CREW'S MESSROOM TO SERVE AS A POLLING PLACE.

LT. NICKEL, WHOSE WIFE, MRS. ALICE MARY NICKEL LIVES AT 4746 PENNSYLVANIA ST., DETROIT, HAD A BRIEFCASE FULL OF INSTRUCTIONS AND FEDERAL BALLOTS. ONE BY ONE MEN FILED IN, ASKED QUESTIONS AND VOTED. ONE OF THE FIRST WAS THE SHIP'S SECOND MATE, LAYDON HAYES TATE OF 224 FAWS ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FEW OF THE NAVY MEN VOTED. A GUNNER, KAY DONALD OF 45 UNION AVE., LYNBROOK, N.Y., EXPLAINED WHY AS HE CAST HIS BALLOT: "THEY ARE TOO YOUNG TO VOTE."

GH1212PEW

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

LONDON OCT 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-YOU MIGHT THINK A FLYING FORTRESS GUNNER WITH 97 COMBAT MISSIONS IN THE PACIFIC AND EUROPEAN THEATERS WOULD LIKE TO GO HOME AND TEACH YOUNGSTERS HOW IT IS DONE, BUT SGT.JAMES W.CANNON OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, WANTS TO FLY IN A SUPERFORTRESS.

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THE BOYISH-LOOKING VETERAN, WHO BEGAN FLYING WITH THE FAMED 19TH BOMB GROUP, WENT ON 68 MISSIONS IN THE PACIFIC BEFORE COMING TO EUROPE TO PILE ON 29 MORE. HE WAS WOUNDED OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WHERE HE SHOT DOWN FIVE ZEROS HIMSELF WHILE HIS CREWMATES WERE GETTING 16. HE TOOK PART IN THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE IN 1942. HIS CREW BOMBED A JAPANESE CRUISER DURING THAT ENGAGEMENT.

OVER HERE, CANNON DID NOT EVEN GET A SHOT AT A NAZI PLANE. HE SAID THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO THEATERS WAS IN THE QUANTITY OF FLAK ENCOUNTERED ON MISSIONS.

"THE FLAK IS REALLY TOUGH OVER HERE," THE UNASSUMING 21-YEAR OLD GUNNER SAYS QUIETLY. "THE FIGHTER ESCORT KEEPS THE LUFTWAFFE AWAY. WE DID NOT HAVE COVER LIKE THAT IN THE OLD DAYS IN THE PACIFIC."

CANNON WEARS THE PURPLE HEART, SILVER STAR, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WITH TWO CLUSTERS, AIR MEDAL WITH EIGHT CLUSTERS, ASIATIC RIBBON WITH TWO BATTLE STARS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS RIBBON WITH TWO STARS AND THE AMERICAN DEFENSE AND GOOD CONDUCT RIBBONS.

WITH A RECORD LIKE THAT, HE STILL THINKS IT WOULD BE WONDERFUL TO BOMB JAPAN IN A B-29.

OCT 25 1944

CANNON'S CREW SANK 13 VESSELS WHILE HE WAS IN THE PACIFIC. HE EARNED THE PURPLE HEART AND SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION OVER RABAUL WHEN 13 ZEROS JUMPED HIS SHIP, KILLING THE TAIL GUNNER AND WOUNDING THE RADIO OPERATOR AND CO-PILOT IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT. CANNON WAS HIT IN THE ARM, KNEE AND UNDER HIS RIGHT LUNG AFTER SHOOTING DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE. HE STRUGGLED BACK TO THE TAIL AND TOOK OVER THE GUNNER'S JOB OF FIGHTING OFF THE ATTACK. HE SHOT DOWN ANOTHER ZERO BEFORE HE COLLAPSED FROM LOSS OF BLOOD. HIS SHIP GOT 10 PLANES THAT DAY.

IN EUROPE, CANNON HAS BEEN TO BERLIN AND MUNICH THREE TIMES IN A ROW AND WAS SHOT UP OVER LEIPZIG.

KK406AEW

01637 PROTECTIVE JONES LONDON OCT. 25 -(AP)- THE

ICELANDIC REPUBLIC FORMED ITS FIRST REGULAR GOVERNMENT OCT. 21

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WITH OLAFUR THORS, LEADER OF THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY, AS PRIME

MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE ICELANDIC

30-24— 19851

LEGATION ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE PREVIOUS NON-POLITICAN GOVERNMENT

WAS APPOINTED TO SERVE UNTIL A COALITION GOVERNMENT COULD BE FORMED

OCT 25 1944

FILED 1650/25. APR1158AEW CP

BY JAMES M. LANG

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT 24-(AP)-

AMERICAN PLANES NOW ARE ATTACKING ANYTHING THAT MOVES OR SMOKES OR LIVES IN GERMANY TO BRING THE HARD FACTS OF WAR HOME TO THE REICH.

TARGETS NO LONGER ARE JUST BIG CITIES OR FACTORIES.

THIS NEW POLICY IS A GRIM AND COLD ANSWER TO [illegible] TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF MANPOWER. IT IS LETTING THE GERMANS IN THE LITTLE TOWNS UP FRONT FIND OUT WHAT THOSE IN THE BIG CITIES ALREADY HAVE LEARNED AT ALLIED HITTING POWER.

OCT 25 1944

HITLER IS SWEATING THE LAST OUNCE OF PRODUCTION OUT OF THE INDUSTRIALLY UNDEVELOPED BELT OF LITTLE FACTORIES WEST OF THE RHINE, ACROSS IN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM, AN AREA NOW IMMEDIATELY THREATENED BY AMERICAN ASSAULT.

IT IS TRUE THAT SQUADRONS OF AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS ARE STRAFING AT WOLSIT HALVES AND LETTING GO WITH BOMBS WEIGHING 250, 500 AND 1,000 POUNDS.

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ONE SQUADRON LEADER, MAJ. HAROLD E. PARK OF FRANKFORT, KY., SAID THE WHOLE BELT WEST OF THE RHINE WAS "SMOKING LIKE A FOURTH" AS THE LITTLE FACTORIES WORKED.

AMERICAN PLANES, THOUGH CONCENTRATING INTENSIVELY ON RAILROAD

OCT 25 1944

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PARIS, OCT 24-(AP)-FUR-BEDECKED GERMAN AND RUSSIAN CAVALRY MEN SUCH AS THE AMERICANS MET AND DEFEATED IN NORMANDY ARE POPPING UP AGAIN THE ROUGH COUNTRY OF THE VOESGES, WHERE TERRAIN IS MOST FAVORABLE TO THEIR OPERATION.

THE LATEST OUTFIT IDENTIFIED IN THAT SECTOR IS THE 370TH COSSACK REGIMENT, COMPOSED OF 40 PER CENT GERMANS AND THE REST SOVIET POLITICAL EXILES.

DESPITE THE UNUSUALLY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF "FOREIGN" TROOPS, MOST OF THESE MOUNTED REGIMENTS ARE REGARDED AS HIGH CLASS UNITS.

THEY ARE SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT, WITH FANCY FUR-TRIMMED PACKS, AND, ACCORDING TO ONE AMERICAN INFANTRY OFFICER WHOSE TROOPS BUMPED INTO THE COSSACKS ONE NIGHT IN NORMANDY, "THE BEST HORSES I EVER SAW."

THEY DO NOT ORDINARILY FIGHT ON HORSEBACK. THE OUTFIT WHICH THE AMERICAN OFFICER'S FORCE JUMPED THAT NIGHT IN NORMANDY WAS CAUGHT BY SURPRISE ON HORSEBACK AND LOST FULLY 50 PER CENT IN CASUALTIES.

THE TROOPS ARE MOUNTED TO ATTAIN MOBILITY IN NON-TANK, TERRAIN. THEY GALLOP UP TO THE ATTACK, BUT LEAVE THEIR HORSES BEHIND AND GO INTO ACTUAL COMBAT ACTION AS INFANTRY. USE OF MOUNTS PERMITS THEM TO BRING ALONG HEAVIER GUN SUPPORT THAN INFANTRY COULD CARRY.

ANOTHER UNIT APPEARING IN THE VOSGES SECTOR WAS IDENTIFIED AS A VOLKS GRENADIER DIVISION, PURPORTEDLY FORMED UNDER HEINRICH HIMMLER'S TOTAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM. IT IS DESCRIBED AS WELL-EQUIPPED, LED BY EXPERIENCED OFFICERS, AND MAKING UP IN PARTY FANATICISM FOR ANY SHORTCOMINGS IN COMBAT EXPERIENCE.

SW935AEW

ADD U.S. 7TH ARMY. XXX KILLED

GENERAL PATCH LED THE FORCES WHICH INVADED FRANCE'S SOUTHERN SHORES, BUT YOUNG PATCH'S UNIT HAD BEEN ATTACHED TO THE NORTHERN ARMIES. FRIENDS SAID THAT AFTER HE WAS WOUNDED HE WAS ESPECIALLY EAGER TO GET OUT OF THE HOSPITAL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO SERVE IN HIS DAD'S ARMY.

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HE HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN ONLY A SHORT TIME AGO. HE WAS BORN ON JULY 2, 1920, AND WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1942.

GENERAL PATCH SENT HIS WIFE IN STAUNTON, VA., A RADIOGRAM YESTERDAY SAYING "MAC KILLED INSTANTLY YESTERDAY WHILE ASSAULTING ENEMY POSITIONS IN FRANCE." CAPTAIN PATCH'S WIDOW AND 18-MONTHS-OLD SON LIVE IN WILMETTE, ILL.

MT1114AEW

OCT 25 1944

ADD PARIS XX LIBERATION

BEFORE THE WAR BOURGEON WAS AN HAVAS SPECIALIST WRITING POLITICAL ARTICLES FOR CANADA AND SOUTH AMERICA. THE VICHY INFORMATION MINISTRY OUSTED HIM IN 1940 AND HE BECAME A LEADER OF THE CLANDESTINE PRESS, HELPING ROLLIN TO FURNISH THE UNDERGROUND'S PRESS SERVICE TO RESISTANCE PUBLICATIONS. #

ADD PARIS XX SAID

CHASE TOLD THE SERVICE PAPER SPECIAL GUARDS HAVE BEEN PATROLING AND TROOPS STATIONED ALONG THE LINES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO KEEP ON THE LOOKOUT FOR THE GANGSTERS.

SN1132PEW

PARIS, OCT 24-(AP)-BORIS THEODOSSIENKO, ACCUSED AS A COLLABORATIONIST OF THE GERMANS, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND CONFISCATION OF HIS PROPERTY AFTER PLEADING IN A SIX-HOUR TRIAL THAT HIS ASSOCIATION WITH THE GERMANS HAD BEEN

PROMPTED BY A DESIRE TO AID IN RESISTANCE.
IN ADDITION, THE COURT PLACED A 10-YEAR RESTRICTION ON HIS RESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE, AND A LIFETIME "NATIONAL INDIGNITY" WHICH INVOLVES DEPRIVATION OF CERTAIN CIVIL AND PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS. THE STATE DID NOT SPECIFICALLY ASK THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE EXPATRIATE WHITE RUSSIAN.
THEODOSSIENKO WAS THE FIRST COLLABORATION DEFENDANT NOT CLEARLY A FRENCH CITIZEN, AND THE FIRST TO CONTEND HE WAS A "DOUBLE AGENT"--ONE WHO CO-OPERATED WITH THE NAZIS IN ORDER TO AID FRENCH RESISTANCE.
THE SAME FOUR-MAN ASSIZE COURT JURY YESTERDAY CONDEMNED TO DEATH EDITOR GEORGES SUAREZ.
THE COLLABORATION TRIALS CONTINUE TOMORROW WITH HEARINGS FOR THE ALLEGED ASSASSINS OF ANTI-NAZI MINISTER GEORGES MANDEL.
SN1020PEW

OCT 25 1944

PARIS, OCT 24-(AP)-FRANCE'S RELATIONS WITH SPAIN, ALREADY DISTURBED BY FRONTIER INCIDENTS AND IDEOLOGICAL FACTORS, WERE STRAINED FURTHER TODAY WHEN THE MADRID RADIO CRITICIZED GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE FOR NOT PREVENTING SPANISH REPUBLICANS FROM MAKING RAIDS INTO SPAIN FROM FRANCE.
THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE EVEN WHILE THE AMBASSADORS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND CANADA WERE OFFICIALLY INFORMING THE DE GAULLE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ITS RECOGNITION BY THEIR COUNTRIES, SAID:
"DE GAULLE MAY NOT SPEAK OF INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY TO GAIN THE RECOGNITION OF THE GREAT POWERS IF HE SHOWS HIMSELF INCAPABLE OF DOMINATING THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE SPANISH REDS."
NEVERTHELESS, DIPLOMATS HERE EXPECT FRANCO SOON TO RECOGNIZE THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT.
SN1054PEW

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN FRANCE OCT 24-(AP)-THE GERMANS LOBBED FROM 16 TO 20 11-INCH SHELLS INTO THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY AREA EARLY TODAY, CAUSING SOME DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES.
THE PROJECTILES, WEIGHING AROUND 700 POUNDS, ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE COME FROM RAILWAY GUNS HAVING A RANGE OF ABOUT 30 MILES. THE BOMBARDMENT WAS MADE UNDER THE COVER OF RAIN AND HEAVY CLOUDS TO ESCAPE AERIAL OBSERVATION.
THE FIRST DENT IN THE HIGH MORALE OF A GROUP OF GERMAN OFFICER CANDIDATES TAKEN FROM A SCHOOL IN METZ TO GO INTO THE FRONT LINES WAS NOTED NEAR AMANVILLERS, FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF METZ, WHEN 11 SURRENDERED VOLUNTARILY AFTER BEING BOMBARDED WITH LEAFLETS.
KK727AEW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, OCT 24-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH'S U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HAMMERED A DOGGEDLY RESISTING ENEMY OUT OF TWO TOWNS IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS TODAY AFTER AN ARTILLERY SLUGGING MATCH AND GRIM HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BATTLING.
IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE HAVE GONE INTO ACTION ON THE SEVENTH ARMY FRONT.
NORTHEAST OF EPINAL, DOUGHBOYS CAPTURED MORTAGNE AND BIFFONTAINE, AFTER ROOTING THE NAZIS OUT BUILDING-BY-BUILDING IN A COLD RAIN THAT CONT

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NUED TO BLOCK ALL AIR SUPPORT.
THE TAKING OF BIFFONTAINE, WHERE A LARGE AMOUNT OF ENEMY EQUIPMENT WAS CAPTURED, REPRESENTS AN ADVANCE OF FIVE MILES IN AS MANY DAYS.
SN1125PEW

BEFORE 'S HERTOGENBOSCH, HOLLAND, OCT 24-(AP)-DUTCH CIVILIANS LINE THE ROADS AS THE TRIUMPHANT BRITISH TOMMIES PUSH ON TOWARD 'S HERTOGENBOSCH AND WITH JOYFUL SMILES OFFER THEIR PITIFULLY SMALL TREASURE OF FOOD--APPLES AND MILK.
BEHIND THEM THEIR FORMERLY SPICK AND SPAN HOMES LIE IN RUINS, GUTTED OR BLOWN INTO NOTHINGNESS BY BRITISH ARTILLERY. BUT THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR HOMES SEEMS TO MATTER LITTLE TO THESE AMAZING PEOPLE.
"IT IS WORTH IT TO BE FREE OF THE GERMANS," SAYS ONE ELDERLY WOMAN.
HERE, WHERE ITHE FLAT LAND OFFERS HIM NO PROTECTION, THE NAZI IS TAKING OVER THE SITURDY HOMES AS NATURAL FORTIFICATIONS.
SN1029PEW

OCT 25 1944

BY WES GALLAGHER (200)
MAASTRICHT, HOLLAND, OCT 24-(AP)-NEARLY 500,000 DUTCH, MOSTLY VITALLY NEEDED COAL MINERS, ARE FACING A WINTER OF THE MOST CRITICAL FOOD SHORTAGE IN FOUR YEARS OF WAR.
BECAUSE THE GERMANS STRIPPED THE COUNTRY BEFORE RETREATING AND BECAUSE FOOD FOR CIVILIANS IS TIED UP IN THE SAME BOTTLENECK AS ALLIED MILITARY SUPPLIES, THE DUTCH MINERS NOW HAVE LESS FOOD THAN THEY DID DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION.
THIS CITY'S UNOFFICIAL MAYOR, MAJ.LEO SENECAL, FORMER MAYOR OF CHICOPEE, MASS., AND NOW CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER FOR THIS DISTRICT, DECLARED THE DUTCH FOOD SITUATION WAS THE WORST IN EUROPE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GREECE.
TUBERCULOSIS IS DOUBLE THAT OF PREWAR TIMES IN THIS MINING AREA AS THE RESULT OF GERMAN EXPLOITATION OF THE WORKERS.
BESIDES THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD THERE ARE CRITICAL SHORTAGES OF SOAP AND CLOTHING. DESPITE THAT, THIS AREA IS THE CLEANEST AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN IN. HOUSEWIVES MAKE UP FOR THE LACK OF SOAP BY BACKBREAKING SCRUBBING.

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(THE EXILED NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN LONDON HAS APPEALED TO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR AID IN PREVENTING A PERIOD OF STARVATION IN HOLLAND WHICH PERHAPS WOULD BE UNPARALLELED IN MODERN WESTERN CIVILIZATION.
(DINGLE FOOT, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN THE LOW COUNTRY WAS ACUTE).
SN1025PEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

WITH U.S.INFANTRY AT WURSELEN, GERMANY, OCT.24-(AP)-A SHARP-SHOOTING STAFF SERGEANT WITH A PREMONITION AND A CIGAR-SMOKING PRIVATE WHO FIRED A TOMMY GUN LEFTHANDED RECENTLY KNOCKED OUT A POWERFUL MARK V TANK WHICH GOT LOST IN YANK TERRITORY WHILE HEADING FOR THE BATTLE OF AACHEN.

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STAFF SGT. CLAUDE SPROULE, 27 BELMONT ST., NORTH QUINCY, MASS., STOPPED THE TANK 75 YARDS FROM HIM WITH FOUR SHOTS FROM HIS COMPARATIVELY PUNY 57-MILLIMETER GUN WHICH, NOT DUG IN, BOUNCED

AROUND LIKE A MEXICAN JUMPING BEAN.

THE TANK CAME AT HIM HEADON AND HE PERFORMED A DIFFICULT FEAT IN FINDING A VULNERABLE SPOT IN ITS HEAVY FRONTAL ARMOR.

PVT.HERMAN BROWN, CERES,VA., GRABBED UP A TOMMY GUN AND FIRED AT THE GERMAN CREWMEN AS THEY SPILLED FROM THE TANK.

"BROWN'S RIGHTHANDED BUT HEM GU

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THE GERMAN CREWMEN AS THEY SPILLED FROM THE TANK.

"BROWN'S RIGHTHANDED BUT HE FIRED THE GUN LEFTHANDED SO HE WOULDN'T HAVE TO EXPOSE HIMSELF," SAID PFC GENE PILLARELLA, 1003 EAST FRONT ST., MONROE,MICH. "WHEN HE STOOD IN THE DOORWAY SMOKING A CIGAR AND FIRING AT THE SAME TIME HE LOOKED JUST LIKE A GANGSTER."

THE TANK'S SUDDEN APPEARANCE ON THE ROAD SURPRISED ALL THE YANKS EXCEPT SPROULE WHO EXPLAINED "I HAD A HUNCH ALL MORNING SOMETHING WAS GOING TO HAPPEN AND I WAS WATCHING THAT STREET LIKE A HAWK."

HIS FIRST SHOT KILLED THE TANK DRIVER. THE OTHER CREWMEN WERE KILLED AS THEY CLAMBERED OUT OF THE STRICKEN VEHICLE.

PILLARELLA, PFC EDWARD MOOREHEAD, 2606 PINE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; CPL RICHARD FISCUS, CUMBERLAND, IOWA; PFC WILLIAM REUTER, 93 PARK AVE., DUMONT, N.J., AND PFC VINENZO AMATO, 489 COMMUNIPAW AVE., JERSEY CITY, N.J., ASSISTED IN THE COUP BY PASSING AMMUNITION TO SPROULE.

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THREE TIGER TANKS STRATEGICALLY PLACED SLOWED THE YANK ADVANCE THROUGH WURSELEN.

"WE LOBBED SOME BAZOOKAS AT THEM BUT THEY SHOT US OUT OF OUR OBSERVATION POST," SAID LT.COL.ROBERT HERLONG, JOHNSTON, S.C., BATTALION COMMANDER.

IN THE COMPANY COMMAND POST LT.FERDINAND BONS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AND LT.THOMAS DANNER, 1036 BEFORE ST., CUMBERLAND, MD., WERE READING OF GEN.MACARTHUR'S INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A TIRED GI SNORED ON THE FLOOR NEARBY.

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FIRST SGT.GEORGE DAY OF OXFORD, N.C., WAS GRUMBLING ABOUT THE FOOD.

BONS LED US UP THE STREET WHERE STAFF SGT NED ABLER, SOUTH BOSTON, VA.; PFC VINCENT DEMLLY, 132 BUTLER ST., WESTBURY, N.Y.; SGT JOHN YANKO, BOX 247 CLAIRTON, PA.; PFC HAROLD RUNK, COLUMBUS, TEX.; PFC EDWARD COUCH, GARRETTSVILLE, OHIO, AND PVT.RUSSELL SCHANKIN, 6348 MAXWELL ST., DETROIT, MICH., WERE FIRING A MORTAR.

ON THE WAY BACK FROM THE COMMAND POST OUR JEEP STUCK IN THE MUD. PFC CHARLES JINDRA, KINGFISHER, OKLA., TRIED FOR AN HOUR TO GET US OUT BUT WE WERE MIRED UP AND HAD TO STAY THERE UNTIL PFC DON ESCEN, 3230 PLEASANT AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., CAME ALONG IN ANOTHER JEEP AND PULLED US OUT.

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JJS 45AEW

u.s. first army headquarters, oct. 24-(ap)-- For a time it looked as though heinrich himmler's volkssturm was in action as bullets whizzed over the heads of an american artillery unit from guns in the har of four german youngsters. But it wasn't.

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The four b youths, one 6 years old, two of them 10, and one 14, had gotten hold of rifles and gone into a [redacted] sandpit for a targ

shoot. Some bullets went over the embankment and soldiers investigated to find the youths, who made no attempt to run.

"It has been definitely established that they were not fi intentionally at our troops," ms said capt. phil dunley of manlius, n.y

Parents of the boys will be find for permitting their so to play with firearms, and given a stern warning not to let such a thin happen again, dunley said.

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alb/ whiteheads 01826 aprb 24pew

PARIS, OCT. 24--(AP)--MAJ. FRANCES SUE CORNICK, NORFOLK, S VA., DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE WAC IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, WAS AWARED THE BRONZE STAR TODAY FOR MERITORIOUS WORK.

MAJ. CORNICK CAME TO PARIS SHORTLY AFTER ITS LIBERATION AND TOOK CHARGE OF HOUSING AND MESS ARRANGEMENTS FOR A WAC DETACHMENT ASSIGNED HERE. SHE IS THE SECOND WAC MEMBER IN THE THEATER TO RECEIVE THE AWARD, THE FIRST HAVING BEEN FIRST LT. ELIZABETH HOISINGTON OF SPOKANE, WASH.

OCT 25 1944

STOCKHOLM, OCT 24-(AP)-RUSSIAN AND FINNISH TROOPS ARE STEADILY HAMMERING AT AN ESTIMATED 110,000 RETREATING GERMANS IN THE FAR NORTH, PUSHING THEM INTO NORWAY'S FRIGID FINNMARK PROVINCE.

RED ARMY TROOPS REPORTEDLY HAVE PLUNGED FORWARD TO THE FINNISH-NORWEGIAN BORDER SOUTH OF THE VARANGER FJORD. THEY SOON MAY CROSS THE STILL UNFROZEN PASVIK RIVER, SEPARATING NORWAY FROM FINLAND, FOR A MARCH ON THE ARCTIC PORT OF KIRKENES, THROUGH WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN SUPPLYING THEIR FAR NORTHERN FORCES.

NORWEGIAN LEGATION SOURCES HERE EXPLAINED CAPTURE OF KIRKENES WOULD ELIMINATE ONE OF GERMANY'S BIG SOURCES OF IRON ORE.

SN1129PEW

OCT 25 1944

MADRID, OCT. 24-(AP)-TWO GROUPS OF 500 TO 900 SPANISH REPUBLICANS WHO RAIDED THE WESTERN PYRANEES REGION OF SPAIN OCT. 4 FROM FRANCE WERE "ANNIHILATED" IN SIX DAYS, LT. GEN. JUAN YAGUE, COMMANDER OF THE NAVARRA CORPS AREA SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW AT BURGOS WITH A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER INFORMACIONES.

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YAGUE SAID THAT ONLY A HANDFUL OF THE ORIGINAL GROUP OF RAIDERS REMAINED HIDING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE NAVARRA AREA, WHICH IS WEST OF THE VAL D'ARAN REGION WHERE THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE REPUBLICA WHO FOUGHT WITH FRENCH MAQUIS AGAINST THE GERMANS WAS REPORTED PROGRESS TODAY.

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PRISONERS TAKEN BY HIS FORCES INDICATED THAT THE REPUBLICA EXPECTED THEIR RAIDS TO BE THE SIGNAL FOR A GENERAL UPRISING IN SPAIN, YAGUE TOLD THE CORRESPONDENT.

"THE BEST ANSWER TO THAT," THE GENERAL SAID, "IS THAT NO

ARRESTS WERE ORDERED OR MADE" AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE REG

PW/020000/MP-1105PEW

ROME, OCT 24-(AP)-PUBLISHERS OF ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS PLAN TO ASK PREMIER BONOMI TOMORROW FOR AUTHORIZATION TO FORM A COOPERATIVE INDEPENDENT NEWS SERVICE PATTERNED ON "THE LARGE UNITED STATES AND ENGLISH AGENCIES."

A SPOKESMAN SAID APPROVAL OF ALLIED AUTHORITIES WOULD BE SOUGHT IF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THE NEW ASSOCIATION, AS ITS ORGANIZERS SAID THEY EXPECTED.

THE ORGANIZATION WOULD BE KNOWN AS ARTI, STANDING FOR AGENZIA RADIOTELEGRAFICA ITALIANA AND WOULD REPLACE THE FORMER STEFANI AGENCY.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PROPOSED AGENCY WOULD BE "INDEPENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, PARTIES AND FINANCIAL GROUPS."

"ITS ACTIVITY WILL BE INSPIRED BY THE CRITERIONS OF THE GREATEST FREEDOM AND OBJECTIVITY IN NEWS," IT WAS ADDED.

SN123AEW

ROME, OCT. 24-(AP)-A VOLUNTEER THUNDERBOLT MISSION LED BY MAJ.WILLIAM P.BENEDICT, SAN QUENTIN, CALIF., DIVED THROUGH LOW CLOUDS BEFORE DAWN TODAY IN THE CITADELLA AREA 25 MILES NORTHWEST OF VENICE AND DESTROYED OR DAMAGED NINE LOCOMOTIVES AND ABOUT 100 FREIGHT CARS.

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FLYING WITH BENEDICT WERE LIEUTENANTS THOMAS G.ARCHIBALD, ALICEVILLE, ALA.; RAYMOND J.HUFF, 14165 25TH ST SW., SEATTLE, WASH., AND DONALD J.KLIMENT, 306 N.GARFIELD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

ROME, OCT 24-(AP)-A WRECKED OXYGEN SYSTEM FORCED ONE LIBERATOR TO DROP TO A LOW ALTITUDE ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM YESTERDAY' RAID INTO SOUTHERN GERMANY AND PILOT ROBERT C.FOGG DECLARED IT APPEARED THAT ALMOST EVERY FLAK BATTERY ALONG THE WAY SHOT AT THE BIG PLANE.

LT.FOGG, 21, OF 2025 PASADENA STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., SAID HIS CREW MEMBERS WERE SO BUSY SPOTTING ENEMY BATTERY LOCATIONS THAT IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO RECORD THEM ALL.

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THE TROUBLE DEVELOPED ONLY TEN MINUTES AFTER THE LIBERATOR HAD DUMPED ITS BOMBS AND TURNED OFF THE TARGET. A LEAK MADE ALL OXYGEN MASKS USELESS AND FOGG HAD TO DROP TO A POINT WHERE HE AND HIS CREW COULD BREATHE UNAIDED.

ATHENS, OCT 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A COMMITTEE OF THREE MINISTERS HAD BEEN NAMED TO SUPERVISE IMMEDIATE APPLICATION OF "SANCTIONS" AGAINST THOSE WHO COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMANS DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF GREECE.

THE PREMIER ALSO TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE WOULD CALL AT THE NEXT CABINET MEETING FOR MOBILIZATION OF THE FOUR YOUNGEST CLASSES OF TRAINED RESERVISTS TO TAKE THEIR PLACES BESIDE UNITS WHICH HAVE RETURNED FROM EXILE.

PAPANDREOU DENIED REPORTS OF CIVIL STRIFE IN THE PELOPONNESUS, BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT "MINOR ANOMALIES ARE BOUND TO OCCUR."

AEW

TACLOBAN, SECOND ADD PHILIPPINES BJT

X X X THE JAPANESE.

THE JAPANESE LANDED AT CARIGARA ON THE NORTH COAST OF LEYTE THE MORNING OF MAY 26, 1942, COMMANDEERED 78 OF THE PRICE FAMILY'S BUSSES AND ROLLED INTO TACLOBAN THE SAME NIGHT. FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS THE INVADERS TREATED THE FILIPINOS IN GENERAL WITH DECENCY ALTHOUGH THE PRICES WERE FORCED TO GIVE UP THEIR HOME AS A JAPANESE OFFICERS' CLUB.

THEN THE GUERRILLAS FIRST BECAME ACTIVE AND THE JAPANESEBEGAN MEETING THEIR FIRST IMPORTANT REVERSES IN BATTLE. THE ENEMY CONFISCATED ALL SHORT WAVE RADIOS IN TACLOBAN. THEY IMPRESSED THE SERVICES OF ALL FILIPINOS TWO DAYS WEEKLY. THEY REQUISITIONED FOOD. GRADUALLY, AS SHORTAGES INCREASED, THE VALUES OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION PESOS DECLINED UNTIL A WEEK'S WAGES FOR THE AVERAGE FILIPINO WOULD BUY SCARCELY 50 POUNDS OF RICE.

TACLOBAN IS UTTERLY POVERTY STRICKEN. SOME FORTUNATE FAMILIES BOAST A FEW CHICKENS, A FEW PIGS, BUT ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION HOMES ARE RAMSHACKLE AND CLOTHES ARE MAKESHIFT GARMENTS OF FLOUR SACKING OR BURLAP WITH ONLY HERE AND THERE A TATTERED COTTON PRINT DRESS OR WELL PATCHED PAIR OF WHITE DUCK TROUSERS.

JW302PCW

ADD WITH US TROOPS IN TACLOBAN-(MOST RESPONSIVE AMPHIBIATED

THE TROOPS ENTERING TACLOBAN WERE LED BY COL. WALTER FINNEGAN, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT (512 RUGBY ROAD) CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

WW716APW

(EDITORS: DEAN SCHEDLER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED THE BATTLE OF BATAAN AND WAS THE LAST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN TO LEAVE CORREGIDOR SHORTLY BEFORE THAT ISLAND FORT FELL TO THE JAPANESE IN MAY, 1942. NOW HE IS WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND HE TELLS HOW IT FEELS TO BE ON THE WINNING SIDE.)

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

OCT 25 1944

TACLOBAN, LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, OCT.24-(AP)-I HAVE BEEN AT THE COMMAND POSTS OF THE 24TH INFANTRY AND FIRST CAVALRY

30-24 — 19857

DIVISIONS. AND HERE IN THIS CAPITAL CITY CONDITIONS ARE UNLIKE THOSE OF THE BLACK DAYS OF BATAAN AND CORRETIDOR.

IN THOSE TIMES THERE NEVER WAS ANY QUESTION AS TO WHOSE PLANES WERE OVERHEAD OR WHERE THE HEAVY FIRE ORIGINATED. IT WAS ALWAYS THE ENEMY'S.

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HERE, ALONG THE ROADS AND OVERHEAD, EVERYTHING IS UNCLE SAM'S. THE PLANES CARRY THE WHITE STAR OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES, NOT THE RED BALL OF JAPAN'S RISING SUN.

DURING OUR LAST DAYS IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1942 I COULD COUNT ON ONE HAND THE NUMBER OF TRUCKS LEFT, AND AMERICAN AIR STRIKES WERE LIMITED TO THREE OR FOUR FIGHTER PLANES. FOOD FOR US AS WELL AS FOR FILIPINO CIVILIANS WITH US WAS BARELY ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN OUR STRENGTH.

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IT'S A DIFFERENT STORY NOW.

THE ROADS ARE JAMMED WITH EQUIPMENT OF ALL TYPES AS SHIPS ALONG THE BEACH DISGORGE MATERIAL IN AN INCREASING FLOW.

NAVY CARRIER PLANES OVERHEAD BACK THE GROUND FIGHTING IN DIVEBOMBINGS AND STRAFINGS UNINTERRUPTED BY JAPANESEINTERCEPTION IN THE AIR OR BY ENEMY ACKACK.

JAPANESE BOMBERS USED TO POUND CORREGIDOR AS MANY AS 15 TIMES A DAY AND I WATCHED OUR OVERWORKED ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS FIRE SHELLS WHICH HADN'T THE RANGE TO REACH THE ENEMY.

ON BATAAN, FILIPINO CIVILIANS COWERED UNDER THE JAPANESE FIRE, OR DRIFTED AIMLESSLY ATTEMPTING TO FLEE.

OCT 25 1944

BUT IN TACLOBAN TODAY AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE SEIZED IN THE ARMS OF GRATEFUL, THANKFUL FILIPINOS.

IT'S A GOOD FEELING TO RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES WITH SUCH

OWERFUL FORCE AFTER SEEING OUR HEARTBREAKING, HELLISH DEFEAT ON ATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

OCT 25 1944

HGJW1105ACW

BY JIM HUTCHESON

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AT LEYTE BEACH, OCT. 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A OZEN JAPANESE REMAINED BURROWED IN THEIR EARTHEN PILLBOX ON THE BEACH AT LEYTE FOR TWO HOURS AFTER THE AMERICAN LANDINGS WHILE UNSUSPECTING DOUGHBOYS MILLED AROUND IT.

SOME YANKS PEERED CURIOUSLY INSIDE. ONE EVEN CRAWLED IN AND PULLED OUT A RIFLE. TWO WAR CORRESPONDENTS ALSO STOOD IN THE ENTRANCE.

NONE SUSPECTED JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE INSIDE. SUDDENLY ONE OF THE ENEMY BURST OUT AND SHOT AN AMERICAN SERGEANT.

YANKS TOSSED IN A STICK OF SYNAMITE, RELATED BOS'N MATE LLOYD MURPH OF VENICE, FLA. AFTER IT EXPLODED, A COUPLE OF JAPANESE ATTEMPTED TO CRAWL OUTSIDE. A SECOND BLAST BLEW THE REMAINDER OF THE PILLBOX TO BITS, ALONG WITH ITS TENANTS.

OCT 25 1944

RA1121PCW

EXPAL BEACHHEAD,LEYTE,OCT.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PVT. WILLIAM H.GADDIS OF GRAY,KY., WENT AMPHIBIOUS DURING EARLY FIGHTING ON THIS BEACHHEAD AND KILLED THREE JAPANESE SNIPERS AND KNOCKED OUT A MACHINE GUN.

GADDIS WAS WADING A SWAMP WHEN THE SNIPERS AND MACHINE GUN OPENED UP ON HIM. HE WENT UNDER WATER TO A POINT OF COVER FROM WHICH HE KILLED THE THREE SNIPERS AND CLEANED OUT THE MACHINE GUN WITH A GRENADE.

HIS ACTION CLEARED THE WAY FOR ADVANCE OF HIS ENTIRE BATTALION.

OCT 25 1944

JW1124ACW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, OCT.24-(AP)-TEN OF THE FIRST 11 TOWNS OFFICIALLY DECLARED LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES LIE WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF TACLOBAN, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF LEYTE ISLAND AND TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF REOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

READING DOWN THE COASTAL HIGHWAY THEY ARE TACLOBAN, SAN FERNANDO, SAGKAHAN, BURAYAN, SAN JOSE, MARASBARAS, PAWING, GUINDAPUNAN AND PALO. CALAMPANAN, THE TENTH TOWN, IS IN THE LOW-LYING HILLS INLAND FROM THE HIGHWAY, ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN TACLOBAN AND PALO.

DULAG IS THE ONLY TOWN LISTED AS LIBERATED ON THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF LEYTE. (BETWEEN DULAG AND SAN PABLO, WHERE ADVANCE UNITS ARE FIGHTING, ARE THE TOWNS OF MALACANDING, MOJON, JULITA AND TANGNAN.)

OCT 25 1944

JP446APW

BY AL DOPKING

WITH THE 24TH CORPS ON LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT.24-(AP)-SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION, DRIVING SPEARHEADS INTO PARTS OF LEYTE VALLEY, TRUDGED THROUGH SWAMPS, DENSELY UNDERGROWN BANANA GROVES AND CORNFIELDS TODAY TO SEIZE SAN PABLO AIRFIELD IN A SEVEN-MILE ADVANCE UNDER A SWELTERING SUN.

THEY STARTED AFTER DAWN, MOVING UP BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD FROM DULAG. THEIR MARC OF 12 CIRCUITOUS MILES WAS THE LONGEST ONE-DAY ADVANCE SO FAR IN THE BATTLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES. IT TOOK 10 HOURS AND WAS A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

THE JAPANESE LEFT ONLY A FEW SNIPERS BEHIND TO HARASS THE AMERICANS. THE BULK OF THE ENEMY WAS IN FULL RETREAT.

AS THE TROPICAL SUN GREW HOTTER SOME OF THE FOOT SOLDIERS FELL FROM EXHAUSTIONVM THEY WERE REVIVED AND PUSHED ON.

BUT PFC ABRAHAM SIROKA OF 1827 CONEY ISLAND AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SPOKE FOR ALL OF THEM WHEN HE SAID "WE'VE GOT TO GET TO THE AIRFIELD BEFORE DARK SO WE'VE GOT TO KEEP WALKING."

AHEAD OF THE INFANTRY WENT A HERD OF SHERMAN TANKS. THE TANKS REACHED THE AIRFIELD BEFORE NOON AND REPORTED LIGHT RESISTANCE.

THE ROAD WAS A TWO-WAY MARCH--THE SOLDIERS MOVING TOWARD THE INTERIOR AND THE FILIPINOS RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES AFOOT AND RIDING THEIR CARIBAO.

HG1125ACW

OCT 25 1944

BY FRED HAMPSON

PALO BEACHEAD, LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, OCT.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PFC.FRANK SMITH PROVIDED A MEAL FOR A HUNGRY FILIPINO AND THUS GAINED INFORMATION THROUGH WHICH HE SAVED 600 NATIVES FROM POSSIBLE DEATH OR INJURY, MAKING HIM ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE PALO CAMPAIGN.

SMITH, FROM HIAWATHA, KANS., ENCOUNTERED A HUNGRY NATIVE ON THE BEACH AND TOOK HIM TO A LANDING CRAFT FOR FOOD. THERE THE NATIVE LEARNED THE NAVY WAS ABOUT TO SHELL A SECTION WHERE JAPANESE WERE CONCENTRATING.

IN THE SECTION, SMITH'S GUEST TOLD HIM, THERE ALSO WERE 600 NATIVES WHO HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN A TINY HAMLET, NEAR WHERE THE FIGHTING RAGED.

WITHOUT HESITATION, SMITH INFILTRATED THE JAPANESE AREA, FOUND THE VILLAGE, LED THE NATIVES TO AN AMERICAN CAMP AND FED AND SHELTERED THEM WHILE THE NAVY GUNS ROARED.

PALO BEACHHEAD, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT. 24-(AP)-A NAVY LIEUTENANT WHO WASN'T ASSIGNED TO KILLING JAPANESE KNOCKED TWO SNIPERS OUT OF A TREE, WITH THREE SHOTS, AND THEN APOLOGIZED TO A G I RIFLEMAN FOR WASTING HIS AMMUNITION.

LT. (JG) J.P.SYTTONG OF LAWRENCEBURG, TENN., WENT ASHORE AS A MEMBER OF A MOBILE EXPLOSION INVESTIGATION UNIT TO REMOVE MINES FROM AN ENEMY TANK TRAP NEAR THE BEACH.

HE WAS PINNED DOWN BY THE SNIPERS AND BORROWED A CARBINE FROM THE RIFLEMAN. AFTER HE SHOT THEM HE THEN WENT ON WITH HIS WORK, REMOVING SIX MINES AND TWO BOOBY TRAPS.

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET, WESTERN PACIFIC, OCT.22-(DELAYED)-"WE MAY HAVE TO GO IN AND DIG THE JAPANESE FLEET OUT," ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., SAID TODAY, "BUT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER WE WILL DESTROY IT."

(A COMMUNIQUE TUESDAY, OCT.24 FROM PEARL HARBOR DISCLOSED THAT JAPANESE FLEET UNITS HAD BEEN SPOTTED MOVING TOWARD THE AMERICAN INVASION SCENE IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THAT CARRIER PLANES FROM THE THIRD FLEET HAVE GONE INTO ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY WARSHIPS).

HALSEY FORESAW DISASTER FOR JAPAN GROWING OUT OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INVASION OF LEYTE.

"WHEN WE CAPTURE THE PHILIPPINES, WE WILL HAVE CUT OFF THE JAPANESE SOUTHERN EMPIRE (EAST INDIES). THEY ARE TRYING TO BUILD LAND ROUTES TO THE SOUTH FROM CHINA BUT IT WON'T WORK.

"AS FAR AS THE PHILIPPINES ARE CONCERNED, I WOULD HATE TO BE IN A JAPANESE UNIFORM IN THE PHILIPPINES RIGHT NOW."

QD9PPW NM

BY AL DOPKING

OCT 25 1944

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON LEYTE, OCT.23-(AP)-DOUGHBOYS STANDING AROUND THE RADIO WERE ALL LAUGHING, FOR IT WAS TOKYO BROADCASTING ESPECIALLY FOR THEM. "THE LEYTE LANDING HAS FAILED," SAID THE ANNOUNCER, IN GOOD ENGLISH.

THE DOUGHBOYS ALREADY WERE ON LEYTE AND AROUND THEM THEY COULD SEE PLENTY OF OTHER YANKS.

OUT OF 200 AMERICAN BARGES THAT ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE LEYTE BEACH, ONLY A FEW HAD LANDED, SAID THE RADIO.

"THEY MUST THINK WE AMERICANS ARE GULLIBLE AS HELL IF THEY THINK WE FALL FOR THAT SORT OF STUFF," SAID ONE OF THE YANKS.

IT WAS NOT THE FIRST TIME DURING THE LEYTE INVASION THAT THE AMERICANS HAD HEARD SUCH JAPANESE PROPAGANDA.

JUST BEFORE THE INVASION "TOKYO ROSE," ENEMY COMMENTATOR, REPORTED THAT ADM. WILLIAM HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET HAD BEEN ANNIHILATED WITH 11 OF ITS CRUISERS AND TWO OF ITS BATTLESHIPS SUNK.

THEN ADMIRAL HALSEY SENT WORD THAT THE THIRD FLEET, REPORTED SUNK BY THE JAPANESE, WAS RETRETING TOWARD THE ENEMY.

THE TOKYO RADIO THEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE "ONLY TRUE STORY" OF THE LEYTE INVASION WOULD OUT AFTER THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

THE DOUGHBOYS STAYED TO HEAR THE SOFT MUSIC THAT FOLLOWS THE USUAL PROPAGANDA PROGRAM. THERE WERE 15 MINUTES OF POPULAR AMERICAN MUSIC.

"LET'S GET ON WITH THE WAR," SAID ONE YANK. "WE'VE GOT TO GET CLOSER TO TOKYO IF WE WANT TO HEAR THE RADIO BETTER."

QD945PPW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

ABOARD A UNITED STATES VESSEL, OCT. 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AERIAL TORPEDO HIT THIS VETERAN VESSEL AMIDSHIPS TODAY, KILLING AND BURNING SOME OF HER OFFICERS AND MEN, BUT ALERT DAMAGE CONTROL SAVED HER FROM CAPSIZING OR SINKING.

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RADIOMAN 3/C LEON GARSIAN OF UNION CITY, N.J., WAS TRAPPED ALONE FOR 16 HOURS IN A RADIO COMPARTMENT BELOW DECKS BEFORE A REPAIR CREW COULD CUT THROUGH THE BULKHEAD.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION WAS ESTABLISHED WITH THE TRAPPED MAN SOON AFTER THE SURPRISE HIT. TALKING OVER THE PHONE, GARSIAN SAID HE COULD FEEL WATER LEAKING IN THROUGH THE DOORS OF HIS SEALED COMPARTMENT AFTER THE BLAST AND THAT HE HAD RIPPED OPEN A MATTRESS AND STUFFED THE INSIDES IN THE CRACKS TO STOP THE FLOW.

HEAT FROM THE ACETYLENE TORCHES ONCE STARTED A FIRE IN GARSIAN'S COMPARTMENT AND HE TELEPHONED THE CREW TO HOLD OFF UNTIL HE COULD GET THE FIRE OUT. HIS COMPARTMENT WAS THREE FEET DEEP IN WATER AT THE TIME.

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THE RADIOMAN WAS IN GOOD SHAPE WHEN THEY PULLED HIM OUT.

IT WAS THE THIRD TORPEDO HIT SCORED TO DATE IN THE WAR ON THE VESSEL, SKIPPERED BY CAPT.RAY THURBER, OF HOQUIAM,WASH., WHO WAS IN A BARBER'S CHAIR HAVING HIS HAIR CUT WHEN THE ALARM WAS SOUNDED.

BY ORDERING THE SHIP TO BE BACKED, THURBER PROBABLY SAVED IT FROM TAKING A FATAL HIT NEAR THE ENGINE ROOM.

THE TORPEDO HIT PORTSIDE JUST FORWARD OF THE BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE. A FLAMING BLAST SHATTERED THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREW'S BERTHING COMPARTMENT AND THE CONCUSSION KILLED VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE THERE.

A JUNIOR MEDICAL OFFICER WAS BADLY BURNED ABOUT THE FACE BUT HE URGED HIS COLLEAGUES, LT.CMDR.JOSEPH M.HANNER, BLOOMINGTON, IND., AND LT.CMDR.BERNERD C.KINGSBURY, SAN FRANCISCO, "DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME."

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ONE OF THE SHIP'S HEROS WAS LT.JOHN S.MCANALLY, OF INDIANAPOLIS,IND., ASSISTANT ENGINEER. AFTER ANOTHER MAN FAILED, HE WENT DOWN TO THE SICKBAY AND CLOSED THE SCUTTLE THROUGH WHICH OIL WAS FLOODING.

MARINE CAPT.WILLIAM C.CHIP, OF NEW CASTLE,PA., FORMER BLOCKING BACK FOR THE NAVY FOOTBALL TEAM AT ANNAPOLIS, HELPED CLOSE ALL THE WATERTIGHT DOORS. HE WAS TOPSIDE WHEN THE TORPEDO HIT.

OCT 25 1944

F1202ACW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT JAPANESE PLANES HAD LAUNCHED LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS TUESDAY AGAINST THE AMERICAN INVASION FLEET IN LEYTE GULF OFF THE PHILIPPINES AND AGAINST A SECOND BATTLE FLEET "IN WATERS NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED."

"THE BATTLE IS STILL GOING ON," THE NAZI BROADCAST SAID, QUOTING A TOKYO DISPATCH, AND ADDED, "BUT NO DETAILS HAVE YET BEEN RELEASED."

THE BROADCAST SAID PLANES OF BOTH THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY HAD JOINED IN THE ATTACK.

THE GERMAN REPORT MENTIONED ONLY AIRCRAFT AND GAVE NO INDICATION THAT THERE HAD YET BEEN AN ENGAGEMENT OF NAVAL UNITS.

SN1126PEW

A FIFTH AIR FORCE BASE, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC--IN PERHAPS THE LONGEST OFFENSIVE MISSION EVER UNDERTAKEN BY FIGHTER PLANES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR, PILOTS OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER COMMAND KNOCKED DOWN 18 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT OVER BALIKPAPEN, ENEMY OIL CENTER IN BORNEO.

TWO OF THE PLANES WERE DESTROYED BY MAJ.RICHARD I.BONG OF POPLAR,WIS., AMERICA'S LEADING ACE, BRINGING HIS SCORE TO 30.

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BUT LT.WILLIAM H.STRAND, PASADENA, CALIF., WENT BONG ONEBETTER THIS DAY, ENGAGING THREE OPPONENTS AND MAKING A CLEAN SWEEP WITH HIS P-47 THUNDERBOLT'S GUNS.

(THE BALIKPAPEN RAID OF OCT.12, ANNOUNCED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WAS THE BIGGEST OF A SERIES STAGED THERE EARLY IN OCTOBER, AND WAS THE FIRST IN WHICH BOMBERS WERE ESCORTED BY FIGHTER PLANES. THE BOMBERS DROPPED 135 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES THAT DAY, AND 36 INTERCEPTING ENEMY PLANES, IN ALL, WERE

30. 24— 19859

TELEPHONE CONNECTION WAS ESTABLISHED WITH THE TRAPPED MAN SOON AFTER THE SURPRISE HIT. TALKING OVER THE PHONE, GARSIAN SAID HE COULD FEEL WATER LEAKING IN THROUGH THE DOORS OF HIS SEALED COMPARTMENT AFTER THE BLAST AND THAT HE HAD RIPPED OPEN A MATTRESS AND STUFFED THE INSIDES IN THE CRACKS TO STOP THE FLOW.

HEAT FROM THE ACETYLENE TORCHES ONCE STARTED A FIRE IN GARSIAN'S COMPARTMENT AND HE TELEPHONED THE CREW TO HOLD OFF UNTIL HE COULD GET THE FIRE OUT. HIS COMPARTMENT WAS THREE FEET DEEP IN WATER AT THE TIME.

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THE RADIOMAN WAS IN GOOD SHAPE WHEN THEY PULLED HIM OUT.

IT WAS THE THIRD TORPEDO HIT SCORED TO DATE IN THE WAR ON THE VESSEL, SKIPPERED BY CAPT.RAY THURBER, OF HOQUIAM,WASH., WHO WAS IN A BARBER'S CHAIR HAVING HIS HAIR CUT WHEN THE ALARM WAS SOUNDED.

BY ORDERING THE SHIP TO BE BACKED, THURBER PROBABLY SAVED IT FROM TAKING A FATAL HIT NEAR THE ENGINE ROOM.

THE TORPEDO HIT PORTSIDE JUST FORWARD OF THE BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE. A FLAMING BLAST SHATTERED THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREW'S BERTHING COMPARTMENT AND THE CONCUSSION KILLED VIRTUALLY EVERY ONE THERE.

A JUNIOR MEDICAL OFFICER WAS BADLY BURNED ABOUT THE FACE BUT HE URGED HIS COLLEAGUES, LT.CMDR.JOSEPH M.HANNER, BLOOMINGTON, IND., AND LT.CMDR.BERNERD C.KINGSBURY, SAN FRANCISCO, "DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME."

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ONE OF THE SHIP'S HEROS WAS LT.JOHN S.MCANALLY, OF INDIANAPOLIS,IND., ASSISTANT ENGINEER. AFTER ANOTHER MAN FAILED, HE WENT DOWN TO THE SICKBAY AND CLOSED THE SCUTTLE THROUGH WHICH OIL WAS FLOODING.

MARINE CAPT.WILLIAM C.CHIP, OF NEW CASTLE,PA., FORMER BLOCKING BACK FOR THE NAVY FOOTBALL TEAM AT ANNAPOLIS, HELPED CLOSE ALL THE WATERTIGHT DOORS. HE WAS TOPSIDE WHEN THE TORPEDO HIT.

OCT 25 1944

F1202ACW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT JAPANESE PLANES HAD LAUNCHED LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS TUESDAY AGAINST THE AMERICAN INVASION FLEET IN LEYTE GULF OFF THE PHILIPPINES AND AGAINST A SECOND BATTLE FLEET "IN WATERS NOT FURTHER SPECIFIED."

"THE BATTLE IS STILL GOING ON," THE NAZI BROADCAST SAID, QUOTING A TOKYO DISPATCH, AND ADDED, "BUT NO DETAILS HAVE YET BEEN RELEASED."

THE BROADCAST SAID PLANES OF BOTH THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY HAD JOINED IN THE ATTACK.

THE GERMAN REPORT MENTIONED ONLY AIRCRAFT AND GAVE NO INDICATION THAT THERE HAD YET BEEN AN ENGAGEMENT OF NAVAL UNITS.

SN1126PEW

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DESTROYED).

CAPT.JOHN R.YOUNG OF ETHEL,LA., IN A THUNDERBOLT, SHOTDOWN TWO JAPANESE PLANES.

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ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT EACH WAS SCORED BY THE FOLLOWING:

CAPTS.CHARLES D.CLARK, 351 PONCE DE LEON AVE., ATLANTA, GA.; LINSFIELD POTEET, 4152 15TH ST., CORAL GABLES,FLA., AND ROBERT W.DOROTHY, KEOSAUQUA, IOWA.

LTS.WARREN D.CURTON, SPRING CITY,TENN.; THOMAS F.POWELL, 5 MAY ST., ST.AUGUSTINE,FLA.; ROBERT H.GUSTAVSON, 1046 ARDEN AVE., ANNADALE, (CABLE COPY) STATEN ISLAND,N.Y., AND HILTON S.KESSEL, MORE FIELD,W.VA.

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JW940ACW

HONOLULU, OCT. 24-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., ARMY COMMANDER OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT AND GOV.INGRAM M.STAINBACK OF HAWAII, IN SEPARATE PRESS CONFERENCES TODAY ANNOUNCED THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IN THE ISLANDS.

THE ACTION BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALSO RESTORED THE PRIVILEGE OF HABEAS CORPUS. HAWAII HAS BEEN UNDER MARTIAL LAW FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS.

GOV.STAINBACK, WHO HAS WAGED A LONG FIGHT FOR ABOLITION OF MARTIAL LAW IN THE TERRITORY, ANNOUNCED CREATION OF "A MILITARY AREA" SIMILAR TO STRATEGIC REGIONS ON THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND.

"I REJOICE WITH THE CRTIZENS OF THE TERRITORY IN FULL RESTORATION OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT," THE GOVERNOR SAID. "HENCEFORTH CIVILIAN OFFENDERS WILL BE TRIED IN CIVIL COURTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AND SUBJECT TO CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

"THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS X X X IS NOW UNEQUIVOCALLY RESTORED. X X X HAWAII NOW IS ON THE SAME FOOTING AS OTHER AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES SUCH AS THE EAST COAST, WEST COAST, SOUTHERN SEA FRONTIER, AND ALASKA, ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN DECLARED MILITARY AREAS BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER.

"X X X TERMINATION OF MARTIAL LAW DOES NOT ELIMINATE MILITARY REGULATION OR MATTERS RELATED TO MILITARY SECURITY, SUCH AS THOSE GOVERNING THE CURFEW (10 P.M.), RESTRICTED AREAS, ALIEN ACTIVITIES, AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS, ETC., MOST OF WHICH WILL BE CONTINUED IN EFFECT BY NEW ORDERS PROMULGATED BY THE COMMANDING GENERAL (RICHARDSON) X X X AND BE ENFORCED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE CIVIL COURTS X X X."

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RICHARDSON, WHO RECENTLY GAVE UP HIS TITLE OF MILITARY GOVERNOR AND SUBSTITUTED THE OFFICE OF INTERNAL SECURITY, POINTED OUT THAT ANY PERSON DANGEROUS TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE MAY BE ORDERED EXCLUDED FROM THE TERRITORY.

RA1014PCW

NOGALES, SONORA,MEX.--ELIMINATE TEODORO CRUZ ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. THE ITEM NEED NOT BE KILLED BUT IF USED PLEASE DELETE AP CREDIT

THE AP

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JW127PCW NM

NOGALES,SONORA,MEX.,OCT.24-(AP)-TEODORO CRUZ, WHO SUCCEEDED THE LATE RODOLFO T.LOAIZA AS GOVERNOR OF SINALOA WHEN THE LATTER WAS SLAIN AT A MARDI GRAS IN MAZATLAN LAST FEBRUARY, WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, EL PUEBLO, HERMOSILLO DAILY NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY.

CRUZ WAS HIT IN THE STOMACH BY THE BULLET AND WAS PROBABLY SAVED FROM DEATH WHEN ATALO DE LA ROCHA, A BODYGUARD, STRUCK THE ATTACKER AS HE LEVELLED THE GUN.

THE WOUNDED EXECUTIVE WAS TAKEN TO MEXICO CITY.

JW115 ACW NM

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 24-(AP)-MRS.TEODORO CRUZ, WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SINALOA, SAID TODAY THA HER HUSBAND CAME HERE A WEEK AGO FOR AN OPERATION TO REMOVE A TUMOR FROM HIS BACK.

SHE SAID THE GOVERNOR LEFT THE SPANISH HOSPITAL YESTERDAY AND SOON WILL RETURN TO THE CAPITAL, CULIACAN. THE OPERATION, SHE SAID, WAS PERFORMED BY DR.ROJO DE LA VEGA OF MEXICO CITY, ASSISTED BY DR.HUMBERTO BATIZ, THE GOVERNOR'S PHYSICIAN WHO CAME HERE BY PLANE WITH HIM.

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GM328PCW

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA OCT 24-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES:

WOUNDED--SGT.GEORGE WILLIAM GREEN; MOTHER, MRS.LUCY GREEN, 96

MUNROE AVE., CRESSKILL, N.J.

WOUNDED--PVT.CARL BERTRAM JOHNSON; FRIEND, MISS VIRGINIA ROCHE, FRONT AND JUNIPER STREETS, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

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WOUNDED, BUT REMAINING ON DUTY--PVT.GORDON EARL SMITH; SISTER, MRS.VIVIAN HOWLAND, 13715 25TH STREET N.E., SEATTLE, WASH.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY OCT 24)

KK246AEW

(ADVANCE X OTTAWA, OCT.24-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GUNNER DOUGLAS GEORGE GILES, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.MARGARET BIRD, LIVES AT 36 RICHARDSON STREET, WAKEFIELD, MASS., HAS BEEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, TUESDAY, OCT.24)

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NEW YORK, OCT 2[illegible](AP)-LIEU..COL.STANISLAW SKAL[illegible]I, POLISH F[illegible]CE, SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED ROBOT BOMBS WOULD BE USED AS LONG-RANGE ARTILLERY IN THE FUTURE.

SKALSKI, WHO HAS ACCOUNTED FOR 18 NAZI PLANES AND IS A VETERAN OF 250 MISSIONS, SAID TECHNIQUE OF THE BUZZ BOMB'S APPLICATION WAS "SOARING TREMENDOUSLY" AND PREDICTED USE OF "MOBILE ROBOT ARTILLERY."

TO ATTACK ROBOT BOMBS IN FLIGHT, "YOU HAVE TO GET UP ABOVE AND DIVE AT THEM," THE POLISH ACE DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE. "AND IT IS VERY DIFFICULT BECAUSE YOU HAVE TO HIT IN THE PROPER PLACE."

WITH THREE OTHER POLISH FLYERS, COL.SKALSKI IS VISITING HERE WHILE EN ROUTE TO FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., FOR THREE MONTHS STAFF TRAINING.

SW119PEW

3c.24-. 14861

NEW YORK, OCT.24-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION TODAY ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE AT RYE, N.Y., NOV. 10 TO NOV. 18 TO "SURVEY THE CHANGING FACTORS WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE."

INVITATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WILL BE SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF 36 OTHER NATIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

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MD1035PEW

ALBANY, N.Y., OCT. 24-(AP)-A BRITISH HEALTH OFFICIAL SAID TODAY SOME OF NEW YORK STATE'S PUBLIC HEALTH METHODS WOULD BE USED IN REPLANNING PUBLIC HEALTH WORK FOR LONDON.

DR.MELVILLE DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, PRINCIPAL REGIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LONDON, HERE TO STUDY THE STATE'S PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM, SAID IT WAS RECOGNIZED IN ENGLAND AS "OUTSTANDING FOR THE WHOLE UNITED STATES."

"WE ARE PLANNING TO APPLY SOME OF YOUR METHODS TO THE CONDUCT OF OUR MEDICAL WORK AT HOME," HE SAID. "IN ENGLAND WE ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE WORK OF YOUR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES IN THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES."

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WJ1153AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.24-(AP)-A GROUP OF AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO CULTIVATED A 65-ACRE PRODUCE FARM IN ENGLAND DURING THEIR SPARE TIME HARVESTED 70 TONS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS THIS YEAR AND WON A SILVER TROPHY FROM LT. GEN. CARL A.SPAATZ, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE.

THE GROUP, COMMANDED BY COL. HENRY W. TERRY OF OSSINING, N.Y., TURNED THE PRODUCE OVER TO THE AIR FIELD'S MESS AND SAVED THE ARMY $8,000 WORTH OF RATIONS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IN ANNOUNCING THE UNIQUE TROPHY AWARD.

CAPT. FLOYD M. MARSHALL, LINCOLN, NEB., ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED THE GARDENING PROJECT. ASSISTING HIM WERE SGT. J. D. BERRY, NORTH BANGOR, N. Y., AND SGT. FLOYD WILKINS, INDIANA, PA. THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SPECIFY THE AIRFIELD NEAR WHICH THE TRUCK FARM WAS LOCATED.

LH121AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.24-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER TODAY AUTHORIZING A MILITARY COMMANDER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY AREAS IN HAWAII: (ABOUT 650):

WHEREAS THE DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR REQUIRE EVERY POSSIBLE PROTECTION AGAINSC ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE, THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY, AND THE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FACILITIES IN THAT TERRITORY:

NOW, THEREFORE, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING THE ACT OF MARCH 21, 1942, AND C 191, 56 STAT. 173 (18 USC 97A) AND TITLE THREE OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT, 1942, AND AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

1. I HEREBY AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO DESIGNATE THE COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS, AS THE MILITARY COMMANDER WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ACT OF MARCH 21, 1942. THE MILITARY COMMANDER MAY PRESCRIBE THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII OR ANY PART THEREOF AS A MILITARY AREA, FROM WHICH ANY AND ALL PERSONS MAY BE EXCLUDED AND WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THE RIGHT OF ANY PERSON TO ENTER, REMAIN IN, OR LEAVE SHALL BE SUBJECT TO WHATEVER RESTRICTIONS OR ORDERS THE SAID MILITARY COMMANDER MAY IMPOSE AS HEREINAFTER AUTHORIZED.

2. IN THE MILITARY AREA PRESCRIBED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THIS ORDER, THE MILITARY COMMANDER MAY WHENEVER MILITARY NECESSITY THEREFOR EXISTS AND THE MILITARY COMMANDER SO FINDS:

A - ESTABLISH BLACKOUT AND CURFEW PERIODS AND RESTRICT AND REGULATE THE ACTIONS OF ALL PERSONS DURING SUCH PERIOD.

B - ESTABLISH AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

C - REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF ENEMY ALIENS.

D - EVACUATE OR EXCLUDE, AND DETAIN INCIDENT THERETO, ANY OR ALL PERSONS FROM THE MILITARY AREA OR FROM ANY PART THEREOF, WHENEVER THE EVACUATION OR EXCLUSION, OR THE DETENTION INCIDENT THERETO, IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT ESPIONAGE OR SABOTAGE, AND THE MILITARY COMMANDER SO FINDS.

E - REGULATE OR PROHIBIT POSSESSION OR USE OF FIREARMS OR OTHER WEAPONS.

F - DEFINE, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ORDER, WHAT SHALL CONSTITUTE MILITARY SERVICE WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF NATIONS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES AND REQUIRE ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD SUCH MILITARY SERVICE WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF NATIONS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES TO REGISTER SUCH MILITARY SERVICE.

G - ISSUE REGULATIONS TO ASSURE ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE

FOLLOWING: PORTS AND HARBORS, DOCKAGE AND STEVEDORING, BARGES, TUGS AND FLOATING EQUIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION OF SHIP CARGOES AND PASSENGERS, AND DISPOSITION OF ALL CARGOES UNTIL REMOVED FROM DOCK AREAS AT DOCKS AND WHARVES.

H - REGULATE, RESTRICT, OR PROHIBIT TRAVEL WITHIN, INTO, OR FROM THE MILITARY AREA WHENEVER SUCH REGULATION, RESTRICTION, OR PROHIBITION IS NECESSARY FOR MILITARY SECURITY, AND THE MILITARY COMMANDER SO FINDS.

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I - WHENEVER NECESSARY TO PREVENT ESPIONAGE OR SABOTAGE AND THE MILITARY COMMANDER SO FINDS, REGULATE THE PUBLICATION OF ANY NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS THAT ARE PUBLISHED IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE OR IN DUAL LANGUAGES, REGULATE, RESTRICT, OR PROHIBIT THE POSSESSION OR USE OF RADIO TRANSMISSION SETS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION (BY ANY MEANS OTHER THAN NEWSPAPERS) BETWEEN THE MILITARY AREA AND POINTS OUTSIDE OF THE SAID AREA, AND BETWEEN THE ISLANDS WITHIN THE SAID MILITARY AREA.

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TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS THE ARMED FORCES OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN HAVING ATTACKED AND INVADED THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY REQUIRING IT, THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, ACTING UNDER THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN HIM BY SECTION 67 OF THE ACT OF APRIL 30 1900, DID, BY PROCLAMATION DATED DECEMBER 7, 1941, SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND DID PLACE THE SAID TERRITORY UNDER MARTIAL LAW UNTIL COMMUNICATION COULD BE HAD WITH THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DECISION THEREON BE MADE KNOWN AND:

WHEREAS COMMUNICATION WAS HAD WITH THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DECISION APPROVING THE SAID ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII WAS MADE KNOWN TO THE GOVERNOR ON DECEMBER 9, 1941 AND:

30.24 —— 19863

WHEREAS THE PUBLIC SAFETY NO LONGER REQUIRES THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REMAIN SUSPENDED OR THAT MARTIAL LAW CONTINUE IN THE SAID TERRITORY:

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ACTING UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE SAID ACT OF APRIL 30, 1900, DO PROCLAIM THAT THE PRIVELEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IS HEREBY RESTORED AND THAT MARTIAL LAW IS HEREBY TERMINATED IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AND I DO HEREBY DIRECT THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII SO TO PROCLAIM TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THIS PROCLAMATION SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 24, 1944.

AB426PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT 24-(AP)-AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN QUICKENED THEIR INTEREST IN FRANCE TODAY, ANTICIPATING A TRADE RESUMPTION WITH THAT WAR-BATTERED COUNTRY AS A RESULT OF RECOGNITION OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT. BUT THEY WERE CAUTIONED BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOT TO EXPECT NORMAL COMMERCIAL CHANNELS TO OPEN UP RIGHT AWAY.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAID TRANSPORTATION IS SO SCARCE, AND CONDITIONS IN FRANCE SO UNSETTLED, THAT IT WOULD BE REMARKABLE IF MANY AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN ARE ABLE TO VISIT FRANCE SOON.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID YESTERDAY IT WOULD RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS BUT POINTED OUT THAT TRANSPORTATION IS MEAGER.

APPLICANTS WHO MEET THE STATE DEPARTMENT TESTS MUST STILL OBTAIN VISAS FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. IF THESE ARE GRANTED, THERE IS THE MATTER OF ARMY APPROVAL. BUSINESS TRIPS WON'T BE ALLOWED TO CROWD OUT MILITARY TRAVEL.

AFTER A MAN GETS TO FRANCE, HE'LL FIND CONDITIONS HARD, THE FEA OFFICIALS SAID. NEVERTHELESS, A LARGE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS [illegible] EXPECTED.

A SPOT CHECK AT THE TREASURY AND STATE DEPARTMENTS, FEA, AND OTHER SOURCES PRODUCED THIS GENERAL PICTURE OF THE FUTURE:

AS FOR THE ACTUAL START OF PRIVATE TRADE DEALS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, THIS CAN'T COME IMMEDIATELY, SINCE THE WAR STILL RAGES AND FRENCH ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE FROZEN.

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WHEN CONDITIONS ARE MORE SETTLED, THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RESTORE PRIVATE TRADE BY ITS OWN DECISION. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT MUST AGREE TO IT.

THE FIRST STEP PROBABLY WILL BE TO LIFT THE RESTRICTION AGAINST THE FREE EXCHANGE OF BUSINESS INFORMATION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND FRANCE.

RECOGNITION OF THE DE GAULLE REGIME AS A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WON'T IMMEDIATELY CHANGE THE MILITARY LEND-LEASE PICTURE. FOR A LONG

TIME WE HAVE BEEN SUPPLYING REGULAR FRENCH TROOPS WITH VIRTUALLY ALL OF THEIR EQUIPMENT.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT IS LIKELY FOR SUPPLYING ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN NEEDS IN FRANCE. THESE BASIC NEEDS IN NORTH AFRICA HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED THROUGH LEND-LEASE FACILITIES BUT PAID FOR IN CASH UNDER A SPECIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH.

AT PRESENT, THE ARMY IS TAKING CARE OF ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN NEEDS IN FRANCE PROPER. SOME SUCH AGREEMENT AS THE ONE IN NORTH AFRICA MAY BE MADE, WITH FRANCE PAYING IN CASH FROM HER FUNDS IN THIS COUNTRY.

HY/SU655AEW

OCT 25 1944

WASHINGTON, OCT 24-(AP)-SHIPMENTS OF WHOLE BLOOD BY AIR TO PARIS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN STEPPED UP TO NEARLY TWO TONS A DAY TO MEET INCREASED DEMANDS RESULTING FROM WESTERN FRONT CASUALTIES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "INCREASED SHIPMENTS DIRECT TO THE CONTINENT REFLECT THE FIERCE FIGHTING IN EUROPE SINCE WHOLE BLOOD IS ADMINISTERED ONLY TO THE MOST SERIOUS CASUALTIES."

ASSEMBLED AT COLLECTION CENTERS IN NEW YORK, BOSTON AND WASHINGTON, THE SHIPMENTS ARE FLOWN TO PARIS IN C-54 TRANSPORT PLANES AND FORWARDED TO FRONT LINE HOSPITALS BY PLANE AND TRUCK.

LH1254AEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 24-(AP)-THE SPANISH EMBASSY SAID TONIGHT THAT ALL GERMANS WHO FLED FROM FRANCE INTO SPAIN "HAVE BEEN INTERNED AND ARE DEALT WITH IN STRICT CONFORMITY WITH THE REGULATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, WITHOUT THEIR HAVING ANY PARTICIPATION IN SPANISH PUBLIC AFFAIRS."

THE EMBASSY SAID IT WAS ISSUING THIS STATEMENT BECAUSE OF PUBLISHED REPORTS WHICH IT CALLED "PURE FABRICATION" THAT 15,000 GESTAPO MEN HAD ENTERED SPAIN, TAKEN POSSESSION OF THE SPANISH POLICE AND WERE DIRECTING "TYRANNICAL PERSECUTION OF MODERATE LIBERALS AND CATHOLICS."

LH1256AEW

OCT 25 1944

WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-STRATEGIC TARGETS ON THE JAPANESE ISLAND OF KYUSHU WERE ATTACKED TODAY BY A TASK FORCE OF B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES OF THE 20TH AIRFORCE, GEN. H. H. ARNOLD ANNOUNCED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN HIS CAPACITY AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 20TH AIRFORCE.

KYUSHU, ONE OF THE MAIN ISLANDS OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, IS AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE GIVEN IN A COMMUNIQUE "AS SOON AS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE."

THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT WAS THE FOURTH RAID BY THE GIANT SKY DESTROYERS ON THE ISLAND. THE LAST WAS STAGED AUG.20-21 IN A COORDINATED DAY AND NIGHT ASSAULT.

LH201AEW

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., OCT.24-(AP)-LT. COL. JOHN B. MURPHY, WHO SHOT DOWN ONE JAPANESE AND EIGHT GERMAN PLANES IN 155 MISSIONS IN THE PACIFIC AND EUROPEAN WAR THEATERS, IS RESTING HERE AWAITING REASSIGNMENT.

THE 26-YEAR-OLD DARLINGTON, S.C., FLIER DOWNED A JAP PLANE IN THE ALASKAN AREA IN JUNE, 1942. TRANSFERRED TO ENGLAND, HE ACCOUNTED FOR EIGHT NAZIS. HE FLEW 75 MISSIONS IN ALASKA AND THE ALEUTIANS AND 80 MISSIONS FROM ENGLAND.

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THE P-51 PILOT IS AT THE ARMY AIR FORCES REDISTRIBUTION STATION HERE.

GS459ACW

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., OCT. 24-(AP)-LT.ALEXANDER VRACIU, JR., 25, EAST CHICAGO, IND., THE NAVY'S LEADING CARRIER FIGHTER PILOT, HAS RETURNED TO THE PACIFIC WARFARE AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

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VRACIU, CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 19 JAPANESE PLANES DURING ONE YEAR IN COMBAT ZONES BETWEEN TARAWA AND THE EASTERN PHILIPPINES, RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ONE MONTH'S LEAVE LAST AUGUST.

BEFORE SAILING TO JOIN A NEW SQUADRON, THE OFFICER RECEIVED HIS SIXTH MEDAL, THE NAVY CROSS, FROM REAR ADM.WILLIAM K.GARRILL, COMMANDER, FLEET AIR, WEST COAST, IN A CEREMONY AT THE NAVAL AIR STATION. HIS WIFE, KATHRYN, (1604 142ND ST.) OF EAST CHICAGO, WAS PRESENT.

THE NAVY SAID THE DECORATION WAS AWARDED FOR HEROISM DURING WHAT IT TERMED THE MARIANA TURKEY SHOOT NEAR SAIPAN IN THE BATTLE OF THE EASTERN PHILIPPINES LAST JUNE. IN ADDITION TO THE 19 PLANES VRACIU SHOT DOWN, HE DESTROYED 18 ON THE GROUND.

OCT 25 1944

RA1118PCW

ALBUQUERQUE,N.M., OCT.24-(AP)-ERNIE PYLE, COLUMNIST AND WAR CORRESPONDENT, WILL RECEIVE AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LETTERS AT SPECIAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES TOMORROW AT NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY.

PYLE CAME TO HIS HOME HERE RECENTLY TO REST AFTER SERVING AS A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE AEF IN EUROPE.

RA10PCW

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.24-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS DESTROYED 1,949 BUILDINGS, KILLED 381 PERSONS AND INJURED 348 IN THE FORMOSA RAIDS OCT.12 TO 14 THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT.

DOMEI SAID THAT, AS IN THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON OKINAWA IN THE RYUKYUS THE AMERICANS "AIMED FIRST FOR IMPORTANT SHIPPING AND HARBOR ACCOMMODATIONS" AND SECOND "FOR THE VITAL PRODUCTION PLANTS."

DESPITE ITS ADMISSION OF THE FORMOSAN LOSSES, THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE JAPANESE CLAIMS OF "SUCCESSES" AGAINST AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS OFF FORMOSA HEIGHTENED THE "MORALE OF OFFICIALS AND CIVILIANS."

OCT 25 1944

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

QD950PPW NM

30. 24 — 19865

BROADCAST
SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.24--A HEAVY BATTLE BETWEEN NAVAL AND AIRFORCES OF JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES "IS NOW RAGING IN PHILIPPINES WATERS EAST OF SAMAR ISLAND," TOKYO RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A NEWS FLASH RECORDED OVER THE BLUE NETWORK IN THE UNITED STATES.
WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION, TOKYO CLAIMED FOUR AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, A DESTROYER AND FOUR TRANSPORTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SUNK.
QD1053PPW NM

ADD UNDATED SHERTOGEN POSER xx 1639

IN MAY, 1940, IT LAY DIRECTLY IN THE PATH OF GERMAN FORCES ADVANCING FROM KLEVE, GERMANY. A GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION MOVED THROUGH THE TOWN AND REACHED THE MOERDYK BRIDGE ACROSS HOLLANDSCH DIEP, 30 MILES TO THE WEST, ON MAY 12. THE BRIDGE HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS IN NETHERLANDS UNIFORMS.

OCT 25 1944

SW945AEW

UNDATED INTERPRETIVE (350)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR EDITOR
JAPAN'S ACROBATIC PROPAGANDISTS HAVE BETRAYED A GLARING DEFEAT FOR JAPANESE STRATEGY IN THE AIR BATTLE OF FORMOSA, THE ESSENTIAL PRELUDE TO THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.
BY ADMITTING FINALLY THAT THE PHILIPPINE INVASION HAS PLACED THE EMPIRE ON THE DEFENSIVE, TOKYO'S APOLOGISTS HAVE COMPLETED ONE OF THEIR MOST REMARKABLE AND REVEALING FLIP-FLOPS.
IN ESSENCE, THEIR FULSOME REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE JAPANESE EXPECTED THEIR LAND-BASED BOMBERS FROM FORMOSA TO DEAL THE CRIPPLING BLOW AGAINST AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS WHICH CARRIER PLANES FAILED TO MAKE IN THE ABORTIVE ATTACK OFF SAIPAN LAST JUNE.
ON BOTH OPERATIONS, A FLEET WAS READY TO MOVE IN FOR THE SURFACE KILL, IF THE INITIAL AERIAL ATTACK WERE SUCCESSFUL.
EACH TIME THE NAVAL UNITS WITHDREW WHEN AMERICAN FORCES EMERGED FROM THE SHOWER OF BOMBERS WITH UNIMPAIRED STRENGTH.
FORMOSAN COMMANDERS EVIDENTLY CALLED THE IMPERIAL FLEET FROM ITS BASE AFTER THE AMERICAN ATTACK BEGAN ON THE ISLAND. THUS THEY STILL WERE CONFIDENT THAT AIR POWER COULD SOFTEN THE INVADERS FOR A RELATIVELY CHEAP NAVAL VICTORY, EVEN AFTER THEIR FIRST COUNTERATTACKS HAD BEEN HAMMERED DOWN.
THE AMERICAN VICTORY OFF FORMOSA CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE PHILIPPINE OFFENSIVE. IT ALSO SMASHED THE LAST JAPANESE HOPES THAT THEY COULD HALT ROAMING AMERICAN NAVAL POWER BY AERIAL ASSAULT ALONE. FORMOSA IS PERHAPS THE MOST FORMIDABLE NIPPONESE BASTION OUTSIDE THE HOMELAND.

OCT 25 1944

IF THE ISLAND'S LAND-BASED BOMBERS COULD NOT DENT AMERICAN NAVAL POWER, EVEN JAPANESE COMMANDERS MUST BE CONVINCED BY NOW THAT THEY MUST RUSK THEIR FLEET IN A HEAD-ON COLLISION OR SUFFER MORE DIRECT AND HUMILIATING U.S.TASK FORCE ASSAULTS.
TOKYO'S PROPAGANDISTS OUTLINED THE HIGH COMMAND'S FAITH IN LAND-BASED AIR POWER BY "ELIMINATING" THE U.S. FLEET AS SOON AS THE FORMOSA ATTACK BEGAN. THEY HAVE "SUNK" THE AMERICAN NAVY MANY TIMES BEFORE, BUT ALWAYS AS A LAST-DITCH EXPLANATION FOR THEIR OWN DEFEATS; NEVER AT THE START OF A CAMPAIGN.
HAVING SCOOPED THEMSELVES, THE PROPAGANDISTS WERE OBLIGED TO MAINTAIN THEIR ORIGINAL LINE, WITH MODIFICATIONS, IN ORDER TO SAVE "FACE." THAT GOT THEM INTO THE EMBARRASSING POSITION OF ANNOUNCING THE PHILIPPINE INVASION 48 HOURS AFTER THEY CLAIMED IT HAD BEEN DELAYED FOR "AT LEAST TWO MONTHS."
WW220APW NM

OCT 25 1944

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 25 1944

PHILIPPINES

SAGKAHAN	**SANG-KAH'-HAHN**
MARASBARAS	**MAH-RAHS-BAH'-RAHS**
GUINDAPUNAN	**GWEEN-DAH-POO'-NAHN**
BURAYAN	**BOO-RAH'-YAHN**
CAGAYAN	**KAH-GAH'-YAHN**

MOLUCCAS AND EAST INDIES

GALELA	**GAH-LAY'-LAH**
LOLOBATA	**LOH-LOH-BAH'-TAH**
BOELA	**BOO'-LAH**

OCT 25 1944

MT136PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
- - -
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
- - -
OCT. 25, 1918 -- BRITISH AND FRENCH GAINED IN NORTHERN FRANCE, LATTER ADVANCING ON 40-MILE FRONT. AMERICANS USED 16-INCH NAVAL GUNS IN LAND ACTION AGAINST GERMANS ON MEUSE FRONT. BERLIN CROWD DEMONSTRATED AGAINST KAISER.
--DASH--
OCT. 25, 1940 -- UNITED STATES ASKED FREE FRENCH FOR INFORMATION AS TO PETAIN COMMITMENTS TO AID GERMANY IN THE WAR ON BRITAIN. MORE THAN 60,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN UNDER 14 WERE EVACUATED FROM BERLIN TO THE COUNTRY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.
SN1026PEW

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT.24, 1940--HITLER CONFERS WITH MARSHAL PETAIN AT FRENCH BORDER. BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE SET UP IN LONDON WITH HUBERT PIERLOT AS PREMIER. ITALIAN PLANES JOIN NAZIS IN RAID ON ENGLAND.
M400AEW

ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1--WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2--RUSSIAN FRONT: 310 MILES (FROM WARSAW).
3--ITALIAN FRONT: 558 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).

OCT 25 1944

SN1116PEW

JAP FLEET ROUTED IN EPIC NAVAL BATTLE, FIVE BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED, CRUISERS SUNK; 'CRUSHING DEFEAT,' SAYS GEN. MACARTHUR

OCT 26 1944

JAP BATTLESHIP ABANDONED, BIG CARRIER IS SUNK

U.S. Victor in What May Be Most Decisive Naval Battle in History.

YANK LOSSES LIGHT

Roosevelt Announces Victory—All Japanese Fleet Involved in Fight.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Imperial Japanese fleet, which raced out of its hiding places to present a massive challenge to American liberation of the Philippines, has been defeated heavily damaged, and put to flight in what may be one of the decisive naval battles of all time, a series of historic announcements declared tonight.

A message from Admiral William F. Halsey to President Roosevelt said that the enemy has been "defeated, seriously damaged and routed." Fragmentary reports filtering in from other sources presented this picture:

Five Japanese battleships damaged, with some possibility sunk. An aircraft carrier sunk. Several cruisers and destroyers sunk and others badly damaged.

(A dispatch from C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press war correspondent at Seventh Fleet headquarters, said the Japanese left one Yamasiro class battleship abandoned and sinking. There are two ships of this class, the Huso and the Yamasiro, built in 1914 and 1915. They are 29,300 tons and carry 14-inch guns.)

American losses so far made public were the light carrier Princeton, an escort carrier, and several P.T. boats sunk and a number of planes lost; several escort carriers and destroyers damaged.

It was obvious, however, that so much of the full story remained to be told that these tabulations would undergo extensive revision.

The OWI picked up a special statement from General Douglas MacArthur, as transmitted by the signal corps, which said:

"The Japanese navy has received its most crushing defeat of the war. Its future efforts can only be on a dwindling scale."

If so, the battle of the Philippines may be ranked in this war, as was the Battle of Jutland in World War 1, as the decisive naval engagement of the conflict.

Immediate results for the United States certainly were an easing of the problem of maintaining and supplying the ground forces in the Philippines—and perhaps the opening of the way, without any serious enemy naval challenge, to the east coast of China.

As first word of the American disaster at Pearl Harbor came from the White House, so also came an announcement of the Japanese defeat.

FDR Announces Victory

President Roosevelt called reporters to his office at 5:18 p.m. and read them this announcement:

"The President received today a report from Admiral Halsey that the Japanese navy in the Philippine area has been defeated, seriously damaged and routed by the United States navy in that area."

Although Admiral Halsey referred to the enemy navy in "the Philippine area," Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, already had told reporters that this apparently included "practically all of the Japanese fleet."

Obviously elated, the President told the reporters the news of the Japanese defeat had just reached him through the Navy department and his Military Chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy.

Sitting in shirt sleeves before a desk piled with work, Mr. Roosevelt first said he had called them in because he wanted to give them a flash.

"And it is a flash," he added.

Six reporters were on duty in the White House news room when Presidential secretary Stephen Early shouted for them to hustle into the presidential office.

First indications were the engagement did not bring heavy surface ships into a slugging match with their big guns but was brought entirely by air blows and light vessels.

Battleships Slug It Out

However, McDaniel reported that American battleships engaged in 25 minutes of broadside exchange off Samar with a Japanese force which included at least four battleships.

The Japanese units approached in two major elements with a third large enemy force of land based planes attacking the American fleet.

It was the enemy land-based planes which mortally wounded the Princeton, a communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said.

He reported that the Princeton was severly damaged Monday (U.S. Time). Later her magazines exploded and she was sunk by U. S. fire. Her captain and 133 other officers and 1,227 enlisted men were rescued. The Princeton carried a crew of about 1,500. Nimitz reported 150 Japanese planes destroyed.

A communique from MacArthur as broadcast over the Army Signal Corps radio and reported by OWI gave the following account of the defeat of the two-pronged Nipponese naval thrust:

"The Japanese fleet in force during the early hours of the 25th sortied from Philippine waters through Surigao straits at the south and San Bernadino straits at the north and converged upon our forces in Leyte gulf. The Seventh Fleet with elements of the Australian squadron under Vice Admiral Kincaid and with surface forces supported by escort carriers intercepted both attacks. The enemy's southern force, comprising two battleships, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and four destroyers, was completely routed, losing early in the action at least one battleship of the Yamashiro class and several cruisers and destroyers.

Blasted from Air

"The remnant retreated westward through Surigao straits under continued air attacks from our escort carriers, which inflicted additional losses and damage.

"Every hostile ship was either sunk or heavily damaged. In this enegagement we incurred extremely light losses, having several PT boats sunk or damaged and one destroyer damaged.

"The enemy's northern force, four battleships and several cruisers with destroyers, gained contact with one of our escort carriers groups off the east coast of Samar and attacked by gunfire. Our planes from that group, supported by those of another of our group, drove off the attacking fleet, forcing it to retire to the north.

"Detailed information is not yet available, but combat reports indicate that the enemy lost several cruisers and destroyers while three battleships, three cruisers and additional destroyers were badly damaged.

"Ships casualties sustained by our forces were one escort carrier sunk and several escort carriers and destroyers damaged."

Navy Confident

While the naval battle was in progress, the navy high command spoke confidently of its probable outcome and left no doubt that they held high hopes that the backbone of Japanese seapower might be broken once and for all.

King, at his mid-afternoon conference, said only fragmentary information has been received here on the battle and made clear that he was not going to harass the men on the spot by requests for fuller reports.

"We are following the rule of not saying 'how are you going?' But letting them do it," he said.

From Rear Admiral J. J. Clark, who has fought the Japanese throughout the western Pacific, came the comment, "I'm not worried about the outcome."

Clark, who has just returned from commanding task force groups in raids on the Bonins and Formosa, said the navy now has enough power in the Pacific so that "we can go where we want to go when we want to go."

Clark was introduced at a newe conference by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal as the Admiral who has had the most actual time with carrier task forces in the Pacific.

King said that at least one of the three divisions of the Japanese fleet had turned back after moving eastward through the central Philippines but observed that this did not mean it would stay turned back.

In Narrow Waters

He called it "quite remarkable" that the Japanese should have brought their fleet into the relatively narrow waters of the central Philippines and indicated a belief that at least some of the units were attempting to return to Japanese home waters from the East Indies. He said a route through the Philippines is the shortest way for such a trip.

Suggesting that the enemy group first sighted in the west central Philippines may have come from Singapore, King said "they certainly came from the South China Sea somewhere."

Also attending Forrestal's newe conference was Vice Admiral Frederick J. Horne, vice chief of naval operations, who said that the problem of moving supplies and materials to the fighting fronts has been met satisfactorily in the Pacific area despite the handicaps of small bases.

He also said a new principle of movement of ammunition has been developed which makes it possible for a fighting ship to replenish power and shells while at sea.

OCT 26 1944

30. 24 — 19867

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur said tonight that the Japanese fleet has suffered the "most crushing defeat of the war," Reuters news agency reported. The agency quoted a special statement from Leyte as saying that the Japanese southern force, comprising two battleships, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and four destroyers, had been completely routed.

OCT 26 1944

Three-pronged Sea Battle.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 25 (A. P.) —Carrier planes of the American Third Fleet have sunk a large Jap carrier, damaged two other large carriers, five or six battleships, one cruiser and several other unidentified warships in a great three-pronged naval battle which is still continuing near the Philippines.

The U. S. S. Princeton, a light carrier in Admiral William F. Halsey's force, was lost when, already badly crippled, her magazines exploded and she had to be sunk by American ships.

No mention was made in the 1:30 A. M. communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz of any great sea battle between American fleet units and the Japanese fleet, as claimed by the Japanese radio since late yesterday.

[A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the FCC claimed the Jap fleet caught an American task force twenty-five miles east of the Philippines and sank eleven ships and damaged five others. Tokyo admitted loss of three Jap warships.

[Tokyo said today in a broadcast, recorded by CBS, that the engagement is still continuing and added that Jap naval units expect to inflict further heavy losses on the Americans.]

The Princeton's captain, 133 other officers and 1,227 enlisted men were saved. The complement of the light (Jeep) carrier is not listed but probably is around 1,500.

In addition to the fleet units sunk or damaged, the Japanese lost 150 planes.

The actions began Monday afternoon (United States time), extended throughout Tuesday, and general "action is continuing," Admiral Nimitz said.

Admiral Nimitz said a strong force of land-based Jap planes attacked one American task group Monday and succeeded in seriously damaging the Princeton, which is the first American carrier lost since the Liscombe Bay went down in flames off the Marshall Islands in early December, 1943.

Approximately 150 of these enemy planes were shot down during the attack, Admiral Nimitz said.

Japs Try to Surprise Yanks.

The Japs—obviously attempting a surprise three-pronged attack which they hoped would catch Admiral Halsey's force concentrating on Jap battleships and cruisers in the Sibuyan and Sulu seas—sent a third force from Formosa.

This group included at least three carriers. However, there was no indication in the communique that any Jap carrier planes were launched against the Third Fleet, which possibly achieved surprise instead in its crippling attack on the Imperial Navy ships.

It was from this carrier force that Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's planes sunk "at least one large carrier and severely damaged two others."

Admiral Nimitz said reports of this carrier action south of Formosa are as yet incomplete, indicating the Third Fleet may have inflicted additional severe damage upon the enemy.

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The engagement began when carrier search planes discovered two eenmy forces heading eastward Monday through the Sibuyan and Sulu seas, ostensibly intending to bombard Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ground forces on Leyte Island. One force consisted of three or four battleships, ten cruisers and about thirteen destroyers.

Planes Attack Repeatedly.

Repeated attacks by carrier aircraft indicate that every battleship was damaged by bombs, that at least one was torpedoed and one cruiser was torpedoed.

The second force was sighted southwest of Negros Island in the Sulu Sea in the southwestern Philippines. It consisted of two battleships, one cruiser and four destroyers. Both battleships were damaged by bombs and the light units were strafed.

There was no hint in the communique whether the Jap battleships were of the older, slower classes or their new heavily armed and armored battlewagons which possibly have yet to see action.

The Japs probably would not risk their better battleships in such comparatively tight spots as these inland seas and without carrier protection or a stronger land-based air force than was indicated by their attack on the Princeton task group.

Seventh United States Carrier Sunk

The Princeton is the seventh carrier lost by the United States. The carriers Lexington, Yorktown and Hornet were lost in the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway and Santa Cruz, respectively. The Wasp went down to submarine torpedoes in the South Pacific. The escort carrier Liscombe Bay was torpedoed by land-based Japanese aircraft while Mitscher's force was attacking Wotje and Jaluit atolls in neutralizing raids six weeks before American amphibious forces captured the Marshall Islands. The escort carrier Block Island has also been sunk.

The Princeton was converted from a 10,000-ton light cruiser into a carrier after construction was started. She was launched October 18, 1942, and commissioned last year.

She carried about 45 combat aircraft, which could have landed on accompanying carriers.

The Princeton, of the Independence class, was rated at 33 knots and was equipped to carry any type carrier planes—dive bomber, torpedo or fighter.

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New Skipper Recently Assigned

A fleet spokesman said the name of the Princeton's captain was not announced because a new skipper had been assigned to her and it was not known whether he had taken charge or whether the retiring captain was still aboard.

Destruction of 150 Japanese planes increased the aircraft toll exacted of the Japanese by the Halsey-Mitscher forces since about September 1 to between 2,425 and 2,435.

From August 1 to date, 245 Japanese ships have been sunk, 56 probably sunk and 298 others damaged, a total of 589, exclusive of small craft.

United States forces have sunk at least 11 Japanese carriers of all classes and damaged at least eight others. Two enemy flattops were destroyed in the battle of the Coral Sea, four at Midway, one at Santa Cruz, one in the Philippines Sea, one in the current Formosa action and two by submarines.

Admiral Nimitz never has reported whether any of Japan's six new battleships participated in the June 16-19 sea battle northeast of the Philippines which cost the Japs nearly a score of warships sunk or damaged. Unless they figured in that rout or are accompanying the Imperial task force so badly crippled southeast of Formosa yesterday, they have not yet participated in any fleet engagement in this war.

Japs Seen Taking Chance.

Presumably short on air support after that devastating blow, Japan's attempt to move heavily armed warships into the tricky inland seas of the central and southern Philippines may well prove a bold attempt to bombard Gen. MacArthur's troops on the opposite, or east, shore of Leyte.

Naval units of Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid's Seventh Fleet and the Australian Navy likely would be prevented by the narrow and treacherous passages from closing with the Japs in a surface engagement in the inland Philippines Sea. American bombers and torpedo planes could level tremendous attacks on enemy warships.

Tokyo may have surmised that Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, which roamed the Western Pacific for two months striking devastating blows, had retired already from the Philippines invasion area because of supply problems.

Admiral Halsey, aboard his flagship, said earlier in the week "we may have to go in and dig the Japanese fleet out, but one way or another we will destroy it."

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VICTORY IS REPORTED BY ROOSEVELT, THREE ENEMY GROUPS ENGAGED

OCT 26 1944

Southern Unit Flees, Leaving Battleship Sinking. Large Carrier Bagged Off Formosa. Small American Flattop Lost

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt called a special press conference at 5.18 P. M. today at which he announced that "the President received today a report from

Admiral Halsey that the Japanese navy in the Philippine area has been defeated, seriously damaged and routed by the United States Navy in that area."

Here briefly appears to be the still-developing situation in the Philippines-Formosa naval-air battles:

The Japanese sent two fleet groups eastward from the Sulu and Sibuyan seas against invaded Leyte, in the central Philippines. A third fleet group moved down from Formosa.

Kinkaid Battles Two; Halsey Third

Although outnumbered, Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid split up his Seventh Fleet to engage the two groups moving toward Leyte.

OCT 26 1944

Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet carrier planes took on the third group approaching from Formosa.

Kinkaid's forces won and sizable results, including sinking a Jap battleship, have been announced. Reports are somewhat meager on the Formosa action although Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has reported from Pearl Harbor the definite sinking of a large Nipponese carrier and two others damaged.

Jap Fleet Comes Out In Showdown Philippine Fight

OCT 26 1944

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Japanese fleet has finally come out to fight and apparently is locked in a do-or-die battle with powerful American forces in the Philippine area.

The Japanese claimed excitedly that they had sunk 11 and damaged five American ships in the first two days of battle, but Admiral Nimitz reported only the loss of the United States light aircraft carrier Princeton, and said United States had damaged five or six Nipponese battleships, a cruiser and several other vessels, and had shot down 150 enemy planes.

Lists Three Jap Forces

He said two strong enemy naval forces were heading eastward through the central Philippines, and that another force of Japanese shore-based aircraft had given battle resulting in the loss of the Princeton.

The positions given for the enemy forces indicated the Japanese finally had sent out sizable fleet units which were trying to make a double end run around Leyte, on the north and south ends of the island. They came from the west, the side opposite that on which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces landed.

NIGHT

Jap Version To Australia

The Japanese said their fleet on Monday (United States time) caught an American task force 25 miles east of the Philippines, where they claimed the sinking or damaging of the American ships.

Their version of that battle, given in an English broadcast to Australia and picked up in part by the Federal Communications Commission, said Japanese aircraft discovered the American force and began the attack and that Nipponese naval forces joined the battle Tuesday.

The broadcast said the Nipponese sank four American carriers, two cruisers and a destroyer, and heard the Americans sending a radio call for help as they fled. It did not list all of the 16 ships claimed as casualties. There was no official mention in the United States communique of any ship losses besides the Princeton.

Admiral Nimitz indicated that both the enemy fleets approaching Leyte had been heavily damaged by carrier forces of the American Third Fleet under Admiral William F. Halsey.

Found By Search Planes

Search planes found the first enemy fleet, composed of three or four battleships, 10 cruisers and 13 destroyers, moving eastward through the Sibuyan Sea, as if intending to approach Leyte from the northwest. Nimitz said incomplete information indicated that all the battleships were hit by American bombs and that one cruiser was torpedoed.

Halsey's planes found the second enemy fleet, two battleships, a cruiser and four destroyers, in the Sulu Sea, apparently heading northeastward toward Leyte. Nimitiz reported both battleships were hit by bombs and that other ships were severely strafed.

The Princeton got caught by shore-based Japanese aircraft Monday and was severely damaged. Later her magazines exploded and she was sunk by United States fire. Her captain and 133 other officers and 1,227 enlisted men were rescued. Presumably she carried a crew of about 1,500.

Nothing On Surface Battle

Although the Japanese asserted that naval surface units had been in action against each other, there was nothing in the Nimitz reports to bear this out.

It was said unofficially that the shallow water and narrow passages between Leyte and other islands to the north, south and east did not permit heavy naval units to move eastward to meet the Japanese naval elements. The enemy, however, was in position to approach the island from the west.

May Rely On Carrier Aircraft

This indicated the Americans probably would rely on carrier aircraft to fight off the Japanese naval threat from the east of Leyte.

Just how the Nipponese navy expects to get at the American landing force established mainly on the east coast of Leyte was not apparent. The island is 15 miles across at its narrowest east-west part—too wide for effective shelling by naval guns.

Two Jap Forces Are Put To Flight By Kinkaid Fleet

By C. YATES McDANIEL

Seventh Fleet Headquarters, Philippines, *Thursday*, Oct. 26 (AP). Japan lost the first, and possibly the decisive, round in an all-out battle to halt on the Philippines line the American advance toward the Japanese home islands.

This occurred early yesterday morning when Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's outnumbered fleet battered and put to rout Japanese battle forces converging on Leyte Gulf.

Complete results are lacking as the action is continuing, with planes from Kinkaid's hurt but still fighting carrier force hitting the surviving enemy warships as they are retiring westward through the straits south of invaded Leyte.

Army's Fate Involved

The fate of the American Army ashore at Leyte hung in a precarious balance for an hour Wednesday morning as Kinkaid executed his daring decision to take on two attacking enemy forces at once with his outnumbered fleet.

The admiral threw half his battleships and a strong flotilla of patrol torpedo boats against the enemy force steaming into Leyte Gulf from the southwest.

Other American battleships went to the support of Admiral Kinkaid's carrier force, which already was under heavy attack off Samar Island by a Japanese fleet led by at least four battleships and a heavy cruiser. This fleet had many destroyers.

NIGHT

25 Minutes Of Broadsides

After 25 minutes of broadside exchange and closely pressed destroyer strikes, the Japanese forces which approached from the southwest began withdrawing, leaving one Yamashiro-class battleship abandoned and sinking and several cruisers and destroyers sunk.

The Americans lost only a few patrol torpedo boats. Some larger vessels were damaged.

Kinkaid's other battleship force reached the critically threatened carriers just in time. Kinkaid's own carrier planes heavily damaged three battleships and three cruisers and the battered remnants of the enemy retired to the northwest.

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Called Crushing Defeat

"The Japanese navy has received its most crushing defeat of the war," said a statement by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. "Its future efforts can only be on a dwindling scale."

The statement was preceded by a communique, which said:

"The Japanese fleet in force during the early hours of the 25th sortied from Philippine waters through Surigao Straits at the south and San Bernadino Straits at the north and converged upon our forces in Leyte Gulf.

"The Seventh Fleet, with elements of the Australian squadron under Vice-Admiral Kinkaid, and with surface forces supported by escort carriers intercepted both attacks.

Japs Lose Battleship

"The enemy's southern force, comprising two battleships, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser and

He reported that at least one of the three divisions of the Japanese fleet had been turned back as it moved eastward through the central Philippines but added this does not mean it will stay turned back.

Presumably the Japanese "don't like" the Leyte landings by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces and are "going to interfere with them" if possible, Admiral King asserted.

He said that with the fighting still under way in the Philippines, "we are following the rule of not saying 'how are you doing' but letting them do it."

OCT 26 1944

Shortest Route Taken.

Admiral King said that he considered it "quite remarkable" that the Japanese should have brought their surface units through the narrow waters of straits in the central Philippines, where the maneuvering area is restricted. In that connection, he implied that at least a part of the force was endeavoring to return closer to the Japanese homeland from the East Indies area, saying that a route through the Philippines was the shortest way for such a trip to be made.

One of the three groups first was sighted by American submarines in the west central Philippines, the Admiral reported, and the inference is that they were en route from Singapore, though there is no definite evidence to support that opinion. "They certainly came from the South China Sea somewhere," he said.

SCORE OVER JAPAN IN SEA FIGHTS HIGH

750 of Foe's Naval Craft Sunk or Damaged Up to This Week —All U. S. Losses 195

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—At least 750 Japanese naval craft have been sunk or damaged since Pearl Harbor against total American losses in all oceans of 195 warships of all types.

These unofficial figures include 342 Japanese ships definitely sunk, forty-six probably sunk and 362 damaged. American naval losses are 148 lost, thirty-eight overdue and presumed lost and nine destroyed to prevent capture.

A box score of Japanese and American losses in major Pacific engagements prior to this week's continuing action:

Java Sea, February, 1942

United States—Lost 1 cruiser, 7 destroyers, 1 aircraft tender, 1 auxiliary.
Japan—Lost, 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer; damaged, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers.

Coral Sea, May 4-8, 1942

United States—Lost, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 destroyer, 1 auxiliary; minor damage to other ships.
Japan—Lost, 1 carrier, 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 6 miscellaneous craft; damaged, 1 carrier, 2 cruisers, 3 miscellaneous.

Midway, June 4-6, 1942

United States—Lost, 1 carrier, 1 destroyer.
Japan—Lost, 4 carriers, 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers; damaged, 3 battleships, 4 cruisers, several destroyers, 3 miscellaneous craft.

Savo Island, Aug. 8-9, 1942

United States—Sunk 3 cruisers.
Japan—Unknown.

Eastern Solomons, Aug. 23-25, 1942.

United States—Damaged, 1 carrier.
Japan—Lost, 1 auxiliary; damaged, 1 battleship, 2 carriers, several cruisers, 1 destroyer, 5 miscellaneous.

Esperance, Oct. 11-12, 1942

United States—Lost, 1 destroyer; damaged, 2 cruisers.
Japan—Lost, 4 cruisers, 4 destroyers; probably sunk, 1 destroyer; damaged, 1 cruiser.

Santa Cruz, Oct. 26, 1942

United States—Lost, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 destroyer; damaged, 1 carrier, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser.
Japan—Damaged, 1 battleship, 3 carriers, 5 cruisers.

Guadalcanal, Nov. 13-15, 1942

United States—Lost, 2 cruisers, 7 destroyers; damaged, 2 cruisers, 1 battleship.
Japan—Lost, 2 battleships, 8 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 12 miscellaneous; damaged, 2 battleships, 1 cruiser, 7 destroyers.

Lunga Point, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1942

United States—Lost, 1 cruiser; damaged 3 cruisers.
Japan—Lost, 2 cruisers or large destroyers, 4 destroyers, 3 miscellaneous.

Kula Gulf, July 6, 1943

United States—Lost, 2 destroyers, 1 cruiser; damaged, 2 cruisers.
Japan—Probably sunk, at least 6 ships; damaged, several war craft.

Philippine Sea, June 18, 1944

United States—None.
Japan—Lost, 1 carrier, 3 miscellaneous; damaged, 3 carriers, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers, 2 miscellaneous.

Naval Battle Ends 2 Years Of Dares to Japan's Fleet

U. S. Chiefs Tried Many Times to Make It Come Out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The great naval battle raging in the Philippines marks the realization of the American Navy high command's hopes that the Japanese fleet would come out and fight.

By word and deed, ever since the losses of Pearl Harbor were made good, the United States has hurled challenge after challenge at the enemy. On the record:

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet—

Dec. 30, 1943—"We've done several things to get them out and we are going to do several more in an endeavor to get them out."

June 21, 1944—"The sooner the Japanese fleet fights the better

Washington, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Admiral Ernest J. King, Naval Commander in Chief, said today that "practically all the Japanese fleet, is included in the battle raging in the Philippines area.

Admiral King said at a news conference that information on progress of the battle throughout the area is fragmentary but indicated that he was not concerned about the outcome.

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we'll be satisfied."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, on March 8, 1944: "It would be to our advantage to have an early encounter with the Japanese fleet. It would be disastrous to their overseas communications if they lost a good part of their fleet."

Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., commander of the 3d Fleet—

Dec. 7, 1943—In review of second year of war: "We shall have offensives . . . take back what was ours originally is just the start. Each of us has an appointment in Tokyo."

Jan. 7, 1944—When asked if the Pacific offensive would reach its peak this year, "I hope so."

Jan. 11, 1944—"They're not willing to come out and fight like they did in the first place."

Princeton Launched 2 Years Ago At Camden

Philadelphia, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Princeton, light carrier sunk after an engagement with the Japanese fleet off the Philippines, was built at the New York Shipbuilding Company yards at near-by Camden, N. J.

The vessel was launched October 23, 1942, and commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on February 23, 1943. Her sponsor was Mrs. Harold Dodds, wife of the president of Princeton University.

"She is the first of her class to be sunk and the seventh United States carrier to be sent down in the course of the war," the Fourth Naval District said.

"The others were the old Hornet, Wasp, Yorktown and Lexington, all sunk in early phases of the war, and the CVE's or escort carriers Liscombe Bay and Block Island, both sent down more recently.

"Sinking of the Princeton marks the first announced loss of a United States fleet unit of any size in nearly a year. The entire European and Pacific invasions were carried out without the loss of any combatant ships larger than destroyers."

The Princeton, a navy spokesman added, was the second of her class of nine light carriers, all built by New York Ship. The first, from which the class takes its name, was the Independence.

In Many Engagements

In New York Third Naval District headquarters said that the Princeton had taken part in more engagements with the Japanese than any other carrier of her class up to the Marianas Island operations.

An announcement released there said that American Hellcat fighters made their Pacific debut from the Princeton's decks when the vessel covered unopposed troop landings at Baker Island September 1, 1943.

In the next twelve days the Princeton's planes shot down a number of the first Japanese "Emily" reconnaissance planes encountered in the Pacific and made the first photographs of the four-motored enemy bomber for the fleet.

At Makin And Tarawa

Later the Princeton's air group was part of a task force striking Makin and Tarawa. During American landings at Empress Augusta Bay, planes from the vessel made four strikes in a two-day attack by carrier-based aviation that grounded Japanese planes at Buka and Bonis airfields in the northern Solomons.

The Princeton's Avenger torpedo planes scored hits on two cruisers and a destroyer and her fighters shot down ten planes in attacking a Japanese ship concentration at Rabaul November 5, 1943. Returning six days later, the carrier's air group figured in another Rabaul raid credited with eliminating Simpson harbor as a Japanese shipping haven.

Nine Strikes In 19 Days

Fourteen days later the vessel steamed north to Nauru, where her planes made airport runways untenable, while other units of a task force supported landings at Tarawa and Makin.

PACIFIC BATTLE MAY BE GREATEST IN NAVAL HISTORY

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—(AP) The engagement between United States and Japanese naval forces off the Philippines was probably the greatest sea engagement in history in its array of striking power—airplanes and surface firepower of the units involved.

Earlier naval battles in World war 2 include:

Dec. 12, 1939—Germany's Admiral Graf Spee mortally damaged in 14-hour running battle with three British cruisers off Montevideo, Uruguay. Five days later the battleship was scuttled by its crew rather than resume fighting outside the zone of Uruguayan neutrality.

May 24, 1941—British battle cruiser Hood sunk with magazine hit by German battleship Bismarck between Greenland and Iceland. British, with scouting planes and pursuing force of 14 ships, overtook Bismarck May 27 about 400 miles off Brest and sank her with aerial bombs and guns and torpedo fire.

Dec. 7, 1941—Japanese, with 105 carrier-based bombers, attacked 86 United States fleet units at Pearl Harbor. Five battleships and numerous lighter craft heavily damaged.

Dec. 10, 1941—British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse sunk by Japanese aircraft off Malaya.

March 2-3, 1942—Battle of Bismarck sea, in which U. S. land-based aircraft and naval units sank or damaged all of a force of 10 Japanese cruisers and destroyers and 12 transports, with estimated loss of 15,000 Japanese troops.

May 4-9, 1942—Battle of Coral Sea, in which Japanese lost aircraft carrier, a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, two destroyers and four gunboats, and suffered damages to six other vessels, including a heavy cruiser and an aircraft carrier. The U. S. lost the aircraft carrier Lexington, the destroyer Sims and a tanker.

June 3, 1942—Battle of Midway—an engagement entirely restricted to air attack on opposing fleet units. Japanese lost four aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers, a transport and 275 aircraft. Three Japanese battleships, two heavy cruisers, a light cruiser and three transports damaged. U. S. lost carrier Yorktown and destroyer Hammann, and an estimated 50 planes.

Nov. 13-15—Battle of Solomons in which U. S. naval forces defeated Japanese seeking to reinforce Guadalcanal, inflicting loss of battleship, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, five destroyers and 10 transports, plus 75 aircraft. U. S. losses, two cruisers and seven destroyers.

Dec. 26, 1943—German battleship Sharnhorst sunk with 1,404 of crew on Murmansk route after engagement with British home fleet units including Duke of York, cruiser Norfolk, and four destroyers.

June 19, 1944—Carrier aircraft of U. S. Fifth fleet sank or damaged 14 ships of Japanese naval force, including four carriers, a battleship, a cruiser, and three destroyers. Three tankers and at least one large Japanese carrier sunk. Previous day, in air battle off Saipan, U. S. carrier planes and warships shot down 353 enemy planes.

Sept. 8-11, 1944—Carrier-based planes of U. S. Third Fleet destroyed 501 Japanese planes and sank or damaged 173 surface craft in four days of raids off Philippines. Surface craft included none of Japan's fleet units larger than destroyer escorts.

Japanese Claim Sinking Of Three U. S. Carriers

New York, Oct. 25 — Tokyo claimed tonight—by way of Berlin—the sinking of three American aircraft carriers, two cruisers, a destroyer, and four fully loaded troop transports, as well as crippling of two United States battleships and an additional cruiser. Tokyo concluded its pronouncement with the assertion that the Japanese fleet was pursuing fleeing American task forces.

The Japanese version of the Philippines engagement was quoted by the Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by the Blue Network.

Jap Version Of The Fight

San Francisco, Oct. 25 (AP)—In an English-language broadcast to Australia, the Tokyo radio today gave a play-by-play description of a sea battle off the Philippines in which the Japanese claimed to have sunk or damaged 16 American warships.

Reception difficulties, the Federal Communications Commission reported, made transcription difficult.

Tokyo reported:

"Early yesterday morning (October 24) the Japanese air force discovered an enemy fleet and opened attack.

"Attempted To Run Away"

"On October 22, the Japanese naval surface units made contact with the enemy task force. At 6.53 A. M., Japanese surface units caught sight of (masts) of the enemy task force in the waters 40 kilometers east of the Philippines.

"At 7 A. M. orders were issued to get read to fire. At 7.01 A. M. the enemy fleet attempted to run away.

"Our Units Pursued"

"At 7.18 A. M. our naval units started fire.

"At 7.20 A. M. a large enemy cruiser was sunk by our bombardment.

"At 7.30 A. M. the enemy task force changed their course to a southeastern direction and started to flee.

"Our naval units immediately pursued the fleeing enemy task force. At 7.36 A. M. two enemy aircraft carriers were bombarded and sunk. One of these sunken enemy aircraft carriers was confirmed as of the Enterprise type.

"At 8.03 A. M., Japanese units (commenced their) onslaught. In the meantime, the Japanese fleet intercepted enemy wireless (three words missed) 'our fleet is being attacked by Japanese naval units, from a distance of 20,000 meters off. Send immediate aid.'

More Sinkings Claimed

"At 8.25 A. M. two large enemy aircraft carriers were sunk.

"At 8.30 A. M. one large enemy cruiser and one destroyer were sunk.

"Five minutes later smoke began pouring, and the enemy fleet began fleeing under a smoke screen (3 words missing) are even now in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy task force."

Tokyo Claims Sinking Of 11 U. S. Warships

San Francisco, Oct. 25 (AP)—Optimistic Tokyo radio reported today that 11 American and three Japanese warships were sunk in a great sea-air battle raging in Philippine waters.

Most Tokyo broadcasts placed the action east of the Philippines, but they apparently referred to the three-pronged naval-air fighting to the west and north in which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the United States Third Fleet lost one carrier, sank a Japanese carrier and damaged two other enemy carriers, five or six battleships, a cruiser and several other warships.

Unofficial broadcasts said the opposing fleets had clashed, and the Japanese imperial headquarters communique declared "Japanese naval units in close cooperation with Japanese air units have been fiercely attacking the enemy task force and transports since yesterday morning."

Five Damaged, Claim

The communique asserted five other American warships were damaged in a fierce engagement which opened Tuesday morning (Manila time).

Tokyo radio, in broadcasts recorded here asserted "Japanese naval fire sank four aircraft carriers, two large cruisers and one destroyer." In the same action, Tokyo reports added, Japanese submarines sank "more than four enemy transports."

Naval Engagement Described

Domei, Japanese news agency, described a naval engagement in waters east of the Philippines where it said the American fleet was "surrounded." Official Japanese communiques did not say precisely where fighting occurred, nor whether naval guns, torpedoes or bombs accounted for the sinkings.

There was Tokyo's usual end to its broadcast report of naval engagements—"the enemy fleet began fleeing under a smoke screen" with the Japanese "in hot pursuit."

Text Of Communique

The text of the naval communique from Japanese Imperial headquarters, as broadcast in English and recorded by the FCC, said:

"Japanese naval units in close cooperation with Japanese air units have been fiercely attacking the enemy task force and transports since yesterday morning. Enemy losses ascertained so far are as follows:

"Sunk—Four aircraft carriers including an Enterprise type, two cruisers, one destroyer and more than four transports.

"Those Damaged—Two aircraft carriers, one battleship and two cruisers.

"Japanese losses were two cruisers and one destroyer sunk."

Leyte and other of the Visayan Islands, upon which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's land forces are driving a wedge between Japanese troops on the Philippines, lay between the Japanese task force and Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet at the time of the brief announcement from Admiral Nimitz.

Domei Describes Battles

But Domei asserted "the navy and air forces of both Japan and the United States" have been "engaged in violent battles in waters east of Samar island in the Philippines since this morning."

There was, however, no Allied confirmation that naval surface units themselves had come within firing range of each other.

Such an engagement, Tokyo broadcasts indicated, would be between augmented forces of both fleets. The imperial communique indicated that further American naval units had joined Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet and part of Halsey's Third Fleet, which accompanied MacArthur's forces into Leyte Gulf last week.

Sea, Air Cooperation

The Japanese communique also said:

"Our fleet has been fiercely attacking the enemy task force and transport groups which appeared in the waters east of the Philippines on October 24, with sea and air units acting in concert with each other."

Domei said the tally was "expected to be further boosted as a checkup is being made on reports that are still pouring into the base from our airmen."

Contradictory Reference

This reference to airmen sharply contradicted later claims that the sinkings were the result of naval and submarine actions.

Tokyo radio was devoting more broadcast time to stories of the Philippines naval action than it did to its wildly extravagant claims the first of last week on an alleged fleet battle off Formosa that was never fought.

B-29's Hit Kyushu Air Base In Daylight; One Plane Missing

By The Associated Press

AN AMERICAN B-29 BASE, West China, Oct. 25.—Major General Curtis Lemay said tonight a strong force of Superfortresses had made a "highly successful" assault on Japan's Omura air base on Kyushu Island, and returning pilots said the target area had been perfectly patterned by high explosives and incendiaries.

Striking again at the root of Japan's ability to conduct an air war, the B-29's plastered one of the enemy's most important aircraft assembly plants, leaving behind pillars of smoke and flame which billowed 15,000 feet into the sky.

Colonel W. H. Blanchard, of Chelsea, Mass., group commander in the first element over the target, said the objective was pin-pointed.

"If Tokyo Rose says we missed the objective, Hirohito's ancestors ought to be turning backflips in their graves tonight for shame," he said.

Crews reported fighter opposition of varying intensity. A majority said the Japanese fighters stayed from 1,500 to 2,000 yards away, refusing to close in. Others, however, said interceptors were bolder than ever before in harrying the flanks of the tight Superfortress formations. One enemy ship was shot down as it attempted to ram its target.

Anti-aircraft fire was moderate but more accurate than usual, and several planes returned with flak holes.

The massed formations of B-29's flashed "bombs away" at 2:17 a. m. "Target visual, results good," they said.

The Omura target area contains one of the most important air base installations in the Japanese home islands. Assembly plants, modification centers, repair and salvage shops and testing laboratories make it a prime strategic target.

The new raid significantly followed only eight days after the 20th Bomber Command's erasure of Japanese forward staging areas and air bases on Formosa in conjunction with a Navy attack. The Formosa strike set the Japanese air force back hundreds of miles, forcing dependence on bases to the rear. The Omura plastering is a continuance of the emerging pattern of methodical destruction of all the enemy's strategic air-production centers and bases from which he supports forward air operations.

One Superfort Missing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—One bomber failed to return from the Superfortress raid on Omura, a communique of the 20th Air Force said today.

The communique follows:

"B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Air Force today attacked the Omura aircraft plant at Omura, Kyushu Island, Japan. The attack was carried out in daylight by a medium-sized force from the 20th Bomber Command from its bases in China.

"Omura is an aircraft assembly, repair and training installation on the east coast of Omura Bay, twelve miles northeast of Nagasaki and adjacent to the Omura naval air station.

"Of modern design, the plant was built by Japan during the present war as one of the keystones of her air power. It comprises some seventy-five buildings with 2,500,000 square feet of covered roof, and is large by any standard of comparison for aircraft production and engine maintenance.

"Our Superfortresses met some fighter resistance in today's mission, and experienced moderate anti-aircraft fire over the target. The weather was clear, with the result that bombing was accomplished in complete visibility, and crews were able to observe their results, which they characterized generally as 'good.'

"One of our aircraft is missing."

Superforts Attack Kyushu, Bombing Large Plane Plant

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—Superfortresses in medium force bombed the Japanese aircraft assembly and repair installation at Omura, on Kyushu Island, with "good" results today, the War Department reported. One of the big bombers failed to return.

The attack was carried out in daylight against the Omura targets located on the east coast of Omura Bay, 12 miles northeast of Nagasaki, and adjacent to the Omura naval air station. The aircraft assembly, repair and training installation comprises some 75 buildings and is one of Japan's largest installations of the kind.

Kyushu is the southernmost of the Japanese home islands.

Encounter Some Fighters

The Superforts encountered some fighter resistance and anti-aircraft fire over the targets was reported "moderate."

[A dispatch from a Superfortress base in China said one of the craft, the Pampered Lady, returned from the 6,000-mile mission with less than enough gasoline "to clean a suit of clothes," after encountering head winds. Among the crew members was Staff Sergeant Henry A. Staude, 2915 Woodland avenue, Baltimore.]

Clear weather aided the attacking planes.

[Radio Tokyo said that about 100 Superfortresses participated].

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Notes Complete Visibility

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YANKS SEIZE NORTH LEYTE

Gain All Along Front—Crossing To Samar Confirmed

MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, *Thursday*, Oct. 26 (AP)—American ground forces have swept to the northern end of Leyte Island, where Japanese forces "are disintegrating," and have captured Burauen, vital communications center in Leyte Valley, a communique reported today.

The American landing on adjacent Samar Island was confirmed.

Advance All Along Front

Tank-led infantry pushed through rain and mud in a general advance along the entire Leyte front, while naval and aerial warfare raged near the island.

A Japanese night counterattack on the ground was "easily repulsed," the communique reported. A large-scale daylight aerial assault on American shipping in Leyte Gulf was turned back Tuesday when carrier fighters broke up the attacking formations.

Fifty-three Japanese planes were shot down in dogfights and three others were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

Gain Control Of Strait

In shore-to-shore movements, elements of the Tenth Corps jumped to Samar Island and also secured the northern end of Leyte, landing at Uvam and Babatungon. This maneuver gave the Americans control of San Juanico Strait.

The Americans have swept 20 miles north of Tacloban, the island's recaptured capital.

Elements of the 24th Corps captured Burauen, nine miles inland from Dulag, where main roads through Leyte Valley meet. The Americans previously overran nearby San Pablo and its cluster of adjacent airfields.

Trying To Bottle Up Japs

Capture of Burauen gave the Americans control of the southern end of Leyte Valley, where they are attempting to bottle up Japanese troops, and furnishes a new springboard for a northward drive.

Forward patrols and armored units of the Seventh Division are fanning out to the north from San Pablo toward Dagami, another important road juncture nearly in the center of the north-south highway running through the valley.

Meanwhile, elements of the 96th Division were advancing from Tanghas, a coastal town nine miles north of Dulag. They have enveloped strong Japanese positions in Catmon Hills and are approaching Tabontabon, an inland river town little more than four miles southeast of Dagami.

Seize Hill Beyond Palo

Other units were pushing out from Palo, in the north central sector of the front, apparently aiming toward Santa Fe, the northern end of the Leyte Valley highway. These forces seized a hill west of Palo and captured Tanauan, four miles to the south.

Elsewhere small scale Japanese counterattacks and night infiltration attempts were "readily repulsed."

Carrier aircraft continued to support ground action by attacking installations, supply dumps and lines of communication.

Bombers also hit other islands in the Visayan group and Mindanao.

More Philippine Towns Freed

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 25 (AP)—Pushing all opposition aside and crushing feeble Japanese counterattacks, American forces liberated 14 more towns and *barrios* and advanced to the outskirts of Tabontabon, eight miles northwest of Dulag, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The advance on Tabontabon is probably the longest made by MacArthur's men since the invasion started. Advances were general along the entire line.

Another Airfield Taken

Capture of San Pablo airdrome seven miles west of Dulag was also announced, but a field dispatch from Alva N. Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent, yesterday reported its seizure.

Dopking disclosed that the Yanks went through dense undergrowth and mud and muck in making a circuitous march of 12 miles to capture the San Pablo field. It was the third airfield taken on Leyte. The others are at Tacloban and Dulag.

Drive On Dagami

After securing the San Pablo field armored units of the Seventh Division fanned out to the northward toward Dagami, important road junction at the western edge of Leyte Valley. Elements of the 96th Division advanced to a point nine miles north of Catamon, enveloped Catmon Hill and pushed on to the approaches of Tabontabon.

Substantial gains west of Palo and Tacloban were made by units of the 10th Corps now pushing ahead from a line of hills seized from the Japanese, which dominate the coast between Palo and Tacloban.

In this sector the Japanese attempted night infiltration tactics which they employed so successfully in the early days of the war. The tactics met with bloody failure while small scale counterattacks were easily smashed by the oncoming Yanks.

Intermittent attacks by few enemy planes continued. American fighter patrols beat them off. At least five Japanese planes were shot down.

Carrier planes from the Seventh Fleet are giving the ground forces continued close support, attacking enemy ground installations, supply dumps and lines of communication.

64 Planes Bagged

Destruction or damaging of 64 enemy planes on October 22 and 23 was disclosed by MacArthur. The damage was done by American planes striking Japanese airfields in the western Visayas and northern Mindanao. Six American planes were lost, but all pilots except one were saved.

"Successive raids from all sources on the enemy's installations," MacArthur said, "are neutralizing his attempts at staging (bring in) aircraft from Luzon and Borneo and have greatly restricted the scale of his counteroffensive at Leyte."

The towns and *barrios* liberated include Nalibunan, Calbasag, Luwan, Labiranan, Kugod, Gitabla, Rawis, Calipayan, Utap, Libas, Malacanding, Cabaracan, Julita and Tangnan.

MacArthur Reveals Key Part Filipino Patriots Play in War

Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—A weak signal from a radio set on the Island of Panay heard in the late fall of 1942 set in motion machinery to aid the guerrillas—aid which culminated in a full-scale invasion of the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

In a special communique issued from his headquarters and broadcast in English to the Philippines by the "Voice of Freedom" radio, the General paid tribute to the guerrillas.

For two years, he said, the inadequately armed patriots, some of them Americans who never surrendered, others who escaped from prison camps and men sent in to carry out specific missions, have fought the Japs.

Silence Shrouded Islands.

"Following the disaster which, in the face of overwhelming superior enemy power, overtook our gallant forces, a deep and impenetrable silence engulfed the Philippines," the General said. "Through that silence no news concerning the fate of the Filipino people reached the outside world until broken by a weak signal from a radio set in the Island of Panay, which was picked up in the late fall of the same fateful year by a listening post of the War Department and flashed to my headquarters.

"The signal, weak and spotty as it was, lifted the curtain of silence and uncertainty and disclosed the start of a human drama with few parallels in military history. In it I recognized the spontaneous movement of the Filipino people to resist the shackles with which the enemy sought to bind them, both physically and spiritually. I gave this movement all spiritual and material support that my limited resources would permit.

"Through the understanding assistance of our Navy I was able to send in by submarines in driblets at first, arms, ammunition and medical supplies. The news of the first shipment spread rapidly throughout the Philippines to electrify the people into full returning consciousness that America had neither abandoned nor forgotten them."

Gen. MacArthur told how the supplies continued to grow and that eventually four submarines were committed to the exclusive task of taking them in.

He told how the guerrillas obtained the secret defensive plans and instructions of the commander in chief of the combined Jap fleet which were used to counter American offensive action in the several Pacific areas. In addition the Americans gained possession of complete information on the strength and distribution of enemy fleets.

"We are aided," the General said, "by the fact that for many months our plans of campaign have benefited from the hazardous labors of a vast network of agents, numbering into the hundreds of thousands, providing precise, accurate and detailed information on major enemy moves and installations throughout the Philippine archipelago."

An Air Warning System.

Gen. MacArthur said that on every major island of the Philippines there are one or more completely and staffed weather observatories. An air warning system affords visual observation of the air over nearly every square foot of Philippine soil.

"We are aided," he said, "by provision on all inland waterways and coastal areas of complete ob-

servation over enemy naval movements, to give immediate target information to our submarines who patrol in and near Philippine waters. This information has contributed to the sinking of enemy shipping of enormous tonnage. And through the same facilities was flashed the warning to our naval forces of the enemy naval concentration off the eastern Philippines during the Marianas operation."

Held Jap Admiral.

Gen. MacArthur disclosed that the commander-in-chief of the combined Jap fleets (unidentified) was a prisoner of one of the guerrilla units prior to his death from injuries received in an airplane accident.

[The Jap radio in April, 1943, announced that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, had been killed. The announcement did not elaborate. This is probably the admiral referred to by Gen. MacArthur.]

Gen. MacArthur concluded:

"To those great patriots to whom I now pay public tribute, I say stand by your battle stations and relax not your vigilance until our forces shall have swept forward to relieve you."

time to time promulgate a set of instructions to guide your efforts, relying fully, however, upon your innate common sense to guage the limitation of your local action."

The general warned the Filipinos to remove their families from military installations which "our military forces shall ceaselessly attack with increasing violence until destroyed."

He asked the Filipinos to harass the enemy incessantly.

"Harass him by destroying his means of commuication and his essential lines," MacArthur said. "Harass him by destroying his munitions, food, fuel, transport and other vital supplies. . . . Show him . . . that no enemy soldier may escape . . . death or surrender."

He urged those living outside the area of combat to be patient and not strike prematurely.

M'Arthur Honors Filipino Hero

Tacloban, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 25 (AP)—A mild-mannered Filipino wearing a colonel's wings stepped up to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, saluted and was presented with the Distinguished Service Cross.

He was Ruperto Kangleon, almost legendary leader of Leyte guerrillas and a man for whose life the Japanese were willing to pay 50,000 pesos.

For the last ten months his ragged little army of 1,000 riflemen has relentlessly fought the Japanese. In 340 separate clashes Kangleon's men killed more than 3,800 of the enemy.

Didn't Dare To Lose Hope

"We never lost hope," the colonel said. "If we had, we would have been liquidated ourselves long ago."

Kangleon was captured by the Japanese and placed in a concentration camp but escaped December 23, 1942.

When he returned to his Leyte home, he found the Philippine forces split into three groups, fighting for power among themselves. There was no organized fighting against the Japanese.

Unites Two Groups

Kangleon called a meeting. He got two groups to join with him. The third refused.

"We eliminated them by force," Kangleon said. "There is a desperate need for unity."

His forces ambushed enemy patrols, sniped at small parties and used bolos when they ran out of ammunition.

The Japanese sent spies to Leyte to learn who was fomenting so much trouble.

Some Tortured

"When spies failed to return, the Japs treated my people very badly," the colonel recalled. "Civilians were tied hand and foot, sometimes left for a week in the sun without food. Water was poured down the noses of some, trying to get information from them. Houses of others were burned."

The colonel's citation said information his guerrillas supplied to MacArthur was of "incalculable value in planning and execution of operations to liberate the Philippines."

Jap Land Planes Attack.

Aboard Admiral Kinkaid's Warship, Leyte Gulf, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—In an abrupt change of tactics the Jap air force sent land-based bombers and fighters from Visayan Islands airfields for a sizable daylight assault on American shipping in Leyte Gulf.

Wildcats and Hellcats got word of the incoming planes while they were still more than 100 miles away. When the first enemy flight was north of Tacloban, the American flyers struck with deadly effect. Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid immediately sent the combat air patrol into action.

In the ensuing battle a majority of the enemy planes were shot down.

Two of our fighters crash-landed on Tacloban airfields, but only one pilot was injured. Another Wildcat landed in the water. A destroyer rescued the pilot.

A small group of enemy bombers penetrated the fighter screen and attacked shipping in San Pedro Gulf. Four bombs dropped within 100 yards of a Liberty ship. There was no sign that it had been damaged. Two dive bombers strafed a destroyer, while another burning Jap suicide plane crashed a small vessel.

Admiral Kincaid ordered a heavy smokescreen over the entire transport area. Vast areas of the gulf were soon hidden by the heavy artificial fog and the smoke tactics appeared to be highly successful.

Filipinos' Aid Sought

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur called on Filipino patriots near the battle lines to harass their Japanese conquerors constantly and cautioned others far from the scene of fighting to await further detailed instructions.

Over the "Voice of Freedom" radio, now in operation on Leyte Island, the general said:

"Seldom has a military commander penetrated enemy-occupied shores with a greater potential of interior support than that which I today rely upon from the people of the Philippines. It is a (supporting) strength that is measured largely in values of the spirit. An unconquerable force set to fight the ordeal of war still remains unbroken and defiant. Such a spirit, born of a desire and nurtured upon a determination to be free, inevitably overwhelms material force, however ruthlessly applied, and rises to its height when the hour of liberation strikes.

"That hour has struck. It but remains to guide this great interior force to maximum utilization without exposing the people to undue and needless sacrifice. I shall from

YANK SPIED ON FOE FOR SEVEN MONTHS

With the American Rangers in the Philippines, Oct. 23 (Delayed) (A.P.).—Lieut. Leon Tinnell of the Army Air Forces whose wife lives in St. Louis, returned recently after passing more than seven months behind Japanese lines on Mindanao Island fighting with guerrillas and gathering information which played a key part in the drive back to the Philippines.

Lieut. Tinnell went to Mindanao by submarine. He came out the same way. During those seven months he radioed information back to American headquarters which resulted in the sinking of more than fifty enemy ships.

Tinnell told headquarters when and where Japanese troops were moving; what installations the enemy was building and where. Then he came out weighing only 126 pounds—seventeen pounds under normal. He was sick with malaria. But the Japanese had never caught up with him nor wounded him.

Now Lieut. Tinnell is back in the Philippines again. But this time he did not have to sneak in by submarine. He leads a picked group of reconnaissance troops which landed with the Rangers on Homonhon Island, in the mouth of Leyte Gulf. Instead of the three men he had on Mindanao, Tinnell's particular unit now has twenty-nine—sixteen Filipinos and thirteen Americans. They are highly trained in reconnaissance, and demolition, their job, is about as hazardous as can be found.

"I've been in every theater of war except China-Burma-India," said Tinnell. "I used to be a radio gunner on Liberators and Flying Forts. I am used to action, lots of it.

"When I came to the Southwest Pacific and they asked for volunteers for a 'secret assignment' I took the leap.

"I'm not sorry. The close calls I've had scared me, sure. But at least I have the satisfaction of knowing I helped sink some Jap ships and kill some Jap soldiers."

Japanese Infiltrate Palo With Refugees

Palo, Leyte Island, Philippines, Oct. 20 (AP—Delayed)—Palo is packed with troops and Filipino war refugees but infiltering Japanese are constantly getting back into the town. They actually set up machine guns in San Pedro square beneath a statute of Christ not more than 200 feet from Palo townhall.

[Later dispatches from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported capture of Palo by American forces.]

At least 80 Japanese were finally killed by Americans who held their fire to avoid killing natives who were prodded along in front of the Nipponese. The Americans suffered some casualties. An undetermined number of natives were clipped by wild Japanese machine-gun bullets in the center of the town because enemy marksmanship was poor. The natives said some of the infiltering Japanese wore the clothing of Filipino women but none of those killed was so dressed.

San Francisco, Oct. 25—Radio Tokyo claimed last night in a broadcast monitored by the National Broadcasting Company that the American invaders of Leyte Island in the Philippines have been halted and thrown back.

AERIAL TORPEDO HITS U. S. VESSEL

Aboard a United States Vessel, Oct. 21 (Delayed) (A. P.).—An aerial torpedo hit this veteran vessel amidships today, killing and burning some of her officers and men, but alert damage control saved her from capsizing or sinking.

Radioman 3/C Leon Garsian of Union City, N. J., was trapped for sixteen hours in a radio compartment below decks before a repair crew could cut through the bulkhead.

It was the third torpedo hit scored to date in the war on the vessel, skippered by Capt. Ray Thurber of Hoquiam, Wash., who was in a barber's chair having his hair cut when the alarm was sounded.

The torpedo hit portside just forward of the bridge superstructure. A flaming blast shattered the anti-aircraft crew's berthing compartment and the concussion killed virtually every one there.

Marine Capt. William C. Chip of New Castle, Pa., former blocking back for the Navy football team at Annapolis, helped close all the watertight doors.

ALLIES CUT NAZI ESCAPE HIGHWAYS IN DUTCH BATTLE

British Waging House to House Battle for City of 'S Hertogenbosch.

CATHEDRAL UNDAMAGED

Civilians Huddling in Cellars as Allies Seek to Trap Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 25. (AP)—British Second Army forces, slashing westward in Holland behind a veritable wall of armor and artillery fire, drove the Germans back tonight along a 15-mile front north and south of the communications center of 's Hertogenbosch and drove in swiftly on Tilburg, another main enemy bastion 12 miles southwest of 's Hertogenbosch.

Lashing out on the left flank, Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's powerful forces smashed the enemy back six miles to the outer defenses of Tilburg, a fortified city of 81,000 which the Nazis have for a month furiously defended against attacks from the south. At dusk British patrols were less than two miles east of Tilburg.

The battle for 's Hertogenbosch flamed from house to house, with British infantry and tanks holding about half the city and slowly gouging the bitterly-resisting Nazis out of their strongpoints and snipers' nests. It was a grim, slow task, with the enemy fighting as desperately for the Dutch town as he did for Aachen.

Civilians in Cellars

A majority of the city's civilian population were huddled in cellars and air raid shelters as the fighting raged around them, having refused to obey German orders to evacuate. Throughout today the Nazis plastered the town with artillery, but no damage had yet been done to 's Hertogenbosch's ancient cathedral, one of Holland's oldest.

British troops captured the Cathedral Square after furious all-day fighting.

The enemy's escape highways already had been severed both north and south of the city, and Associated Press field correspondent Roger Greene said tonight there were indications that Field Marshal Walther von Model was starting to pull his mauled forces out of southwest Holland.

The rising momentum of the British drive threatened to wedge the bulk of an estimated 70,000 German troops into a huge rectangular trap bounded by the North sea, the broad Maas delta and Canadian forces smashing northward from Antwerp.

"The cutting of the enemy's lifeline very obviously increases the enemy's difficulty in west Holland," declared a British staff officer. He described 's Hertogenbosch as a "very prized objective" in the present phase of the Allied campaign.

British tanks which whipped around to the north of 's Hertogenbosch captured Orten and snapped the main highway within a few miles of one of three main bridges across the Maas Rhine.

British infantry and armor which liberated Boxtel, six miles south of 's Hertogenbosch, continued to push west along a railroad running to Enschot and Tilburg. Heavy German movements observed north of Tilburg and Breda indicated the enemy was moving his divisional headquarters and other administrative staffs out of the immediate path of General Dempsey offensive.

Canadian forces fighting to clear the approaches to Antwerp maintained their pressure both in the area of the Breskens pock on the south side of the Schelde estuary and around Bergen op Zoom, directly north of Antwerp.

The Canadian First Army troops added a two-mile advance south of Breda to the general jostlings of the Germans in Holland.

Bad weather kept most of the U. S. Ninth airforce planes on the ground today, but 60 Thunderbolts took off late in the day to strafe railways and roads, destroying two trucks and four freightcars.

West of Antwerp Canadian maritime infantry captured the German strong point of Fort Frederik Hendrik on the south side of Schelde estuary after two days of fighting. The German radio earlier had announced withdrawal from the town, which is a mile north of Breskens.

As a result of this Canadian victory the only guns the Germans have left on the south side of the Schelde capable of covering the estuary are at Cadzand, six miles

west of the fort. The Canadians were within four miles of that goal.

The Canadians also advanced two miles south of Breda.

Two Miles From Bergen

Canadian troops last were reported within about two miles of Bergen op Zoom. There was no word of additional progress by Canadian units who advanced before dawn yesterday across a causeway onto South Beveland Island, five miles southwest of Bergen op Zoom.

Most of the long front stretching from Arnhem, in Holland, down through northeastern France to the Swiss border, was quiet. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army in Germany took only 38 prisoners in the past 24 hours, the smallest number since the invasion of France began June 6.

American troops made some gains northeast of Epinal, in France, capturing the villages of Mortagne and Bifontaine after house-to-house fighting, and the Seventh Army improved its positions in the snowy Vosges Mountains. Little more than patrol activity was reported from the Moselle Valley front around Metz.

GERMANS RETREAT ON 15-MILE FRONT IN DUTCH SECTOR

Enemy Falls Back Above and Below Key City of 's Hertogenbosch.

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—British troops, turning flamethrowers against German bazooka nests, struck through the big Dutch road junction of 's Hertogenbosch in mop-up operations today, and the Germans fell back in retreat on a fifteen-mile front above and below that key city. 'S Hertogenbosch was captured except for isolated enemy pockets, a dispatch from the front said, and supply roads leading north and south were snipped.

Even as the British pressed in the eastern end of the German box salient in southwestern Holland, Canadians bit more deeply into the western edge, and made progress in two drives to clear the water approaches to Antwerp. One Canadian prong hit on toward Roosendal and Bergen Op Zoom, twenty-two and twenty miles north of Antwerp, against strong resistance. The enemy was reported to be making local withdrawals below Breda and Tilburg, middle strongholds of their line across southwestern Holland from the coast to 's Hertogenbosch.

Another Canadian column, striking westward, advanced slightly farther into the tip of South Beveland Island. German guns there and on adjacent Walcheren Island command the Schelde estuary to Antwerp.

Other Canadians advanced in the diminishing Breskens pocket, on the south shore of the estuary, opposite Walcheren Island. The fall of Fort Frederik-Hendrik, north of the captured port of Breskens, was imminent, said a front report. Below Breskens, the Canadians reached the edge of Oostburg, and cut the Oostburg-Schoondijke road.

The Canadian-British offensive threatened the whole German stand below the Maas River.

German forces endangered in western Holland are known to include patched up units of eight divisions, the Eighty-fifth, Fifty-ninth, 245th, 256th, 346th, 711th, 712th and 719th. About 11,000 of these are sealed off by land on the Schelde estuary islands through Canadian seizure of the neck of the peninsula in a fanout north and northeast of Woensdrecht.

The British reported the capture of 1,400 prisoners Sunday, Monday and yesterday in the 'S Hertogenbosch sector and virtually all were from the scoring 702th Division.

On the left flank of the drive into Holland, troops of Canadian First Army slugged closer to Bergen of Zoom and Roosendaal, and a front dispatch reported the Germans moving north from Tilburg and Breda, other strategic centers in the enemy line.

In their drive across the flat canal-laced country the British were flattening neat Dutch houses and entire villages because the Germans were using each house and barn as a fort.

Standing before the ruins of their homes the Dutch cheered on the British and offered them their pitifully small treasure of food—apples and milk. The Dutch were willing to witness the destruction of their property to be free of the Germans, field dispatches said.

In Vosges Mountains.

An Allied communique reported slight but steady Allied progress at the opposite end of the west front, with the forces in the Vosges Mountains improving their positions, and troops northeast of Epinal making further gains, including the capture of Mortagne and Bifontaine after house-to-house fighting.

From north of Aachen down to the area east of Luneville there were no important changes in the front, according to the communique. The German radio reported savage small-scale fighting near Embermen, and indications that Gen. Patton's Third Army was preparing to drive northward between Dieuze and Chateau Salins, east of Nancy.

Little more than patrol activity was reported by the communique in the Moselle Valley, with Allied troops encountering "sporadic" artillery and small-arms fire. In the Baccarat sector, however, the capture of the village of Menarmont was reported.

Yanks Want Coffee Instead Of Lemonade

With United States Infantry Troops in Germany, Oct. 25 (AP)—Frontline Doughboys are clamoring for coffee powder in their lunch and supper "K" ration boxes, instead of bouillon and lemonade powder.

A small envelope of powdered coffee in their breakfast box is the only coffee now available for the riflemen.

"To the deuce with bouillon and lemonade," said Tech. Sergt. William Davis of Brunswick, Ga. "How are you going to keep warm at night and stay awake on guard without coffee?"

Hitler Hurt In Bombing, Escaped Yank Reports

Ubach, Germany, Oct. 25 (AP)—An American soldier, returned to his own lines after capture by the Germans, said today a German soldier guarding Hitler's headquarters told him the German Fuehrer suffered face and leg wounds in the bombing attempt on his life.

Private Donald J. Szymczsk, Detroit, said he was being treated for wounds in a German hospital when the German soldier told him of the bomb attack. The bomb, he said, rolled under the table, Hitler jumping backward in time to escape serious injury, but not in time to avoid superficial wounds on his face and legs.

Szymczsk escaped when American troops overran his hospital.

Bronze Star To Hodges For Victory At Aachen

United States First Army Headquarters, Oct. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States 12th Army group, pinned the Bronze Star today on Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, First Army commander, for capturing Aachen, the first large German city to fall into Allied hands. The general's "brilliant victory has upheld the highest tradition of military service of the United States," Bradley said. The presentation was made at Hodges' headquarters with Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson, 9th Army commander, looking on.

ARMY CHECKING ON LONDON PASSES

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY BASE, UNITED KINGDOM, Oct. 25—(AP) United States military authorities at midnight tonight raised a 42-hour ban on passes, leaves and all military traveling by all military personnel in the British isles, during which time a thorough check-up was made of every man in a U. S. army uniform found in London and other large cities.

Those found absent without leave were rounded up, but authorities did not disclose their number. The restriction was clamped on suddenly at 6 p.m. Tuesday, as was the checking on the status of leaves and furloughs. Men caught without authorized permits to be absent from their places of duty, billets or messes or from their military installations were returned to their stations.

Col. Roosevelt's Unit Honored

EIGHTH AIR FORCE RECONNAISSANCE WING HEADQUARTERS, England, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Eighth Air Force Reconnaissance Wing, commanded by Col. Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, has won a commendation from Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the Twelfth Army Group. General Bradley lauded its work of speedily producing exact photo maps and aiding the operations of his Army group.

BLINDED FLYER IS GUIDED HOME

A United States Fighter Base in Britain, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Lieut. Lyle M. Wright, 25 years old, of Buffalo, Mustang fighter pilot, was temporarily blinded on a recent mission when his canopy was shattered by flak. He was preparing to bail out when another pilot roared along beside him and shouted "Stick in there, we'll make it back."

"I've been hit in the face and can only see upward," Lieut. Wright replied to his buddy, Lieut. William D. Stockton, 24, of Orion, Ill. "Hold it Lyle, don't jump," Lieut. Stockton called back. "Wait until I get in position above you and you can fly on me."

They flew back across France and home, with Lieut. Stockton coaching the wounded Lieut. Wright by radio. He lined him up properly with the runway, told him when his wheels and flaps were down and when to reduce his power for landing. In the station hospital, with his sight improving, Lieut. Wright smiled through his bandages today and said "I just did what Stocky told me to do."

DE GAULLE SEEKS MORE EQUIPMENT FOR HIS TROOPS

PARIS, Oct. 25—(AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared today that France wished to take a larger part in the war against Germany, but complained that she was not receiving enough arms either from her own factories or from the Allies.

"France is not only ready but eager to take a larger part in the war against Germany," de Gaulle told a press conference, his first since meeting reporters in Washington in July. "Until the time when French factories are able to supply our armies we hope to obtain equipment from the Allies."

"Within the short time of a few weeks we would increase France's contribution on the front," he said, adding that "since the landings we have not received equipment with which we could arm any large unit."

De Gaulle said Allied supply difficulties and port destructions might explain this "to some degree."

Declaring that a winter campaign in Germany with partisan opposition to mop up might show the need for more infantry, the French chief said that "then possibly it will be recognized that new French divisions can participate in this campaign and even partake in the losses." His voice rose with emotion.

De Gaulle said 70,000 Germans were holding St. Nazaire, Lorient, La Rochelle and the mouth of the Garonne river, where they are still supplied by sea and air.

"Except at Brest, where the Americans courageously blasted Nazi resistance, it is only an ill-armed FFI (French Forces of the Interior) which is attempting to reduce these well-fortified garrisons," de Gaulle said.

Of 100,000 FFI volunteers, 50,000 already have been enrolled with the French First Army which is fighting alongside the American Seventh army on the Vosges front, the General said.

The French government, de Gaulle said, "like everyone else is satisfied now to be called by its right name." It was his only reference to this week's recognition of his regime by the Allies.

He said there were still no conversations between France and the Allies for the occupation of Germany.

"This is very important," he said. "We have been trying for a long time. There must be an accord between France and the Allies" regarding post-armistice occupation.

MORE ARMS SOUGHT BY GEN. DE GAULLE

Paris, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle complained today that the French were not receiving enough arms for a large war effort.

In his first press conference since he met reporters in Washington in July, the French leader commented that the "Government, like every one else, is satisfied that it now is called by its right name." This was his only reference to Allied recognition.

"France not only is ready but eager to take a larger part in the war against Germany," Gen. De Gaulle said. "Until the time when French factories are able to supply our armies, we hope to obtain equipment from our Allies. Within a few weeks we would increase France's contributions on the front. "Since the landings we have not received equipment with which we could arm any large unit."

He added that Allied supply difficulties and destruction of ports might explain the lack "to some degree."

Two Vichy Militiamen Are Sentenced To Death

Paris, Oct. 24 (AP—Delayed)—Two members of the Vichy militia accused of participating in the murder of former Minister of Interior Georges Mandel last July 7 in the Fontainbleau Forest were sentenced to death today after their conviction on charges of collusion with the enemy.

A third defendant in the trial, chauffeur of the car in which Mandel was carried to his death, was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

MILEAGE ON ROAD TO BERLIN

1. Western Front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front: 310 miles (from Warsaw).
3. Italian Front: 558 miles (from south of Bologna).

SOVIETS CAPTURE PORT IN NORWAY

Prize Nazi Port in North Falls—Drive in East Prussia Pushed.

LONDON, Oct. 25 — (AP) The Red army invaded Norway today and captured the prize Arctic port of Kirkenes and 30 other communities at the northern end of the

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front, completed the conquest of Transylvania in the south, and won 13 strong points in East Prussia in head on collisions with the desperately-counterattacking Germans.

The Moscow communique and two orders of the day from Marshal Stalin announced these successes, but did not confirm a German high command announcement that the Russians had launched a violent new offensive northwest of the Narew river between Warsaw and East Prussia.

Moscow said only that Russian and First Polish army units took eleven small towns in a narrow arc immediately northwest of Warsaw below the Narew, and dismissed this action as merely "of local importance."

The invasion of Norway and the clearance of Transylvania were presented by the Russians as the day's top news, both being heralded by Orders of the Day from Stalin and victory salutes from Moscow's cannon.

In addition, Moscow announced capture of another 50 population centers in the mountains of eastern Czechoslovakia northeast and southeast of Mukacevo, and the repulse of large German forces trying to break out of the tight pocket in southwest Latvia above Liepaja.

The invasion of East Prussia ran into a storm of fanatical Nazi counterattacks around Gumbinnen and Goldap, and while the advance continued, it bought hard gains of less than two miles on a serrated front.

The fury of the battle was signified by the statement of a Russian military commentator on the Moscow radio that the Germans had lost more than 300 tanks in two days and were losing men at the rate of 3,000 and 4,000 killed each day.

A move to ease some of the terrible pressure of this conflict might be the drive which the Germans said the Russians were making in north Poland, posing an imminently dangerous outflanking threat against the embattled homeland of the German Junkers.

In Norway the Germans themselves announced first the evacuation of Kirkenes. Stalin's subsequent order credited its seizure along with 30 other towns around Varangerfjord, to the Arctic army of Gen. K. A. Meretskov and the Red fleet.

Kirkenes, center of a rich iron mining district which in 1939 produced 1,800,000 tons of ore, is on the Barents sea and was Germany's most valuable port in the far north.

Besides winning a welcome new base for protection of the Murmansk supply route, the Russians signified their intention of marching through Norway in pursuit of approximately 25,000 German troops who had been driven out of the Petsamo district that Russia took in the Finnish armistice settlement.

The entry into Norway was with the approval of the Norwegian Royal Government in London.

Germans Built Highway

The country is rugged in any season, and winter already is at hand, but neither factor has stopped the Red army in the past. The Germans during their four and a half years of occupation built a highway the length of Norway to Kirkenes.

In the warmer but mountainous south, 1,000 miles away, Stalin announced that the troops of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army Group completed clearing the enemy from Transylvania by storming and taking the one remaining important city of Satu-Mare and the railway town of Carei.

Romanian troops participated in these actions, since Romania's changing of sides last August was predicated on a promise that she could have Transylvania from Hungary back if she would fight for it.

Heavy Fighting Reported

The Germans devoted their broadcasts primarily to descriptions of the heavy fighting against Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's invaders of East Prussia and the new Soviet drives in northern Poland.

The German high command claimed its reinforced *Panzers* in East Prussia regained some ground eastward in heavy fighting at Soviet-captured Goldap and southeast of Gumbinnen, but admitted that "in remaining sectors of this fighting zone the enemy attacked with strong forces at several points."

Some Russian penetrations were acknowledged, but the Germans contended they were sealed off.

Still the Soviet drive continued, and help was coming to it from both north and south.

Baltic Army At Frontier

On the north, the First Baltic Army of Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian was poised at the East Prussian frontier, while on the south the Germans told of a new Russian push.

This they placed between the Bug river and Warsaw and from the Russian bridgeheads across the Narew river.

The Bug flows into the Narew at Senock, 15 miles due north of Warsaw, and the Narew joins the Vistula about the same distance west of the Polish capital.

Exact locations of this new drive were not given by the Germans, but last week they said the Russians had established bridgeheads on the northwest banks of the Narew around Senock and Rozan, 47 miles of the southern borders of East Prussia.

The Russians already stood along the Narew in strength farther north and northeast of Ostroleka, Nowogrod and Lomza at points within 15 miles of the southe rnborders of East Prussia.

Pressed Through Forests

This new thrust, according to the Germans, was pressed by strong Soviet divisions of armor in heavy fighting through the forests. The Germans claimed they had repulsed the Russians at "numerous points," but did not claim to have done so at all points.

With the Russians also pressing a drive from the Augustow area of Poland on the border of the Suwalki district near the southeast corner of East Prussia, the German province was more than half encircled in addition to the actual invasion.

Moscow dispatches said the East Prussian capital, Konigsberg, already was being evacuated of civilians, with air reconnaissance disclosing crowds of refugees "moving toward the central regions of Germany."

Russian offensive along the Narew River in Poland, between Warsaw and the southern boundary of East Prussia. The Berlin radio disclosed that Kirkenes had been evacuated after destruction of all military installations at the submarine and air base athwart the Murmansk convoy route.

A dispatch from Moscow quoted a correspondent on the East Prussian front as reporting that the Germans were evacuating the provincial capital of Konigsberg, eighteenth largest German city, with 368,433 population, and a major submarine training base.

"Our air reconnaissance reports the evacuation of the main city of East Prussia has been going on for several days," the Russian correspondent said, "crowds of refugees are moving toward the central region of Germany."

Strategic Port.

Kirkenes is important because of its strategic location and because of its 400,000 tons a year of iron ore exports. It is thirty miles west of Petsamo, the former Finnish Arctic port which the Russians captured recently, and ninety miles from Murmansk.

Considerable iron smelter facilities are near Kirkenes, employing most of the Norwegians who live there. The war was reported to have reduced the population of Kirkenes from 4,000 to 400 civilians, since the wooden structures were believed to have been destroyed by bombs.

German airfields, barracks and depots have been built there since the German occupation, as well as camps for prisoners of war.

The port is open throughout the year because of the Gulf Stream, flowing to the north. The Germans said that "Russian thrusts east of Langfjorden were repulsed."

Norse Underground Ready.

The invasion of Norway leaves Denmark the only country swallowed up by Hitler in five years' war which has not been wrested back or invaded by Allied armies. Persistent, but unconfirmed, rumors in London recently have hinted at an Anglo-American strike into Norway, and British bombers have been hitting at German airfields and strong points in the country attacked by surprise by Hitler on April 9, 1940.

A determined underground stands ready in Norway to aid the liberation, and quietly has mobilized resources during German occupation. A powerful fifth column in Norway facilitated Germany's quick conquest of the mountainous nation, home of the original Quisling, but patriots are ready to strike a blow for liberation.

In announcing the new Russian offensice along the Narew River, Berlin communique said that Russian divisions struck from their bridgeheads at Senock and Rozan behind a drumfire artillery barrage and heavy aerial attacks.

The Soviet infantry and tank forces were reported "checked in heavy fighting in the forests" and subjected to counter-attacks in which numerous Russian tanks were declared to have been destroyed. The Germans have insisted that the Russian grand strategy is to co-ordinate a drive from the Narew to the Baltic port of Danzig, 160 miles from Senock, with the invasion of East Prussia from the north and east.

No Report From Moscow.

Successful Russian breakthroughs from the Narew, where the armies of the Czar were beaten decisively in the last war, would outflank the whole 14,000 square miles of East Prussia and the ravaged Polish capital of Warsaw, as well. Senock is fifteen miles north of Warsaw. Moscow has not yet announced a Narew offensive.

[Attacking along an eighty-mile front, "strong Russian forces have crossed the Narew," according to German reports quoted today by the British radio. "Farther south, the Germans lost, according to their own reports, the town of Modlin, only fourteen miles from Warsaw," added the broadcast, recorded there at the Columbia short-wave listening station.]

The German communique said that Nazi counter-attacks inside East Prussia had pushed eastward at Russian-held Goldap and southeast of the road center of Gumbinnen. The Russians at midnight said that they were within six miles of Gumbinnen, or within artillery range.

Satu Mare Captured

Marshal Stalin in an order of the day earlier had announced the capture of Satu Mare, last Romanian city held by the Germans, and near-by Carei. Both are in Transylvania, close to the pre-war Hungarian frontier. Satu Mare, a city of 15,708, was a strong fortress position between Russian armies in Czechoslovakia and those invading Romania and Hungary. Stalin, said the victory completed the capture of northern Transylvania.

Advance Beyond Kiskunhalas

Moscow, Oct. 25 (AP)—In the basin of the Danube, Russian columns driving on Budapest advanced several miles beyond Kiskunhalas, on one of the main railroads serving Hungary and Yugoslavia. The capture of Huszt, on the Trans-Ruthenian railroad, imperiled the Czechoslovak city of Mukacevo (population, 26,000) from the rear.

Both Armies Reinforced.

The Russian and German high commands threw fresh armored and infantry units into the battle of East Prussia today. Fighting raged furiously along a front of more than 150 miles extending from the Baltic mouth of the Niemen River to the Southwestern edge of the Suwalki triangle.

Dispatches from the front said that two famous enemy panzer formations—the Hermann Goering and S. S. Greater Germany, defenders of Warsaw in August—were among four tank divisions committed to battle by the Germans in costly counter-attacks against a Russian salient some fifteen miles from Insterburg and seventy miles from Konigsberg. The sky over Insterburg was reported black with smoke rising from fires set by repeated Russian air raids.

Hitler's forces appeared to have steadied today before the Red Army's powerful offensive through East Prussia, but the Russians announced the capture of at least fourteen additional German towns and disclosed a new thrust toward the province from the southeast. The new pressure on the home of German militarism was exerted from the communique claimed as captured.

German Reserves Strained.

The seizure of Augustow, fourteen miles from the southeastern tip of East Prussia, widened the Red Army offensive by twenty miles and put a new strain on German reserves.

The Germans reported heavy fighting in Hungary and Yugoslavia and said that the bulk of the Eightieth Russian Cavalry Division and the Third Soviet Tank Brigade has been annihilated near Debrecen, Hungary.

In the Balkan fighting, Berlin said that the Russians had attacked Kraljevo, in Yugoslavia, on the last railroad available for German retreat from the Balkans. The city is seventy-five miles south of Belgrade.

Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day, announced the capture of Satu Mare, last Romanian city held by the Germans, and nearby Carei.

Both are in Transylvania, hard by the pre-war Hungarian frontier. Satu Mare, a city of 15,708, was a strong fortress position between the Russian armies in Czecho-Slovakia and those invading Romania and Hungary. Marshal Stalin said that the victory completed the capture of northern Transylvania.

Stalin Tells of Frontier Crossing and Capture of Strategic Seaport as Nazis Flee

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Russian Army has crossed the frontier into Norway, Marshal Stalin announced tonight. The order of the day broadcast by Moscow said that Gen. K. I. Meretskov's Arctic Army, which crossed the frontier, already had captured the Norwegian seaport of Kirkenes.

Berlin three hours earlier had broadcast an announcement of the evacuation of this important iron-ore shipping point. The capture indicated the Red Army's intention of marching through Norway in pursuit of perhaps 25,000 German troops driven out of what formerly was northern Finland, in the battle for Petsamo, thirty miles from Kirkenes.

Russian Navy Helps.

Gen. Meretskov's operation was aided by units of the Russian Navy, the order disclosed. Moscow saluted the victory with twenty salvos from 224 guns.

Berlin also announced a new

POLES EXECUTED

Moscow, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation declares that Polish civilians evacuated from Warsaw are being executed at Oswiecim, concentration camp thirty miles west of Kraktow.

The committee said yesterday that virtually all of a group of 12,400 which reached the camp October 14 had been put to death in gas chambers the same day. Males capable of physical labor, however, were sent to Germany.

Iran Oil Stand Brings 4th Russ Press Attack

Moscow, Oct. 25 (AP)—For the fourth consecutive day the Russian press today attacked the Government of Iran for opposition to a Russian offer to develop oil fields in the northern part of that country.

Extensive quotations from Indian newspapers criticizing the Government's policy and demanding its resignation were carried in a *Tass* dispatch from Teheran.

NOVISAD IS CAPTURED

London, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Free Yugoslav radio announced today the capture of Novisad, on the Danube, forty-five miles northwest of Belgrade, by Marshal Tito's Partisans. The capture of Petrovaradin, just across the Danube from the Belgrade-Budapest rail junction, by Russian and Yugoslav forces also was announced.

Finns Close On German Escape Road To Norway

Helsinki, Oct. 25 (AP)—Finnish troops are closing rapidly on three main-road junctions dominating German retreat routes into Norway.

Along the Swedish border, dispatches received here today said, the Germans, supported by armor, are seeking vainly to halt a Finnish onrush at Kihlanki, 30 miles south of Muonio, the crossroads through which traffic is funneled into Norway. The Finns were reported advancing six to seven miles daily.

Along the next escape route, 35 miles to the east, the Finns are approaching the road junction at Kittila, and, along the third and last exit route for the Germans in north-central Finland, the Finns have reached Vutoso, 125 miles south of Ivalo.

In Helsinki for the first time since 1941, street lights brightened the capital.

Finns Arrest War Criminals

Stockholm, Oct. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Dispatches from Helsinki said today that the Finns had arrested certain persons whom the Allies considered guilty of committing war crimes during the fight against Russia, especially in Karelia. Those arrested were not identified.

FRANCO PRESS ACCUSES REDS

Says Russia Seeks To Incite Civil War In Spain

Paris, Oct. 25 (AP)—Two former Spanish Republican Premiers, Juan Negrin and Santiago Casares Quiroga, will come to Paris from London soon to direct a movement for restoration of the republic in Spain, the Agence Francaise Presse reported today.

Meanwhile, Spanish refugee groups here announced their ranks were closing for an anticipated Spanish counterrevolution.

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—The controlled Spanish press accused Russia today of attempting to incite rebellion in Spain and the overthrow of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

With clashes between Spanish Republican guerrillas and Franco's forces continuing, the concern in Madrid over the possibility that the uprising might develop into a full-fledged civil war was reflected in the Government-dominated press.

Press dispatches accused Russia, "seconded by extremist papers in many democratic countries," of starting a campaign "to make relations between the Spanish Government and the Allies impossible."

Heavy Battles Reported

The Berlin radio reported "heavy battles" already had been fought in Catalonia and added that, although Franco's forces had succeeded in pushing Republican troops back into France, the menace to the generalissimo's regime remains, with further classes on a large scale still possible.

The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said approximately 40,000 well-equipped Spanish Maquisards had been concentrated between Toulouse and Pau near the border ready for an attack on Franco's forces. The agency said the Spaniards were "in intimate contact with the French Communist committee in Toulouse and were prepared for action on a grand scale."

Official Britain remained silent on the situation in Spain, but it appeared certain it will soon provoke diplomatic and political ramifications here with the likelihood Prime Minister Churchill will be pressed in Commons for a clear-cut statement on Britain's position toward Franco.

France-Spain Accord Reached

In the midst of his troubles at home, Franco appeared to have gained a diplomatic coup. It was reported from Paris that France and Spain had reached an agreement to reestablish normal diplomatic relations despite the ideological differences between them and the tension over the frontier incidents.

Other Paris reports said clashes between guerrillas and Franco's troops had spread to southern Spain.

Madrid dispatches declared that all but a handful of Republicans in the Navarra sector had been wiped out.

Catholics Called Anti-Franco

Colonel Paz, representing the National Spanish Union, formed to unite all anti-Franco Spaniards in France, and which is affiliated with an underground junta in Madrid, asserted the Catholics in Spain now were generally opposed to Franco because of his "dictatorial actions."

The union spokesman charged 40,000 Germans had fled from France into Spain. Some, he said, are in Franco's forces while others had been aided in escaping to South America. Yesterday the Spanish Embassy said only 1,200 Germans had fled from liberated France into Spain and that all had been interned according to international law.

French Press Hostile

The French press continued to complain of Government censorship which prevented publication of the Republican version of what was going on in Spain and the newspaper *Resistance* said because of the French Government's action there would be an "intolerable scandal."

Resistance declared that Madrid "will soon be added to the list of liberated cities" and said Franco's Government was doing its best to conceal the increasing turbulence in Spain.

Spain Revolt Said To Be Spreading

Paris, Oct. 25 (AP)—France and Spain have agreed to reestablish normal diplomatic relations despite ideological differences between the de Gaulle and Franco regimes and tension over frontier incidents, well-informed diplomats said today.

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Clashes between Spanish Republican guerrillas and forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco have spread even into southern Spain, an officer of the anti-Franco National Spanish Union in Paris declared today.

Madrid meanwhile said all but a handful of the Republicans striking into Spain's Navarra section from France had been wiped out.

Locations Given

The National Spanish Union was formed to unite all anti-Franco Spaniards in France, and claims affiliation with an underground junta of Madrid. In Paris a union official, Colonel Paz, declared clashes were occurring in Andalusia in southern Spain, as well as in Catalonia and Asturias in northern Spain, and other parts of the country. Forays from the French border continue, he said, but there is little information on these struggles.

Colonel Paz charged 40,000 Germans from France had taken refuge in Spain, some aiding Franco's forces and others being helped by the Franco Government to go to South America. He also asserted Catholics in Spain now were largely opposed to Franco because of his dictatorial actions."

Earlier, Lieut. Gen. Yuan Yague, commander of the Navarra corps area, in a Madrid dispatch, said that a handful of the guerrillas remained in hiding in the mountains, but denied any general uprising in the area.

New Call For Civil War

Meanwhile, an open call for a new civil war came from the underground newspaper, *Conquest of Spain*, organ of the Republican Junta with secret headquarters in Madrid. It urged Spanish army officers to take up arms against Generalissimo Franco.

British quarters were silent on reports of the unrest.

German propagandists, however, seized upon the latest reports from Spain to suggest that French troops might be withdrawn from the Western front to man the Spanish-French frontier.

Paris dispatches quoted the Madrid radio as taking Gen Charles de Gaulle to task for not taking action to subdue the Spanish Republicans who launched their raids on northern Spain from France.

GERMANY'S OIL REFINERIES HIT

1,200 American, 1,000 British Heavies Join Assault

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Devastating blows were rained on German industry and transportation and oil-producing facilities today by more than 1,200 American and upward of 1,000 British heavy bombers. The daylight raids were carried out despite bad weather.

The United States Eighth Air Force struck at the remnants of natural oil refining installations in the Hamburg area and, for the fourth time, at Gelsenkirchen, home of the Scholven-Buer and Nordstern synthetic oil plants. They also attacked Hamm, the hub of transportation of German war materials.

Although the Germans offered no opposition in the air, an Eighth Air Force communique said two bombers and one escorting fighter were missing.

RAF Attacks Essen

The RAF, in its daylight assault, made Essen its principal target. The Halifaxes and Lancasters droned over the great armament and railway center for half an hour, giving the city its second raid in 36 hours. Large fires sent smoke two miles into the air, returning pilots reported.

At about the same time, other British bombers dropped their loads on a synthetic oil plant at Homberg. A comm nique said the RAF lost four bombers.

Mustangs which escorted the American bombers strafed targets around Hamburg and reported disabling eight locomotives, 36 oil-tank cars and four freight cars.

Germany's Largest Yards

Germany's largest railway yards are located at Hamm, and through them have been moving supplies for the Western front as well as raw materials for German factories.

More than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators made up the bomber mission, escorted by more than 500 Thunderbolts and Mustangs. Bombing was through clouds by instrument.

Anti-aircraft fire was weak over Hamm, but in addition to a heavier flak barrage over Hamburg the Germans sent up a thick smoke screen.

Today's resumption of daylight pounding of German war industries came after two days of idleness due to bad weather.

Last night RAF bombers attacked objectives in Hannover and western Germany, and mines were laid in enemy waters.

1,700 U. S. Planes Hit Hamburg, Hamm Areas

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Upwards of 1,700 American planes, 1,200 of them heavy bombers, attacked objectives in the Hamburg and Hamm sectors of Germany today.

Germany's largest freight yards were attacked at Hamm, in the Ruhr and Rhineland area 90 miles northeast of Aachen. Much of Germany's war narterial and reinforcements for the Western Front must traverse its rail spiderweb.

Several oil refineries were bombed at Hamburg.

The bombers had been idle for two days because of weather.

The 500 convoying Thunderbolts and Mustangs saw no German interceptors.

CHURCHILL PLANS COMMONS REPORT ON MOSCOW VISIT

By E. V. W. JONES

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(AP) "Unconditional surrender in the sense of no bargaining with the enemy is still the policy of the government," Prime Minister Churchill reiterated today in the House of Commons.

Churchill, who will report Friday on his recent conferences with Premier Stalin in Moscow, avoided questions as to how unconditional surrender was reconciled with the fact former enemies were now fighting on the Allied side, and regarding privileges for Nazi individuals who surrendered unconditionally.

"I don't think there is any reason for alarm," he said, adding that such matters must be settled between the principal Allies.

He suggested that the House bear in mind also the three-power declaration of May 12 to Axis satellites warning them to quit Germany.

Agreeing to a short debate Friday after his Moscow report, the Prime Minister declined to engage in a foreign affairs discussion today, saying it would not be wise to go into details on delicate international problems "on the spur of the moment."

House members, however, asked if Germany would be made to pay for the worthless occupation marks with which she flooded the conquered countries.

"The issue of currency is only one of the many ways in which Germany has exploited the countries she has occupied," Churchill said. "I cannot at this stage say in what way her various exactions will be dealt with at the final settlement."

Minister of State Richard Law earlier had told the House that the respective zones of influence in the Balkans had not been decided upon during the Moscow talks.

Law said that although Bulgaria had declared war on Germany, the country still technically was at war with the allies and definitely can not yet be considered a co-belligerent.

Total Surrender Still Is Policy: Churchill

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill reiterated in the House of Commons today that "unconditional surrender in the sense of no bargaining with the enemy is still the policy of the Government."

He suggested the House should bear in mind also the three-power declaration of May 12 to Axis satellites, in which they were warned to quit Germany.

The Prime Minister declined to engage in a foreign-affairs debate, declaring it would be unwise to go into details on delicate international matters "on the spur of the moment." There will be an opportunity for debate after his report Friday on his Moscow mission, he said, but added he hoped it would be short.

Questions Unanswered

He left unanswered questions as to how unconditional surrender was reconciled with former enemies becoming "apparent Allies" and as to whether Nazis who surrendered unconditionally would be given Government posts in Germany.

Earlier Richard Law, Minister of State, told the House Britain and Russia had made no decision during the recent Moscow talks on respective zones of influence in the Balkans.

Although Bulgaria has declared war on Germany, he said, the country is still technically at war with the Allies and could not yet be recognized as a cobelligerent.

(A Retuers dispatch quoted Law as saying that armistice terms for Bulgaria were still in the consideration stage, and he hoped there would not be a long delay.

(The British Government, the Minister continued, was not consulted about Marshal Joseph Tito's use of Bulgar troops in Yugoslavia. An M. P. suggested that Tito's action was in conflict with the proposed armistice terms for Bulgaria.

(Law said: "No, I think Marshal

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Tito's action is not in conflict with anything except in a purely technical sense. In this case it is obviously desirable in the highest degree that the greatest possible pressure should be brought to bear upon the enemy. That is the main consideration.")

Churchill turned aside a question as to whether Germany would be made to pay for the "worthless marks" with which she flooded occupied countries.

London Attache Of Argentina Recalled

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Argentina has recalled Col. Pablo Beretta, its military attache in London, after an invitation to visit the Allies' Western front was suddenly withdrawn.

While the Argentine Embassy was officially silent, it was reported authentically here that the action occurred several days ago and presumably resulted from lack of cooperation in his country's foreign policy in the war against the Axis.

Similar invitations extended to the military attaches of other South American embassies have not been withdrawn, so far as could be learned today.

Robots Hit England; No Casualties Reported

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Germans struck at southern England and London with their flying bombs last night for the second night in succession, but the Ministry of Information said today the raids apparently caused no casualties but some damage was done.

A number of the robots fell to anti-aircraft fire.

Earl's Son Given Year By Field Court-Martial

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—Capt. William Douglas-Home, 32, third son of the Earl of Home, must serve one year in prison for "not obeying a lawful command" and refusing to fight in the attack on Le Havre, September 8.

His dishonorable discharge from the British army also was ordered by a field courtmartial whose findings were announced here today.

Douglas-Home last month wrote a letter to the Maidenhead *Advertiser* saying he refused to fight when ordered "as I could not bring myself to take part in an operation against (German) troops who admittedly did not want to fight but whose commander refused to accept unconditional surrender."

Reich Revolt 'Possible'

Stockholm, Oct. 24 (AP—Delayed)—The German workers' newspaper *Der Angriff* frankly discussed today the possibility of uprisings by foreign workers in Germany, but expressed the opinion that the newly mobilized home guard would be able to handle any outbreaks pending the arrival of regular troops.

The paper, in an article quoted in Swedish press dispatches, said doubtless there were some "adventurers" among the foreign workers who might try to start trouble. It added, however, that the majority of the foreigners—of whom it has been estimated there are about 12,000,000 in Germany—were "too wise" to follow them.

The article disclosed that foreign workers in German factories range from 20 to 80 per cent.

Peace Prize Omitted Again

Stockholm, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Nobel Foundation recommended to the Swedish Government today that no peace prize be awarded this year. The last such award was made in 1938.

KEY BOLOGNA BASTION FALLS

Fifth Army Takes Monte Belmonte, On South Approach

Rome, Oct. 25 (AP)—American Fifth Army troops have captured Monte Belmonte, one of the key bastions guarding the southern approaches to Bologna, after a week of bitter fighting, the Allied high command announced today.

On the Ardiatic sector British Eighth Army units advanced another three miles without encountering opposition, which indicated that Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring may be withdrawing to a new line of defense.

Fierce Fighting Still Ahead

The Fifth Army now is firmly established in the Monte Grande-Monte Spaduro area some six miles from the lateral Bologna-Rimini highway and is in a position to compel the Germans to make a major defensive readjustment in northern Italy.

An official headquarters statement said, however, the Fifth Army still faced heavy resistance.

To the east of the main American drive on the German supply and communications base at Bologna, other Fifth Army units continued flanking drives toward Castel San Pietro and Imola, junction points on the Bologna-Rimini highway.

Bologna Urged To Rise

The Allied high command said in a radio broadcast to the people of Bologna that liberation of their city was near and urged them to use "all means at your disposal to destroy the German invader."

On the Adriatic front British troops pushed back German rear guards above Cervai and reached the Savio river, four miles north. The Canadian bridghead across the Savio north of Cesena has been enlarged and reinforced, headquarters said. Polish and Indian troops in the mountains southwest of Cesena also made minor advances.

British troops moving along the coast are now only eight miles south of the big coastal city of Ravenna.

Yanks' Bologna Drive Gains

Rome, Oct. 25 (AP)—Fifth Army troops ground out important gains today in the mountainous southern approaches to the Italian communications hub of Bologna, while the Eighth Army rolled through receding German resistance in the Adriatic end of the Po Valley.

After a week of bloody fighting in the mist-shrouded Apennines American doughboys drove the Germans from Monte Belmonte, a mountain key to the enemy's defense of Bologna. The Americans held it against several counterattacks.

Bridgehead Expanded

At the eastern end of the Po Valley virtually all German resistance now has ceased in the triangle formed by the Savio river as it runs northward from Cesena to the Adriatic. British and Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, after enlarging separate bridgeheads across the Savio on each side of Cesena, now are advancing northwestward astride the Bologna highway with tank support. Polish and Indian troops operating in the mountains to the southwest made minor advances.

Directly on the coast Eighth Army troops, in an advance of three and a half miles, reached the village of Savio near the river's mouth—only eight miles short of the big coastal city of Ravenna—without contact with the Germa.

Appeal To Patriots

London, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Allied high command in Italy told Patriots of Bologna today in a Rome broadcast that the liberation of their city was near and urged them to use "all means at your disposal to destroy the German invader."

BRITISH DRIVING AHEAD IN GREECE

By NOLAND NORGAARD

ROME, Oct. 25.—(AP) The British drive to clear the Germans out of Greece has swept up Dhomokos, 30 miles north of Lamia, and the Germans have evacuated Volos, seaport on the eastern coast of Greece, Allied headquarters announced today.

The communique said the Germans moving northward out of Volos, which has a population of 48,000, were suffering heavy casualties at the hands of Greek guerrillas. These Germans face a grueling 125-mile trek to the Yugoslav border, through mountainous country thickly dotted with guerrilla bands.

Dhomokos is 37 miles west southwest of Volos.

British naval planes operating from the escort carrier H.M.S. Attacker have taken a heavy toll of German coastal and land transport in the vicinity of Katerine, on the west side of the gulf of Salonika, the communique said. Katerine is 66 miles north of Volos and 33 miles southwest of the port of port of Salonika.

Naval fliers attacked Nazi troop-carrying barges, landing craft and motor transport. Planes of the Balkan air force destroyed 10 vehicles and damaged 47 others in a motor convoy in North Albania, the communique said. In attacks on Nazi escape routes in Yugoslavia, Spitfires destroyed or damaged 34 vehicles. Beaufighters hit German trains and barracks with rockets.

Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, commander of Allied forces in Greece, speaking at Corinth paid tribute to the resistance movement and said the Germans gradually were being cleared from Greece.

British In Greece Enter Dhomokos

Rome, Oct. 25 (AP) — British patrols following the German withdrawal out of Greece have entered Dhomokos, 30 miles north of Lamia, Allied headquarters announced today.

The occupation of Laima, 93 miles northwest of Athens, was announced yesterday.

Headquarters also disclosed today that the Germans have evacuated the port of Volos, about 45 miles northeast of Lamia and 37 miles from Dhomokos, after suffering severe casualties at the hands of Greek guerrillas.

From Volos the retreating Germans are confronted with a 125-mile trek northward before they reach the Yugoslav frontier.

Headquarters announced that additional Allied troops have been landed at Piraeus, port of Athens.

Greek Cabinet Formed

Athens, Oct. 25 (AP)—Formation of a Greek cabinet embracing representatives of eight political parties and two independents was announced last night by Premier George Papandreou.

Only three of the 17 Cabinet members served with the Greek government-in-exile in Cairo—Nicolas Askoutsis, Communications Minister; Philip Dragoumis, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Pannoyotis Kanelopoulos, Marine Minister. Papandreou holds the War and Foreign Affairs ministries.

The Premier said that at the next Cabinet meeting he would call for mobilization of the four youngest classes of Greek reservists.

TURKEY FOLLOWS SUIT

ANKARA, Oct. 25—(AP)—Turkey tonight announced its recognition of the French provisional government.

Jap Snipers, Artillery Active On Tiddim Road

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 25 (AP)—Japanese snipers and artillery were reported active today against Fifth Indian Division troops moving along the Tiddim-Fort White road toward enemy-held Kennedy Peak in northwest Burma.

"Our own guns," said a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters, "harassed enemy troop movements on the road."

BATTLE RAGES NEAR KWEIPING

Chinese Are Fighting To Stem Japanese Kwangsi Drive

Chungking, Oct. 25 (AP)—Chinese troops are battling four miles west of Kweiping to stem an enemy drive through southern Kwangsi province aimed at outflanking Kweilin, its provincial capital, the high command announced tonight.

Eight miles southwest of Kweiping the Chinese were said to have surrounded a Japanese force and put it under repeated attack. Nine miles south of Kweiping the Japanese attempted to push a force across the Yu river in the hope of rescuing the encircled troops, and "this column still is being thrown back by our forces," the high command said.

Gateway To Liuchow

A drive through Kweiping would open the way to Liuchow, 70 miles to the northwest, site of an American air base. Liuchow itself is 90 miles southwest of Kweilin, capital and pivotal center of the Chinese defense network in southeast China.

Closely supported by United States 14th Air Force planes, the Chinese also engaged the enemy near Pingnam, 27 miles northeast of Kweiping.

In the north the Chinese made progress in attacks against enemy positions 12 miles southwest of Hingan, a Hunan-Kwangsi railway town.

American planes hammered the Japanese positions in the Kweiping sector of the West river bend in a series of attacks, without encountering enemy opposition in the air.

Pingnam Bombed

Japanese strong points, ammunition dumps, troop concentrations, machine-gun positions and pillboxes were pounded with incendiaries and fragmentation bombs. Pingnam was bombed, with 100 per cent. hits scored on the target, and the southeast end of the Tanchuk airfield's runway was blasted, a communique from Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said.

Ninety miles north of Kweilin, in western Hunan province, the Chinese have recaptured the town of Sinning, an important point on the enemy right flank, after a three-day attack. It is about an equal distance west of the Japanese-held Canton-Hankow railway junction of Hengyang and helped protect the enemy's right in the drive southward against Kwangsi.

The Chinese said the Japanese there retreated eastward toward Tungan on the Hunan-Kwangsi rail route, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin.

Sinning Retaken By Chinese Troops

Chungking, Oct. 25 (AP)—The United States 14th Air Force sank, probably sank or damaged more than 130,000 tons of Japanese shipping from October, 1943, through October 18, 1944. A communique said today that the force helped cause Japan's present tanker shortage.

Chungking, Oct. 25 (AP)—Chinese troops have recaptured Sinning, an important point in the enemy's right flank 90 miles north of Kweilin, the Chinese high command announced today.

The announcement said the beaten Japanese retreated toward Tungan on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, 90 miles northeast of Kweilin. The city of Kweilin is a key defense center of the Chinese in Kwangsi province and is the site of a former American air base.

It was announced that Chinese units also continued to engage the invaders about 12 miles west of Hingan, a Hunan-Kwangsi railway town 31 miles north of Kweilin.

Gain Near Kingan

The Chinese made progress in attacks against Japanese positions located 12 miles southwest of Hingan and 21 miles north of Kweilin. This was in the area of the closest Japanese penetration toward Kweilin.

On the West river front in southern Kwangsi fighting raged in the vicinity of Kweiping, 70 miles southsoutheast of Liuchow, and near Pingnam, 80 miles southeast of Liuchow, the Chinese high command said.

Chinese Spokesman Cites Reds In Attacks

Chungking, Oct. 25 (AP)—P. H. Chang, a Cabinet spokesman, said today in reply to questions that clashes had occurred during August and September between Chinese Government and Chinese Communist troops. He asserted that the Communists took the initiative.

Chang said that toward the end of August the Communists attacked the Government's 61st Army about 18 miles east of Linfen on the Tungpu railway in southwestern Shansi province. The Communists were repulsed, he said.

The Communists then concentrated more than 14 regiments and on September 8 again attacked the 61st Army while mobile units attacked the 72d Government Division, which being outnumbered, was forced to retreat.

On September 11 the Communists attacked Government troops at Chiulin in eastern Shensi province and on September 21 moved against Kankangpinghsiang.

Cologne Light-up May Be Tip on Rebel Movement

OCT 26 1944

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Former Chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—(AP) The lighting of Cologne and Duesseldorf, which surprised and amazed American reconnaissance flyers on the nights of October 18 and 19, may well be the sign of far-going rebellion within Germany against the regime of Adolf Hitler.

I can at least assert that the plan for turning on the lights as a sign that revolutionary elements are in control was considered seriously by the German underground of 1941 as I then knew it.

Late in October, 1941, I, as chief of the Berlin bureau of the Associated Press, was invited to the home of a Bavarian attorney living in Berlin. He had been certified to me by various reliable German democrats as a bitter anti-Nazi with a brief but informative Nazi past.

But first, a little more about his background:

"As you know," he said to me, "the self-styled fuehrer in the years of his ascendancy was all things unto all men. Hence, when he promised honesty in public office and berated the corruption that followed the war, I fell for him. For a while I was even a member of his more intimate circle.

"Then, one day, some of the more rabid Nazis suggested that escaped criminals or men with criminal records might be very useful as bodyguards for the movement. I turned to Adolf Hitler.

"To my amazement he said: 'I don't care what a man's past is, so long as he is loyal to me personally. The private lives of my followers also don't concern me.'

"I resigned then and there."

This man subsequently developed his plan of action and that of the anti-Nazis with whom he was working. He pointed out how nothing could be so dangerous as a premature attempt at revolution, for then Gestapo oppression would become all the more severe. Significantly enough, he feared that military officers, who he said knew nothing about politics and revolutionary movements, might strike without having the masses behind them. In view of the abortive generals' "putsch" of July 20, this statement looms important.

"If and when we are ready to strike, we must do it in a manner that will capture the popular imagination," he contended.

"Now, with the coming of Adolf Hitler into power, the lights have gone out in Germany—first figuratively and now, since the war, literally.

"What our country needs is light—the light of freedom of expression, the light of free interchange of information with the outside world, the light of untrammeled inquiry. 'Let There Be A Light' should be a catching slogan for our underground, a slogan that will seize popular imagination.

"What better evidence could we give to our adversaries that Adolf Hitler and his clique do not speak for the German people, than that of lighting the streets of the cities which we wrest from the Nazis? And how dramatic it will be for city after city to turn on the lights as the popular uprising progresses! Our present adversaries will then know in what direction to move, and where they may count upon collaboration in their effort to cleanse the earth of the scourge of Naziism."

The words sounded unbelievable at the time. Yet there was something so earnest and convincing about them that I jotted them down in full in my diary.

The reports from Cologne and Duesseldorf recall them vividly. There is at least an even chance that the lighting of the streets of these cities in recent nights indicates the existence of a revolutionary movement.

Japs May Face Wartime Tin Shortage, Reds Say

San Francisco, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Japanese apparently are facing a wartime shortage of tin.

The Soviet news agency Tass today quoted a Radio Tokyo broadcast as saying the Japanese Government had decided to withdraw small tin coins from circulation and replace them with paper money because of "the importance of tin during the present war."

The Federal Communications Commission recorded the Tass broadcast.

Jap Newspapers To Be Smaller

San Francisco, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Jap newspapers will be limited to a total of fourteen pages a week, four less than now, after November 1, the Jap Domei Agency said today in a dispatch recorded by the FCC.

Shanghai Outskirts Bombed

San Francisco, Oct. 25 (AP)—Two Allied planes bombed the outskirts of Shanghai this morning (Japanese Time), the Nippon news agency Domei reported today in a Tokyo broadcast picked up by the Federal Communications Commission. Domei claimed that "no damage was done."

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

OCT 26 1944

By Associated Press.

Oct. 25, 1940—Germans announce evacuation of 60,000 school children under 14 from Berlin because of air raid dangers.

ficially announced tonight. Earlier London had made a similar announcement.

Italy is the first of the former enemy states with which relations have advanced to such a point that normal peacetime diplomatic contacts can be restored.

A State department statement said that Alexander C. Kirk would be named Ambassador to Rome. He is now serving as American representative on the Advisory Council for Italy in Rome.

The United States action was taken after consultation with Great Britain and Russia and with the other American republics, except Argentina.

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Soviet Russia already had a kind of diplomatic relationship with the Italian government, having exchanged representatives, although not ambassadors, months ago.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced after their recent conference at Quebec that the Italian government was to be given an increasing measure of freedom from Allied military control. Since then United States and Britain have undertaken various financial and economic measures to aid the rehabilitation of Italy.

Spain Denies Gestapo Runs Police

Washington, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Spanish embassy said last night that all Germans who fled from France into Spain have been interned and are being dealt with in strict conformity with the regulations of international law without heir having any participation in Spanish public affairs.

The embassy said that it was issuing the statement because of published reports, which it called pure fabrication, that 15,000 Gestapo men had entered Spain, taken possession of the Spanish police and were directing tyrannical persecution of moderate liberals and Catholics.

U. S. Resumes Diplomatic Relations with Italians

OCT 26 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — (AP) The United States government is resuming diplomatic relations with the government of Italy, it was of-

Telephone Rates Cut To 4 Overseas Points

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission announced today that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has filed tariffs calling for general rate reductions on overseas telephone calls between the United States, the Bahamas, Jamaica and Hawaii, effective November 1.

The FCC said that as examples a three-minute weekday call between Washington and Jamaica will cost $10.50 under the new tariff instead of $17.25; a call between Washington and Hawaii will be $12 instead of $13.50, and a call between Washington and the Bahamas will be $6 instead of $6.75. Proportionate reductions will be made on Sunday rates also.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 176 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 69,551 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 27,745 are reported dead, 27,801 wounded 9,525 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war. Included in the list are following with their next of kin:

76 Soldiers Are Termed Army's 'Forgotten Men'

New Haven Men in Pacific for Nearly 3 Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Representative Ronulb Compton, Republican, of Connecticut, in a letter to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, today urgently appealed for the return home of seventy-six New Haven soldiers in the South Pacific whom he described as the "forgotten men" of the Army because they hadn't been home for nearly three years.

These boys, Representative Compton told Mr. Stimson, "have had nothing more than seven or ten days' furlough in a foreign country in the thirty or more months they have been stationed in the South Pacific." They comprise the original 208th Anti-Aircraft Battery, and twelve of them now are attached to Battery D, 745th A. A. A. Gun Battalion, the letter stated.

Dozen D. F. C.s Awarded N. Y. Men in 15th A. A. F.

2 Jersey Flyers in Outfit Also Receive the Medal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The War Department announced today award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to these New York members of the 15th Army Air Force:

Captain Lester Baum, 30 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; Captain Jerome C. Casper, 147 West Eighth Street, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant Alvin I. Fisher, 225 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant Truman D. Green, Watertown; First Lieutenant Joseph W. Kappel, 1615 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant Howard I. Miller, 336 Fort Washington Avenue, New York; First Lieutenant Thomas W. Monahan, 176-04 Sunbury Road, St. Albans, Queens, N. Y.; First Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, 118-23 202d Street, St. Albans, Queens, N. Y.; First Lieutenant Willis J. Pardoe, Oneida; First Lieutenant Harry J. Prosser, North Tonawanda; Second Lieutenant Murray Blacker, 1549 East Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn; Second Lieutenant Paul A. McCarthy, Pelham Bay.

The following New Jersey members of the 15th A. A. F. also received the cross:

Lieutenant Joseph W. Palis, 114 Grove Street, Bloomfield, and Second Lieutenant James E. Neal, 83 Duer Street, North Plainfield.

President Talks Ships With Land

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land reported after a White House conference today that President Roosevelt has told "the Maritime Commission to prepare a bold and daring plan for improving the American merchant marine and maintaining its future position."

The Maritime Commission chairman and Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, were luncheon guests.

Kaiser said the plan discussed at the White House luncheon "is to accelerate now the Maritime Commission's development, design and construction of greatly improved types of passenger, cargo and coastwise vessels."

Designing And Constructing

"The President stated emphatically we should lose no time in preparing designs for and constructing (a large tonnage of good vessels) the equal of any in the world," Land told reporters.

"Construction of these new types will be scheduled to prevent interference with vessels and materials required for war."

Land said the President urged immediate inauguration of the program so that it could be a factor in employment during the conversion period from war to peace.

Emphasis On Time

He quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying:

"We must not let our merchant marine become static; design and build our advance models as soon as shipyard space and manpower are available."

Land said the President "stated emphatically we should lose no time in preparing designs for and constructing such vessels; also to improve cargo handling facilities, improve propulsion equipment and install the most modern devices."

"We especially need modern, comfortable, low-travel-cost passenger ships," Land said.

Kaiser said, under the plan being worked out by the Maritime Commission, competitive bids to construct improved types of both passenger and cargo vessels will be taken by the Government. The completed vessels will be sold by the Government to private operators.

PLANS 4 AIR TRIPS A DAY TO EUROPE

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Washington, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Charles L. Gallo, rate analyst and executive assistant of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., outlined today a schedule of four trips daily between the United States and Europe if TWA is authorized to put Lockheed Constellations into service over the North Atlantic.

Mr. Gallo testified in behalf of the TWA application for a route from Washington to Calcutta, India, during the Civil Aeronautics Board joint hearing on requests for routes across the North Atlantic.

The Constellation is a four-engine plane weighing upward of 80,000 pounds and capable of carrying fifty-seven day passengers. Its cruising speed is rated at 300 miles an hour or more. The plane is now in production as the Army's C-69. It holds an unofficial cross-country transport record of 6 hours, 58 minutes.

Using the Constellation, TWA expects to offer fares of $205 between Washington and London, $209 between Philadelphia and Paris, $512 between Boston and Calcutta, $297 between Detroit and Athens, $317 between New York and Cairo.

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Hull Getting Lots Of Rest

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP) — The State Department today said Secretary Hull's condition remained unchanged and that he was continuing to get lots of rest and made satisfactory progress with his physical checkup at Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital. He entered the hospital last week after being bothered with a throat ailment.

LITTLE STEEL WAGE ACTION IS DELAYED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—(AP) The possibility of the War Labor Board's Little Steel wage report reaching President Roosevelt before the election virtually vanished today when the board, after consideration of a preliminary draft, deferred further discussion until next Tuesday, Oct. 31.

In the same meeting, a split in the labor vote developed when AFL members voted against a CIO motion to begin discussion of the current steel wage dispute and other CIO cases tomorrow. The motion failed for want of a majority, with the two AFL members voting with the four industry members, and the CIO voting with the four public members.

The board then voted eight to four to take up specific cases next Tuesday, the same day that discussion of the report to the President will be resumed. The labor members, both AFL and CIO, were in the minority on the second vote.

The proposed report to the President, on the possible impact on the National Wage policy of a pay increase demanded by both AFL and CIO for 1,000,000 workers in steel and a dozen other industries, was offered by WLB's public representatives, in rough draft. It had been prepared after the board's lengthy hearings on Labor's demands that the administration scrap the Little Steel formula limiting general pay increases to 15 per cent over January, 1941, levels.

WLB has already voted 8 to 4 to pass the Little Steel dispute to the White House as a factual presentation, without specific advice, in view of price-structure considerations outside the board's jurisdiction.

Chairman William H. Davis conceded that today's decision to put off further discussion until next week destroyed his earlier prediction that the report would reach the President about November 1. He declined to pick another date saying that also probably "would be knocked into cocked hat." Davis said the delay was agreed to in order that other members of the board would have an opportunity to study the proposed report and so that the public members who wrote it might do further work on it. He said the draft as submitted was not complete.

...NE PARTS PLANT SEIZED

Navy Takes Control After Dispute Over Price Rate

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Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—The navy today took over operation of the aircraft parts plant of the Lord Manufacturing Company at Erie, Pa., under order of President Roosevelt, as the result of a price dispute, the first action of its kind.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowan and a staff of seven moved into the plant after issuance of the President's executive order, which said that the Lord company had "willfully refused and failed to furnish" war materials at prices fixed in a joint army-navy order of September 23.

The plant produces rubber mounts for aircraft engines and instruments.

Asserting that the company's conduct "has interfered with the production and supply of aircraft parts and other essential war materials," the President's order directed the Secretary of the Navy to operate the plant "in such manner as he deems necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

Terms Change Charged

The army-navy repricing order of September 23 was termed at that time the first application of a pricing provision in the 1943 Revenue Act. The announceme t said it followed "the failure of the services and Lord Manufacturing Company to agree on prices deemed fair and reasonable by the services."

The President's order said today that the Lord company had changed the terms and conditions of sale "in such a way as to increase the return to the said company above the prices fixed" in the army-navy order.

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At Erie, Thomas Lord, company vice-president, conferred with other company officials and was expected to meet later with Admiral Bowan.

"We don't want to go broke voluntarily," said Lord, in commenting on the seizure.

Asked what the company's policy is in the seizure, he said:

"There has been no holdup of production. There has been no holdup of shipments. The only holdup has been by the Government who has advised their prime contractors not to pay C. O. D. or sight drafts in order to pick up shipments at destinations and those shipments have been invoiced at Government price. They have not been, however, subject to the open terms or cash discounts which were in effect when we had our own price."

League To Depend On Congress: Ball

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New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), in his first speech since announcing his support of President Roosevelt for reelection, said tonight the question of a post-war world security organization "is and of necessity must be a political issue."

"Easy generalities and evasive commitments from political candidates are not enough," he said in a prepared address before Americans United for World Organization.

Declaring he would prefer the question of a peace structure to be nonpartisan or bipartisan, Ball asserted:

"It is a political issue because the convictions and attitudes on it of the President and the Congressmen and Senators elected this fall will in the final analysis determine whether or not the United States will join an effective world security organization.

"Without the United States in it, such an organization cannot hope to succeed."

Ball, who made no reference either to President Roosevelt or to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, said, however, that in a radio address tomorrow night he would expand on his reasons for supporting Mr. Roosevelt over his own party's candidate.

LaGuardia Commended On Tour Arrangements

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt, who toured New York city for four hours last Saturday in the rain, telegraphed Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, who accompanied him most of the time, that he hoped the Mayor had not suffered from exposure.

The telegram, made public today by LaGuardia, said:

"Now that I am back in Washington, I hasten to tell you how greatly I appreciate the splendid arrangements carried out during my visit to New York last Saturday. Everything went with the precision of clockwork, and I want to thank you and all who cooperated with you in making the tour of the city go off so smoothly under the handicap of unfavorable weather. Hope you personally suffered no serious difficulties from the exposure."

DAVIES NAMED

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 — (AP) Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia, will head a Business and Professional Men's League for Roosevelt, Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan announced today.

News Advertisements Aiding War Totaled

New York, Oct. 25 (AP)—Advertising in support of the war effort in domestic daily and Sunday newspapers totaled $57,969,242 in the year ended July 31, the American Newspaper Publishers Association reported today.

The ANPA's bureau of advertising said the report covers war effort support in advertising columns only, that news and editorial matter are not included.

Topping a list of 42 different war-support projects were war bonds, which totaled $26,101,024 in advertising space for the 12 months period. Next in importance included don't telephone, Red Cross, wastepaper salvage and recruiting—armed forces.

Hanley Sets U.S.-Russian Day

ALBANY, Oct. 25 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley, acting in the absence of Governor Dewey, today proclaimed Nov. 16, the eleventh anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia, as American-Russian Frendship Day.

Mr. Hanley declared that the relations between the people of the United States and the people of Russia had been "consistently and warmly friendly" for more than 160 years, and added: "The peace of the world and the future of the world depend in large measure upon the continuance of this warm and historic friendship."

CURRAN VOWS AID FOR WORLD PEACE

Syracuse, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Thomas J. Curran, Republican nominee for United States Senator from New York, is pledged to work for a world organization which will be able to keep the peace.

The New York Secretary of State, in an address at a Syracuse rally last night, declared:

"I pledge to work for a world organization in which all peace-loving nations, great and small, will be represented and to see that this world organization shall develop effective co-operative means to keep the peace and to prevent or repel military aggression."

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Mr. Curran said that the Republican party was committed in its platform to responsible participation by the United States in post-war co-operative organization. He added that Gov. Dewey, G. O. P. presidential nominee, did not quibble in his declaration that force might be necessary to preserve the peace.

Urging immediate decision on the principles of peace which the United States plans to follow, Mr. Curran said that the Government should see to it that its agreements with other nations are arrived at openly, that foreign policies made today and tomorrow must not represent power policies and that there should be an end in Washington to foreign policy by improvization.

DANAHER URGES END OF 'SECRECY' ON PEARL HARBOR

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WATERBURY, Oct. 25 — (AP) U. S. Senator John A. Danaher, Republican seeking reelection, said tonight that Prime Minister Churchill was called before Parliament to explain the loss of the Prince of Wales and the Renown off Maylaysia, but "we lost a whole fleet at Pearl Harbor and the American people still do not know the truth."

"I say," he asserted in at a meeting of the Republican Town committee here, "that the time has come when the people of the United States, if they are to have a voice in their own affairs and in their own government, are entitled to know all the facts.

"That's why the Republicans promise to 'keep the American people informed concerning all agreements with foreign nations."

Criticizing further what he described as President Roosevelt's refusal to discuss foreign affairs, Danaher said that both Churchill and Stalin had stated publicly, since the Atlantic Charter was drafted, that it "must be markedly revised."

"If the Atlantic Charter represented what the American people were told was an outline of our foreign policy," Danaher asked, "what revisions are being demanded? What remains of the provisions to which our nation believed it had secured commitments? You do not know; the President does not tell you. Your Congress does not know; the President does not tell us. Yet, who is to consider and possibly to debate questions of policy in behalf of the American people if not their own representatives in Congress?"

Report Is Not Final, Navy Tells Kimmel

Boston, Oct. 25 (AP)—A demand by counsel for Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel for immediate publication of findings of a navy court of inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster brought from the navy today a reply that the report is not final until approved by Secretary Forrestal.

Kimmel was naval commander at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941. He was relieved of his command on charges of dereliction of duty. Charles B. Rugg, the retired admiral's counsel, telegraphed Forrestal yesterday that "simple justice and common decency require immediate public announcement of the court's findings as to Kimmel's innocence or guilt."

Gatch's Reply

In reply, Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, judge advocate general, said.

"With respect to this request it should be pointed out that no report, findings or opinion of any naval court of inquiry are final until they have been finally approved by the convening authority, who in this case is the Secretary of the Navy."

Gatch added that Forrestal had asked Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet, to advise him what security classification should be given the documents marked "secret" and "top secret" by the court of inquiry.

ASKS BYRD'S STAND ON F. D. R.

Labor Union Official Sends Wire To Senator

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Norfolk, Va., Oct. 25 (AP)—I. C. Welsted, secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Federation of Labor, called on Senator Byrd today to answer "hostile rumors that you are unwilling to come out properly for the head of the Democratic ticket."

The labor official said he sent the following telegram to Virginia's junior Senator:

"I have seen notices in the Norfolk papers that you are too busy picking apples to make an address for President Roosevelt. This is a condition we well understand.

"However, as an answer to the hostile rumors that you are unwilling to come out properly for the head of the Democratic ticket; may I ask if you are willing for us to use any public statement made by you in behalf of President Roosevelt in 1940.

"If so, kindly direct your secretary to send me copies of any speech made by you or statement given to the press four years ago in behalf of the head of the Democratic ticket."

Asks For Copies

Welsted said he requested copies of Senator Byrd's previous utterances for Mr. Roosevelt "because if there were any, we fail to recall them, and, therefore, would have to have copies in order to put them to use in the present campaign."

Earlier this week Norfolk newspapers published articles saying that Simon Sonnenberg, head of the Holt Street Independent Voters' League, sponsors of a Roosevelt-Truman-Daughton rally at which Governor Darden and State Senator Ralph H. Daughton will speak, had invited Byrd to speak here for Roosevelt at such a time as suited his convenience, and that Byrd had sent Sonnenberg this reply:

"In answer to your telegram, I regret to advise you that conditions are such here (Winchester) in connection with the harvesting of a very large apple crop that I am

unable to accept your invitation. My three boys are in the service, and the burden of the work here has fallen entirely on me."

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER IS HOME, PLANS TO MARRY

CARTHAGE, Miss., Oct. 25—(AP) First Lieut. Van Thomas Barfoot, Mississippi's second congressional medal of honor winner of the present war, was at home on the farm today "with plenty of mom's cooking" under his belt and his squirrel rifle across his knee.

"I figure on getting in a little peaceful hunting with dad, just for a change," said the six-feet-four inches of soldier who killed seven Germans, captured 17 others, destroyed two enemy machine-gun nests, knocked out a Mark IV tank and carried a wounded buddy 600 yards to safety through enemy fire—all in a single action.

The soldier met his "Dad," Sim Barfoot, here yesterday after the town physician flagged the elder Barfoot down on the highway in from the farm to tell him his boy had arrived.

The soldier was in the town's drug store where he used to stop in on Saturday night before the war. "There he is. That's Pop," he yelled. And, a moment later, "oh gee, Pop."

"It's been a long time, son." The old man kissed his boy on the cheek, and there were tears in their eyes.

"Mom" was out at the barn when they reached the farm, 10 miles from here. "God bless my boy," she cried. "It seems like home now that he's here. If I can just keep him now. . . ."

Five sisters and two brothers crowded around, out there at the barn.

"He's a good boy," said his father. "He's always been a good boy and a good farm hand."

"These clothes won't keep me from picking cotton or husking corn or doing anything else that's needed to do around here, either," the soldier said.

Back at the house he pointed to the picture of a blonde young woman. "That," he said, "is Miss Norma Louise Davis of Halliford, Va.,—the future Mrs. Barfoot. You can write about her all you want to.

"She's scheduled to arrive in Carthage by Sunday night," he added, "or I'll go up there and get her myself."

Lieut. Barfoot is home on a 24-day delay enroute to a redistribution center at Mami Beach, Fla.

Uruguay Expects Record Wool Crop

Miami, Fla., Oct. 25 (A. P.).—G. Posadas Belgrawo and Julio B. Pons, Montevideo attorneys, reported today that the 1945 wool yield will be one of the greatest in Uruguay's history.

They said that 10 per cent of the yield will supply Uruguayan markets, and the rest will be exported to the United States.

The two attorneys are en route to Rye, N. Y., to attend an international business conference.

DEWEY DECLARES NEW DEAL REGIME 'SELLS PRIVILEGE'

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G.O.P. Nominee Quotes Letter Soliciting $1,000 Campaign Contributions.

HITS CITY 'BOSSES'

Links Them With Hillman, Browder; Big Crowd Hails Him in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25. — (AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, returning to the scene of his nomination, charged tonight that "for a thousand dollars laid on the line to finance the fourth term drive" President Roosevelt's administration "boldly offers for sale 'special privilege,' including the special privilege of assisting 'in the formulation of administration policies'."

In a major campaign speech preceding President Roosevelt's appearance here Saturday for an address in Soldier Field, the Republican presidential nominee asserted that working together for a fourth term the nation would find "the bosses of the corrupt big city machines, Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee and Earl Browder and his Communist party."

In one of the most vigorously-worded indictments of the New Deal he has uttered in the campaign, the New York Governor quoted from a letter dated last Oct. 16, which he said was written from a letterhead of the national Democratic campaign headquarters, Little Rock, Ark., and signed by H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, state finance directors, inviting the recipient to join the "One Thousand Club."

Text of Dewey's Address Will Be Found on Page 13

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"Planned at White House"

Dewey quoted the letter as saying the idea for such a club had originated "at a recent conference at the White House between the President, Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National committee, and Edwin W. Pauley, treasurer of the committee. He said the letter continued that at this meeting the President had said:

"I think it would be a good idea to have a list of 1,000 persons banded together from all over the United States to act as a liaison to see that facts relating to the public interest are presented factually to the President and members of Congress."

Dewey then read what he said was the following quotation from the letter:

"Members of this organization undoubtedly will be granted special privilege and prestige by party leaders. These members will be called into conference from time to time to discuss matters of national importance and to assist in the formulation of administration policies."

"To be eligible for membership in the One Thousand club will require a contribution of $1,000 to the national Democratic campaign fund."

"There in crude unblushing words," Dewey told a nationwide radio audience, "is the ultimate expression of New Deal politics by the theory of 'who gets what, when, and why.'

"For a thousand dollars laid on the line to finance the fourth term drive this administration boldly offers for sale 'special privilege,' including the special privilege of assisting 'in the formulation of administration policies.'

Says New Deal Lacks Honesty

Declaring the Roosevelt administration "lacks even rudimentary honesty," Dewey said:

"And the sponsor of this idea is frankly stated in that letter to be the President himself. The man who holds the highest office within the gift of the American people at a conference in the White House sponsors an idea to sell 'special privilege' and a voice in 'the formulation of the administration policies for one thousand dollars on the barrelhead. That's why it's time for a change."

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Hailed by Big Crowds

Dewey, acclaimed by the biggest and most enthusiastic outpouring of his nation-wide campaign, told a crowd in the same auditorium where he was nominated last June that the President's asserted solicitations of campaign funds was a "brazen piece of business."

"The New Deal began by casting aside the platform it had adopted in this city 12 years ago," he declared, and went on from there "to exploit for its own political ends the plight of millions of American men and women for whom in peace time it never succeeded in providing jobs."

"Men and women on WPA and on relief in state after state," he said, "were shaken down for political contributions to the New Deal.

"For the sordid purpose of buying votes with money which belonged to the needy, people were added wholesale to the WPA payrolls before election only to be brutally thrown off after the votes had been safely counted."

He quoted from what he called a "fourth term campaign pamphlet," of which he said two million copies had been distributed, as saying "'politics is the science of how who gets what, when and why.'"

Hits "Machine Bosses"

"There in brief," he declared, "is the practical lesson of 12 years under the New Deal. There is the practical reason why we find working together for a fourth term the bosses of the corrupt big city machines, Sidney Hillman's Political Action committee, and Earl Browder and his Communist party.

"They are working together to perpetuate my opponent in office for 16 years because they think they know the answer to the question of 'who gets what, when and why.' What it is they expect to get, the American people are not supposed to know. When and why they expect to get it, is clear.

"They expect to get it in the next four years—as a reward for their services in behalf of the fourth term."

Earlier, at a news conference shortly after his arival from Minneapolis and Milwaukee, the New York Governor said there was "absolutely no doubt about it" when asked if he thought the now familiar phrase "clear it with Sidney" ever had been uttered by President Roosevelt to party leaders in Chicago before the Democratic national convention.

Dewey charged that "time and again this administration has sought to do by subterfuge what it did not dare to do directly."

Refers to Court Plan

"You remember Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court," he said. "He had a Congress overwhelmingly composed of his own supporters, but that was not enough. He wanted an obedient Supreme court—one which would follow his advice to Congress not to 'permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable," to stand in the way of his designs.

"He knew no such proposal could succeed if presented in a straightforward manner. So he disguised it in a lengthy plan to 'reform' the courts. He solemnly said in a message to the Congress of the United States that the Supreme Court was behind in its work. But the Chief Justice of the United States nailed that one personally. He announced that 'the Supreme Court is fully abreast of its work' and he cited the figures to prove it."

The Republican nominee asserted that while Congress had not passed this proposal "time and mortality and 12 years in office have enabled Mr. Roosevelt to pack the courts with his New Deal appointees."

"The very preservation of our liberty demands that this practice be stopped, and that's another reason why it's time for a change" he New York Governor declared.

Obviously still nettled by Mr. Roosevelt's use of the words "fraud" and "falsification" in his opening campaign speech before the Teamster's union last month, Dewey repeated his Oklahoma City challenge of "well, once again he has asked for it—here it is."

Then he went on to declare that the President "brazenly claims credit" for the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation.

"This," he said, "is a matter that goes right to the heart of the honesty of this present administration.

"The truth is the man who sponsored Federal insurance of bank deposits was Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, a Republican, and Mr. Roosevelt opposed and fought against it every step of the way."

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Appeals to Women

The Republican nominee opened his speech with a tribute to the nation's women declaring they are "deeply concerned in this campaign because the fundamental issues are moral—the simple questions of honesty and good faith."

He expressed a hope that women will take "an increasing part in our national leadership in the years to come."

Gov. Dwight Green, who headed the Chicago reception committee, said at least 500,000 persons turned out to see the candidate's motor parade from the railroad station down Randolph street to State street and along Michigan boulevard.

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Capt. George Johnstone of Park police estimated the street and station crowds "very conservatively" at 60,000 total.

Reporters accompanying the Dewey campaign party agreed it was the noisiest and most enthusiastic demonstration he has encountered thus far.

Bareheaded and smiling, but wearing a grey topcoat against chill winds, Dewey rode through a storm of torn paper in Chicago's famous Loop district to his hotel overlooking Lake Michigan. His progress was punctuated by loud salutes from a truck-mounted gun that sent the steeds of mounted policemen into wild cavortings along the boulevard.

At the hotel, which only a few months ago was the headquarters of both national convention parties, Dewey held a series of conferences before going to the scene of his nomination, for his speech.

He had arranged to leave immediately afterward for Albany, where he plans to remain until Saturday. Then he will journey to Syracuse, N. Y., which he described as the "agricultural heart of New York state" for the farm speech he was to have delivered in Minneapolis last night. He delayed that talk in order to reply to President Roosevelt's foreign policy speech of last Saturday.

Dewey's comment on Hillman was one of several replies to queries by newsmen.

At Milwaukee before coming here, Dewey told a street crowd that "nothing could be so helpful to victory as to stop the quarreling, waste, bungling, and confusion in Washington."

Declaring that "for 10 years under this administration we have made absolutely no progress," the New York Governor said he was ready to restore peacetime prosperity with a program "carefully built, brick by brick."

"Victory is in sight," he said. "We shall continue with an ever greater efficiency in the conduct of the war with a change in administration."

Dewey spoke before a crowd of several thousand that jammed around his open car in front of a Milwaukee hotel after an overnight run from Minneapolis.

On the ride through Wisconsin, Dewey paid tribute to that state's labor and agricultural record. Declaring Gov. Walter S. Goodland had told him there had not been a single major strike in Wisconsin since the war started, Dewey said:

"That is a magnificent record of American patriotism."

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—(AP) Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign speech tonight in Chicago.

It is good to come again to Chicago and to be the guest of your great governor, Dwight Green. It is also good to hear from everyone that he, together with your next senator, Richard Lyons, will be overwhelming elected on November 7th.

Since I was here in June, a great campaign has gained force daily to restore honesty and competence to our government. All over the country that movement has taken hold until now it has become an irresistible, tide sweeping on toward victory for a free America in November. The strength of that movement does not lie in any individual. It springs from an urgent conviction in the minds of our people.

The women of our country have had a vital part in advancing this cause. Today, throughout the nation, there has been a splendid demonstration of women's contribution to public affairs and of their faith in America. And tonight, Republican women in cities, towns and farm areas all over the country are meeting to perfect their plans to get out the largest possible vote.

Governor Bricker and I appreciate deeply the great work women are doing in this campaign. They have again shown an active and public-spirited citizenship. They will, I hope, take an increasing part in our national leadership in the years to come.

Moral Issues

The women of America have an especial interest in this campaign because they know that the decision they make will determine the kind of a country their husbands, brothers, sons and sweethearts will return to when the war is over. They know, too, that the decision

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we make next November 7th will determine whether America is to have the kind of government which can carry through to success the hopes of all of us for World cooperation to prevent future wars. And women are, also, deeply concerned in this campaign, because the fundamental issues of this campaign are moral—the simple questions of honesty and good faith.

As this World war moves toward our inevitable victory, it becomes our high duty to decide in an election whether we shall save in America the principles for which we have fought abroad. We have fought at greater cost than ever before in our history for high moral principles—for freedom, justice and integrity. With these, America is the land of opportunity, of faith and of freedom.

Governments, like people—are judged on the principles by which they live. Thomas Jefferson defined the basic principle of government this way. He said: "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest." That was a good definition when Jafferson pronounced it. And I am old-fashioned enough to believe that it is still a good definition.

Now, let us see how the New Deal's most vigorous supporters define the art of government as it has developed these past 12 years. Here is the opening sentence of a fourth term campaign pamphlet, of which two million copies have been distributed on behalf of Franklin D. Rooseevlt. It reads: "Politics is the science of how who gets what, when and why."

There in brief is the practical lesson of 12 years under the New Deal. There is the practical reason why we find working together for a fourth term the bosses of the corrupt big city machines, Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee, and Earl Browder and his Communist party.

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"Who Gets What"

They are working together to perpetuate my opponent in office for 16 years because they think they know the answer to the question of "Who gets what, when and why." What it is they expect to get, the American people are not supposed to know. When and why they expect to get it is clear. They expect to get it in the fourth term and at the expense of the American people—as a reward for their services in behalf of the fourth term.

But the American people will have another answer. From the American people this whole greedy, power-hungry assortment will get a resounding "No" next November 7th.

The New Deal began by casting aside the platform it had adopted in this city 12 years ago. That was the platform that was called a solemn "covenant with the people" and which Mr. Roosevelt promised to support one hundred per cent.

You know what happened to that. The New Deal went on from there to exploit for its own political ends the plight of millions of American men and women for whom in peacetime it never succeeded in providing jobs.

Men and women on WPA and on relief in state after state were shaken down for political contributions to the New Deal. For the sordid purpose of buying votes with money which belonged to the needy, people were added wholesale to the WPA payrolls before election only to be brutally thrown off after the votes had been safely counted.

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"Nine Votes in Family"

Take, for example, the following instructions given to a director of WPA by a Democratic county chairman in South Dakota:

"Please place this man on WPA on the special set-up you have that takes care of rush men as welfare will not certify. Have looked into affair—has nine votes in family."

The whole story was set forth by a Senate committee, four of whose five members were Democrats. "Funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief were Democrats. "Funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief of those in need," this Senate committee said, "have been diverted . . to political ends." The facts, it said, "should arouse the conscience of the country."

But my opponent's conscience was not aroused. Instead, he made a speech in Kentucky, where some of the worst of these scandals had been uncovered, and said: "Personally I am not greatly disturbed by these stories." Instead of government consisting "in the art of being honest" my opponent gave us government as the science of "who gets what, when and why."

The tragedy was that the needy suffered, so votes could be garnered at election time. We don't want to go back to that after the war. That's why it's time for a change.

Cites Court "Packing"

Time and again this administration has sought to do by subterfuge what it did not dare to do directly. You remember Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court. He had a Congress overwhelmingly composed of his own supporters, but that was not enough. He wanted an obedient Supreme Court—one which would follow his advice to Congress not to "permit doubts as to Constitutionality, however reasonable," to stand in the way of his designs. He knew no such proposal could succeed if presented in a straight-forward manner. So he disguised it in a lengthy plan to "reform" the courts. He solemnly said in a message to the Congress of the United States that the Supreme Court was behind in its work. But the Chief Justice of the United States nailed that one personally. He announced that "The Supreme Court is fully abreast of its work" and he cited the figures to prove it.

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The Senate Judiciary committee, a majority of whose members were Democrats, denounced the plan as "a proposal that violates every sacred tradition of American democracy." The Congress rejected it. But time and mortality and 12 years in office have enabled Mr. Roosevelt to pack the courts with his New Deal appointees. The very preservation of our liberty demands that this practice be stopped—and that's another reason why it's time for a change.

Now, my opponent, whose veracity had to be corrected by the Chief Justice of the United States, is now talking in this campaign about "fraud" and "falsification." He implies that others have adopted his devious methods. Well, once again, he has asked for it. Here it is.

A few months ago, Mr. Roosevelt drew up a list of New Deal achievements for the benefit of the press. Almost the first achievement for which he took credit was the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insuring bank deposits. This is a matter that goes right to the heart of the honesty of this present administration. The truth is the man who sponsored Federal Insurance of bank deposits was Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, a Republican, and Mr. Roosevelt opposed and fought against it every step of the way.

Here is the record. Senator Vandenberg first introduced a bill for deposit insurance in December, 1932. Mr. Roosevelt had previously opposed the whole idea as "an impossible drain on the Federal treasury." Senator Vandenberg again proposed it as an amendment to the Banking Act of 1933. Mr. Roosevelt, on June 2, 1933, wrote Senator Carter Glass as follows:

"I must, therefore, again express to you my definite feeling that the Vandenberg amendment must be rejected in toto, even as revised, and again repeat, no modification of this amendment proposed so far will avoid a serious situation." But Congress passed the bill and now he claims credit.

I am glad to say other members of this administration have acknowledged the truth. For example, the chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation wrote to Senator Vandenberg in 1934: "I consider you to be the father of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act."

"Wornout New Deal"

Once again, we find that social progress is not the property of any one party or of any one man. Certainly it is not the property of the tired and worn out New Deal.

Yet, my opponent, who brazenly claims credit for what another man did, recklessly tosses about the words "falsification" and "false witness."

This is the same man who, when he ran for a second term, said: "My great ambition on January 20, 1941, is to turn over this desk and chair in the White House to my successor."

This is the same man who, when he ran for a third term, said: "When that term is over there will be another President." And to make that doubly impressive he said to his neighbors on the evening before he cast his ballot in that election and this, and I quote: "Is the last time, very obviously, that I will do this as a candidate for office" and now he's running for the fourth time. Is it any wonder that when the White House speaks the first question the people ask is not whether the news is good or bad, but "is it true?" Is it any wonder that the Christian Century, an outstanding religious publication read by thousands of God-fearing men and women in this country, has passed this sober judgment on the present administration:

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'Lost Moral Confidence'

"From the very beginning, Mr. Roosevelt has used deception as a major political stratagem until today he has lost the moral confidence of the nation. Even in the ranks of those blocs which represent his followers his support rests not upon their confidence in his integrity but upon the cynical assurance that he will serve their interests because their votes are necessary to his maintenance in power."

But deception is not the only political stratagem that this administration has employed in the effort to perpetuate itself in power for 16 straight years. Listen to this brazen piece of business.

I have here a letter dated October 16, 1944. It is written on the letterhead of the National Democratic Campaign headquarters, Little Rock, Arkansas, and signed by H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, State Finance Directors.

It begins: "This is an invitation to you to join the one thousand club . . ."

"The idea of such a club," the letter continues, "originated at a recent conference at the White House between the President, Robert E. Hannigan, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and E. W. Pauley, treasurer of the committee. At this meeting the President commented:

"I think it would be a good idea to have a list of one thousand persons banded together from all over the United States to act as a liaison to see that facts relating to the public interest are presented factually to the President and members of Congress."

The letter explains the idea behind this plan of my opponent. This is what it says, and I quote:

"Members of this organization undoubtedly will be granted special privilege and prestige by party leaders. These members will be called into conference from time to time to discuss matters of national importance and to assist in the formulation of administration policies." Those are the words of the letter.

"To be eligible for membership in the one thousand club will require a contribution of $1,000 to the National Democratic Campaign fund."

"Special Privileges for Sale"

There, in crude unblushing words is the ultimate expression of New Deal politics by the theory of "who get what, when and why." For a thousand dollars laid on the line to finance the fourth term drive, this administration boldly offers for sale "special privilege," including the special privilege of assisting "in the formulation of administration policies."

And the sponsor of this idea is frankly stated in that letter to the President himself. The man who holds the highest office within the gift of the American people at a conference in the White House sponsors an idea to sell "special privilege" and a voice "in the formulation of administration policies" for one thousand dollars on the barrelhead. That's why it's time for a change.

Let me make one thing clear right now. In the new administration that takes office next January 20th there will be no special privilege for sale to any one at any price. There will be no special privilege for individuals, groups or sections of our people.

When that new administration takes office, every American will stand equal in the eyes of our government. We will once again restore honesty and integrity to the White House so that its spoken word can be trusted.

In the years that lie ahead, the United States must give leadership to the world if we are to realize the aspiration of people everywhere for enduring peace.

How can we give that leadership when our own government has lost the moral confidence of the nation? How can such an administration give strong and effective representation to the interests of the American people anywhere? How can we hope to solve the massive social and economic problems that will confront us in the postwar years with an administration which lacks even rudimentary honesty—an administration which has forgotten that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest"?

Let us resolve here and now to put an end to Government by the cynical theory of "Who gets what, when and why." We need a housecleaning of the followers of that practice who have for 12 years infested our nation's capital.

We need then to create a responsible cabinet, composed of the ablest men and women in the country. We need once more to make government responsive to the will of the people. We need men in Washington who believe in the people of America and in the unlimited future of this country. We need the kind of government in which there will be no place for deception or for special privilege. We need a government which believes and practices, in public and in private, the art of being honest.

With such a government, quarreling and bickering will come to an end and victory on every front will be speeded. With faith in our future, we can and will bring 10 million heroes home promptly after victory—home to an America with jobs and opportunity for all.

F. D. R. DUBBED 'PRISONER'

Bricker Says PAC, Communists Have Political Hold

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 25 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker tonight appealed to Texas Democrats, split by dissension over the fourth-term issue, to vote Republican "to save the two-party system of government."

The Republican nominee for Vice-President, speaking in Fair Park auditorium, declared the "historic Democratic party" had been taken over by the Communists and the Political Action Committee, and that President Roosevelt "is their political prisoner."

"Most of those in the PAC," he said, "are radicals and Communists, and some of them are not even citizens of the United States."

3,700 In Audience

Addressing an audience of Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats estimated at 3,700 persons by Roy Rupard, secretary of the State Fair, the Ohio Governor asserted that nine "New Deal officeholders" had left Federal Government positions to help the PAC manag ethe campaign to reelect Mr. Roosevelt to a fourth term.

Among them he listed C. B. Baldwin, former security administrator, who he said left a $10,000-a-year job to become PAC's assistant chairman.

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In Texas Appeal

In an obvious appeal to dissident elements of the Democratic party in Texas, the Ohio Governor declared:

"They (PAC and Browder) are running the campaign of Franklin Roosevent for a fourth term. It is not the Democratic party. They have merely appropriated the party label for their political purposes this fall.

"No real Democrats have any choice in the policies or decisions of their historic party. To all intents and purposes, the great Democratic party has become the Hillman-Browder Communist party, with Franklin Roosevelt at its front."

"They'll Call Tune"

Bricker declared that if Mr. Roosevelt were reelected, Browder and Sidney Hillman, chairman of the PAC, "will call the tune."

The President, Bricker remarked, "can't repudiate any of these persons—or groups—because he, himself, is their political prisoner."

"He now is in desperate need of any kind of support," Bricker continued, "and these men, in turn, are in need of a vehicle on which to gain access to the power of government they covet so deeply."

Names Eight Others

Describing the move of the nine Federal employes to the PAC as "another revealing bit of evidence showing the tieup" between the New Deal and the PAC, the Governor said the others who moved were:

Charlotte Carr, from a $6,500-a-year position with the War Manpower Commission to become PAC director in New York: Joseph Carr,

from a $6,500 job as treasury consultant, to the PAC research staff; C. A. McPeak, from a $5,600 position with the War Production Board to head PAC in Texas; Verda Barnes, assistant director of WMC information, to take charge of the PAC women's division; George S. Mitchell, assistant administrator of the Farm Security Administration, to supervise PAC in nine Southern States; Raymond S. McKeough, a regional director of OPA, to become mid-Western director of PAC; Emil Corwin, from the Agriculture Department to head PAC's radio division, and Ping Ferry, from OPA investigator in New Hampshire, to be publicity director of PAC.

New Rocket Launcher

Chicago, Oct. 25 (AP)—The army's new M-12 rocket launcher, which gives a soldier in a foxhole the same hitting power as the 4,325-pound 105-mm. howitzer, has achieved "devastating results" against the Japanese in island fighting in the Pacific, Col. John Slezak, chief of the Chicago Ordnance District, said today.

The M-12 launcher weighs but 22 pounds—light enough to be carried by one man—and fires a 4.5-inch rocket weighing 38 pounds.

DEWEY 'HIDING,' SAYS TRUMAN

Demand For "Repudiation" Of 8 "Isolationists" Renewed

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Chicago, Oct. 25 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, divided his time today between resting and working on a farm-policy address he will make at Peoria tomorrow night, after renewing a demand that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey "repudiate" eight Republican Senators whom Truman called "isolationist."

"The Republican candidate for President says he is for a strong foreign policy," Truman said, "but he apparently is satisfied to have returned to the Senate eight men in sharp disagreement with such a policy."

Mayor Edward J. Kelly and a group of officials met Truman when his special car arrived last night from a trip through Wiscorsin where the candidate made informal speeches at Madison and Milwaukee.

In a statement Truman declared Dewey is "hiding under the bed," having "neither the courage nor the honesty" to reply to a suggestion that he call for the defeat of Republican Senators Taft, Ohio; Nye, North Dakota; Tobey, New Hampshire; Reed, Kansas; Wiley, Wisconsin; Danaher, Connecticut; Davis, Pennsylvania, and Millikin, Colorado.

Their "public utterances and voting records," the statement asserted, "brand them as isolationists and untrustworthy on foreign affairs."

The statement, announced while Dewey toured Wisconsin, added:

"Let us find out whether Mr Dewey is going to join Curly Brooks (Illinois), the Republican isolationist, elected to the Senate by the efforts of Bertie McCormick and the Chicago *Tribune* in campaigning in Wisconsin for the isolationist Alexander Wiley."

[In Milwaukee, Dewey declined to comment directly on Truman's statement but in reply to a reporter's request said, "I'm in favor of Senator Wiley's election, of course."]

60 Million 'Medically Destitute In Europe'

Chicago, Oct. 25 (AP)—Without including Germany and its satellites, or Russia, more than 60,000,000 people in Europe are now "medically destitute," Roy F. Hendrickson, deputy director general of the United Nations Relief and Rahabilitation Administration, said today.

"New crops of physicians have not been turned out, older doctors have been withdrawn in large numbers and many medical supplies have not been available for years past," he declared in an address prepared for delivery to the 27th annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association.

No Estimate On Reich

He offered no estimate regarding the situation in Russia or in nations still under Reich influence.

Declaring that food extracted from occupied and satellite areas has helped Germany maintain an adequate nutritive level through the war, Hendrickson said she now has lost substantial quantities of these imports by reason of Anglo-American and Russian advances.

Ex-President Ubico Going To New Orleans

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 25 (AP)—Former President Jorge Ubico, of Guatemala, today left for New Orleans where, he said, he planned to remain until his country returns to normal.

Ubico, who had served as President since 1931, turned over the Guatemalan Government several months ago to Gen. Federico Ponce, who himself was ousted as President by revolutionary forces last week. General Ponce arrived in exile in Mexico City Monday.

Ubico said he got out of his country yesterday with only the clothing he wore. He said he and his wife, who is accompanying him, took refuge in the English Embassy during the uprising.

Bing's Crooning 'Hypnotizes' Snake In New Guinea

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Hollywood, Cal., Oct. 25 (AP)—An army officer in New Guinea has written to thank Bing Crosby for saving his life—with crooning.

"Several nights ago I was sitting in my tent listening to one of your programs," Lieut. Col. Earle O. Thornton, Jr., related in a letter to Crosby. Thornton left the tent briefly, he continued, then——

"On returning I raised my foot to step into my tent, but suddenly I was paralyzed. Right where I would place my foot was a four-foot death adder.

"He was in a coil and had his head slightly raised and was facing the radio, as if he were listening. There we were, the snake hypnotized and me paralyzed.

"Finally I jerked away and borrowed a machete from another tent and whacked him in two. Imagine—the whole thing lasted three or four minutes, and in all that time that snake evidently hadn't moved a muscle.

"So the next time they throw Sinatra up to you, tell them: 'I even hypnotize snakes 10,000 miles away.'"

ADD LONDON -(FRYE) XX REPORTED

TOGETHER THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN DRIVES THREATENED BOTH ENDS OF THE RAIL AND HIGHWAY NETWORK SERVING THE GERMANS IN SOUTHWESTERN HOLLAND AND WERE PUSHING THE NAZIS BACK FROM THEIR LONG-DISTANCE BLOCKADE OF ANTWERP, NEEDED BY THE ALLIES TO FUNNEL SUPPLIES TO THE MAIN FRONT FACING EAST TOWARD GERMANY.

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A FIELD DISPATCH DECLARED THAT THE CAPTURE OF 'S HERTOGENBOSCH WOULD IMPERIL THE ENTIRE GERMAN FORCE ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 60,000 AND 70,000 MEN IN WESTERN HOLLAND.

THE BRAZZAVILLE RADIO DESCRIBED THE STREET FIGHTING IN 'S HERTOGENBOSCH AS BITTER AND REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH HAD CAPTURED THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE KEY COMMUNICATIONS HUB AND CATHEDRAL CITY. THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT THE BRITISH WERE SLOWLY CLOSING A TRAP AROUND THE CITY.

THE GERMAN RADIO, IN AN EARLY MORNING WAR REPORT, ADMITTED THAT BRITISH INFANTRY HAD BROKEN INTO 'S HERTOGENBOSCH BUT GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

'S HERTOGENBOSCH WAS AT THE NORTHERN END OF A 12-MILE FRONT ALONG WHICH THE BRITISH WERE ADVANCING WESTWARD. THE SOUTHERN WING OF LT. GEN. SIR MILES C. DEMPSEY'S POWERFUL ASSAULT FORCE CAPTURED THE LONG AND BITTERLY DEFENDED GERMAN BASTION OF BEST.

THE BRITISH UNITS AT BEST AND THOSE WHICH TOOK BOXTEL, MIDWAY ON THE FRONT, WERE FROM EIGHT TO 13 MILES AWAY FROM THE EVEN MORE IMPORTANT ENEMY DEFENSE CENTER OF TILBURG, A CITY OF 81,000 POPULATION.

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TILBURG, BREDA AND ROOSENDAAL ARE ON A HIGHWAY AND RAIL LINE LINKING 'S HERTOGENBOSCH AND BERGEN OP ZOOM. IF THE BRITISH AND CANADIANS DRIVE THE ENEMY FROM ALL FIVE DUTCH CITIES THE NEXT NATURAL DEFENSIVE LINE FOR THE GERMANS IS THE LOWER MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER, APPROXIMATELY NINE MILES TO THE NORTH.

IN THEIR NORTHWARD DRIVE TOWARD BERGEN OP ZOOM THE CANADIANS TOOK THE RAIL AND HIGHWAY CAUSEWAY LINKING SOUTH BEVELAND ISLAND IN THE SCHELDE ESTUARY WITH THE MAINLAND. THEY ALSO PUSHED DOWN THE CAUSEWAY A MILE AND A HALF INSIDE THE ISLAND TO WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF THE TOWN OF MAIRIE.

WEST OF ANTWERP THE FERRY PORT OF BRESKENS, ACROSS FROM VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) ON LARGELY-FLOOD WALCHEREN ISLAND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ESTUARY, WAS HELD FIRMLY BY THE CANADIANS. A FIELD DISPATCH SAID ALLIED BOMBING HAD KNOCKED OUT ALL BUT ONE OF THE GERMANS' LONG-RANGE GUNS AT VLISSINGEN, WHICH EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED THE LONG WATER APPROACH TO ANTWERP.

IN THEIR DRIVE ACROSS THE FLAT CANAL-LACED COUNTRY THE BRITISH WERE FLATTENING NEAT DUTCH HOUSES AND ENTIRE VILLAGES BECAUSE THE GERMANS WERE USING EACH HOUSE AND BARN AS A FORT.

STANDING BEFORE THE RUINS OF THEIR HOMES THE DUTCH CHEERED ON THE BRITISH AND OFFERED THEM THEIR PITIFULLY SMALL TREASURE OF FOOD--APPLES AND MILK. THE DUTCH WERE WILLING TO WITNESS THE

DESTRUCTION OF THEIR PROPERTY TO BE FREE OF THE GERMANS, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID.

THE MAIN ALLIED FRONT LARGELY WAS QUIET. NEAR THE SOUTHERN END OF THE LINE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS DROVE THE GERMANS OUT OF THE FRENCH TOWNS OF MORTAGNE AND BIFFONTAINE, IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS SOUTHEAST OF EPINAL, YESTERDAY AFTER GRIM HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING.

M439AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL XXX ENEMY WATERS.

CAPT.NORMAN CROSSON, OF PLEASANT RIDGE, CINCINNATI, O., DEPUTY GROUP COMMANDER WHO LED ONE GROUP OVER A REINERY AT GELSENKIRCHEN, SAID HIS OUTFIT WAS ABLE TO DROP BOMBS VISUALLY THROUGH ONE BREAK IN THE CLOUDS.

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SGT.ISVENO MARCCINO, 1016 EAST 25TH ST., BRONX,N.Y., TOLD HOW HIS CREW BEGAN PRAYING AFTER ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE KNOCKED OUT TWO OF THEIR FORTRESS ENGINES OVER HAMBURG.

"EVERYTHING THAT WAS LOOSE, AND SOME THINGS THAT WREN'T, WENT OUT, AND WE STARTED PRAYING," HE SAID. "WHEN WE FINALLY GOT HOME WE FOUND THAT IN ADDITION TO THE ENGINE DAMAGE THERE WERE HOLES IN THE PLANE FROM NOSE TO TAIL."

A FORTRESS ON WHICH LT.RALPH MOLLAR, 1670 SACRAMENTO ST., BERKELE CALIF., WAS THE CO-PILOT, CAME BACK FROM HAMBURG ON TWO ENGINES.

RQ551PEW

LONDON, THURSDAY OCT.26-(AP)-SOUTHERN ENGLAND WAS ATTACKED BY FLYING BOMBS COMING FROM TWO DIRECTIONS DURING THE NIGHT, ONE OF THE BOMBS BLASTING A PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

DY125AEW

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, OCT 25-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS REESTABLISHED DIRECT RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND HAS NAMED SIR NOEL CHARLES AMBASSADOR TO ROME, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

COUNT CARANDINI WILL BE ACCEPTED AS THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25).

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KA109PEW

LONDON, OCT 25-(AP)-TWO FIGHTER PILOTS WHO WERE BELIEVED MISSING AFTER OPERATIONS OVER THE KASSEL AREA YESTERDAY TURNED UP TODAY, EACH SAYING HE GOT A GERMAN FOCKE WULF-190 FIGHTER PLANE BEFORE SETTING DOWN FOR THE NIGHT AT A FRIENDLY FRENCH BASE. THEY WERE FLYING OFFICER BOYD ADKINS OF STILTNER, W.VA., AND LT.MERL BARTH OF SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.

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RQ553PEW

LONDON, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO TONIGHT WARNED TH PEOPLE OF THE REICH THAT THEY MUST BE ECONOMIC IN THEIR CONSUMPTION OF POTATOES, THEIR CHIEF SINGLE ITEM OF FOOD, BEGAUSE THE HARVEST HAD NOT BEEN ABOVE AVERAGE.

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FARMERS WERE CAUTIONED IN THE BROADCAST TO BE FANATICALL HONEST IN DELIVERING THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUOTA OF THIS STAPLE AND TO SEE THAT THEIR NEIGHBORS DID NOT HOLD BACK. NOT A SINGLE POTATO FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION CAN BE SPARED FOR PIGS, THE RADIO SAID, AND NONE CAN BE SPARED FROM INDUSTRIAL USE. IT SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO THE MIDDLING CROP, THERE WAS DIFFICULTY IN TRANSPORTATION.

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APL/02145/MP-515PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, OCT 25-(AP)-CAPT.MILTON B.CHRIST, NINTH AIRFORCE CHAPLAIN, RECENTLY HELD SERVICES IN THREE COUNTRIES ON A SINGLE SUNDAY.

TRAVELLING BY JEEP, THE CHAPLAIN HELD MORNING SERVICE IN A BELGIAN SCHOOLHOUSE, PREACHED AN EARLY AFTERNOON SERMON IN A DUTCH RESORT HOTEL, AND EVENING SERVICE IN A HOUSE IN GERMANY.

HIS DRIVER, CPL. DONALD MCDONALD OF WAXAHACHIE, TEX., PLAYED AN ORGAN, WHICH WAS CARRIED IN THE JEEP.

CAPT.CHRIST'S HOME IS AT 2146 GWYN OAK AVE., BALTIMORE, MD. HE IS FORMER PASTOR OF THE THURMAN, MD., METHODIST CHURCH.

PS126AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

WITH U.S.INFANTRY TROOPS IN GERMANY, OCT 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A LIVELY DEBATE THE OTHER NIGHT OVER WHO WAS WHOSE PRISONER HAD AN UNHAPPY ENDING FOR A PLATOON OF GERMANS WHO UNWITTINGLY MARCHED UP TO AN AMERICAN COMMAND POST IN A TOWN THEY BELIEVED STILL WAS IN NAZI HANDS.

TECH SGT.MILTON BARNA, 32 NORTH 43RD ST., IRVINGTON, N.J., AND PFC GROVER SUMMERLIN, 716 CONSTANTINOPLE ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., RELATED HOW THEY HEARD A DETACHMENT OF MEN MARCHING DOWN A STREET IN BARDENBERG, NEAR AACHEN, IN THE DARK.

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BARNA SAID THAT HE, SUMMERLIN AND THREE OTHER GIS STEPPED OUT AND SAW 40 GERMANS.

"WE TOLD THEM TO SURRENDER," HE SAID, "BUT THEY SAID NO, THEY WERE GOING TO TAKE US PRIUONERS. THEIR CAPTAIN WENT DOWN INTO THE CELLAR OF A HOUSE AND WAS ASTONISHED TO FIND OUR COMMAND POST IN FULL SWING THERE.

"HE SAID HE WAS BRINGING UP THE PLATOON TO REINFORCE THE GERMANS IN THE TOWN AND COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW WE'D ALREADY TAKEN IT.

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"OUTSIDE WE HAD ALREADY STARTED TO DISARM THE JERRIES. ONE STANDING ONLY THREE FEET AWAY TOLD ME THREE TIMES TO PUT MY HANDS UP. HE AIMED A RIFLE AT ME, BUT I BEAT HIM TO IT AND SHOT HIM.

"THEN EVERYONE STARTED SHOOTING. I CALLED ABOUT 10 MORE OF MY BUDDIES AND WE OPENED UP WITH EVERYTHING WE HAD. THE JERRIES RAN OFF, TAKING THEIR WOUNDED AND LEAVING THEIR DEAD BEHIND. WE DIDN'T LOSE A MAN."

AIDING BARNA AND SUMMERLIN WERE S/SGT.KENNETH L.SKAGGS, 214 EAST GRAND RIVER ST., CLINTON, MO., AND PFC JOHN SINK, HIGH POINT, N.C.

SJS50AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

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WITH U.S.INFANTRY TROOPS IN GERMANY, OCT 25-(AP)-TWO COMPANIES OF AMERICAN RIFLEMEN RECENTLY WERE CUT OFF FOR TWO DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS NEAR BARDENBERG BEFORE BEING RELIEVED.

"IT WAS ONE OF THE HOTTEST SPOTS I WAS EVER IN," SAID LT.CHARLES SMITH, 74 WASHINGTON AVE., PLAINFIELD, N.J. "THE GERMANS WERE THROWING IN SO MUCH MORTAR AND ARTILLERY IT TOOK ANOTHER OF OUR REGIMENTS A WHOLE DAY TO FIGHT ITS WAY UP TO OUR LINES."

AS THE DOUGHBOYS TALKED OF THEIR EXPERIENCES PFC ANGELO DORAZIO, 622 CLAY AVE., JEANNETTE, PA., BUSIED HIMSELF OVER A POT OF COFFEE.

"WHEN THE BULLETS ARE FLYING AND THE SHELLS COMING YOU'LL SEE ANGELO MAKING A CUP OF COFFEE ANYWHERE," SAID SGT.PHIL ANNEXSTEIN, 1164 53RD ST.BROOKLYN, N.Y.

TECH SGT.FRANCIS CORDLE, CAINSVILLE, MO., WAS SHOWING HIS PALS THE FIRST "LETTER" WRITTEN HIM BY HIS ONE-YEAR-OLD NEPHEW, LARRY GENE MICKMAN OF RIDDEWAY, MO. THE LETTER WAS A CONGLOMERATION OF SCRIBBLES.

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AFTER CAPTURING 35 PRISONERS A FEW DAYS AGO CORDLE, SGT.CHARLES STEPHENS, LEONIA, IDAHO AND STAFF SGT.A.J.WINGATE, 215 NORTH 7TH AVE., WAUCHULA, FLA., FOUND EIGHT BIG GERMAN GUNS, ALL UNMANNED, AND BLEW THEM UP.

PFC B.W.BUSTER OF OTTAWA, ILL., TOLD HOW HE ANDISTAFF SGT.

HARRY BRAKE, MONMOUTH, ILL., CAPTURED A GERMAN WHO WAS FIRING A CAPTURED AMERICAN AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

LT.RAY B.SCHEURING, BERESFORD, S.D., SAID THAT THE GERMANS WHO WISHED TO SURRENDER WERE SENDING OUT CIVILIANS WITH WHITE FLAGS TO ARRANGE TERMS.

"THE JERRIES ARE AFRAID OF BEING KNOCKED OFF IF THEY WALK OUT THEMSELVES," SCHEURING SAID.

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FIRST SGT.GARNETT M.ROWDEN, 18 GILGORE ST., ATHENS, TENN., OBSERVED: "I HAVEN'T HAD A BATH FOR 23 DAYS."

SJS 45AEW

BY RUTH COWAN

U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, OCT 25-(AP)-THE FIRST GI JANE-GI JOE DOUBLE WEDDING IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS IS SET FOR DEC. 2, WHEN TWO COUPLES WILL PARTICIPATE IN THREE CEREMONIES --THE FRENCH CIVIL, THE CATHOLIC AND THE PROTESTANT.

"THAT DAY WE WILL BE BUSY GOING TO WEDDINGS," LAUGHED PFC.EMMA LOU SMYTH, 23, OF SPRINGFIELD, MO., RELATING THE PLANS SHE AND HER CHUM, CPL.ALMA WINN, 23, OF GALVESTON, TEX., HAVE MADE.

ALMA IS THE DAUGHTER OF MR.AND MRS.H.T.LOVING, ALSO OF GALVESTON. A SLIM BRUNETTE WITH GRAY-GREEN EYES, SHE IS TO BE MARRIED TO TECH SGT.FRANCIS PATRICK FLYNN, 23, OF SENECA FALLS,N.Y.

EMMA LOU IS THE DAUGHTER OF MR.AND MRS.J.W.SMYTH. THE JOLLY, BLUE-EYED GIRL WILL BE THE BRIDE OF STAFF SGT.GEORGE MORRIS, 23, OF ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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"WE WILL BE HALF MARRIED BY LUNCH, FOR WE WILL HAVE HAD THE CIVIL CEREMONY IN THE MORNING," EMMA LOU RELATED.

IN THE AFTERNOON ALMA AND FLYNN WILL GO TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR THEIR WEDDING, WITH EMMA LOU AS BRIDESMAID AND MORRIS AS BEST MAN. THEN EMMA LOU AND MORRIS WILL GO TO THE PROTESTANT CHURCH TO TAKE THEIR VOWS, WITH ALMA AND FLYNN AS THE ATTENDANTS. BOTH GIRLS WILL BE GIVEN IN MARRIAGE BY CAPT.KATHERINA ST.JOHN OF FRANKFORT, KY., WAC DEPUTY DIRECTOR WITH THE NINTH AIR FORCE.

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ALMA HAS A CONFIDENTIAL SIGNAL CORPS JOB. SHE MET FLYNN, ALSO STATIONED AT HEADQUARTERS, IN A CHOW LINE IN ENGLAND.

"I MET GEORGE OVER THE TELEPHONE," SAID EMMA LOU, WHO IS A TELEPHONE OPERATOR. "A CHAP ASKED FOR A NUMBER AND I HEARD RADIO MUSIC. I TOLD HIM IT WAS NICE, AND HE LEFT THE RECEIVER OFF SO I COULD HEAR IT. THEN HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO MESS AND WOULD I MEET HIM."

RQ121PEW

WITH THE U.S.SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION IN FRANCE, OCT 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-STAFF SGT.CLAYTON H.FROM OF ORTLEY S.D., WAS CONGRATULATED TODAY BY DIVISIONAL OFFICERS FOR THINKING UP THE IDEA OF USING A GRENADE LAUNCHER TO FIRE A GRAPPLE WHICH SETS OFF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES FROM A SAFE DISTANCE.

METAL CLAWS OF THE GRAPPLE SCRAPE THE GROUND, HOOK ONTO TRIP CORDS AND DETONATE THE MINES.

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THE GRAPPLE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN USED TO A SMALL EXTENT IN MINEFIELDS AS A HAND THROWN INSTRUMENT. BUT IT WAS DIFFICULT TO TOSS VERY FAR AND THE ACCURACY WAS POOR.

FROM, A COMBAT ENGINEER, PUT A FITTING ON THE GRAPPLE SO THAT IT COULD BE SNAPPED ON A REGULATION GRENADE LAUNCHER FOR RIFLE OR CARBINE. THE RANGE CAN BE VARIED BY CHANGING THE WEAPON'S ELEVATION.

CAPT.FOREST BUTLER, CORAL GABLES, FLA., ASSISTANT DIVISION ENGINEER, SAID:

"THIS DEVICE WILL SAVE LOTS OF LIVES. UNTIL NOW FIELD-MEN HAD TO DO IT THE HARD WAY--FINDING THE MINES WHEN THEY HIT THEM.

RQ1012AEW

A U.S.BOMBER BASE, BRITAIN, OCT 25-(AP)-TWO LA SALLE, ILL., AIRMEN, LT.DAVID P.GRANDON AND SGT.EUGENE J.KIERAS, WENT DOWN OVER HOLLAND ON THE SAME BOMBER WHILE ON THEIR 13TH COMBAT FLIGHT SEPT. 18, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY. THEY ARE LISTED BY THE EUROPEAN THEATER'S CASUALTY OFFICE AS MISSING IN ACTION.

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GRANDON, SON OF PRESTON F.GRANDON, PUBLISHER OF THE LA SALLE POST-TRIBUNE, WAS THE NAVIGATOR, AND KIERAS WAS THE TOP TURRET GUNNER ON A [illegible] WHICH SUPPLIES WERE BEING DROPPED TO THE ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY IN HOLLAND. THEIR SHIP WAS LAST SEEN GOING DOWN WITH ONE PROPELLER FEATHERED AND AN ENGINE LEAKING OIL BADLY.

THE LAST WORD FROM THE RADIO OPERATOR WAS THAT THEY WOULD TRY TO LAND.

EB

BOTH GRANDON AND KIERAS WORE THE AIR MEDAL WITH ONE OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

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RQ1220PEW

ADD MOSCOW -(GILMORE) XX TRANSYLVANIA

THF EAST PRUSSIAN TOWNS WERE TAKEN IN ADVANCES OF UP TO TEN MILES AGAINST REINFORCED GERMAN ARMIES--A FEAT THAT CUT AWAY ANOTHER 750-SQUARE-MILE SLICE OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO ADVANCED IN HUNGARY, CAPTURING KISKUNHALAS, 70 MILES SOUTH OF BUDAPEST, OVERWHELMED THE BIG CZECHOSLOVAK TOWN OF HUSZT (CHUST) AND TEN OTHER CENTERS IN THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE DISTRICT, AND WITH ROMANIAN HELP BROKE INTO SATU-MARE, LAST BIG CITY HELD BY THE ENEMY IN TRANSYLVANIA.

EAST PRUSSIAN FIGHTING, DESCRIBED AS THE MOST BITTER SINCE STALINGRAD, WAS REPORTED HEAVIEST IN THE AREA AROUND GOLDAP, THE POINT OF DEEPEST RUSSIAN PENETRATION OF EAST PRUSSIA, AND SOUTH OF GUMBINNEN, STRATEGIC JUNCTION ON THE DIRECT WESTWARD ROUTE THROUGH THE HEART OF THE PROVINCE. GUMBINNEN LIES NORTHEAST OF GOLDAP.

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THE RUSSIANS WERE OFFICIALLY PLACED ONLY SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF GUMBINNEN AND 15 MILES SOUTHEAST OF INSTERBURG, THE NEXT MAJOR JUNCTION ON THE MAIN ROUTE WEST TO KONIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

GUMBINNEN WAS UNDER HEAVY ATTACK BY THE RED AIR FORCE--AS [illegible] TO THE SOUTHWEST.

WERE INSTERBURG, 15 MILES TO THE WEST, AND ANGERAPP, TO THE SOUTHWEST.

(THE GERMANS HAVE REPORTED RED ARMY VANGUARDS OPERATING NEAR THE ANGERAPP RIVER, 35 MILES INSIDE EAST PRUSSIA AND 17 MILES WEST OF CAPTURED GOLDAP. MOSCOW DID NOT CONFIRM THIS.

SOVIET FIELD DISPATCHES SAID THE ENEMY HAD THROWN EVERY AVAILABLE MAN INTO THE BATTLES--FROM HITLER'S NEW HOME GUARD TO TOUGH STORM TROOPERS.

AS.

BUT CHERNIAKHOVSKY INTRODUCED HORDES OF INFANTRY OVER A FRONT NOW 100 MILES LONG.

IN ADDITION TO THE AUGUSTOW AREA ON THE SOUTHEAST, WHERE 50 COMMUNITIES WERE MOPPED UP, THE GERMANS IN EAST PRUSSIA ALSO FACED PERIL FROM THE NORTH WHERE THE GEN. IVAN C.BAGRAMIAN'S FIRST BALTIC ARMY IS DRAWN UP ALONG THE NIEMEN RIVER. BAGRAMIAN'S ARTILLERY WAS SAID TO BE SHELLING THE GERMAN FORTRESS CITY OF TILSIT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE STREAM.

M414AEW

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MOSCOW, OCT 25-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWS, WITHOUT DIRECTLY MENTIONING THE STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA, CHARGED TODAY THAT THE BUENOS AIRES GOVERNMENT WAS "CONTINUING A POLICY OF COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL FASCISM."

"ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO INCREASING AGGRESSIVENESS BY THE BUENOS AIRES MILITARY CLIQUE," AN ARTICLE IN THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER SAID. "IN SPITE OF SEVERAL PAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENTS, OFFICIALLY [illegible] DORSED BY THE LEGAL GOVERNMENTS OF THAT REPUBLIC, ARGENTINA STILL IS ENGAGED IN A POLICY WHICH OBVIOUSLY DOES NOT HARMONIZE WITH THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

DY1201AEW

Moscow, Oct. 25-(AP)-Among Russian forces invading east Prussia is the Uzbek Camel driver Aliev and his humped beast of burden, who carries water for Russian field hospitals.

"I got him at Stalingrad," the driver from the Siberian republic north of Afghanistan said. "We walked all the way through Russia and now we both are in East Prussia."

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STOCKHOLM, OCT 25-(AP)-HUNGER AND POVERTY ARE STALKING THROUGH WAR-WEARY HUNGARY, BUT OPINION THERE SEEMS DIVIDED ON THE WISDOM OF CONTINUING TO FIGHT ON AS A GERMAN ALLY, A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO LEFT BUDAPEST A WEEK AGO TOLD THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER TODAY.

"SOME TRUST IN THE GERMANS' 'SECRET WEAPON'," SHE SAID, "WHILE OTHERS SAY THE WEAPON IS ONLY GOEBBELS' TYPEWRITER.

"GERMAN MILITARY TRAINS CONSTANTLY ROLL THROUGH HUNGARY TOWARD THE FRONT AND IN EVERY TRAIN THERE IS ONE CAR WITH THE INSCRIPTION 'MAY BE OPENED ONLY BY ORDER OF THE FUEHRER'. PEOPLE SAY THE SECRET WEAPON WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO SAVE THE COUNTRY IS CARRIED IN IT."
M502AEW

ROME, OCT 25-(AP)-DELAYED ADVICES RECEIVED FROM ROMANIA TODAY SAID AN EXPLOSIVE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THAT COUNTRY RESULTED OCT. 13 IN A CLASH BEFORE THE ROYAL PALACE IN BUCHAREST IN WHICH SHOTS WERE FIRED AND FIVE PERSONS WOUNDED.
COMMUNISTS WERE SAID TO HAVE CLASHED WITH PARADING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST AND PEASANT LIBERAL PARTIES.
DY1202AEW

BY SID FEDER

(ADVANE) WITH THE 15TH AIRFORCE IN ITALY, OCT. 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THERE'S A LOT TO BE SAID, BOTH GOOD AND BAD, ABOUT WAR IN THE AIR AND WAR ON THE GROUND, SAYS SGT.PAUL MELTON.

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READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, THE DIFFERENCES MAY BE LISTED AS: (1) SEVENTEEN HOURS A DAY IN WHICH A FLIER DOESN'T HAVE JERRY POPPING HIM, AND (2) A FOOT-SOLDIER'S FEET MAY BACKFIRE -- BUT NEVER RUN OUT OF GAS.

"OTHERWISE IT'S HELL, NO MATTER HOW YOU LOOK AT IT," EXCLAIMS THE DRAWLING, SLENDER SERGEANT, WHOSE HOME IS 101-B MARION DRIVE, MAFFITT VILLAGE, WILMINGTON, N.C. HE IS AN IRONWORKER BY TRADE, AN INFANTRY WIRE-LAYER BY CHOICE OF UNCLE SAM, AND LATELY A FLIER BY LUCK OF THE DRAW.

HE WAS ONE OF THOSE INFANTRYMEN CHOSEN AT REGULAR INTERVALS TO SEE HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES BY SPENDING A FEW DAYS WITH THE AIR FORCES. THE FLIERS TOOK HIM ON A TRIP AS GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS IN A SORTIE AGAINST BLECHHAMMER, WHERE FLAK ALWAYS I THICK ENOUGH TO GET OUT AND WALK ON.

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HE SAYS JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING HAPPENED--AND IT WAS HIS FIRST TIME IN A PLANE, TOO. THE BOMB BAY DOORS FROZE OPEN, WITH FLAK COMING UP AS THICK AS RAISINS IN RAISIN PIE. THE MICROPHONE MASK WENT AWRY. THE BOMBER HAD TO MAKE TWO RUNS ON THE TARGET.

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"THE FIRST RUN AGED ME TEN YEARS," SAYS MELTON, "AND THEN I TOOK TEN OFF WHEN I HEARD THAT GUY HOLLER 'BOMBS AWAY.'"

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FINALLY THE PLANE RAN OUT OF GAS, AND THE PILOT, LT. CARLE THOMSEN, 1029 BLAINE AVE., RACINE, WIS., WAS FORCED TO SET DOWN THE SHIP AT AN ALTERNATE BASE 100 MILES FROM HOME.

"WE GOT OVER THIS PLACE, MIND @7,, AND THE CONTROL TOWER SIGNALS US TO MAKE ANOTHER CIRCLE," GROANS MELTON. "WE REALLY SWEATED THAT ONE. THOSE FOUR RED WARNING GAS INDICATORS ON THE DASHBOARD WERE GOING ON AND OFF LIKE LIGHTS ON THE FRONT OF A MOVIE THEATER ADVERTISING A DOUBLE FEATURE AND BANK NIGHT....AND THERE WAS THAT GUY TELLING US TO GO 'ROUND AGAIN. SEE -- THAT'S WHAT I MEAN: YOUR DOGS NEVER RUN OUT OF GAS ON THE FRONT LINES, ALTHOUGH SOMETIMES THEY BARK A LOT."

BUT WHILE THE DOUGHFEET HAVE AN EDGE IN THAT DEPARTMENT, AIRMEN HAVE IT ALL ON THEIR SIDE WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING AS DUCKS IN THE SHOOTING GALLERY FOR GERMAN GUNS.

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"FLIERS HAVE TO GET SHOT AT SEVEN HOURS A DAY," MELTON POINTS OUT, "AND THE JOES ON THE GROUND GET IT 24 HOURS."

THE SARGE KNOWS WHAT HE'S TALKING ABOUT, TOO, BECAUSE HE ALREADY WEARS THE BRONZE STAR FOR LAYING WIRE 72 HOURS UNDER SHELLFIRE IN THE GARIGLIANO OFFENSIVE LAST MAY. AND ONLY A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO, WHEN HIS OUTFIT TOOK MONT ALTUZZO TO MAKE THE FIRST BREAK IN THE NAZI GOTHIC LINE, ONE 70 MM SHELL LANDED 50 YARDS AWAY FROM HIM, BLOWING HIM CLEAR OFF THE GROUND.

"SOMETIMES," HE ARGUES, "WHEN GUNFIRE HITS YOU ON THE GROUND YOU HAVE A CHANCE, BUT WHEN YOU GET IT UP THERE, SCHOOL'S OUT."

MELTON SAID HE HAD MOST FUN ON THE FLIGHT LISTENING TO THE ENLISTED

MEN NEEDLE THEIR OFFICERS ON THE INTERPHONE ABOUT "BIG SHOT BRASS." THEY WERE SERGEANTS BEN ST.CLAIR, 1009 MADISON AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN.; JOHN W.KING, WYMORE, NEB.; BILL C.WELDEN, ADA, OKLA.; ROBERT W. BUTLER, 702 SIDNEY ST., GREENSBURG, PA.; GEORGE N.DUSTIN, 7003 MYRTLE ST., HOUSTON, TEX.; AND ALFRED A.HARTKOP, 1006 WARREN ST., DAVENPORT, IA.

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THE OFFICERS--LT.THOMSEN LT.LOUIS F.JURGENS, 2900 CENTRAL AVE., GREAT FALLS, MONT.; LT. GLENN H.BRECKENBRIDGE, SMITHVILLE, MO.; ANF FLIGHT OFFICER PHILLIP A.SHALANCA, 101 FLAT RD., PLYMOUTH -- "JUST LET 'EM GET AWAY WITH IT."

IF HE HAD A CHOICE, MELTON WOULD LIKE TO BE A COMBAT FLIER. THE REASON IS SIMPLE --"THERE'S MORE PAY IN IT."

"I'D LIKE TO STAY HERE RIGHT NOW, IN FACT," CONFESSES MELTON, "BECAUSE NOW I HAVE TO GO BACK AND TAKE THAT RAZZING FROM MY PALS, BILL MOYER OF OIL CITY, PA., AND JOHN W.HANDS OF BALTIMORE, MD., ABOUT MY VACATION WITH THE AIR FORCES. THEY'RE STILL UP THERE STRINGING THAT SPAGHETTI WHERE THE GUNS ARE GOING OFF."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, OCT. 26--MOVED OCT 24)

TA146AEW

OCT 26 1944

ATHENS, OCT 25-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TODAY.
DY122AEW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES X X X AND TANGNAN.
THAT BROUGHT THE TOTAL TO MORE THAN A SCORE FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE YOKE HAS BEEN LIFTED.

SPEAKING TO FILIPINOS IN THE BATTLE AREAS, OVER THE "VOICE OF FREEDOM" RADIO, OPERATING ON LEYTE, MACARTHUR URGED THEM TO HARASS THEIR CONQUERORS CONSTANTLY. THOSE OUTSIDE THE BATTLE ZONES WERE CAUTIONED TO AWAIT FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ISLAND INHABITANTS, MACARTHUR SAID THAT "SELDOM" HAD ENEMY-OCCUPIED SHORES BEEN PENETRATED BY A MILITARY COMMANDER WITH "A GREATER POTENTIAL OF INTERIOR SUPPORT."

RAIDS BY SUPPORTING AIRCRAFT SUNDAY AND MONDAY ON ENEMY AIRDROMES IN THE WESTERN VISAYAN ISLANDS AND NORTHERN MINDANAO, MACARTHUR REPORTED, DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 65 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT, 34 OF THEM ON THE GROUND. INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE SHOT DOWN SIX ALLIED PLANES BUT ALL AIR CREWS EXCEPT ONE PILOT WERE RESCUED.

NEUTRALIZING RAIDS FROM ALL SOURCES ON ENEMY AIR INSTALLATIONS, THE COMMANDER SAID, FRUSTRATED JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO BRING IN AIRCRAFT FROM LUZON, TO THE NORTH, AND FROM BORNEO, TO THE SOUTHWEST.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD TABONTABON WAS MADE BY LEMENTS OF THE 96TH DIVISION, ADVANCING FROM TANGHAS, NINE MILES NORTH OF DULAG. THEY SKIRTED THE CATMON HILLS, DOMINATING THE COAST NORTH OF DULAG, AND ENVELOPED THOSE STRONG NATURAL POSITIONS HELD BY THE ENEMY.

MEANWHILE FORWARD PATROLS AND ARMORED UNITS OF THE 7TH DIVISION OF THE 24TH CORPS SMASHED THROUGH ENEMY SCREENING FORCES TO SEIZE THE SAN PABLO AIRDROME. THESE UNITS THEN FANNED OUT NORTHWARD TOWARD DUGAMI.

DUGAMI, AN INCORPORATED CITY, IS ABOUT SIX MILES NORTHWEST OF SAN PABLO. IT IS AT THE JUNCTION OF A NORTH-SOUTH HIGHWAY AND ONE RUNNING NORTHEAST TO THE COAST AT TANAUAN, WHICH IS STILL IN ENEMY HANDS.

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(A DAYLIGHT ASSAULT BY B-29S OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE ON KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE MAIN JAPANESE HOMELAND ISLANDS, WAS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON AND BY THE TOKYO RADIO. THE TOKYO BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE ATTACK WAS COORDINATED WITH THE INVASION OF LEYTE, PROBABLY "TO INTERFERE WITH OUR SUPPLIES TO THE PHILIPPINE SECTOR."

(THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT IDENTIFY THE TARGETS IN TODAY'S RAID, NOR GIVE AOTHER DETAILS. TOKYO SAID ABOUT A HUNDRED PLANES TOOK PART, THAT THE ASSAULT EXTENDED TO SAISHU ISLAND BETWEEN KYUSHU AND THE CHINA COAST AND ADMITTED SOME DEMAGE. IT MADE NO CLAIMS OF SHOOTING DOWN OR DAMAGING ANY OF THE SUPERFORTRESSES, BUT SAID JAPANESE DEFENSES THREW THE RAIDERS INTO SUCH "A STATE OF CONFUSION" THAT THEY FAILED TO ATTAIN "THEIR AIM OF BOMBING IMPORTANT AREAS.")

GG238PCW

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LONDON--SECOND ADD MACARTHUR X X X COMPLETELY ROUTED.
(ELIMINATING LAST GRAF "OUR GROUND FORCES CONTINUED TO ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS," THE STATEMENT ADDED.)

EVERY SHIP IN THE SOUTHERN FORCE WAS SUNK OR HEAVILY DAMAGED AND IN ADDITION THE NORTHERN FORCE HAS BEEN DRIVEN OFF, SAID THE STATEMENT.

REUTERS SAID THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THAT THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET, WITH AN AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON SUPPORTED BY AN ESCORT OF CARRIERS HAD INTERCEPTED BOTH JAPANESE FORCES.

THE TEXT OF THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE AS RECEIVED IN LONDON:

"OUR GROUND FORCES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS.

"IN ONE SECTOR ALLIED TROOPS HAVE THRUST FORWARD NORTH OF TACLOBAN. THE ENEMY FORCES ARE DISINTEGRATING IN ONE SECTOR.

"NEVERTHELESS WE HAVE SEIZED THE HILLS WEST OF PALO AND CAPTURED PONAUAN, TEN MILES TO THE SOUTH.

"WE HAVE CAPTURED THE MAIN ROAD CENTER OF BURAUEN, NINE MILES INLAND FROM TACLOBAN.

"THE ENEMY AIRFORCE ON OCT. 24 ATTEMPTED A LARGE SCALE DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON OUR SHIPPING IN LEYTE GULF SHORTLY AFTER DAWN.

"OUR CARRIER FIGHTERS EFFECTIVELY INTERCEPTED AND BROKE UP A FORMATION. FIFTY THREE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN AIR COMBAT AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE DESTROYED THREE OTHERS.

"THE JAPANESE FLEET IN FORCE DURING THE EARLY HOURS OF THE 24TH OF OCTOBER APPROACHED PHILIPPINE WATERS AT SURITAO BAY AT THE SOUTH OF SAN BERNAEIO STRAIT. THEY CONVERGED UPON OUR FORCES IN LEYTE GULF.

"THE SEVENTH FLEET WITH AN AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON AND WITH SURFACE FORCES SUPPORTED BY ESCORT CARRIERS INTERCEPTED BOTH ATTACKS.

"THE ENEMY SOUTHERN FORCE COMPRISING TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE HEAVY CRUISER, ONE LIGHT CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS WAS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

"THE REMNANTS RETREATED WESTWARDS THROUGH SURITAO STRAITS UNDER REPEATED AIR ATTACK FROM OUR ESCORT CARRIERS, SUFFERING LOSSES AND DAMAGE.

"EVERY SHIP WAS EITHER SUNK OR HEAVILY DAMAGED.

"IN THIS ENGAGEMENT WE INCURRED EXTREMELY LIGHT LOSSES HAVING SEVERAL P.T. BOATS SUNK OR DAMAGED AND ONE DESTROYER DAMAGED.

"THE ENEMY'S NORTHERN FORCE COMPRISING FOUR BATTLESHIPS, SEVERAL CRUISERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS MADE CONTACT WITH ONE OF OUR ESCORT CARRIER GROUPS OFF THE EAST COAST OF SAMAR.

"OUR PLANES FROM THAT GROUP SUPPORTED BY THOSE OF ANOTHER GROUP DROVE OFF THE ATTACKING FLEET FORCING IT TO RETIRE TO THE NORTH.

"DETAILED INFORMATION IS NOT YET AVAILABLE BUT COMBAT REPORTS INDICATE THAT THE ENEMY LOST SEVERAL CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, WHILE THREE BATTLESHIPS, TWO CRUISERS AND ADDITIONAL DESTROYERS WERE BADLY DAMAGED.

"SHIP CASUALTIES SUSTAINED BY OUR FORCES WERE ONE ESCORT CARRIER SUNK AND SEVERAL ESCORT CARRIERS AND DESTROYERS DAMAGED.

(END TEXT)

(EDITORS:-RETUERS SAID RECEPTION OF THE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM FIELD PRESS HEADQUARTERS ON LEYTE, WAS POOR AND SOME PARTS ABOVE WERE PARAPHRASED)

EJ544PEW

THIRD NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES NAVAL BATTLE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILIPPINES, THURSDAY, OCT.26--A LARGE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, A BATTLESHIP AND SEVERAL CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SUNK AND AT LEAST TWO CARRIERS AND FOUR BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED AT A COST OF ONE SMALL AMERICAN CARRIER SUNK AND OTHER WARSHIPS DAMAGED IN CONTINUING NAVAL AND AIR BATTLES OFF THE PHILIPPINES AND FORMOSA.

(GORDON WALKER IN A MUTUAL BROADCAST FROM THE PHILIPPINES SAID "A NAVY SPOKESMAN HERE CLAIMED THAT PRACTICALLY EVERY MAJOR SHIP WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CARRIERS IN THE JAPANESE NAVY HAS BEEN EITHER SUNK OR DAMAGED."

(WALKER SAID IT WAS "ONE OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF NAVAL HISTORY".)

THE SEVENTH AND THIRD AMERICAN FLEETS WERE ARRAYED AGAINST WHAT WAS DESCRIBED BY ADM.ERNEST J.KING IN WASHINGTON AS "PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE JAPANESE FLEET."

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN A YEAR, JAPANESE WARSHIPS CLOSED WITH AMERICAN FLEET UNITS IN GUN BATTLES.

TWO BATTLES WERE FOUGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES FROM WHICH DEFEATED JAPANESE GROUPS ARE FLEETING. A THIRD NAVAL-AIR ENCOUNTER BROKE OUT SOUTH OF FORMOSA.

THE TWO BATTLES IN THE PHILIPPINES WERE WAGED SO CLOSE TO WHERE GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INVASION ARMIES HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION FOR LESS THAN A WEEK THAT C.YATES MCDANIEL, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT AT SEVENTH FLEET HEADQUARTERS, REPORTED "THE FATE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY ASHOREAT LEYTE HUNG IN A PRECARIOUS BALANCE FOR AN HOUR WEDNESDAY MORNING."

MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID'S SEVENTH FLEET DARINGLY WAS SPLIT UP TO TAKE ON TWO JAPANESE FLEET GROUPS SIMULTANEOUSLY. ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED, THE DIVIDED SEVENTH WON BOTH BATTLES.

IT WAS IN THESE ENGAGEMENTS THAT THE OPPOSING WARSHIPS CLOSED WITHIN GUNFIRE RANGE. IN ONE THEY EXCHANGED SHELLS FOR 25 MINUTES. IT WAS ALSO IN THE PHILIPPINES AREA THAT THE AMERICAN ESCORT CARRIER, THE 10,000-TON U.S.S. PRINCETON, CONVERTED FROM A CRUISER, WENT DOWN. THE BULK OF HER PERSONNEL WAS SAVED.

IN THESE ACTIONS, A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP OF THE 29,300-TON YAMASIRO CLASS WAS SUNK, ALONG WITH SEVERAL CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AND AT LEAST FOUR MORE BATTLESHIPS WERE DAMAGED.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AT PEARL HARBOR, ISSUING DOVETAILING REPORTS ON THE PHILIPPINES ACTION, ADDITIONALLY DISCLOSED THAT CARRIER PLANES OF ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET WENT INTO ACTION WEDNESDAY (MANILA TIME) AGAINST A THIRD SIZEABLE ENEMY FLEET GROUP SOUTH OF FORMOSA. INCOMPLETE RESULTS INCLUDE THE DEFINITE SINKING OF A LARGE CARRIER AND DAMAGE TO TWO OTHERS. THE BIG FLATTOP WAS THE 13TH NIPPONESE CARRIER LISTED AS DEFINITELY SUNK IN THE WAR.

(WILLIAM DUNN, IN A BROADCAST FOR CBS FROM LEYTE, SAID THAT DURING THE NAVAL-AIR ACTION OFF LEYTE 77 CARRIER-BASED NAVY HELLCATS HAD TO LAND ON THE RECENTLY CAPTURED AIRFIELD AT TACLOBAN, SOME CRASHING. NOT A CREW MEMBER WAS KILLED.

(MANY OF THE PLANES WERE REPAIRED WITH AMAZING SPEED AND QUICKLY RETURNED TO THE NAVAL BATTLE.

("THERE WERE NO GROUND CREWS TO HANDLE THE JOB," DUNN SAID, "AND THE PILOTS THEMSELVES DIRECTED INFANTRY MEN AND ENGINEERS AS THEY ROLLED GAS DRUMS TO THE PLANES. I SAW THEM FITTING BOMBS INTO THE RACKS AND REARM THE GUNS. AS SOMEONE REMARKED, EVERY PILOT WHO ROARED DOWN THAT RUNWAY TO GET BACK INTO THE FIGHT SHOULD HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS."

(OTHER PLANES, FROM THE SUNKEN PRINCETON AND OTHER DAMAGED CARRIERS ALSO LANDED AT THE AMERICAN-WON DULAG AIRSTRIP)

THE JAPANESE FLEET APPROACHED PHILIPPINE WATERS "IN FORCE" TUESDAY, MAC ARTHUR AID. ONE FORCE APPEARED AT SURIGAO BAY, SOUTH OF THE SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT, WHICH SEPARATES SMAR AND LUZON ISLANDS. THE SECOND FORCE APPEARED OFF THE EAST COAST OF SAMAR ISLAND.

BOTH WERE INTERCEPTED BY ADM.THOMAS KINKAID'S SEVENTH FLEET, INCLUDING AN AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON, AND ESCORT CARRIERS.

"THE SOUTHERN FORCE COMPRISING TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE HEAVY CRUISER, ONE LIGHT CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS WAS COMPLETELY ROUTED," MACARTHUR REPORTED. REMNANTS RETREATED WESTWARD THROUGH SURIGAO STRAITS UNDER REPEATED AIR ATTACK SUFFERING LOSSES AND DAMAGE.

"EVERY SHIP WAS EITHER SUNK OR HEAVILY DAMAGED" SAID MACARTHUR. ALLIED LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS "EXTREMELY LIGHT," WITH SEVERAL PT BOATS SUNK OR DAMAGED AND ONE DESTROYER DAMAGED.

THE NORTHERN ENEMY FORCE, OFF THE EAST COAST OF SAMAR, CONSISTED OF FOUR BATTLESHIPS, SEVERAL CRUISERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS. IT MADE CONTACT "WITH ONE OF OUR ESCORT CARRIER GROUPS OFF THE EAST COAST OF SAMAR AND WAS ATTACKED WITH GUNFIRE," SAID THE COMMUNIQUE. CARRIER PLANES FROM THAT GROUP, SUPPORTED BY NAVAL AIRMEN FROM ANOTHER AMERICAN TASK GROUP, DROVE OFF THIS ENEMY FORCE, FORCING IT TO RETIRE TO THE NORTH.

DETAILED INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE ON ENEMY LOSSES, MACARTHUR SAID, BUT FIRST REPORTS INDICATED THE NIPPONESE LOST SEVERAL CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS. IN ADDITION, THREE BATTLESHIPS, TWO CRUISERS AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF DESTROYERS WERE BADLY DAMAGED.

"SHIP CASUALTIES SUSTAINED BY OUR FORCES," SAID THE

MMUNIQUE, "WERE ONE SECRET CARRIER SUNK AND SEVERAL ESCORT
RRIERS AND DESTROYERS DAMAGED."
(ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED AT HIS PEARL HARBOR
ADQUARTERS EARLY WEDNESDAY THAT THE AMERICAN LIGHT CARRIER PRINCETON
D BEEN LOST IN PHILIPPINE WATERS. HE DID NOT GIVE A DEFINITE
CATION.)

MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE, DEVOTED LARGELY TO THE NAVAL ACTIONS, REPORTED THAT AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS HAD THRUST FORWARD IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE LEYTE FRONT TO THE NORTH OF TACLOBAN, PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF THE NEWLY INAUGURATED PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ENEMY FORCES "ARE DISINTEGRATING IN ONE SECTOR" OF THAT AREA, IT WAS REPORTED.

SEIZURE OF DOMINATING HILLS WEST OF PALO, ALSO IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR, AND THE CAPTURE OF PONAUAN, 10 MILES TO THE SOUTH, ALSO WERE ANNOUNCED.

IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE FRONT, ELEMENTS OF THE 24TH CORPS CAPTURED THE MAIN ROAD CENTER OF BURAUEN, NINE MILES INLAND FROM DULAG BEACHHEAD.

JAPANESE SHORE-BASED PLANES MADE A LARGE SCALE DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON ALLIED SHIPPING IN LEYTE GULF BEFORE DAWN TUESDAY, HEADQUARTERS REPORTED. FIGHTER PLANES FROM AMERICAN CARRIERS TORE INTO THE ENEMY AND BROKE UP THE FORMATION. IN THIS FIERCE AERIAL ACTION 53 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT FROM THE SKIES BY NAVAL AIRMEN. ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE ACCOUNTED FOR THREE MORE.

OCT 26 1944

GENERAL ADVANCES ON LEYTE, WITH THE FREEING OF 14 MORE VILLAGES, WAS REPORTED BY MACARTHUR IN A DELAYED COMMUNIQUE WEDNESDAY. THE MOST EXTENSIVE ADVANCE WAS IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR.

ELEMENTS OF THE 96TH, ETC., PICKING UP NIGHT LEAD AT THIRD GRAF AND OMITTING FOUR PARENTHETICAL PARAGRAPHS STARTING ("A REUTERS NEWS AGENCY, ENDING "ABOUT THE OUTCOME."

EW537PCW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES, OCT 25 (AP)-

AIDED BY CARRIER PLANES AND DOMINATING HILL POSITIONS, AMERICAN GROUND FORCES PRESSED THEIR ADVANTAGES ON LEYTE ISLAND IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES TODAY, SCORING GENERAL GAINS ALL ALONG THE FRONT AND FREEING 14 MORE VILLAGES OR TOWNS.

(A REUTERS NEWS AGENCY REPORT FROM LONDON TONIGHT QUOTED GENERAL MACARTHUR AS SAYING THE JAPANESE FLEET HAD SUFFERED ITS "MOST CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE WAR" IN ACTION IN PHILIPPINES WATERS.

OCT 26 1944

(AN ENEMY FORCE COMPRISING TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE HEAVY CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS, APPROACHING THE PHILIPPINES FROM THE SOUTHWEST, HAD BEEN COMPLETELY ROUTED, MACARTHUR SAID IN A SPECIAL STATEMENT.

(THIS ACTION APPARENTLY WAS A PART OF THE THREE-PRONGED NAVAL AIR ENGAGEMENT RAGING IN OR NEAR PHILIPPINE WATERS, ANNOUNCED BY ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AT PEARL HARBOR. THE ACTIONS STEMMED APPARENTLY FROM AN ENEMY ATTEMPT TO CONTEST THE INVASION OF LEYTE ISLANDS, IN THE EAST-CENTRAL PHILIPPINES.)

(IN WASHINGTON, ADM.ERNEST J.KING, NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, SAID THAT "PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE JAPANESE FLEET" IS ENGAGED. HE INDICATED HE WAS NOT CONCERNED ABOUT THE OUTCOME.)

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ADVANCE, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED IN A DELAYED COMMUNIQUE, WAS IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE 24TH CORPS.

OCT 26 1944

ELEMENTS OF THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THAT AREA ENVELOPED THE STRONG COASTAL CATMON HILL POSITIONS HELD BY THE JAPANESE AND PUSH WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF TABONTABON. THAT TOWN IS ON THE GUINARONA RIVER EIGHT MILES NORTHWEST OF DULAG AND FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF SAN PABLO AIRFIELD, CAPTURED EARLIER.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN THE TENTH CORPS ARE--THE NORTHERN SECTOR--PLACED DOUGHBOYS OF THE 24TH DIVISION FARTHER WEST OF PALO AND TACLOBAN. FORWARD ELEMENTS DROVE AHEAD FROM THE LINE OF HILLS SEIZED FROM THE NIPPONESE WHICH DOMINATE THE COAST BETWEEN PALO AND TACLOBAN. SMALL SCALE ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS AND NIGHT INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS WERE STOPPED SHORT.

OCT 26 1944

ADVANCES IN GENERAL HAD THE CLOSE SUPPORT OF CARRIER AIRCRAFT OF VICE ADM.THOMAS KINKAID'S SEVENTH FLEET. ROARING IN FROM THE FLATTOPS, THE NAVAL AIRMEN SMASHED ENEMY GROUND INSTALLATIONS, DESTROYED COMMUNICATIONS AND EXPLODED SUPPLY AND FUEL DUMPS.

THE TOWNS OR BARRIOS (VILLAGES) NEWLY FREED ARE NALIBUNAN, CALBASAG, LUWAN, LABIRANAN, KUGOD, GITABLA, RAWIS, CALIPAYAN, UTAP, LIBAS, MALACANDING, CABARACAN, JULITA AND TANGNAN. THAT BROUGHT THE TOTAL TO

O N

OCT 26 1944

(MORE) EJ/AP25,PEW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,OCT.24-(AP)-ASSISTED BY THE KNOWLEDGE AND AID OF 4,000 ARMED GUERRILLAS, LIBERATING AMERICANS ADVANCED THROUGH THE MUCK AND RAIN OF LEYTE TODAY AGAINST OUTNUMBERED JAPANESE DEFENDERS, FREEING FILIPINO COMMUNITIES.

(A MAJOR AIR-SEA BATTLE WHICH TOKYO REPORTED WAS RAGING IN PHILIPPINES WATERS, APPARENTLY BLACKED OUT NEWS OF CURRENT FIGHTING ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT.

(THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS. RADIO SILENCE IMPOSED ON THE MASSIVE FLEET ASSEMBLED OFF LEYTE FOR SECURITY REASONS, MAY HAVE ALSO BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR LACK OF WORD FROM MACARTHUR.

OCT 26 1944

(A JAPANESE IMPERIALCOMMUNIQUE, ADMITTING THE LOSS OF TWO CRUISERS AND A DESTROYER, CLAIMED 11 AMERICAN WARSHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK AND FIVE DAMAGED, EAST OF SAMAR ISLAND NORTHEAST OF LEYTE.

(ONLY AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS A TERSE COMMUNIQUE FROM ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ THAT U.S. CARRIER FORCES WERE ATTACKING JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS SIGHTED WEST OF LEYTE TUESDAY, MANILA TIME.)

THE GUERRILLAS, LED BY COL.RUPERTO KANGELON, A FILIPINO, WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED FORMER U.S. PT-BOAT SKIPPER AS SECOND IN COMMAND, AIDED IN PREPARATIONS FOR LANDING OF THE U.S. FORCES. THEY COLLECTED DETAILED MILITARY INFORMATION AND TRANSMITTED IT BY SECRET MEANS TO U.S. HEADQUARTERS.

IN TURN THE GUERRILLAS WERE GIVEN A SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS IN ADVANCE OF THE LANDINGS TO ENABLE THEM TO EVACUATE CIVILIANS FROM THREATENED AREAS AND FOREWARN THEM WHEN TO GO INTO ACTION.

ANOTHER AIRFIELD FELL INTO AMERICAN HANDS WHEN THE YANKS TOOK SAN PABLO AIRDROME NEAR DULAG ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT. TO THE NORTH A COUNTERATTACK NEAR PALO ENDED IN BLOODY FAILURE FOR THE JAPANESE.

CAPTURE OF SAN PABLO WAS NOT REPTRTED IN MACARTHUR'S TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE, BUT IN A FIELD DISPATCH BY AL DOPKING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, WITH THE TROOPS WHO TOOK THE FIELD.

THIS GIVES THE YANKS THREE AIRFIELDS. THE OTHER TWO ARE AT TACLOBAN, CAPITAL OF LEYTE PROVINCE, AND AT DULAG. THE TACLOBAN FIELD, REPORTS INDICATE, IS ALREADY IN LIMITED OPERATION.

DOPKING SAID INFANTRYMEN OF THE 7TH DIVISION, PACED BY MEDIUM TANKS, WENT THROUGH DENSE UNDERGROWTH TO TAKE SAN PABLO FIELD. THEY MADE A CIRCUITOUS MARCH OF 12 MILES TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVE.

OCT 26 1944

MACARTHUR REPORTED LIBERATION OF THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES SINCE THE INVASION STARTED:

TACLOBAN, SAN FERNANDO, SAGKAHAN, SAN JOSE, MARASBARAS, DULAG, PALO, PAWING, GUINDAPUNAN, CALAMPANAN AND BURAYAN, IN ADDITION THE THREE ISLANDS OF DINAGAT, SULUAN AND HOMONHON ADJACENT TO LEYTE WERE LIBERATED.

THE LIBERATED TOWNS ARE MOSTLY IN THE VICINITY OF TACLOBAN. DULAG, SOUTHERN ANCHOR OF THE LEYTE FRONT, IS THE ONLY ONE IN THAT SECTOR.

LAST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHERN COLUMN INDICATED THE JAPANESE WERE IN FULL RETREAT NORTHWESTWARD FROM THE SAN PABLO AREA. TO THE NORTH ELEMENTS OF THE 10TH CORPS ADVANCED THREE MILES NORTH OF TACLOBAN AND SIX MILES NORTH OF PALO.

EA234APW NM

ADD U-S-P-F-H- XXX GUNS

A FEW HOURS AFTER ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ DISCLOSED THE FAR-FLUNG ACTION, ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, NAVY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON THAT "PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE JAPANESE FLEET" WAS INVOLVED.

AMPLIFYING THE NIMITZ COMMUNIQUE, KING SAID ONE OF THE THREE ENEMY NAVAL DIVISIONS HAD BEEN TURNED BACK AS IT MOVED EASTWARD THROUGH CENTRAL PHILIPPINES SEAS, OSTENSIBLY TOWARD LEYTE ISLAND, WHERE THE AMERICANS LANDED JUST A WEEK AGO.

OCT 26 1944

AT THE SAME TIME REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, QUOTED GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DRIVE IN THE PHILIPPINES, AS SAYING THE NIPPONESE NAVY HAD SUFFERED THE "MOST CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE WAR."

THE REUTERS REPORT SAID THAT THE ENEMY ELEMENT WAS MADE UP OF TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE HEAVY CRUISER, TWO LIGHT CRUISERS AND FOUR DESTROYERS, AND THAT IT HAD BEEN COMPLETELY ROUTED. ADMIRAL NIMITZ PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED THAT THE TWO BATTLSHIPS OF THIS UNIT HAD BEEN HIT BY AERIAL BOMBS AND THAT THE OTHER SHIPS HAD BEEN STRAFED HEAVILY.

OCT 26 1944

ADMIRAL KING SAID IT WAS "QUITE REMARKABLE" THAT THE JAPANESE HAD RISKED THEIR WARSHIPS IN THE NARROW STRAITS OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE MANEUVERING IS RESTRICTED, BUT SUGGESTED THAT THEY CONSIDERED THE AMERICAN LANDING ON LEYTE SUFFICIENTLY SERIOUS TO GAMBLE MOST OF THEIR NAVAL POWER AGAINST IT. #

OCT 26 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.25--A MAJOR NAVAL-AIR BATTLE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES FLEETS APPEARED IN PROGRESS TODAY AS NIPPONESE WARSHIPS CROSSED TWO SEAS TOWARD THE AMERICAN-INVADED CENTRAL PHILIPPINES AND U.S. CARRIER PLANES SWEPT TO THE ATTACK.

(THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION FROM ALLIED AND JAPANESE REPORTS THAT AT LONG LAST THE JAPANESE AND AMERICAN FLEETS HAD COME TO A SHOWDOWN.

(THE TOKYO RADIO, BROADCASTING AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE JAPANESE NAVY IN A SURPRISE MOVE WEDNESDAY (MANILA TIME) WAS FIERCELY ATTACKING THE AMERICAN FLEET EAST OF SAMAR ISLAND, OFF

THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF LEYTE AND IN THE ENSUING FIGHT SANK OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 16 AMERICAN SHIPS. THE JAPANESE ADMITTED LOSS OF TWO CRUISERS AND A DESTROYER.

(THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED SOURCES OF A NAVAL BATTLE EAST OF THE PHILIPPINES, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF RADIO SILENCE.

(THE JAPANESE CLAIMED DESTRUCTION OF FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, TWO CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER AND MORE THAN FOUR TRANSPORTS. THEY SAID TWO MORE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, ONE BATTLESHIP AND TWO CRUISERS WERE DAMAGED.

(JAPANESE SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT WERE OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SURFACE UNITS, THE BROADCAST ASSERTED.)

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED LATE YESTERDAY IN A TERSE COMMUNIQUE DEVOID OF DETAILS THAT ENEMY NAVAL FORCES HAD BEEN OBSERVED HEADING EASTWARD THROUGH THE SULU AND SIBUYAN SEAS. THIS COULD BE TAKEN TO INDICATE TWO JAPANESE FLEETS.

THE SULU SEA IS BETWEEN BORNEO AND THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, THE SOUTHWEST APPROACH TO LEYTE; THE SMALLER SIBUYAN SEA IS NORTHWEST OF LEYTE.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID AIRCRAFT OF VICE ADM. MARC A.MITSCHER'S CARRIER FORCES OF THE THIRD FLEET HAD OPENED AN ATTACK. DETAILS WERE NOT FORTHCOMING BECAUSE OF THE STRICT SILENCE ALWAYS MAINTAINED FOR SECURITY.

THUS APPEARED THE PROBABILITY OF A GREAT NAVAL-AIR BATTLE, WITH AT LEAST A SECTION OF THE ELUSIVE JAPANESE FLEET OUT IN THE OPEN FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE LAST JUNE 19 WHEN IT WAS WHIPPED SOUNDLY IN THE PHILIPPINES SEA.

IN THAT DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT 402 JAPANESE CARRIER PLANES WERE DESTROYED ALONG WITH ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, ONE DESTROYER AND TANKERS; ONE BATTLESHIP, FOUR CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND THREE TANKERS WERE DAMAGED.

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PRESUMABLY SHORT ON AIR SUPPORT AFTER THAT DEVASTATING BLOW, JAPAN'S ATTEMPT TO MOVE HEAVILY ARMED WARSHIPS INTO THE TRICKY INLAND SEAS OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES MAY WELL PROVE A BOLD ATTEMPT TO BOMBARD GEN. MACARTHUR'S TROOPS ON THE OPPOSITE, OR WEST, SHORE OF LEYTE.

NAVAL UNITS OF VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID'S SEVENTH FLEET AND SUPPORTING WARCRAFT FROM ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET AND THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY LIKELY WOULD BE PREVENTED BY THE NARROW AND TREACHEROUS PASSAGES FROM CLOSING WITH THE JAPANESE IN A SURFACE ENGAGEMENT IN THE INLAND PHILIPPINES SEAS. AMERICAN BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES COULD LEVEL TREMENDOUS ATTACKS ON ENEMY WARSHIPS.

TOKYO MAY HAVE SURMISED THAT ADMIRAL HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET, WHICH ROAMED THE WESTERN PACIFIC FOR TWO MONTHS STRIKING DEVASTATING BLOWS, HAD RETIRED ALREADY FROM THE PHILIPPINES INVASION AREA BECAUSE OF SUPPLY PROBLEMS.

ADMIRAL HALSEY, ABOARD HIS FLAGSHIP, SAID EARLIER IN THE WEEK "WE MAY HAVE TO GO IN AND DIG THE JAPANESE FLEET OUT, BUT ONE WAY OR ANOTHER WE WILL DESTROY IT."

EA225APW --DASH--

OCT 26 1944

VALUABLE AT LAST

ON LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES,OCT.23-(DELAYED)-JAPANESE INVASION MONEY, WORTHLESS TO FILIPINOS IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS, IS BRINGING GOOD PRICES FROM AMERICANS.

THE FILIPINOS WRE QUICK TO CATCH ON TO THE SOUVENIR VALUE OF THE SPURIOUS CURRENCY AND LONG QUEUES OF AMERICANS LINED UP AT SHIPS TO PURCHASE IT. A TWO-PESO NOTE BROUGHT AS MUCH AS $1 IN AMERICAN MONEY.

2--DASH--

ABOARD A CRUISER OFF LEYTE,OCT.22-(DELAYED)-EXCITEMENT AISED THE SPOTTER PLANE PILOT'S VOICE AS HE RADIOED TO THIS SHIP: ENEMY TANKS ON ROAD BACK OF DULAGI."

BEFORE SIX INCH BATTERIES OPENED FIRE ON THE ROAD, THE EMBARRASED PLANE PILOT RADIOED: "CORRECTION. TARGETS ARE COWS, NOT TANKS."

--DASH--

OCT 26 1944

BY ELMONT WAITE

WITH 96TH DIVISION ON LEYTE, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE 96.5£ DIVISION EXPANDED THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE U.S. BEACHHEAD ON THIS PHILIPPINE ISLAND SO RAPIDLY THAT MUD-HAMPERED SUPPLY TRAINS TODAY LAGGED FAR BEHIND TANKS AND INFANTRY SPEARHEADS. THE ADVANCE ELEMENTS FOR A TIME WERE DEPENDENT UPON AIRBORNE MATERIEL.

WITH THE TIME FOR REPLENISHMENT OF FORWARD SUPPLIES DRAWING NEAR, BRIG.GEN.RODERICK EASLEY OF WACO, TEX., ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL COMMANDER, AND COL.EDWIN C.MAY OF PALO ALTO, CALIF., PULLED A MANEUVER THAT PRESSED THE JAPANESE FIVE MILES INLAND FROM THE DULAG BEACHHEAD.

MAJ.GEN.JAMES L.CRADLEY, DIVISION COMMANDER, REPORTED ARMORED UNITS PROBED AROUND THE MUDDY LOWLANDS FOR POSSIBLE SUPPLY ROUTES BETWEEN THE BEACH AND THE ADVANCED ELEMENTS. HE SAID MUD SEEMED TO BE THE ONLY FACTOR HOLDING BACK HIS DIVISION.

INFANTRY FROM THE SEVENTH DIVISION CIRCLED THE EASTERN HALF OF THE CATMON HILLS AND CAPTURED FOUR JAPANESE 77 MM GUNS WHICH HAD BEEN HARASSING THE BEACHHEAD. THE DOUGHBOYS ALSO FOUND SIX NAVAL GUNS WHICH THE RETREATING JAPANESE HAD NOT UNPACKED FROM THEIR CRATES.

ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE VIRTUALLY HAS CEASED. POSITIONS STILL IN JAPANESE HANDS ARE BEING HAMMERED STEADILY BY ARMY ARTILLERY AND BY GUNS OF THE SEVENTH U.S. FLEET OFFSHORE.

RA953PCW

OCT 26 1944

HONOLULU,OCT.25-(AP)-CIVIL GOVERNMENT HAS RETURNED TO HAWAII FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE ISLANDS WERE THE TARGET OF JAPANESE WARFARE ON DEC. 7, 1941.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, LIEUT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., ARMY COMMANDER OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT AND GOV.INGRAM M.STAINBACK OF HAWAII EACH ANNOUNCED THE LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW YESTERDAY.

THE MOST IMPORTANT EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION WAS TO RESTORE TO HAWAIIAN CITIZENS THE RIGHT OF TRIAL IN CIVIL COURTS AND THE RIGHT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SECURITY MEASURES STILL MAY BE ENFORCED BY THE MILITARY BECAUSE THE DISTRICT IS A "MILITARY AREA," AS ARE OTHER AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, NOTABLY THE EAST COAST, THE WEST COAST, THE SOUTHERN SEA FRONTIER AND ALASKA, GOVERNOR STAINBACK SAID.

THESE MEASURES INCLUDE, WHEN CONSIDERED NECESSARY, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BLACKOUT AND CURFEW PERIODS, AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF ENEMY ALIENS, EXERCISE OF ANTI-ESPIONAGE PRECAUTIONS, THE CONTROL OF WEAPONS, THE REGULATION OF TRAVEL, THE REGULATION OF THE PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND THE CONTROL OF HARBOR INSTALLATIONS.

GOVERNOR STAINBACK LONG HAS OPPOSED MARTIAL LAW AND HE SAID HE "REJOICED WITH THE CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORY IN FULL RESTORATION OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

THE PRESIDENT SAID MARTIAL LAW NOW COULD BE ABOLISHED AS IT NOW LONGER IS REQUIRED TO ASSURE PUBLIC SAFETY.

EA506APW

OCT 26 1944

WASHINGTON,OCT.25-(AP)-CWI OFFICIALS EXPLAINED TONIGHT THAT THROUGH THE VAGARIES OF ATMOSPHERIC INTERFERENCE WITH RADIO TRANSMISSION, THE FIRST BROADCAST OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE ON DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET COULD BE HEARD IN LONDON

BUT NOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION'S LISTENING POSTS ON THE WEST COAST WERE ON THE ALERT FOR THE BROADCAST AS WERE RADIO RECEIVERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND NEWS AGENCIES. NONE COULD HEAR IT. HOWEVER, THEBROADCAST WAS PICKED UP IN LONDON, THOUGH POORLY, BY REUTERS AND BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY.

OWI HAD THE COMMUNIQUE, AS RECORDED BY THE BBC, TRANSMITTED FROM LONDON TO THIS COUNTRY BUT ABOUT THE SAME TIME THE FCC PICKED UP IN SAN FRANCISCO A SECOND BROADCAST OF THE COMMUNIQUE FROM MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

WU955PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(AP)-COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIES WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES AREA SLOWED INITIAL REPORTS ON DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET.

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THEY WERE PARTLY RESPONSIBLE, TOO, FOR THE PIECE-MEAL MANNER IN WHICH THE EARLY NEWS CAME OUT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INDICATED WHEN HE RELEASED HIS MESSAGE FROM ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY THAT HE HIMSELF HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION AT THAT TIME.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS HAVE FOLLOWED A POLICY OF LEAVING REPORTS ON DAY-BY-DAY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR TO FIELD COMMANDERS BUT THE PRESIDENT ON OCCASION HAS ANNOUNCED SOME MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS. THE WHITE HOUSE GAVE OUT FIRST WORD OF THE NORTH AFRICAN INVASION AND OF THE FALL OF ITALY AND MR. ROOSEVELT AMPLIFIED INITIAL REPORTS FROM GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER ON THE LANDING IN EUROPE.

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SIMILARLY, ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FLEET, SOMETIMES SUPPLIES TO REPORTERS INFORMATION TO ROUND OUT COMMUNIQUES AS HE DID TODAY IN SAYING "PRACTICALLY ALL" THE JAPANESE FLEET APPEARED TO BE INVOLVED IN THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE

ORDINARILY, ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PACIFIC FIGHTING ARE LEFT TO ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ AT PEARL HARBOR. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL WORD AS TO WHY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WENT EXTENSIVELY INTO THE NAVAL FIGHTING IN HIS COMMUNIQUE BUT PRESUMABLY IT WAS BECAUSE OF ITS VITAL RELATION IN THIS INSTANCE TO HIS OVER-ALL ASSIGNMENT TO LIBERATE THE PHILIPPINES.

BOTH THE OWI AND REUTERS, WHICH RELEASED VERSIONS OF MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE, REPORTED COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIES -- SO GREAT THAT REUTERS SAID IT HAD PARAPHRASED PART OF THE TEXT IT DISTRIBUTED. IT EXPLAINED THAT THE BROADCAST FROM FIELD PRESS HEADQUARTERS ON LEYTE WAS POOR.

OCT 26 1944

LH928PEW

BROADCASTS (250)

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.25--GORDON WALKER, BROADCASTING FROM LEYTE ISLAND FOR MUTUAL NETWORK, QUOTED A NAVAL SPOKESMAN AS SAYING TONIGHT THAT PRACTICALLY EVERY MAJOR SHIP IN THE JAPANESE NAVY, WITH THE EXCEPTION OFCARRIERS, HAS BEEN EITHER SUNK OR DAMAGED.

THE STATEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE FLEET ACTION OFF LEYTE, WHICH WALKER TERMED "ONE OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF NAVAL HISTORY."

"IF THE ENEMY FLEET," SAID WALKER, "HAD BEEN ABLE TO BREAK THROUGH OUR NAVAL BLOCKADE AND ENTER LEYTE GULF, THEY COULD HAVE WIPED OUT EVERY SHIP IN SAN PEDRO BAY . . .

"AT ONE TIME THE JAPANESE FLEET GOT WITHIN 70 MILES OF THESE BEACHES ON LEYTE BEFORE THEY WERE TURNED BACK. IT WAS A NARROW SQUEAK, AND I CAN TELL YOU THERE WERE SOME VERY WORRIED MEN HERE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES AT THAT TIME."

WALKER SAID THE BATTLE IS NOT OVER AND "THE ENTIRE PACIFIC WAR HINGES ON THIS NAVAL FIGHT WHICH IS GOING ALL AROUND US HERE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES.

"IF THE AMERICAN NAVY COMES OUT ON TOP--AND EARLY REPORTS POINT ALMOST CONCLUSIVELY IN THAT DIRECTION--THE JAPANESE WILL HAVE SUFFERED THEIR HEAVIEST BLOW. IT MAY BE THAT THE WAR WILL BE SHORTENED AS MUCH AS A YEAR."

THE JAPANESE, HE SAID, THREW ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID'S 7TH FLEET OFF BALANCE, AT FIRST, WITH COORDINATED ASSAULTS BY NAVAL UNITS FROM THENORTH AND SOUTH, PLUS HEAVY LAND-BASED BOMBER ATTACKS.

AMERICAN SMALL-SIZED CARRIERS BEAT OFF THE THRUST FROM THE NORTH, OFF THE EAST COAST OF SAMAR ISLAND, "THROUGH SHEER HEROISM AND SUPERIOR FIGHTING ABILITY," ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED. MANY JAPANESE PLANES CRASHED IN SUICIDE DIVES, BUT ONLY ONE AMERICAN CARRIER WAS SUNK (THE U.S.S. PRINCETON.)

THE JAPANESE FLEET BEGAN ASSEMBLING BEHIND THE PHILIPPINES ON INVASION DAY, WALKER SAID.

"THE ENTIRE SUCCESS OF THE INVASION DEPENDED UPON ADMIRAL KINKAID'S ABILITY TO OUTMANEUVER AND OUTFIGHT A HEAVIER ENEMY FLEET."

OCT 26 1944

HW1039PPW

NEW YORK, OCT 25-(AP)-JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT FIVE AMERICAN B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES WERE SHOT DOWN AND 19 OTHERS "SUBSTANTIALLY DAMAGED" DURING A RAID TODAY ON THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU.

THE U.S. 20TH AIR FORCE PREVIOUSLY HAD ANNOUNCED THAT BUT ONE PLANE WAS LOST IN THE RAID.

THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM TOKYO AND RECORDED BY THE FCC, GAVE NO OTHER DETAILS.

DY12AEW

OCT 26 1944

UNDATED NAVAL BATTLE AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OUT OF A WELTER OF REPORTS, HERE BRIEFLY APPEARS TO BE THE STILL-DEVELOPING SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES-FORMOSA NAVAL-AIR BATTLES:

THE JAPANESE SENT TWO FLEET GROUPS EASTWARD AGAINST INVADED LEYTE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES. A THIRD FLEET GROUP MOVED DOWN FROM FORMOSA.

ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED, VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID SPLIT UP HIS SEVENTH FLEET TO ENGAGE THE TWO GROUPS MOVING TOWARD LEYTE.

ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET CARRIER PLANES TOOK ON THE THIRD GROUP APPROACHING FROM FORMOSA.

KINKAID'S FORCES WON AND SIZEABLE RESULTS HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED. REPORTS ARE SOMEWHAT MEAGER ON THE FORMOSA ACTION ALTHOUGH ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ HAS REPORTED FROM PEARL HARBOR THE DEFINITE SINKING OF A LARGE NIPPONESE CARRIER AND TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

OF THE TWO GROUPS KINKAID TOOK ON, HERE IS WHAT HAPPENED:

ONE GROUP MOVED OUT OF THE SULU SEA THROUGH THE MINDANAO SEA PASSED THROUGH SURIGAO STRAITS AND APPROACHED LEYTE GULF FROM THE SOUTHWEST. A 25-MINUTE NAVAL BATTLE, PLUS CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS, OCCURRED. THE JAPANESE FLEET WITHDREW TO THE SOUTHWEST, LEAVING A YAMASHIRO CLASS BATTLESHIP SINKING AND SEVERAL CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS SUNK.

THE SECOND JAYANESE GROUP, MOVING THROUGH THE PHILIPPINE INLAND SEA OF SIBUYAN, SAILED BETWEEN LUZON AND SAMAR AND WAS ENGAGED OFF THE EAST COAST OF SAMAR. IT WAS ATTACKED WITH GUNFIRE, THEN BY PLANES OF KINKAID'S ESCORT CARRIERS, SUPPORTED BY FLIERS FROM ANOTHER AMERICAN TASK FORCE, FORCING IT TO FLEE NORTH.

MM602PPW NM

UNDATED MACARTHUR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 26 1944

CAPTURE OF SAN PABLO AIRDROME AND NEW AMERICAN GAINS ON ALL OTHER SECTORS OF THE ISLAND WERE ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND BROADCAST OVER THE "VOICE OF FREEDOM" RADIO TRANSMITTER ON LEYTE ISLAND TODAY.

SAN PABLO IS SEVEN MILES INLAND FROM DULAG ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE LEYTE BATTLEFRONT. IT IS THE DEEPEST PENETRATION MADE BY AMERICANS SINCE THEY INVADED THE PHILIPPINES. IT IS THE THIRD AIRFIELD TAKEN. THE OTHER TWO ARE AT TACLOBAN AND DULAG.

CAPTURE OF THE SAN PABLO FIELD WAS REPORTED IN A FIELD DISPATCH BY AL DOPKING, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, YESTERDAY.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, BUT SPOTTY RECEPTION MADE TRANSCRIPTION OF THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE IMPOSSIBLE.

NEW AMERICAN GAINS WERE REPORTED IN ALL SECTORS.

SUCH TEXT AS COULD BE MONITORED FOLLOWS:

ON LEYTE, OUR GROUND FORCES HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE GAINS IN ALL SECTORS. ON THE FRONT OF THE 24TH CORPS, FOREST PATROLS AND ARMORED UNITS OF THE 7TH DIVISION PENETRATED THE ENEMY'S COVERING SCREEN TO SEIZE SAN PABLO AIRDROME AND FAN OUT TO THE NORTH. ELEMENTS OF THE 96TH DIVISION ADVANCING ON THE RIGHT NINE MILES NORTH OF DULAG AND HAVE ENVELOPED CATMON HILL AND ARE APPROACHING TABAONTABON.

IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR THE TANKS CORPS HAS MADE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS TO THE WEST OF PALO AND TACLOBAN AND IS PUSHING FORWARD FROM THE LINE OF HILLS SEIZED FROM THE ENEMY WHICH DOMINATE THE COAST BETWEEN PALO AND TACLOBAN. SMALL SCALE ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS AND NIGHT INFILTRATION ATTEMPTS WERE READILY REPULSED.

CARRIER AIRCRAFT OF THE 7TH FLEET EXECUTED CLOSE TO PORT MISSIONS ATTACKING GROUND INSTALLATIONS, SUPPLY DUMPS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

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ON OCT. 22 AND 23 OUR PLANES STRUCK ENEMY AIRDROMES IN THE WESTERN VISAYAS AND NORTHERN MINDANAO. TARGETS INCLUDED CEBU, BACOLOD, ALICANTE, BULUAN AND DELMONTE.

SIXTY-TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OR SEVERELY DAMAGED ON THE GROUND AND ONE DIVE BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN. INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED. WE LOST SIX PLANES. ALL AIR CREWS WERE RESCUED EXCEPT ONE PILOT.

OUR SUCCESSIVE RAIDS FROM ALL SOURCES ON THE ENEMY'S AIR INSTALLATIONS ARE NEUTRALIZING HIS ATTEMPT AT (WORD LOST) WARCRAFT FROM LUZON AND BORNEO AND HAVE GREATLY RESTRICTED THE SCALE OF HIS AIR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

AT LEYTE INTERMITTENT SMALL-SCALE ENEMY AIR ATTACKS CAUSED SMALL DAMAGE AND WERE DRIVEN OFF BY FIGHTER PATROLS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES. FIVE ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

(AT THIS POINT THE ANNOUNCER SAID TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE LISTED 14 TOWNS AND BARRIOS NEWLY LIBERATED, BUT THE NAMES WERE INDISTINCT.)

OUR LAND BASED PLANES DROPPED 58 TONS ON AIRDROMES ON CEBU, DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 20 TRUCKS ON SAYRE HIGHWAY IN MINDANAO AND SET THREE VESSELS AFIRE IN CAGAYAN HARBOR.

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A101FX

THEN THE ENEMY HEADQUARTERS NEAR COTABATO WAS ATTACKED BY HEAVY UNITS WITH 110 TONS. THE TARGET WAS LEFT IN FLAMES WITH MANY BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND SMOKE RISING TO 4,000 FEET.

MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS, ATTACKING SHIPPING SOUTHWEST OF ZAMBOANGA, DAMAGED FIVE MEDIUM FREIGHTERS, FIVE COASTAL VESSELS AND SEVERAL BARGES. TWO FLOAT PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

AT HALMAHERA IN THE MOLUCCAS, FIGHTER BOMBERS ATTACKED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AT LLBATA AND TERNATE.

IN THE AMBOINA-CERAM AREA, OUR MEDIUM, ATTACK AND FIGHTER BOMBERS BOMBED SHIPPING, CRATERED RUNWAYS, STARTED FIRES IN SUPPLY AND DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS. SEVERAL COASTAL VESSELS WERE DESTROYED AND A LARGE FLYING BOAT DAMAGED. WE LOST THREE PLANES.

IN THE LESSER SUNDAS, MEDIUM UNITS ATTACKED SUPPLY AND DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS, STARTED LARGE FIRES IN SUPPLY DUMPS AND DAMAGED A FUEL BARGE AND FIVE GUN EMPLACEMENTS AT (NAME INDISTINCT) BAY.

ON TIMOR, OUR MEDIUM BOMBERS DESTROYED NINE TRUCKS. RECONNAISSANCE UNITS ATTACKED AIRDROMES.

IN NEW GUINEA, ATTACK BOMBERS AND AIR PATROLS CONTINUED TO NEUTRALIZE REMAINING ENEMY OUTPOSTS ON VOGELKOP PENINSULA. OTHERS AT SARMI BOMBED AND STRAFED ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS FROM MINIMUM ALTITUDE WITH GOOD EFFECTS.

IN THE BISMARCK-SOLOMONS AREA, MEDIUM AND LIGHT BOMBERS STRUCK KAVIENG AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS TO THE SOUTHEAST, DESTROYING A BRIDGE AND STARTING LARGE FIRES. ADVERSE WEATHER HAMPERED THE AIR OPERATIONS IN THIS SECTOR.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

EA435APW NM

30. 24 — 19893

UNDATED PHILIPPINES INTERPRETIVE
BY RAY CRONIN
CHIEF OF THE FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU

WHEN THE JAPANESE FLEET FINALLY POKED ITS NOSE THROUGH TWO PHILIPPINE STRAITS INTO THE PACIFIC TO MEET DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, IT TOOK A DECIDED CHANCE ON TWO OF THE MOST TREACHEROUS STRETCHES OF WATER IN THE WORLD.

ONE NIPPON FORMATION SAILED THROUGH THE SIBUYAN SEA, IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES, AND MADE PASSAGE THROUGH SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT, BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN TIP OF LUZON ISLAND AND NORTHERN SAMAR ISLAND. THIS STRAIT IS FROM 12 TO 15 MILES WIDE, WITH DEEP WATER. YET ITS TRICKY CURRENTS, WHICH FLOW WITH EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SPEED, HAVE TAKEN GREAT TOLL OF SEA SHIPPING IN PAST YEARS.

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SAN BERNARDINO, TAPPING THE PACIFIC INTO THE SIBUYAN SEA, WAS USED BY NEARLY ALL OCEAN LINERS TRAVELING DIRECT BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES BUT THEY MADE PASSAGE ONLY IN DAYLIGHT AND UNDER FULL POWER. IT WAS USED ALSO BY THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET IN PRE-WAR DAYS.

SURIGAO STRAIT, SEPARATING SOUTHERN LEYTE AND NORTHERN MINDANAO, WAS USED BY THE OTHER JAPANESE NAVAL FORMATION AS IT PASSED FROM THE MINDANAO SEA TO THE PACIFIC. IT, TOO, HAS DANGEROUS CURRENTS AND TINY ISLES, DEADLY TO SHIPPING.

YEARS AGO, WHILE GOING THROUGH SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT ABOARD AN INTERISLAND STEAMER, THE SPANISH SKIPPER, A 20-YEAR VETERAN OF THOSE WATERS, REMARKED TO ME "I'D HATE TO BE CAUGHT IN HERE IF I WERE ABOARD A WARSHIP. ANY FIGHTING CRAFT COMING THIS WAY WOULD BE A SUCKER FOR AIRPLANES. IF A SHIP LOSES ANY PART OF ITS POWER IN HERE IT IS HEADED FOR ROCKS THAT ALWAYS PROVE FATAL."

IN 1935 A SILVER LINER FELL VICTIM TO A SAN BERNARDINO ROCK. THE JAPANESE SHIP CHICAGO MARU ATTEMPTED A RESCUE BUT WAS BADLY DAMAGED WHEN CURRENTS CRASHED HER AGAINST THE SAME ROCK. U.S. DESTROYERS THEN ATTEMPTED THE RESCUE BUT THE DANGER WAS SO GREAT THEY STOOD OFF AND THE AMERICANS STRANDED ON THE ROCK WERE FORCED TO JUMP INTO THE SEA AND BE FISHED OUT BY SAILORS.

THE JAPANESE NAVY MUST HAVE BEEN IN EXTREME DESPERATION TO STRIKE THROUGH THE SIBUYAN AND MINDANAO SEAS AND THE TWO STRAITS. THEIR MANEUVERABLE WATERS ARE VERY LIMITED, AND AS THE OLD SPANISH SKIPPER SAID, THEY WERE SUCKERS FOR AMERICAN PLANES.

RA1028PCW

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.25-(AP)-ABOUT 100 PLANES OF THE CHINA-BASED AMERICAN AIR FORCES" TOOK PART IN THE RAID ON "KYUSHU AND SAISHU" ISLANDS TODAY WITH SOME DAMAGE RESULTING, THE JAPANESE RADIO REPORTED IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS AS ADMITTING.

THE RAIDS TOOK PLACE FROM 10 A.M. TO 11:30 A.M., THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(GEN. H.H. ARNOLD, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE, DID NOT MENTION SAISHU ISLAND IN THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RAID.)

TEXT OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:

"FROM ABOUT 10 A.M. TO ABOUT 11:30 A.M. THIS MORNING, ABOUT 100 CHINA-BASED AMERICAN PLANES RAIDED KYUSHU AND SAISHU ISLANDS.

"THE WAR RESULTS ARE NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION.

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"THERE WAS SOME DAMAGE ON OUR SIDE." (END TEXT).

A LATER TOKYO BROADCAST SAID THE ATTACK DIFFERED FROM OTHER BOMBINGS BY THE AMERICANS IN STRIKING AT SUPPLY FACILITIES INSTEAD OF VITAL INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS IN THE VICINITY OF KOKURA AND YAWATA.

THE RAIDS WERE COORDINATED WITH THE INVASION OF LEYTE, THE BROADCAST SAID, PROBABLY "TO INTERFERE WITH OUR SUPPLIES TO THE PHILIPPINES SECTOR, JUST SO THAT THEIR PHILIPPINES OPERATION CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A MAJOR SCALE."

THE AMERICAN AIRFORCE, IT CONTINUED, HAS BEEN "COORDINATING WITH THE NAVAL OPERATIONS OF NIMITZ IN INEFFECTUALLY RAIDING TAIWAN (FORMOSA) AND THE COASTAL REGIONS OF SOUTHERN CHINA" SINCE THE LAST RAID ON KYUSHU AUG. 21.

"THEREFORE, FOR SOME TIME THEY DID NOT HAVE MUCH OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE AT OUR MAINLAND."

EA612APW NM

OCT 26 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT. 25-(AP)-JAPAN'S PREMIER, GEN.KUNIAKI KOISO, TODAY URGED "THE BOLSTERING OF THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE AND THE PROMOTION OF LABOR MOBILIZATION" AT THIS "DECISIVE WAR STAGE."

ADDRESSING REPRESENTATIVES OF JAPANESE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT CHIEFS AT HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE, THE PREMIER SAID HE WISHED THEY WOULD "COMMENCE VIGOROUS ACTIVITIES" TO CARRY OUT HIS DESIRES.

KOISO'S STATEMENTS WERE REPORTED BY THE DOMEI AGENCY IN A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

EARLIER, THE TOKYO RADIO TOLD OF A "FULL DRESS MEETING" OF THE NIPPON PRIVY COUNCIL AND MOST MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WITH EMPEROR HIROHITO. THE PURPOSE OF THE MEETING WAS NOT STATED BUT IT WAS NOTED THAT PREMIER KOISO AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER WERE ABSENT.

RA957PCW NM AXD

SAN FRANCISCO,OCT.25-(AP)-ASAHEL (ACE) BUSH, 31 ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WAS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY TODAY WHEN JAPANESE PLANES BOMBED TACLOBAN, AMERICAN-OCCUPIED CAPITAL OF LEYTE ISLAND.

BUSH HAD JUST REPORTED THE EPOCHAL NAVAL BATTLE OFF LEYTE. HE WAS KILLED OUTRIGHT.

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"ACE" HAD SERVED JUST ONE YEAR AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT IN THE PACIFIC. HE LEFT SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA OCT. 25, 1943. HE WAS THE TENTH CIVILIAN NEWSMAN KILLED COVERING THE PACIFIC WAR.

WORD OF BUSH'S DEATH CAME IN A MESSAGE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU FROM C.YATES MCDANIEL, CHIEF OF THE AP STAFF COVERING THE PHILIPPINE INVASION.

"ACE", AS HE WAS AFFECTIONATELY KNOWN TO HIS COLLEAGUES, WAS BORN IN SALEM,ORE., DEC. 20, 1912, A DESCENDANT OF ONE OF OREGON'S BEST KNOWN PIONEER FAMILIES.

HIS GREAT GRANDFATHER ESTABLISHED OREGON'S FIRST NEWSPAPER, THE OREGON CITY STATESMAN. THE FAMILY ALSO AIDED IN ESTABLISHING THE LADD AND BUSH BANK AT SALEM. HIS GRANDFATHER, A.N.BUSH, STILL IS ONE OF THE BANK'S EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. HIS PARENTS DIED SEVERAL YEARS AGO. A BROTHER, STUART, IS IN THE MERCHANT MARINE.

"ACE" BEGAN HIS FOREIGN CAREER EARLY, STARTING SCHOOL IN BARCELONA, SPAIN, AT THE AGE OF SEVEN. A YEAR LATER HIS FAMILY MOVED TO PARIS. WHEN HE RETURNED TO OREGON IN 1922 HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH AND FRENCH WAS EQUAL TO HIS ENGLISH. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM AMHERST COLLEGE WITH THE GREATEST HONORS IN 1933, AND WAS ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA, SCHOLASTIC HONOR SOCIETY.

AFTER COLLEGE HE TOOK A JOB ON THE KLAMATH FALLS (ORE.) HERALD, SERVING FOR FIVE YEARS AS TELEGRAPH EDITOR. AT KLAMATH FALLS HE MET AND MARRIED FAE CORNISH DESPAIN. THEY HAD ONE CHILD, MARGARET ANN. THE WIDOW AND CHILD, NOW 8. SURVIVE HIM.

WHILE AT KLAMATH FALLS BUSH ASPIRED TO BECOME AN AP MAN. ONE OF HIS KINSMEN, THE LATE OREGON SENATOR AND VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, CHARLES MCNARY, OFFERED TO "PUT IN A WORD FOR HIM" BUT HE REFUSED IT. HE LET HIS RECORD AS A NEWSMAN SPEAK FOR ITSELF, AND WAS TAKEN INTO THE AP BUREAU AT SALT LAKE CITY JULY 2, 1939.

HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE AP WESTERN DIVISION HEADQUARTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO APRIL 6, 1941, WHERE HE RECEIVED HIS PRELIMINARY TRAINING AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

IN AUSTRALIA HE COVERED THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND THEN MOVED WITH MACARTHUR TO NEW GUINEA, AND FINALLY TO LEYTE.

APRIL, 1944, HE HAD A CLOSE BRUSH WITH DEATH.

WHEN THE AMERICANS CHASED THE JAPANESE OUT OF HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA, BUSH SAT DOWN IN AN ABANDONED JAPANESE AMMUNITION DUMP TO WRITE THE STORY. MINUTES AFTER HE HAD FINISHED AND LEFT, A JAPANESE PLANE CAME OVER AND DROPPED A BOMB WHICH EXPLODED THE STORED AMMUNITION.

HW&MM1005PPW

OCT 26 1944

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 25--(AP)--HAROLD J. GROSSMAN, AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN WHO ARRIVED ~~HERE~~ TWO DAYS AGO, IS BEING HELD INCOMMUNICADO AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS, WHERE AUTHORITIES DECLINED TO PERMIT CONSULAR OFFICIAL U.S. TO SEE HIM.

OCT 26 1944

OFFICIAL AMERICAN INQUIRIES WERE REFERRED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY. WHE IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE U. S. EMBASSY DID NOT HAVE CONTACT WITH THE MINISTRY BECAUSE OF SUSPENSION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, THE POLICE SUGGESTED THAT WAS "TOO BAD."

OCT 26 1944

----- DASH --

GROSSMAN, WHOSE RESIDENCE WAS AT 225 EAST 74TH ST., NEW YORK, LEFT FOR SOUTH AMERICA ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO, NEIGHBORS SAID. A PROMINENT NEW YORK WHOLESALE LIQUOR ~~DEALER~~ AND WINE DEALER, HE GAVE LECTURES IN THE CITY ON WINES AND CONDUCTED CLASSES ~~IN~~ ON THAT SUBJECT.

MEXICO CITY, OCT.25-(AP)-THE AMERICAN HEMISPHERE SHOULD BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN ITS ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL AND HUMAN NEEDS, SAYS CHARLES A.POWEL (CQ) OF EAST PITTSBURGH, PA., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ~~ELECTRICAL~~ ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

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"ONLY WHEN EACH REGION AND EACH COUNTRY MAKES FULL USE OF ITS RESOURCES AND OBTAINS FROM THE EARTH WHAT IT CAN GIVE THROUGH INTELLIGENT APPLICATION OF EFFECTIVE METHODS WILL IT BE POSSIBLE TO RAISE ECONOMIC, MORAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS OF WORKERS," POWEL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. HE ADDED THAT HIGHER STANDARDS IN ~~M~~ LATIN AMERICA WOULD MEAN IMPROVED BUSINESS AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS.

POWEL CAME TO MEXICO CITY FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE'S MEXICAN SECTION.

SAN JUAN, P.R., OCT.25-(AP)-THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE FATAL INJURY OF PFC.HORACE D.HOGENDOBLER OF ELKHART, IND., IN AN ACCIDENTAL FALL AT SAN CRISTOBAL CASTLE HERE LAST SUNDAY.

OCT 26 1944

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA OCT 25-(AP)-THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LT.JOHN TOMLINSON, WHOSE WIFE, MRS.HELEN ISABEL TOMLINSON, LIVES AT 847 EIGHTH AVE., HELENA, MONT., HAS BEEN WOUNDED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, WEDNESDAY OCT 25)

KK350AEW

30. 24 — 19895

NEW YORK, OCT 25-(AP)-COMDR.JOHN D.BULKELEY, FORMER PACIFIC PT BOAT COMMANDER, TODAY RELATED HOW A CRIPPLED DESTROYER UNDER HIS COMMAND SANK TWO GERMAN CORVETTES "AS BIG AS WE WERE" IN RESCUING TWO BRITISH GUNBOATS OFF THE FRENCH COAST LAST AUGUST.

IN A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, BULKELEY SAID THAT HIS SHIP, THE U.S.S. ENDICOTT, ENGAGED AND SANK THE KEMID ALLAH AND THE CAPAIULO, AFTER THEY HAD FORCED TWO BRITISH GUNBOATS COMMANDED BY LT.COMDR.DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS OF HOLLYWOOD TO RETIRE UNDER A SMOKE SCREEN.

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NAVY OFFICIALS EXPLAINED FAIRBANKS WAS ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OFO BRITISH GUNBOATS IN COMBINED U.S. AND BRITISH OPERATIONS.

THE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH BULKELEY SAID LASTED AN HOUR IN AN AREA DOTTED WITH GERMAN MINEFIELDS, WAS FOUGHT WITHIN 3,000 YARDS OF WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "PRACTICALLY POINT BLANK RANGE" OFF LA CIOTAT BETWEEN MARSEILLES AND TOULON LAST AUG. 17.

BULKELEY EXPLAINED THAT, WITH THE ENDICOTT'S GUNS "RED HOT" AFTER FIRING 450 ROUNDS IN AN HOUR BOMBARDMENT OF SHORE TARGETS, HE HAD ONLY A SINGLE FIVE INCH GUN TO PIT AGAINST THE [redacted] GUNS ABOARD THE CORVETTES.

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THE DESTROYER, HE ADDED, SCORED "TWO LUCKY HITS IN THE ENGINE ROOM OF THE KEMID ALLAH" WITH THE THIRD AND FOURTH SHOTS.

"OTHER GUNS," HE CONTINUED, "HAD BEGUN FIRING INTERMITTENTLY AND WE STARTED TO CHASE AFTER THE CAPAIULO AND GOT BETWEEN HIM AND MARSEILLES SO WE COULD FORCE HIM TO FIGHT."

THE ENDICOTT, HE SAID, TOOK 169 PRISONERS ABOARD INCLUDING CAPTAINS OF BOTH GERMAN SHIPS AND 40 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED SAILORS.

"WE TOOK ONE DIRECT HIT, MANY NEAR MISSES AND A NUMBER OF MACHINE GUN BULLET HITS," HE ADDED. "THERE WAS ONLY ONE CASUALTY--A SHELL IN A TURRET WAS KNOCKED DOWN AND FELL ON THE HEAD OF A MAN WHO WAS UNCONSCIOUS FOR THE REST OF THE FIGHT."

THE NAVAL OFFICER, PROMOTED TO COMMANDER LAST MONTH, TOOK GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES IN A PT BOAT ON THE FIRST LEG OF THE GENERAL'S JOURNEY TO AUSTRALIA IN 1942.

OCT 26 1944

RQ248PEW

(WX) NEW YORK, OCT.25-(AP)-UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON DECLARED TONIGHT THAT MILITARY FORCES CAPABLE OF DEALING WITH A JAPANESE ARMY OF AT LEAST 4,000,000 WILL BE NEEDED TO WIN THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, BUT HE GAVE A RENEWED ASSURANCE THAT UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WILL NOT BE KEPT IN THE ARMY LONGER THAN NECESSARY.

PATTERSON SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY THAT THE JAPANESE NOW HAVE 4,000,000 MEN IN UNIFORM AND ARE CALLING UP AN ADDITIONAL 1,000,000 YOUTHS IN THE 17 AND 18 YEAR GROUP.

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PREDICTING THAT JAPAN WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT LONG AFTER GERMANY SURRENDERS, PATTERSON ADDED: "THAT JAPANESE ARMY WILL BE DESTROYED BUT IT WILL BE DESTROYED ONLY BY A THREE-WAY ATTACK -- LAND, SEA AND AIR -- IN THE GREATEST STRENGTH THAT WE CAN DELIVER. THERE WILL BE NO FINAL VICTORY UNTIL WE CAN PUT ASHORE, SUPPLY AND REINFORCE INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND TANKS STRONG ENOUGH TO DESTROY THE GROUND FORCES OF JAPAN.

"WE MUST BE PREPARED TO BATTLE OUR WAY TO THE HEART OF THEIR COUNTRY AGAINST A FANATICAL FOE FIRMLY DUG IN

AND READY TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

"WE WILL REQUIRE AN ARMY LARGE ENOUGH TO DO THIS JOB. HOWEVER, WE WILL RELEASE MEN FROM SERVICE AS FAST AS MILITARY OPERATIONS WILL PERMIT. ON THAT, OUR POLICY IS PLAIN AND HAS BEEN ALL ALONG.

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"WE WILL NOT KEEP IN SERVICE ONE MAN MORE THAN WE NEED TO CARRY OUT OUR MILITARY RESPONSIBILITIES IN WINNING THE WAR. X X X NO CONTRARY SUGGESTION HAS EVER BEEN MADE BY ANYONE WITH AUTHORITY TO SPEAK ON THE SUBJECT."

THUS PATTERSON HIT AGAIN AT THE CONTENTION OF GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, THAT THE ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT PLAN TO RELEASE MEN AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

ALTHOUGH HE DESCRIBED THE PHILIPPINES INVASION AS "ONE THE GREAT MILITARY ACHIECEMENTS OF THE WAR" PATTERSON POINTED OUT THAT LEYTE "IS TWO THOUSAND MILES FROM TOKYO AND THE FACT REMAINS THAT WE HAVE NOT YET MET THE MAIN JAPANESE STRENGTH."

LH950PEW

OCT 26 1944

WASHINGTON,OCT.25-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE STETTINIUS, THAT THE UNITED STATES IS RESUMING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ITALY FOLLOWS: (90)

"AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS, AS PROVIDED IN THE RESOLUTIONS OF RIO DE JANEIRO OF JANUARY 1942, IT HAS BEEN AGREED THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY SHOULD BE RESUMED. THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION LIKEWISE HAVE BEEN CONSULTED.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE PRESIDENT WILL SUBMIT TO THE SENATE AFTER IT CONVENES ON NOVEMBER 14, 1944, THE NOMINATION OF THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER C.KIRK AS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ITALY. MR.KIRK IS PRESENTLY UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY IN ROME.

OCT 26 19

(END TEXT).

WASHINGTON,OCT.25-(AP)-GERMAN WAR PLANE PRODUCTION HAS INCREASED MATERIALLY SINCE THE LOW POINT REACHED LAST SPRING, AN ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICIAL SAID TODAY, BUT ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE GIVEN HIGHER PRIORITIES TO OTHER TARGETS WHICH IT IS BELIEVED MIGHT CONTRIBUTE MORE TO AN EARLY VICTORY.

OIL AND GASOLINE PLANTS IN THE REICH HAVE A HIGH RATING AS TARGETS NOW, IT WAS ASSERTED, SINCE THE LOSS OF FUEL PRODUCTION NOT ONLY KEEPS PLANES ON THE GROUND BUT ALSO INTERFERES WITH NAZI TANKS AND SUPPLY VEHICLES.

WHEN THE ALLIED COMMAND DECIDES GERMAN AIRCRAFT OUTPUT SHOULD BE CUT BACK, IT AGAIN WILL ORDER THE KIND OF BOMBING ASSAULT CARRIED OUT EARLY THIS YEAR, HIGH-LIGHTED BY THE FIVE-DAY ATTACK IN FEBRUARY.

AN OFFICIAL SAID THAT THE GERMAN AIRCRAFT PLANT DISPERSAL PLAN HAS BEEN REASONABLY EFFECTIVE, INDICATING THAT THE NEXT ATTACK WILL PRESENT A DIFFERENT AND PROBABLY MORE COMPLEX PROBLEM.

THE FRONT LINE AIR STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IS A LITTLE HIGHER THAN IT WAS LAST SPRING, BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO BUILD UP ITS FIGHTER STRENGTH BY AVOIDING BATTLE. AN OFFICIAL SAID THE NAZIS HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO FULFILL COMMITTMENTS, BECAUSE OF FUEL SHORTAGE, DECLINING QUALITY OF PILOTS, LOW SERVICEABILITY OF PLANES, INFERIOR AIR FIELDS IN GERMANY AND THE OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF ALLIED AIR FORCES.

VH558PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 25--AP)-OUTLINING ITS POSTWAR TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICE PROGRAM, PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS PROPOSED TONIGHT THAT IT OPERATE 36 TRIPS WEEKLY WITH A FLEET OF 17 GIANT LAND PLANES SERVING HALF A DOZEN EUROPEAN CAPITALS AT FARES AS LOW AS $148 FOR A FLIGHT TO LONDON.

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THIS INFORMATION WAS MADE PUBLIC AT A PRESS CONFERENCE CALLED BY HENRY FRIENDLY, PAA GENERAL COUNSEL, AND JOHN C. LESLIE, MANAGER OF THE ATLANTIC DIVISION, TO DISCUSS THE DATA WHICH

PAN AMERICAN WILL PRESENT AT A CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD HEARING LATER THIS WEEK.

LESLIE ESTIMATED A TOTAL ANNUAL TRAFFIC FOR A "NORMAL" POST-WAR YEAR OF 233,000 PASSENGERS EACH WAY, OF WHICH AN ESTIMATED 128,500 WOULD USE THE AMERICAN FLAG CARRIER.

THE PROPOSED FARES ONE WAY WERE LISTED AS NEW YORK TO LONDON $148, PARIS $152, LISBON $147, ROME $170, BERLIN $161, MOSCOW $176.50, AND CALCUTTA $332. BY COMPARISON, THE PRESENT FARES FROM NEW YORK TO THOSE CITIES ARE IN THE SAME ORDER $572, $594, $525, $646, $655, $702 AND $1,044.

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ARES FROM WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, CHICAGO AND DETROIT, CITIES FOR WHICH PAN AMERICAN PROPOSES DIRECT EUROPEAN SERVICE, WOULD VARY ONLY SLIGHTLY FROM THE RATES FOR NEW YORK EMBARKATION.

LESLIE SAID THE ESTIMATES INDICATED THAT EUROPEAN TRAFFIC BY CITIES WOULD AMOUNT TO $85,000 ANNUALLY AT NEW YORK, $15,000 AT CHICAGO, $10,000 AT BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON TOGETHER, $13,000 FOR BOSTON AND $8,000 AT DETROIT. HE ESTIMATED THE AIR EXPRESS OVER THE ROUTE FOR A "NORMAL" YEAR AT 5,700 TONS.

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HE SAID THE COMPANY PROPOSED TO USE A NEW AIRPORT BEING PLANNED SOUTH OF BALTIMORE TO SERVE BOTH THAT CITY AND WASHINGTON.

LESLIE SAID THAT HIS COMPANY EXPECTED THE TRANSATLANTIC ROUTE TO BE THE MOST COMPETITIVE AIR ROUTE JUST AS IT HAS BEEN THE MOST COMPETITIVE STEAMSHIP ROUTE AND THAT "AT LEAST BRITISH, RUSSIAN, FRENCH, CANADIAN, DUTCH, BELGIAN, SCANDINAVIAN AND SWISS AIRLINES, EACH BACKED BY ITS OWN GOVERNMENT AND ENJOYING THE SUPPORT OF ITS INTERNAL AVIATION WILL DESIRE TO ENGAGE IN TRANSATLANTIC AIR TRANSPORTATION."

OCT 26 1944

EG1009PEW

30.24 — 19897

WASHINGTON, OCT. 25-(AP)-CAPTURED RECORDS OF TELEPHON CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN FIELD MARSHAL VON KLUGE, GERMAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE WEST, AND THREE NAZI FIELD GENERALS WERE MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT WHICH SAID THEY SSHOWED WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN SEVENTH ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

IN THECONVERSATIONS, WHICH TOOK PLACE JULY 31, VON KLUGE COMPLAINED REPEATEDLY OF HEAVY LOSSES FROM THE OPERATIONS OF ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBER PLANES. AS MANY AS 2,000 WERE THROWN AGAINST THE ENEMY AT ONE TIME DURING THE NORMANDY FIGHTING.

TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF ONE ARMY GROUP, VON KLUGE SAID:

"THE ENEMY HAS REACHED AVRANCHES. OUR 357TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF 363D INFANTRY DIVISION HAS APPARENTLY NOT MOVED OWING TO HITHERTO UNPRECEDENTED ENEMY FIGHTER-BOMBER ACTIVITY. ENEMY TANK ADVANCES ON GRANVILLE AND AVRANCHES WERE PRECEDED BY AN UMBRELLA OF ENEMY FIGHTER-BOMBERS. THIS MADE MOVEMENT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. THE TROOPS HAVE SUFFERED HIGHER LOSSES IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT BY STRONG AIR ACTIVITY, AND MORALE HAS GREATLY SUFFERED."

TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE GERMAN 7TH ARMY:

"YESTERDAY'S HEAVY FIGHTING WAS SUCCESSFUL FOR THE ENEMY ONLY BECAUSE HE PARALYZED ALL OUR MOVEMENTS BY EMPLOYING FIGHTER-BOMBERS ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE."

TO GENERAL WARLIMONT, IDENTIFIED AS HITLER'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN THE WEST, VON KLUGE SAID:

"THE ENMY AIR SUPERIORITY IS TERRIFIC AND SMOTHERS ALMOST EVERY ONE OF OUR MOVEMENTS. EVERY MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY, HOWEVER, IS PREPARED AND PROTECTED BY ITS AIR FORCE. LOSSES IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT ARE EXTRAORDINARY."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED THESE CONVERSATIONS WERE RECORDED IN A TOP SECRET ENEMY TELEPHONE JOURNAL, WHICH WAS CAPTURED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

VH740PEW NM ASKT

OCT 2 1944

WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(AP)-AN ARMY AIR FORCES SPOKESMAN TODAY DESCRIBED THE WAR SITUATION IN CHINA AS "GRAVE" AS A RESULT OF RECENT SUBSTANTIAL JAPANESE TERRITORIAL GAINS, BUT HE DECLARED AMERICAN AIR STRIKING POWER HAS NOT BEEN SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY THE LOSS OF SIX ADVANCE BASES OF THE FOURTEENTH AIRFORCE IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

"WHILE THE SITUATION IS GRAVE, AND ITS DIFFICULTIES GREAT, THE JAPANESE ARE NOT NOW AND DO NOT SEEM LIKELY TO BE IN ANY POSITION TO NEUTRALIZE OR IN THE LONG RUN EVEN TO CHECK SERIOUSLY THE AIR EFFORT WE ARE DIRECTING AGAINST HER," THE OFFICIAL SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN, WHO DID NOT PERMIT REPORTERS TO USE HIS NAME, SAID CURRENT UNITED STATES OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES WERE COMPLEMENTARY TO AND WOULD "GO A LONG WAY TOWARD REDUCING THE PRESSURE THE JAPANESE CAN MAINTAIN ON THE CHINA FRONT."

HY1143PEW

WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(AP)-MAURY MAVERICK, CHAIRMAN OF THE SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION, BACK FROM A THREE-WEEK VISIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, CAME TO THE CONCLUSION TODAY THAT WHAT ENGLAND NEEDS IS 10,000 AMERICAN DRUGSTORES, COMPLETE WITH CHOCOLATE SODAS AND COFFEE.

OCT 26 1944

YOUNG AMERICAN "DRUGSTORE COWBOYS," NOW FLYING BOMBERS, ARE SAVING THE UNITED STATES, HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE, BUT, "THERE IS NO PLACE IN ENGLAND FOR YOUNGSTERS TO GO."

HE SUGGESTED THE UNITED STATES PROVIDE ENGLAND WITH GOOD COFFEE, SO THAT THE ENGLISH WOULD "START DRUGSTORES, SO WE CAN SELL THE MATERIAL TO BUILD THEM WITH."

HE ALSO ESTIMATED ENGLAND NEEDED 4,000,000 NEW HOMES, FOR WHICH THE UNITED STATES COULD SELL PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LH1139PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT 25-(AP)-NEXT WEDNESDAY, AMERICAN SOLDIERS LED BY MAJ.GLENN MILLER WILL SWING THIS QUESTION TO THE GERMAN ARMY: "IS YOU IS, OR IS YOU AINT'T MY BABY?"

ON A RADIO SHOW, THE FIRST OF A WEEKLY SERIES BEAMED TO THE GERMAN WEHRMACHT BY STATION ABSIE IN LONDON, THE AMERICAN BAND OF THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND ALSO WILL JAZZ THESE GEMS: "LONG AGO AND FAR AWAY", "THE VOLGA BOATMAN", "STARDUST", "IN THE MOOD" AND "GREAT DAY!"

THE BROADCASTS WILL BE FROM 1:30 TO 2:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME.

MILLER, PEACETIME DANCE BAND LEADER, WILL BEAT OUT THE TUNE FOR THE WEHRMACHT WITH 19 MEMBERS OF HIS REGULAR BAND AND 23 STRING INSTRUMENT PLAYERS FROM THE BOSTON SYMPHONY, THE CLEVELAND SYMPHONY AND THE PHILHARMONIC.

HY1142PEW

OCT 26 1944

WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(AP)-INCREASING UNITED STATES ATTENTION TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE WASHINGTON POST, DEVOTING FIVE OF ITS SIX EDITORIALS TO INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS TODAY AND URGING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, FREEDOM FOR SPAIN TO CHOOSE ITS OWN GOVERNMENT.

THE POST ALSO PRAISED THE IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION, AND CALLED FOR "TEARING UP THE BILL" OF LEND-LEASE ACCOUNTS, RATHER THAN "HAGGLING OVER IT."

ITS TWO OTHER FOREIGN EDITORIALS CRITICIZED THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SLOWNESS IN RECOGNIZING GENERAL DE GAULLE'S REGIME AS PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE, AND URGED GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED INTERNATIONAL CARTELS FOR POST-WAR FOREIGN TRADE.

THE SPANISH EDITORIAL SAID, "THE NEWS OF INTERNAL UNREST IN SPAIN AUGURS ILL FOR GENERAL FRANCO'S TOTALITARIAN REGIME."

QUOTING BASQUE PRESIDENT DE AGUIRRE AS SAYING IN NEW YORK THAT SPANISH REVOLUTION WAS IMMINENT, THE NEWSPAPER COMMENTED, "IF WE CANNOT ASSIST THE REPUBLICAN ASPIRATIONS OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE, AT LEAST WE SHOULD DO NOTHING TO THWART THEM."

BZTHE PEOPLE OF SPAIN HAVE EARNED THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT," THE POST SAID. "IT IS OF PECULIAR INTEREST TO US THAT IT BE A FREE FORM. FOR SPAIN IS THE LINK BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES WHO ARE OUR NEIGHBORS IN THIS HEMISPHERE."

WHILE AWAITING PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S REPORT ON HIS TALKS WITH MARSHAL STALIN, THE POST SAID, "IT IS EVIDENT FROM THE REMARKABLE CORDIALITY DISPLAYED BY BOTH PARTIES DURING THE COURSE OF TE MOSCOW MEETING THAT A LARGER MEASURE OF HARMONY NOW OBTAINS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA THAN EVER OBTAINED BEFORE IN THIS WAR. IN THIS CIRCUMSTANCE THERE IS MUCH HOPE."

OCT 26 1944

CONCERNING LEND-LEASE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "IT IS A SOBER FACT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT, WITHOUT WRECKING OUR OWN ECONOMY AS WELL AS THEIRS, REPAY US FOR THE WAR MATERIEL WE SHIPPED THEM IN ANY OTHER COIN THAN VICTORY AND POSTWAR SECURITY."

"THOSE WHO EXPECT LEND-LEASE TO BE REPAID IN MONEY OR IN GOODS ARE GOING TO BE DISAPPOINTED AND DISILLUSIONED," THE POST SAID. "LEND-LEASE HAS BEEN AN IMMEASURABLY VALUABLE INVESTMENT IN THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES. IT HAS ALREADY PAID US BACK IN THE SAME WAY THAT OUR ARMY AND NAVY HAVE PAID US BACK FOR WHAT WE INVESTED IN THEM. AND WE SHALL PROFIT A GREAT DEAL MORE FROM TEARING UP THE BILL THAN FROM HAGGLING OVER IT."

THE FOREIGN TRADE EDITORIAL SAID, "FROM LONDON COMES WORD THAT THE BRITISH ARE ORGANIZING FOR AN EXPORT TRADE DRIVE AFTER THE WAR THAT IS BOUND TO BRING THEM INTO CONFLICT WITH AMERICAN GROUPS."

DESCRIBING FOREIGN TRADE AS OF GOVERNMENTAL AS WELL AS PRIVATE INTEREST, IT RECALLED THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION RECOMMENDATION FOR MODIFICATION OF LAWS "SO THAT AMERICANS WILL NOT BE A DISADVANTAGE IN CONDUCTING FOREIGN BUSINESS IN COMPETITION WITH TRADERS OF COUNTRIES WHERE CARTELS ARE LEGALIZED."

"SINCE THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF HAS BECOME A PARTY TO A CARTEL AGREEMENT FOR DISPOSING OF WHEAT SURPLUSES, IT CAN HARDLY MAINTAIN THAT INTERNATIONAL CARTELS SERVE NO USEFUL PURPOSE. NOR DOES IT SEEM LOGICAL TO DEPRIVE PRIVATE INTERESTS OF THE ADVANTAGES OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, PROVIDED THEY ARE SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENTAL SUPERVISION SO AS TO PREVENT ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE."

SU1105AEW

WASHINGTON,OCT 25-(AP)-J.HOWARD PEW, PRESIDENT OF THE SUN OIL COMPANY, SAID TODAY THAT THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL TREATY "IS THE FIRST OF A LONG SERIES OF SIMILAR CARTELS WHICH THE ECONOMIC PLANNERS ARE PREPARING TO RAM DOWN THE THROATS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

OCT 26 1944

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A MEETING OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY WAR COUNCIL, PEW SAID "A SWORD OF DAMOCLES HANGS OVER THE OIL INDUSTRY AS LONG AS THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT THIS AGREEMENT, OR ANY PACT SIMILAR TO IT, MAY BECOME THE LAW OF THE LAND. THE TIME TO FIGHT THIS MENACE TO THE AMERICAN OIL INDUSTRY, ITS WORKERS AND THE PUBLIC IS TODAY."

ASSERTING THAT THE AGREEMENT "SETS FORTH OBJECTIVES WHICH CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH PRODUCTION CONTROL, OR CONTROL OF MARKETING, OR CONTROL OF PRICES, OR ALL OF THESE," PEW ASKED:

"WHAT IS THAT, BUT A CARTEL?"

OCT 26 1944

HY1AEW

PHILADELPHIA, OCT 25-(AP)-DR.FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TONIGHT THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE GREATLY IMPROVED RECENTLY

BECAUSE OF CHANGED ATTITUDES OF THE PRESS AND GREATER COOPERATION BETWEEN SCIENTISTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

OCT 26 1944

SPEAKING AT THE FIRST DINNER MEETING OF THE FIENDS OF MEXICO, HE SAID HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY IS NECESSARY TO INSURE WORLD PEACE.

HE PRESENTED MEXICAN MEDALS OF MERIT TO ALBERT LE DUC (CAPS L. D), HARRY BURBANK, FREDERICK REYNOLDS AND FORREST BRIGHT, ALL OF MT.HOLLY (N.J.) POST NO. 11, AMERICAN LEGION, FOR WORKING TO MEMORIALIZE THE DEATH OF EMILIO CARRANZA, MEXICAN FLIER WHO CRASHED IN THE SOUTH JERSEY PINES JULY 12, 1928.

THE FRIENDS OF MEXICO IS AN ORGANIZATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE VISITED THAT COUNTRY.

OCT 26 1944

MB1153PEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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OCT 26 1944

OCT. 26,1918--HEAVY FIGHTING FLARES ON WESTERN FRONT FROM VALENCIENNES TO MEUSE RIVER, WITH THE ALLIES ADVANCING AGAINST HEAVY OPPOSITION. GERMANS LOSE 50,000 SOLDIERS IN FOUR DAYS.

--DASH--

OCT. 26,1940--THE LARGE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP, EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, REPORTED SUNK IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC BY A GERMAN PLANE. OF 643 PERSONS ABOARD, 598 RESCUED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

DY1016PEW

30. 24 — 19899

MORE THAN 30 JAP WARSHIPS SUNK, DAMAGED; U. S. NAVAL FORCES PURSUE FLEEING SHIPS

OCT 27 1944

MPLETE TOTAL OF ENEMY LOSSES MAY TOP 35 SHIPS

MONTEREY

Nippon's Forces Decisively Defeated in Three Battles Off Philippines.

SAVED LEYTE INVADERS

Forrestal Says Americans Exploiting Advantage Gained.

OCT 27 1944

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 26.—(AP) More than 30 Japanese warships were sunk or doomed to idleness in repair yards in the three fleet battles off the Philippines which saved Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion armies.

Tonight there was every indication that when the complete total is known it will exceed Nippon's previous greatest naval disaster off Guadalcanal in November, 1942, when 35 ships were sunk or damaged.

Communiques of MacArthur and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, plus a field dispatch from Rear Adm. Daniel Barbey, placed the minimum enemy losses at 27.

12 Warships Sunk

These admittedly incomplete returns listed 12 warships sunk (two carriers, two battleships, five cruisers and three destroyers); three probably sunk (a carrier and two battleships); and 12 damaged (six battleships, five cruisers and one destroyer).

But the figure soared beyond 30 on the strength of a generalized recapitulation of results of battles near the Leyte invasion scene—the third was fought south of Formosa—given war correspondents today by Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid of the Seventh fleet.

Kinkaid's generalization made it impossible, however, to give the exact total.

For the two battles fought off Philippines, communiques of MacArthur and Nimitz listed the knockout of 19 enemy warships.

Kinkaid at Leyte told Dean Schedler, Associated Press war correspondent, that the Japanese fleet sent 14 to 16 warships through Surigao straits into one battle and only six—a cruiser and five destroyers—"were left to flee westward."

OCT 27 1944

Only 14 Ships Flee

The Admiral said between 25 and 30 enemy vessels were sent down for battle off Samar island and "only 14 of these ships were able to retire."

Kinkaid's recapitulation would mean minimum Japanese losses of 19 and maximum losses of 26 with an unspecified number of the fleeing ships damaged and subject to continuing air attacks.

All figures were tentative, not taking into account "several" destroyers known to have been sunk but not totalled.

MacArthur added to the offic[ial] communique total by reporting

day a light cruiser was damaged by fighter-escorted Liberators in the Mindanao sea, the direction which would be taken by the Japanese fleet which had moved to battle through Surigao straits.

Both enemy battleships went down off the Philippines. MacArthur reported the sinking of one. John Leonard, Reuter's Naval correspondent aboard Rear Adm. Barbey's flagship in Leyte gulf reported the other.

[Bud Foster, NBC reporter at Pearl Harbor said it is known that five enemy capital ships which were damaged in the battles are in an extremely bad way and possibly may be fallen victim to persistently attacking carrier planes within recent hours.]

Nimitz, in a "well-done" message to the fleet, expressed his pride and gratitude for "the courageous and aggressive manner in which they have done their utmost to destroy the enemy in recent fighting in the Pacific."

Japs Still Claim Victory

Although the American commanders reported only the loss of two carriers and damage to several escort carriers and destroyers, the Japanese continued to claim a sizable victory.

The American communiques and reports of war correspondents on the spot also made clear what the Japanese navy tried and failed to do.

It was forced to come out because of the American landings on Leyte Island in the central Philippines eight days ago.

One Nipponese fleet unit of two battleships, two cruisers and four destroyers, presumably from the China Sea, headed northeastward for the southern tip of Leyte Island

Planned To Impose Vise

A second force of four battleships, ten cruisers and 13 destroyers came out of the central Philippines and headed for the northern end of Leyte. They planned to converge on the eastern side of the island and trap the Seventh United States Fleet of Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid in a viselike maneuver.

Still a third and larger force started for Leyte from the area between the Philippines and Formosa.

Outnumbered and outpowered, Kinkaid deliberately split his fleet, sending the two divisions to meet the first two Japanese threats.

At the southern approaches to Leyte the Americans hit the enemy fleet unit with devastating effect. Both battleships, a cruiser and three destroyers were sunk. The remaining cruiser and destroyer, heavily damaged, fled, with carrier planes still hammering at them.

The enemy rounding the north of Leyte got within 70 miles of the American beachhead and the American landing fleet. C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press correspondent, reported the American position was in potential danger for a time, but that the enemy was turned back with the aid of carrier planes.

Modern Jap Navy's Most Crushing Defeat.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Japan's sea power has been reduced by at least twenty-six important ships as a result of the American naval victory in the Philippine area, and reports on the crucial three-phase battle are still incomplete.

At least one of the three engagements—the battle in the San Bernardino Strait area—was continuing, with American aircraft pursuing the broken remnants of one of the two enemy forces which attempted to attack the American landing forces on Leyte Island.

It was the most crushing defeat ever administered the modern Japanese Navy.

Heavy Toll of Battleships.

Latest unofficial compilations from American communiques showed that twelve of Tokyo's fighting ships have definitely been sunk, three probably sunk and eleven damaged. In addition "several" destroyers were sunk or damaged.

The reports showed a heavy toll among Japanese battleships—two sunk, two probably sunk and six heavily damaged, for a total of ten. Best available information indicates that Japan had only ten or twelve battleships, exclusive of new construction, since the beginning of the Pacific war in 1941.

The score, as reported by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, showed five Japanese cruisers sunk and four damaged; two carriers sunk and one damaged; three destroyers sunk and one damaged, in addition to "several" sunk or damaged.

Both commanders made it clear that their final reports will show heavier Japanese losses, particularly in ships sunk.

The crushing three-fold defeat stripped Emperor Hirohito's navy of the greater part of its known carrier, battleship and cruiser power, and would seem thus to have left it without sufficient strength to engage the United States Fleet in any major action again, successfully oppose a landing on the China coast, or strongly defend the shores of Japan itself from attack.

During the three-day battles, the fate of Gen. MacArthur's invasion hung in the balance. This was the touchstone that brought the Japanese fleet out of hiding and precipitated one of the greatest engagements in naval history involving almost every type of warship from battleships to PT boats and submarines, and sea-borne and land-based planes.

American Losses Slight.

By comparison, in the greatest previous defeat of the Japanese since Pearl Harbor, eleven Japanese ships were sunk and nine sunk or damaged in the battle of Midway in June, 1942. Five of these were transports.

The known American losses in the running battles around the Philippines were two small carriers and a number of PT boats sunk, plus an unannounced number damaged.

Great Victory Near Formosa

Nimitz' communique amplified his 1.30 A. M. report Wednesday, so that much of the damage announced tonight duplicates his earlier figures.

By far the greatest of the three naval engagements was the action southeast of Formosa where carrier pilots of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's task force routed a major force of the Imperial Navy with these losses:

One large carrier exploded and sunk (previously reported).

One large carrier severely damaged by bombs and torpedoes and believed sunk (previously reported damaged).

One light carrier definitely sunk (previously reported damaged).

Two battleships probably sunk (previously unreported).

Two light cruisers definitely sunk (previously unreported).

Two battleships, three cruisers, and a number of destroyers withdrew northward in a damaged condition (previously unreported).

Details On Sibuyan Sea

Additional details of the Monday-Tuesday Battle of the Sibuyan Sea gave these figures:

One heavy cruiser sunk (previously reported damaged).

Four battleships heavily damaged by bombs and left the scene at low speed trailing oil (previously reported damaged).

One cruiser sunk by ships' gunfire (previously reported damaged under general statement regarding light units).

Sinking of these tow cruisers and damaging of four battleships and a destroyer was believed to duplicate damage reported a few hours earlier in a MarArthur communique.

Sinking o fthe Japanese carriers increased to 14 the number of enemy flattops sent to the bottom in this war gainst seven lost by the United States. That seven includes the escort carrier announced by MacArthur as sunk.

Admiral Nimitz's report today was limited to two engagements—an overwhelmingly one-sided victory over the largest Japanese task force, trapped south of Formosa by American carrier planes, warships and submarines; and a crucial air and sea engagement fought northeast of Leyte off Samar Island and in the Sibuyan Sea. Gen. MacArthur had previously reported on the third action at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Leyte.

American carrier planes were reported still pursuing the crippled Samar task force as it tried to escape through the Sibuyan Sea. Naval engagements were apparently broken off, but the American warplanes apparently were out to hunt down the remnants of the other two Japanese flotillas.

Japanese naval communiques admitted the loss of one battleship, two cruisers, one destroyer and substantial damage to another battleship.

Most of the destruction was inflicted on a Japanese task force caught south of Formosa, Admiral Nimitz said, "with no damage to our ships."

Previously Admiral Nimitz had reported the loss of the light carrier Princeton and Gen. MacArthur announced the sinking of an escort carrier from the Seventh Fleet covering his amphibious landings on Leyte.

The Imperial task force caught near Formosa in the Philippine sea was attacked by a concentration of aircraft, surface ships and submarines for a day and night. Enemy aircraft flew out from the Philippines in a futile attempt to rescue the trapped Nipponese task force. The Japanese finally escaped under cover of a black night.

Admiral Nimitz said this report was still incomplete and would be amplified as further details became available. Thus there is the possibility that even greater destruction may have been wrought on the Imperial Fleet which dared—at long last—to leave its own waters and engage Admiral Halsey's mighty force.

Every Jap Ship Fled

The three-day series of engagements began late Monday afternoon and continued into Wednesday morning until every Japanese ship stil afloat had turned its stern toward Admiral William F. Halsey's mighty force and was fleeing with all speed possible i na crippled condition.

Apparently only the blackness of the night made it possible for the crippled survivors of the Mikado's forces to disperse and flee from the wrath of the Halsey-Mitscher carrier pilots.

This second battle of the Philippine Sea — Admiral Raymond A. Spruance directed the first on June 19, when his carrier planes sank or damaged nearly a score of enemy ships—very probably has made possible an attack against the Japanese homeland itself in the not distant future.

Bulk Of Jap Fleet

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleet, said the bulk of the Imperial fleet was engaged in the battles around the Philippines. Nimitz previously said "major units" of the Imperial fleet were defeated in the first battle of the Philippine Sea.

Accepting those statements at face value, the obvious deduction is that the Japanese may not have a great force left afloat. They would thus be forced to defend the homeland largely with land-based planes. So far these have proved a rather poor weapon in Japanese hands against superior American forces.

Destruction of many Japanese carriers probably leaves the empire with very few flattops. These, presumably, are being held for emergency use near the homeland.

Loss In Other Ships

Japan's losses in battleships, cruisers and destroyers has also been very heavy. But whatever ships in these categories remain afloat and in battle condition will be impotent without strong aerial protection.

Halsey finally has achieved a measure of the success he has long dreamed of in conflict against the enemy. He took the first carrier Hornet nearly to Tokyo to launch Maj. Gen. James Doolittle's planes for their raid of April 18, 1942, on the Japanese capital and the great Yokohama shipyards. He roamed the Pacific from Pearl Harbor until September, 1942, when he was made commander of the South Pacific and began a campaign which cleared the Japanese out of the Solomons, or trapped them there to face starvation.

Raids On Jap Isles

Halsey returned to active sea duty as commander of the Third Fleet only a few months ago and shortly swept the far western Pacific to within 200 miles of Japan with devastating raids on Palau, Marcus, the Ryukyu Islands, Formosa and the Philippines.

He has long hoped for a chance to engage the Japanese in mortal combat—confident he could shorten the war by many months with a decisive victory.

Confidence In Power

He believed he finally had the power to crush any force the Nipponese dared to send against him. It was a radical change from the many months in the Solomons, when almost any cove would have sheltered the comparatively few warships he was forced to call his fleet.

Halsey often said he would steam into Yokohama harbor itself—the front door to Tokyo—if necessary to force the Imperial Navy into battle.

Planes Blast Cruiser Fleeing Near Mindanao

Invasion Forces on Leyte Overrun 15 Towns, Widen Front

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Friday, Oct. 27. — (AP) Fighter-covered Liberator bombers expanded Japan's greatest naval disaster by damaging a light cruiser in the Mindanao sea as invasion forces on Leyte forged a solid 40-mile east coast front, overrunning 15 more towns, headquarters announced today.

The cruiser was hit in the area through which one of two badly whipped enemy warship groups fled after being turned back short of penetrating to the Leyte shore beachheads.

The Mindanao sea was traversed by the southern half of a naval squeeze the Japanese unsuccessfully strove to clamp on Leyte. The sea leads into Surigao strait.

The 40-mile juncture was achieved by the 10th and 24th army corps.

Towns taken included bypassed Buri, whose airfield was seized earlier, and the inland highway junction of Tabontabon, both in the southern sector.

The junction was established on the eastern coast of Leyte, south of Tanoan.

"We now control the eastern coastal sector of Leyte from the northern end of San Juanico strait to Dulag, a distance of 40 miles.

Elements of the first Cavalry division, which seized the southern shores of Samar island, across the strait, repulsed a small enemy counterattack at Lapaz.

In the central section of the battlefront, west of Palo, the 24th division is meeting increasing opposition.

Farther south, in the 24th corps area sector, the 96th division captured Tabontabon. That inland highway junction town is three and a half miles west of the Catmon hills, which were enveloped earlier.

After sharp fighting the 7th Division captured Buri, on the Burauen-Dagami road. Buri had been bypassed earlier, as the doughboys swept northward of captured Burauen, because of stiff Japanese opposition there.

Jap Raids Limited

Enemy air activity against Allied shipping in San Pedro bay and the beachhead areas of eastern Leyte again was limited to intermittent harassing raids. These caused light casualties and damage, the communique said.

Anti-aircraft fire shot down 39 enemy planes, fighter patrols downed 14 more and carrier aircraft from flattops in Leyte Gulf got 23.

Remnants of the Japanese naval force defeated in Leyte Gulf by Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet were kept under continual attack by Allied aircraft.

Other Communities Freed

Thirteen additional communities were freed from the enemy. They are Anibung, Tigbae, Canmangui Hindang, Bolangtohan, Kalvasagg Calampanon, Malabka, San Gabriel Kanmonhag, Telegrafo, San Joaquin and Diit.

The northern coast of Leyte was secured by amphibious forces which vaulted around 20 miles of shoreline in a supreme move that virtually blocked the Japanese retreat northward from Tacloban.

This operation, reported by MacArthur's Thursday communique, was matched by inland advances in the southern sector, where the capture of Burauen apparently boxed the Japanese in the broad Leyte Valey.

On Southern Shore Of Samar

The series of amphibious assaults by units of the Tenth Corps gained footholds at Uvam and Babatngon on the Carigara Bay coast of northern Leyte and on the southern shares of Samar Island, across San Jaunica Strait.

There was no opposition to the landings, James Hutcheson, Associated Press correspondent, reported. Disintegration of the enemy forces in that area was reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in his Thursday communique.

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Box Score Of Japanese Ship Losses In Naval Defeat

[By the Associated Press]

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Text Of Communique

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JAPAN SHORT OF CARRIERS

All May Be Lost Or Laid Up After Two Battles

By CHARLES H. McMURTRY

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 26 (AP)—More than 40 Japanese warships have been sunk or damaged in naval battles with American forces since the Saipan invasion, and the Japanese very probably have been left without one aircraft carrier in fighting trim.

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The United States, in contrast, is known to have more than a score of carriers in Admiral F. Halsey's Third Fleet and Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's 58th Task Force, in addition to other flattops in service.

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Fought At Close Range

The three Japanese carriers, smashed in the Tuesday battle, were escorted by at least four battleships, five or six cruisers and possibly 15 destroyers.

It is known that Halsey's cruisers and destroyers closed to such short range that they probably sank some Japanese ships, which already had been crippled by bombs and heavier guns, and damaged others. This damage equal result when the American warcraft sped into the fleeing survivors of the imperial task force.

The role of American submarines in this battle has not been disclosed yet.

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United States carrier planes, he said, by sighting the approaching forces, furnished information of the enemy's disposition far enough in advance to be a vital factor in his defeat.

Admiral Kinkaid gave this recapitulation of the battle which will go far in determining the future of the Pacific war:

The attacks began Oct. 23 when the enemy sent 14 to 16 ships, including two great battleships, cruisers and destroyers, south of Leyte toward Surigao straits, and another great force of 25 to 30 ships, including four battleships, through Sibuyan Sea toward San Bernardino strait.

When the battle was completed in Surigao straits only one cruiser and five destroyers were left to flee westward. One battleship was sunk in the straits and a second battleship, already damaged, was left sinking by torpedo bombers.

The enemy's northern attack force of 25 ships which slipped through San Bernardino strait to run down the east coast of Samar fared no better.

Aboard Admiral Barbey's Flagship in Leyte Gulf, Oct. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Two Japanese battleships, one cruiser and three destroyers were sunk today by American surface ships and aircraft when a Japanese force of eight warships tried to reach the Gulf of Leyte from the south through the Sulu Sea and the Surigao Strait. Only one cruiser and one destroyer escaped, and both were damaged heavi.

Planes Blast Cruiser Fleeing Near Mindanao

Invasion Forces on Leyte Overrun 15 Towns, Widen Front

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Friday, Oct. 27. — (AP) Fighter-covered Liberator bombers expanded Japan's greatest naval disaster by damaging a light cruiser in the Mindanao sea as invasion forces on Leyte forged a solid 40-mile east coast front, overrunning 15 more towns, headquarters announced today.

The cruiser was hit in the area through which one of two badly whipped enemy warship groups fled after being turned back short of penetrating to the Leyte shore beachheads.

The Mindanao sea was traversed by the southern half of a naval squeeze the Japanese unsuccessfully strove to clamp on Leyte. The sea leads into Surigao strait.

The 40-mile juncture was achieved by the 10th and 24th army corps.

Towns taken included bypassed Buri, whose airfield was seized earlier, and the inland highway junction of Tabontabon, both in the southern sector.

The junction was established on the eastern coast of Leyte, south of Tanoan.

"We now control the eastern coastal sector of Leyte from the northern end of San Juanico strait to Dulag, a distance of 40 miles.

Elements of the first Cavalry division, which seized the southern shores of Samar island, across the strait, repulsed a small enemy counterattack at Lapaz.

In the central section of the battlefront, west of Palo, the 24th division is meeting increasing opposition.

Farther south, in the 24th corps area sector, the 96th division captured Tabontabon. That inland highway junction town is three and a half miles west of the Catmon hills, which were enveloped earlier.

After sharp fighting the 7th Division captured Buri, on the Burauen-Dagami road. Buri had been bypassed earlier, as the doughboys swept northward of captured Burauen, because of stiff Japanese opposition there.

Jap Raids Limited

Enemy air activity against Allied shipping in San Pedro bay and the beachhead areas of eastern Leyte again was limited to intermittent harassing raids. These caused light casualties and damage, the communique said.

Anti-aircraft fire shot down 39 enemy planes, fighter patrols downed 14 more and carrier aircraft from flattops in Leyte Gulf got 23.

Remnants of the Japanese naval force defeated in Leyte Gulf by Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet were kept under continual attack by Allied aircraft.

Other Communities Freed

Thirteen additional communities were freed from the enemy. They are Anibung, Tigbae, Canmangui, Hindang, Bolangtohan, Kalvasagg, Calampanon, Malabka, San Gabriel, Kanmonhag, Telegrafo, San Joaquin and Diit.

The northern coast of Leyte was secured by amphibious forces which vaulted around 20 miles of shoreline in a supreme move that virtually blocked the Japanese retreat northward from Tacloban.

This operation, reported by MacArthur's Thursday communique, was matched by inland advances in the southern sector, where the capture of Burauen apparently boxed the Japanese in the broad Leyte Valey.

On Southern Shore Of Samar

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7th And 3d Fleet Planes Pursue Defeated Japs

OCT 27 1944

By C. Yates McDaniel

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 26 (AP)—Saving America's Leyte invasion in its hour of direct peril, the outnumbered but never outgamed Seventh Fleet sent carrier planes today in pursuit of two defeated Japanese naval armadas while United States Third Fleet planes bombed and torpedoed a third enemy warship force south of Formosa.

Already, with many reports yet to be heard, it is known that a Japanese large carrier, a big battleship, several cruisers and destroyers have been sunk, two carriers, four battleships and other warships damaged.

(Latest reports from Pearl Harbor placed the known sunk as two carriers, one battleship and five cruisers. Two battleships and one carrier were listed as probably sunk and 15 vessels were damaged.

(Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief, said at Washington that "practically all the Japanese fleet" was taken on in the engagements.)

Could Have Been Disastrous

It is a historic victory. But there was one hour Wednesday morning as two Nipponese battleship-led groups emerged on the east side of the Philippines and approached Leyte Gulf when the fate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his men hung in the balance.

Then it was that Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid made a daring decision. Despite numerical inferiority as a group, he boldly divided his Seventh Fleet and an Australian squadron, sent them in different directions and won both battles.

Seventh Gets Battleship

Closing in for the first gun battles in more than a year with the Japanese and backed by carrier planes, the Seventh:

Sank a 29,300-ton enemy battleship.

Sank an as yet not totaled number of cruisers and destroyers.

Damaged at least three more cruisers and several destroyers.

Lost an escort carrier and several patrol torpedo boats.

Suffered damage to several escort carriers, destroyers and PT boats.

Fighting Goes On

Somewhere south of Formosa, Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes from the Third Fleet of Admiral William F. Halsey already have sunk a large enemy carrier and damaged two others, but have lost the 10,000-ton Princeton, a cruiser converted into a carrier.

Nimitz, announcing this engagement at Pearl Harbor on the strength of admittedly incomplete reports, said yesterday:

"General action is continuing."

Kinkaid's courageous orders were executed to decisions off Leyte Gulf and off the east coast of Samar.

(Gordon Walker, in a Mutual Network broadcast, said Japanese warships got within 70 miles of the Leyte beaches "and I can tell you there were some very worried men here in the central Philippines at that time."

(Walker pointed out "if the enemy fleet had been able to break through our naval blockade and enter Leyte Gulf they could have wiped out every ship in San Pedro Bay.")

Action Described

One Japanese force of at least two battleships, a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser and four destroyers, after moving across the Sulu Sea, passed through Surigao Straits to move against Kinkaid from the southwest.

One half of Kinkaid's Seventh took on this group first Wednesday.

For 25 minutes, the opposing warships exchanged broadsides and American destroyers darted in for close strikes.

MacArthur jubilantly announced the enemy force was "completely routed." Early in the action a 29,300 Yamasiro class battleship was blasted and the Japanese abandoned her as she sank.

Hit Every Ship

"Every hostile ship was either sunk or heavily damaged," MacArthur said.

Surviving enemy remnants turned back through Surigao "under continued air attack from our escort carriers."

Kinkaid's bold move on this end was carried out with "extremely light losses"—several PT boats sunk or damaged, one destroyer damaged.

The other battle broke out a little later off Sumar, newly invaded island just north of Leyte.

Armada Turned Back

A Japanese naval force which included four battleships, several cruisers and destroyers, after crossing the Sibuyan Sea, slipped between Luzon and Samar, then moved down toward the Leyte scene and started shelling one of the escort carrier groups of Kinkaid. The admiral's carrier planes combined with carrier planes of another group in such fierce attacks that the enemy armada had to turn back north. Several cruisers and destroyers were sunk, three battleships, three cruisers and some destroyers were "badly damaged."

But Kinkaid's cost was heavier this time. One escort carrier went down, other carriers as well as destroyers were damaged.

(Eyewitness broadcasts from Leyte told how planes of the sunk and damaged escort carriers landed on Tacloban and Dulag airfields although those strips haven't been in American hands long enough to accomodate many planes.

Damaged Planes Go Back

(Some of the planes were damaged but their pilots helped repair them, also aided in rolling up drums of gasoline for refueling, then got in and roared back into the battle.)

At Pearl Harbor, Nimitz said the Princeton was hit in the action "southeast of Formosa" by enemy shore-based planes. Subsequently her magazines exploded and American warships had to sink her. But her captain, 133 officers and 1,227 of her enlisted men were saved and "casualties among her personnel were light."

During this attack, 150 Japanese planes were shot down.

Yank Pilots' Part In Jap Defeat Is Described

OCT 27 1944

By Dean Schedler

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, Oct. 26 (AP)—Pilots leaving the flight decks of the baby flattops engaged in the great Philippine Sea battle well knew their mother ships might not be afloat when they returned.

But they swept on the far superior enemy forces with low-level bombing and strafing attacks and when they exhausted their fuel landed on Tacloban air field during an air raid and then returned to battle.

Meanwhile, the Japanese pressed their attack on the American carriers with the support of land-based bombers, three of their dive bombers crash diving on the decks of three different carriers. By 1 P. M. the enemy surface forces had had enough, gave up pursuit of the American carriers and turned northward.

Japs Hit Again

The foiled Japanese force withdrew only to be hit and hit hard by planes from another American force rushing down from the north.

The final results of the action off Samar are still lacking, but when night fell the only remaining enemy threats to Leyte were from land-based planes.

The once derided "jeep" carriers had severely wounded and repulsed a large portion of the Japanese battle force in their first great close-in battle-line action of the Pacific war.

Audacity Vs. Audacity

OCT 27 1944

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 26 (AP—Delayed)—Had it not been for Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid's decision to meet audacity with audacity, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Leyte beachead and supporting vessels in San Pedro harbor might have been under fire of Japanese battleship guns this morning.

The Japanese opened the first phase of the battle of Leyte Gulf with a bold strike through Surigao Straits.

American PT boats sighted the enemy shortly after midnight yesterday and roared in for a brave, but unsuccessful, attack. Destroyers followed in with a closely pressed torpedo attack which sent Japanese battleships reeling under the impact of direct hits.

Battleships under command of Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf, some of which had been resurrected from the mud of Pearl Harbor, then opened up with their big guns.

Battleship Set Afire

One Japanese battleship was set afire and left dead in the water with a Japanese destroyer attempting to take off survivors. The remaining enemy ships, all of which are believed to have suffered damage, broke off action and retired with navy Avenger torpedo bombers pressing home attacks.

A second Japanese battleship was last seen burning and steaming slowly in the Sula Sea.

While the Surigao action was under way Rear Admiral Thomas Sprague signaled that his "jeep" carrier force was under gunfire off the east coast of Samar Island, northeast of Leyte.

25 Jap Ships

The Japanese force attacking the carriers comprised 4 battleships, 9 cruisers and 12 destroyers. Only the little flattops and a few small men of war stood in the way of this powerful battle force which appeared to be bent on bludgeoning its way into Leyte gulf in the rear of Kinkaid's already engaged Surigao force.

Sprague's Wildcat Avengers took off into a fortunate southeast wind which enabled the carriers to run from the enemy and at the same time launch their aircraft.

(The dispatch, transmitted by voicecast, ended here, but General MacArthur reported that the planes from the flattops drove off the attacking Japanese units and forced it to retire to the north.)

U. S. Flyers Tell of Battle Against Jap Fleet From Above

OCT 27 1944

Leyte, Philippine Islands, Oct. 25 (Delayed) (A.P.)—Baby carriers of the force protecting Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion fleet outmaneuvered a Japanese fleet which got close enough to them to fire at practically point-blank range, according to carrier pilots who made emergency landings here.

"The ships did the cleverest maneuvering I've ever seen," said Lieut. (j. g.) T. T. Murphy of Los Angeles. "They never allowed the Japanese cruisers to box them with fire. The cruisers were firing at them from several thonsands yards, which is practically pointblank range. Even when hits were scored, they couldn't stop the carriers."

Other pilots reported the Japanese ship anti-aircraft fire to be the heaviest they had ever seen. "It was worse than at Saipan the day before the invasion," said Lieut. Charles Lee of Indiola, Miss. "It was so thick I seemed to be looking out through jail bars. My plane caught fire three times after the propeller, engine and gasoline tank were hit.' Lieut. Lee reported one of his 500-pound bombs hit a battleship:

Eight fighter planes dropped through the clouds and discovered a Japanese fleet between the carriers and Leyte Island at 6 A. M. today, Ensign William Robinson of Westfield, Mass., said in describing the opening of one phase of the battles.

"There below us was what looked like the whole Japanese fleet and there were only eight of us, all fighters," he continued. "There must have been four or five battleships, as many cruisers and even more destroyers. They had slipped in during the night and got between our carriers and Leyte."

Ensign William McCormick of Los Angeles said: "I came in later in a torpedo plane. I picked out a battleship of the Kongo class and went in just above the mast. They threw everything at us and nearly shot us out of the air, but when we left the battleship was smoking."

Pilot Kenneth Dahl of Alameda, Cal., saw four 500-pound bombs from his plane straddle a cruiser. The ship was smoking when he left.

'Well Done,' Nimitz Says, Voicing Thanks of Nation

By The Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 26—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz expressed the nation's pride and gratitude for the courageous and aggressive fleet victory over the Japanese in Philippine waters in a message today to the fighting forces. He said:

"The Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet desires to express to all officers and men of the fleet his pride and gratitude for the courageous and aggressive manner in which they have done their utmost to destroy the enemy in recent fighting in the Pacific.

"To those who have fought in the air, on the surface, and in our submarines, 'well done.'

"To those brave men who have gallantly given their lives to achieve victory for our country, our reverent and lasting respect. Their high example will inspire us all in the completion of our task of destroying the enemies of the United States."

Naval Forces Pursue Crippled Jap Fleet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—(AP) American Naval forces, victorious over the Japanese in the battle of the Philippines, "will pursue the damaged Japanese ships to the limit of their ability," Navy Secretary Forrestal declared tonght.

He added that the Navy "will do everything within its power to exploit the advantage which we have gained."

But he cautioned in a broadcast on the CBS-first line program" against overoptimism based upon the sinking or damaging of "30 odd Japanese warships." The Navy Secretary said that only nine enemy ships are definitely known thus far to have been sunk. He said they are two aircraft carriers, one battleship, five cruisers and one destroyer.

(Forrestal's figures, presumably based exclusively on official Navy reports here, did not include all the sinkings reported at the scene).

"Many remaining ships—a sizeable fleet in themselves—remain afloat, more or less seriously damaged," he declared. "As we know from our own experience, crippled vessels may be able to limp to port, undergo repairs and come out to fight again."

Forrestal also declared that it must be remembered that "we have not escaped from these actions scot-free. We too have lost ships and have had others damaged." He gave no details on the extent of American damage.

The battle of the Philippines was described by the Navy Secretary as "one of the pivotal actions of the war."

"We have—at least temporarily—reduced the Japanese navy to a much more unhappy condition than confronted us after Pearl Harbor," Forrestal continued. "We estimate that two-thirds of the Japanese battleships have been sunk or dam-

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aged. Japan's cruiser and destroyer forces, inadequate for some time, have suffered the temporary or permanent loss of 15 to 20 additional vessels. These figures may go higher."

Jap Defeat May Bring Victory Much Nearer

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—The crushing defeat handed the Japanese navy in Philippine waters brought to Washington and the nation today the cheering thought that the whole course of the war may now be changed and victory brought months nearer.

These great expectations were tempered in some degree by impatience to hear in final detail of what may well be the greatest sea action in history.

A Japanese defeat of the magnitude reported in first dispatches would mean that Japan is through as a naval power—that powerful American task forces which never have feared engagement with the enemy would be relieved of any trouble from sizable naval forces.

Estimate Of Fleet's Size

And with such freedom of action—relieved of any necessity of guarding against operation of the Japanese fleet—the American Pacific fleet would concentrate upon wiping out remaining enemy surface units and softening up Japan's island bases.

However, some naval observers are inclined to check the fragmentary reports of damage against estimates of the size of the Japanese fleet. They point out that Japan has been credited with at least a dozen each of battleships and first-line aircraft carriers. Early reports of the Philippines battle mention one battleship sunk, four damaged, some possibly sunk, an aircraft carrier sunk, two others damaged and several cruisers and destroyers sunk or damaged.

On the other hand, the optimistic tones of the first reports seem to indicate that much more extensive damage might have been inflicted.

Two Purposes Cited

Admiral Ernest J. King, navy commander in chief, before announcement of the American victory, had told newsmen that "practically all" of the Japanese fleet was involved in the Philippines action.

King indicated that two principal purposes might have been considered by the Japanese high command when the enemy fleets turned toward the Philippines—(1) a junction of Japanese forces in the homeland and those about to be cut off in the Singapore area by American invasion of the Philippines and (2) an effort to halt American liberation of the island group.

One illustration of the interlocking nature of all warfare is in an opinion expressed by strategists of the Army Air Forces that the Philippine sea-air events will help relieve the "grave" Japanese offensive threat to advanced bases in China of the United States 14th Air Force.

OCT 27 1944

"Dangerous Threat"

"As long as the enemy is faced with the threat of severe air losses in the Pacific, it appears he will risk as few aircraft as possible in either offensive or defensive air combat in China," an AAF authority said.

Recently reinforced Japanese ground troops are, however, pressing what he described as a "dangerous threat" to advance bases at Liuchow and Nanning in southern China.

The fall of Liuchow and Nanning, he said, would "reduce drastically the effectiveness of B-24 bomber attacks on shipping along the China coast, and probably eliminate such attacks in the Formosa strait."

53 BIG WARSHIPS IN PACIFIC FLEET

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Navy Lists 16 Battleships, 37 Cruisers Facing Japs

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—At least 16 American battleships and 37 cruisers form the backbone of the force blasting the Japanese from Pacific power.

This indication of the hitting power of surface craft of the Pacific fleet—exclusive of scores of aircraft carriers and hundreds of destroyers—was given by the navy tonight. In connection with the observance of Navy Day tomorrow, it released resumes of the war records of 103 fighting craft.

At Least 14 In Atlantic

These resumes also revealed that on August 15—the date Allied forces invaded southern France—at least four battleships and 10 cruisers were providing the big guns of the Atlantic fleet.

No indication was given of the number of smaller ships in the two oceans, but destroyers, destroyer escorts and submarines literally are numbered in the hundreds.

It is reasonable to assume that by far the greater part of the smaller but deadly warships are assigned to the Pacific with orders to "seek out and destroy" the Japanese.

Likewise, it is logical to count as part of the Pacific fleet most of the approximately 100 aircraft carriers in the United States fleet—now the largest sea fighting force in world history.

Only 15 Given Listing

Little information was given by the navy on assignment of carriers. Only 15 appeared in the 103 resumes. All of that group of carriers have been identified with action in the Pacific.

The carriers named are: Independence, Long Island, Yorktown, Lexington, Santee, Nassau, Sangamon, Suwanee, Chenango, Enterprise, Cowpens, Saratoga, Essex, Bunker Hill and Princeton, the latter listed only yesterday as having been sunk in the Philippines.

The navy did make these disclosures, for the first time, in discussing operations of the carriers:

The Lexington, namesake of a carrier lost in the battle of the Coral Sea in May, 1942, has been damaged. She was struck by an aerial torpedo last December, returned to the United States for repairs and now is back in action.

Yorktown Sets Records

The air group of the Yorktown—successor to a carrier lost in the battle of Midway—has set this record: Shot down every Jap plane attacking the Yorktown; flown the first planes into action from an Essex class carrier; never lost a dive or torpedo bomber in battle with Japanese aircraft.

The Long Island—"baby flattop"—ferried planes to Guadalcanal in August, 1942, first official notice that these small carriers were in Pacific action at that time.

The Independence, first of a class of medium aircraft carriers, was struck by an aerial torpedo during the invasion of the Gilbert Islands in November, 1943.

Divided Between Oceans

Here is the breakdown of the big ships of the fleet between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans as shown in the navy's reports of battle action up to the middle of August, subject to changes since that time which may have boosted the strength of the Pacific fleet:

Pacific

Battleships — Iowa, Alabama, Massachusetts, Washington, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Dakota, New Mexico, California, Colorado, Mississippi, Indiana, Idaho, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee—16.

Heavy Cruisers — Vincennes, Louisville, Indianapolis, Boston, Baltimore, Wichita, San Francisco, Houston (new, succeeding Houston lost in Java Sea), Portland, New Orleans, Pensacola, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Chester—14.

Light Cruisers—Boise, Mobile, Birmingham, San Diego, Santa Fe, Montpelier, Phoenix, St. Louis, Honolulu, Oakland, Biloxi, Detroit, Denver, Raleigh, Miami, Trenton, Columbia, Cleveland, Richmond, Nashville, Concord, San Juan, Marblehead—23.

Atlantic

Battleships — New York, Nevada, Texas, Arkansas—4.

Heavy Cruisers—Quincy (successor to Quincy lost in battle of Savo Island), Augusta, Tuscaloosa—3.

Light Cruisers — Milwaukee, Memphis, Philadelphia, Savannah, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Omaha—7.

In addition the navy disclosed that the new battleships Wisconsin and Missouri have been commissioned.

Presumably For Pacific

Both presumably are headed for action in the Pacific.

Two of the new battle cruisers, officially listed as "large cruisers" and unofficially described as "pocket battleships," also were disclosed by the navy to have been commissioned. They are the Alaska and the Guam, both expected to move into the Pacific war zones.

Other new warships included in the Navy Day lists are these cruisers: Pittsburgh, Pasadena, Reno, Flint, Duluth, Wilkes-Barre, Springfield and Vicksburg, all expected to be assigned to the Pacific.

17 SMALL NAVY VESSELS LOST

Toll In Connection With Invasion Of France Disclosed

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—Loss of 17 small naval craft in European operations connected with the liberation of northern France were announced today by the Navy Department.

The losses were attributed to "enemy action or the perils of the sea."

The ships lost included the Maintonomah, a mine layer; six landing ships, six infantry landing craft, three mine sweepers and a PT boat.

Next Of Kin Notified

The next of kin of all casualties have been notified.

The Miantonomah, largest of the craft, carried a crew of about 300 officers and men under command of Commander Austin Rowe, who was wounded when his ship was lost. His wife, Mrs. Grace Rowe, lives in Brookline, Mass.

Lieut. Harry Mohr Crist, son of Samuel Archibald Crist, 62 Pitman avenue, Pitman, N. J., skipper of the PT boat, is missing after loss of his craft, which carried a crew of about 11 men.

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Other Craft And Skippers

The other craft lost, with their skippers, were:

LST 314, Lieut. Com. A. H. Tutt, De Queen, Ark.

LST 376, Lieut. (j. g.) C. B. Stanley, Houston, Texas.

LST 496, Lieut. Stanley Heiberg Koch (dead), Missoula, Mont.

LST 499, Lieut. E. F. White (wounded), Riverside, Ill.

LST 523, Lieut. Harold H. Cross, Norfolk, Va.

LST 921, Lieut. John Enge, Petersburg, Alaska.

LCI (L) 85, Lieut. C. T. Hendley, Columbia, S. C.

LCI (L) 91, Lieut. Arend Vyn, Grand Haven, Mich.

LCI (L) 92, Lieut. Robert M. Salmon, Maplewood, N. J.

LCI (L) 93, Lieut. (j. g.) Budd B. Bornhoft, Norfolk, Neb.

LCI (L) 219, Lieut. Albert J Corsi (wounded), East Orange New Jersey.

LCI (L) 232, Lieut. William Rowney Watson (wounded), Youngstown, Ohio.

YMS-304, Lieut. Richard F. Olsen, Scarsdale, N. Y.

YMS-350, Lieut. George Hammer, New Orleans.

YMS-378, Lieut. Joseph J. Guidrey, Watertown, Mass.

The navy communique said in addition to the above, a number of smaller landing craft were lost.

JAPANESE NAVY STILL SEEN AS THREAT IN WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — (AP) The Japanese navy certainly is limping after its disastrous defeat in Philippine waters, but it still remains a factor in future operations near Japan.

Despite the heavy damage shown in initial reports from the battle, conservative estimates tonight show that probably as many as 175 Japanese warships remain in fighting condition.

This is based upon reports that Nipponese naval strength before the Japanese fleet dared to move into the Philippines included some 200 ships of all types exclusive of submarines and a number of merchant vessels converted for use as aircraft carriers.

In the mighty battle fought over the Philippines area—from which reports still are fragmentary — at least 26 Japanese ships were put out of action, either sunk or damaged.

Even assuming that all of the damaged ships are hurt so badly that they are out of action until major repairs can be made, Japan still has a fleet which must be considered in Pacific planning.

Principal menace of such a crippled fleet will be, of course, in hit and run harassing operations to slow the American drive toward the China coast, Formosa and the Japanese homeland. It probably cannot again attempt, with any hope of success, to engage large forces of the American fleet.

Subtracting the reported sinkings, or probable sinkings, of four battleships, three aircraft carriers and five cruisers from best available estimates of Japanese strength a week ago, the enemy probably has this fleet left:

Battleships—six to eight
Carriers—seven to nine
Cruisers—25 to 30
Destroyers and destroyer escorts—120 to 140

These figures do not include the Japanese submarine fleet which totaled 78 craft at the beginning of the war and undetermined numbers constructed since then which may offset losses totaling 18.

The tabulation, of course, is subject to change by additional reports, expected in a day or two, on damage inflicted in the great battle. Also the figures on potential strength are subject to revision based upon how badly the ships reported as damaged were hurt in the battle. Among those listed as damaged are six battleships, and four cruisers. Three destroyers were listed as definitely sunk and one damaged, with reports of several more sunk.

Air Forces Spread Attacks From Kuriles To Marshalls

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 26 (AP)—American air raids against the Kuriles, to the north of Japan, Yap in the western Carolines, Japanese holdings in the northern Marianas and in the bypassed Marshalls were reported today in a communique.

Pound Kuriles For 2 Days

The communique, from headquarters which has been busy reporting the Philippines naval actions, summarized recent strikes.

Army air force Mitchells and Liberators and navy Liberators and Venturas attacked Paramushiro, Matsuwa, Shumushu and Onnekotan islands in the Kuriles Monday and Tuesday. A 6,000-ton cargo ship was set afire south of Paramushiro.

Liberators Hit Iwo Jima

Marine Corsairs and army Liberators bombed and strafed Yap Saturday, Sunday and Monday. A Corsair was lost to intense anti-aircraft fire Monday.

Liberators dropped 58 tons of bombs in Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, Tuesday. Three enemy fighters intercepted but caused no damage to the raiders.

Corsairs destroyed trucks and barges in the northern Palau Islands.

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Dauntless dive bombers and Corsair fighters attacked Jaluit, in the Marshalls, Sunday with 36 tons of explosives.

Kyushu Base Left Afire By B-29s

A United States B-29 Base in West China, Oct. 25 (AP—Delayed)—Striking again at the Japanese mainland, a strong force of United States Superfortresses attacked the Omura airbase on Kyushu Island today and returning pilots said tonight the target area was perfectly patterned by bombs.

Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay described the assault as "highly successful." The area embraces one

of the most important aircraft assembly plants in the Japanese home islands. Pillars of smoke and flame were observed.

"If Tokyo Rose (Japan's ace woman radio commentator) says we missed the objective, Hirohito's ancestors ought to be turning back-flips in their graves tonight for shame," declared Col. W. H. Blanchard, group commander.

Defenses Moderate

Anti-aircraft fire was moderate, but more accurate than in previous B-29 sorties over Japan, the flyers said. Several planes returned from the 6,000-mile round trip with flak holes. Fighter opposition varied, but in most cases they stayed at a safe distance.

(A broadcast Japanese communique asserted five of the Superfortresses were shot down and 19 others "substantially damaged." An American communique said one was lost.)

Yanks Closing Trap On Foe On Leyte

MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 26 (AP) — Mud-caked Yanks today slammed shut the southern door of strategic Leyte Valley, a potential Japanese death trap, and tightened their stranglehold on Nipponese communications with adjacent islands.

As naval and air units beat off the Japanese fleet threat the entire American land front moved forward through mud and rain beneath the cover of supporting aircraft and artillery fire.

The southernmost of three columns driving into Leyte Valley, where Japanese defenders are being crowded, captured Burauen, a key road juncture nine miles inland from Dulag. Armor-led infantrymen of the 24th Corps broke into the town after taking near-by San Pablo and its airfields.

Supply Line Severed

On the extreme northern front the Tenth Corps completed shore-to-shore movements which seized the southern coast of near-by Samar Island and shot American units to the northern tip of Leyte. The landing on Samar, fifth Philippine island to be invaded, was reported Monday and confirmed in today's communique.

The maneuver gave the Americans control of San Juanico Strait, the waterway dividing Leyte and Samar. The main Japanese supply line for supplies and reinforcements from the north thus has been severed.

Drive 20 Miles

Liberation troops have swept 20 miles northward of Tacloban, the communique reported. Apparently they will curve around the northern tip of Leyte to drive a wedge in Japanese communications with Masbate, main island to the northwest.

Japanese forces in this sector "are disintegrating," the announcement added.

Carrier planes turned back a large-scale Japanese daylight assault Tuesday on American shipping in Leyte Gulf. Fifty-three Nipponese planes were shot down and anti-aircraft fire destroyed three more.

Counter-Blow Repelled

Ground forces "easily repulsed" a Japanese night counterattack and have throttled local assaults and infiltration attempts.

The three-pronged drive on Leyte Valley is designed to pocket the Japanese without escape or to force them into the hills where, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has said, their supply problems would become "acute."

Burauen, at the southern end of the squeeze, is the juncture for an east-west road from Dulag, followed by the doughboys, and the main northward highway running through the valley.

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Forces Fanning Out

Armored units and forward patrols of the Seventh Division are fanning out from the San Pablo-Burauen area toward Dagami, another important road junction near the highway's center.

A second American column also appeared headed toward Dagami. Elements of the 96th Division, advancing from Tanghas on the coast, are approaching Tabontabon, an inland river town four miles southeast of Dagami.

Hill Position Taken

On the northern end of the trap, other units are pushing out from Palo toward Santa Fe. They seized a hill position west of Palo and captured Tanauan, four miles to the south.

Aircraft continued their comprehensive assaults against other flank islands in the central Philippines, Mindanao and southwest Pacific targets. In widespread raids 21 small freighters and coastal vessels were sunk or damaged and a 3,000-ton freighter-transport damaged.

UNION CITY PRIEST A HERO OF LEYTE

Leyte Beachhead, Phil... Oct. 22 (Delayed) (A. P.)... heroic chaplain on Leyte Beachhead today du the graves, performed the funeral rites, lowered the bodies of doughboys and covered them without help, despite a constant Japanese fire on a fiercely defended sector where it was essential that all the dead be buried immediately.

Capt. Chris J. Berlo, battalion chaplain, landed with the assault troops and once, in conducting the burial rites for two men while standing in the open grave, had to throw himself upon their bodies in order to escape the bullets of the same sniper who had killed them.

HAMPSON

CHAPLAIN IS HERO

Gardner, Mass., Oct. 26 (A. P.)—A heroic chaplain who braved snipers' bullets to bury fallen American soldiers after the invasion of Leyte, in the Philippines, has been identified by his two brothers as Capt. Chris J. Berlo of this city, a member of the Passionist Order of Roman Catholic missionaries. Father Berlo was one of several padres who dug graves, performed funeral services, lowered the bodies of doughboys and covered them without help despite constant Japanese fire.

Capt. Berlo, who landed with the assault troops on the bullet-spattered left flank of the Palo beach, conducted burial services for eight men. Every funeral was under fire.

Capt. Berlo had to throw himself on two bodies to escape the bullets of the snipers who had killed the soldiers. He was commissioned in April, 1943, after attending the Harvard chaplains' school, which he entered from St. Michael's Monastery, Union City, N. J.

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HMS Australia Damaged At Leyte

Canberra, Australia, Oct. 26 (AP). Prime Minister John Curtin announced today the HMS Australia suffered superficial damage October 20 during the early stages of the Philippines invasion, and that Capt. E. F. V. Dechaineux, the ship's commander, was fatally wounded.

Curtin said 19 officers and men were killed aboard the vessel. He added that Commodore J. A. Collins, commander of the Australian squadron participating in the invasion, had been wounded, but did not indicate if he was aboard the Australia.

Isles Free Now, Japs Protest

San Francisco, Oct. 26 (AP)—Japanese propagandists have protested indignantly against the description of American Philippines forces as a "liberating army" because, they said, Japan already has granted the Philippines their "independence."

Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Japanese Board of Information, was quoted by the Japanese radio as saying it was "utterly preposterous" for Gen. Douglas MacArthus to "think of liberating" the Philippines. Japan, he exclaimed, had given the Philippines their freedom October 14, 1943.

The broadcast was recorded last night by the Federal Communications Commission.

Osmena Names New Governor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (AP).—Colonel Ruperto Kangleon, leader of guerrilla fighters "on Leyte and Samar Islands," has been named the "new provincial governor" by President Sergio Osmena of the Phillippines Commonwealth, the Voice of Freedom transmitter on Leyte reported today.

Hawaii Governor Sets 2 Years To Beat Japan

San Francisco, Oct. 26 (AP)—En route to Washington from Honolulu, Gov. Ingram Stainback of Hawaii today said he thought it would take two years to conquer Japan after victory in Europe, and it would have to be done without Russia's help.

"Russia's treaty with Japan (the 1941 non-aggression pact) doesn't expire until 1946," he said, "and Russia has a reputation for not breaking treaties."

"I think two years of bitter struggle are ahead of us in the Pacific after victory in Europe before we can claim annihilation of the Japanese Empire complete."

BRITISH BY-PASS TILBURG IN DRIVE TO TRAP GERMANS

Nazis Report Canadians Land on South Beveland Island.

ENEMY DEFENSES REEL

Street Fighting Rages in 'S Hertogenbosch, Fall of City Imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 26—(AP) British troops in a lightning stab through wobbling German defenses by-passed the enemy stronghold of Tilburg in southern Holland today, threatening to encircle the city on the left flank of a blazing 15-mile battle-front, while the German radio reported fresh landings by Canadian forces on South Beveland island in the Schelde estuary northwest of Antwerp.

NIGHT

Slicing across the Tilburg's 'S Hertogenbosch highway and railroad, armored vanguards of Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second British army reached the town of Udenhout, four miles north of Tilburg, as other British units slashed into the eastern outskirts of the strongly-fortified town.

Fall of 'S Hertogenbosch Near

Vught, a mile south of 'S Hertogenbosch, fell at mid-day after a savage fight between British infantry and German parachute troops. Three-fourths of 'S Hertogenbosch was in Allied hands at nightfall of the third day of house-to-house fighting through the flaminy communications center.

"Throughout the day's bitter fighting the enemy made desperate attempts to stiffen its resistance, but it was clear tonight that Field Marshal Walther Von Model's army was in a critisal plight and that its attempt to escape northward across the Maas Rhine was gravely jeopardized," reported Associated Press Field Correspondent Roger Greene.

The Nazis already had pulled their administrative personnel out of both Tilburg and Breda, 12 miles to the west, and a British staff officer dellared that the Tilburg garrison would have to move quickly to avoid entrapment. Breda was the last strongpoint that might shield a general enemy withdrawal across the Maas and Waal Rhine rivers in central Holland.

The German high command, in reporting a new Canadian landing on south Beveland island on the north side of the Schelde estuary, said "counter-measures" were in progress. There was no indication at what point the Canadians landed, nor was the report confirmed from Allied sources. Three days ago another Canadian force drove onto south Beveland from the east, using a causeway which connects the island with the mainland, and tonight had pushed some six miles inland to within three-quarters of a mile of the town of Krabbendike.

Nazis Cling To Antwerp

The Germans, fighting with the knowledge that by preventing the Allies from using the port of Antwerp they were delaying the start of a great Allied offensive on the western front, were clinging tenaciously both to south Beveland and Walcheren islands on the north side of the Schelde estuary and to their dwindling pocket on the south side of the vital waterway.

The German radio drummed into the holdout troops the importance of their assignment, declaring that by fighting on they would "delay the use of Antwerp harbor to the enemy until it will have lost its value."

Despite bitter German resistance, Canadian troops mopping up the enemy pocket on the south side of the estuary captured the town of Costburg, four miles southeast of Cadzand, after hard fighting through rubble-filled streets and demolished houses.

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Others Drive North

Other Canadian forces driving directly north from Antwerp fought within two miles of the German base of Bergen op Zoom, western anchor of the enemy's 50-mile defense line across Holland.

A German military commentator said it "was not to be excluded" that the Allies would combine the Canadian thrust in this sector with a new airborne landing some 20 miles further north in an attempt to seize a great bridge spanning the Holland deep at Moerdijk, virtually the only escape route for tens of thousands of German troops in the sector.

East of Bergen op Zoom the Canadians virtually surrounded the village of Nispen, a mile north of Esschen, and troops shoving up the Antwerp-Breda highway were about two miles from Zundert, which is nine miles from Breda.

It was disclosed that British forces driving forward in the Tilburg-'s Hertogenbosch area were employing "artificial moonlight" to enable them to keep their offensive rolling by night as well as by day. First used at Caen, the "moonlight" is achieved by focusing batteries of mobile searchlights on enemy positions.

The remainder of the long Western front remained comparatively quiet. A field dispatch estimated that 50,000 German men, women and children were digging tank traps and building concrete fortifications along the broad plain between the Siegfried line and such Rhine cities as Dusseldorf and Cologne.

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The Germans launched several counterattacks against the French in the Vosges mountains near the southern end of the front, but all were declared to have been thrown back. The French First army was reported to have been bolstered by 50,000 members of the former underground army.

NAZIS HAVE LESS SOLDIERS THAN LAST WORLD WAR

KENNEDY

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Paris, Oct. 26—(AP) Germany, with not more than 500,000 men left to defend her Western frontier, already has suffered a worse defeat in the West than was inflicted upon the Kaiser's armies in 1918, yet is showing no signs of an internal collapse.

(Still in Supreme command of troops manning the Siegfried Line is Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Von Rundstedt. The German force is divided into two army groups, the northern one under Field Marshal Gen. Walther Von Model, young, energetic and pro-Nazi, and the southern one under Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, who commanded the German retreat from southern France.

(A German military spokesman announced in Berlin Thursday that Von Rundstedt was in command in the West and that Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the German general staff, was in charge on the Eastern front. At the time of the reported attempt to assassinate Hitler in July there were numerous reports that Von Rundstedt had been removed from command in the West.)

There is little doubt that if the German army had its way it would try now to get the best possible

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peace terms from its western opponents and strive to save as much as possible for a future attempt to dominate Europe.

But the Nazi party leaders feel that if this war is lost, all is lost. They are pursuing the struggle despite all reverses in the hope that the great trial through which Germany is going will bring the very best military talent to the top and wear out the Allies.

At present the Germans have well under 100 depleted divisions with which to defend the long front from the North Sea to Switzerland. At the end of the last war they had about 100 good divisions in the field on the Western front, and with no great Russian armies at their back.

In all, 36 German divisions were destroyed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies in France. Many of them have been reformed under their old numbers, even though only a few hundred members might have escaped to Germany.

Replacements are generally of a poorer quality. Recent prisoners have included a boy of 12, a man of 78, a soldier with two artificial legs and one with a glass eye. No members of the new German people's army have yet been encountered on the Western front.

Prisoners captured by the Allies since June 6 alone total 605,000, and casualties being inflicted on the Germans at the present time are estimated at 4,000 daily. Since the static period began Sept. 16, when the rapid advance across France slowed before the Siegfried Line, 106,000 prisoners have been taken.

In addition to the main enemy force, about 130,000 Germans still are holding out in Lorient, St. Nazaire and other French Atlantic ports, denying their use to the Allies.

Nazi Army Down To One-Third 1918 Size

By Edward Kennedy

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Oct. 26 (AP)—The best available information here is that the German army now has barely a third as many trops on the Western front as it had at the time of the 1918 Armistice.

Nevertheless, the Germans are holding strongly, with the fighting morale of their soldiers high and no signs of internal collapse such as ended the first World War.

To hold the 600-mile front from the North Sea to Switzerland the Germans have well under 100 divisions—divisions so depleted in men and equipment that they equal only half their normal strength.

625,000 Prisoners

At the end of the last war the Germans still had about 100 divisions in the field on the Western front, and they then did not have to contend with Russian armies at their backs.

The Germans are believed to have lost more men in the battle of France than they have left on the Siegfried Line.

Prisoners taken by Allied armies since D-day total 625,000 and the total enemy effectives on the western front are now estimated at no more than 500,000.

4,000 Casualties Daily

German casualties on the western front are now set at 4,000 daily.

There are also about 150,000 Germans cut off in pockets in France—at Lorient, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle and along the mouth of the Gironde in the Bordeaux area.

These are still holding out and denying the Allies the use of these ports, but they have no chance of rejoining the rest of the German army for the defense of home soil.

Nazis Report Allied Landing On Island in Schelde Estuary

Canadians Close In on Last Enemy Guns Barring River to Port of Antwerp— British Tighten on Breda Zone.

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that Allied forces, striking to clear the last Nazi guns blocking Allied convoys from Antwerp, had landed on the south shore of Beveland Island.

"Counter-measures are in progress," the communique said, indicating the amphibious forces already had made good a bridgehead on the north side of the Schelde Estuary.

Earlier Berlin broadcasts that Walcheren, another island north of the estuary, had been invaded by Allied land and sea forces were not borne out by the communique.

The landing apparently was made under the protection of a dense morning fog which swept in from the North Sea and came as Allied forces, fighting through hip-deep water, advanced to clear the sea approaches to Antwerp.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's pincers tightened relentlessly on Germans clinging to the water-logged deltas and islands of southwest Holland, with the enemy giving ground all the way from Bergen Op Zoom to 's Hertogenbosch.

Canadians on Causeway.

Driving in from the east on 11,000 Germans trapped on Walcheren, the Canadians fought through thick fog and traversed half the length of the two-mile wide ten-mile long neck to the connecting island of South Beveland. They captured Rilland on the way. The progress was along single roads over wastes of water left by the flooding of the islands.

South of the estuary the Canadians were fighting in the streets of Oostburg, four miles southeast of Cadzand where the enemy's last guns block the estuary from the south. They also recaptured Fort Frederik Hendrik and reached the outskirts of Groede, four and a half miles northeast of Cadzand.

Behind the advance into South Beveland they captured the village of Dorp Op Pindorp, four miles east of the enemy coastal anchor of Bergen Op Zoom.

British Breaking Breda Box.

To the east Gen. Montgomery's British Second Army was breaking the back of German resistance in the Breda box south of the Maas (Meuse) with its attack toward the west from the Nijmegen salient. The British captured Fort Orten, a mile north of 's Hertogenbosch and cleared the Germans from all the latter hub except the southwest corner. They were within a mile of Tilburg, in the middle of the box, having captured Zorgen, twelve miles southwest of 's Hertogenbosch.

The flanking thrust by an armored column north of 's Hertogenbosch cut the Nazi escape route over one of the three bridges leading over the Maas from the battle zone.

Nazi Peril Mounting.

Southwest of 's Hertogenbosch Allied troops reached Moergestel, less than four miles southeast of the rail and highway junction of Tilburg, and the communique reported general progress northward in the area east of the Antwerp-Breda road.

In addition to the enemy forces already cut off on South Beveland and Walcheren Islands, as many as 50,000 German troops may be in the narrowing wedge of the mainland between the battle line and the Maas. Their mounting peril is fully recognized by the enemy, and a late German radio report last night speculated that the Allied air attacks on Dordrecht were aimed at smashing the great Moerdijke bridges.

These are a railroad bridge and parallel highway span, among the longest in Europe, carrying the main traffic stream between Breda and Rotterdam. Only one other bridge spans the river from the battle area, at Geertruidenberg, eighteen miles west of 's Hertogenbosch.

The rest of the Allied front from the North Sea to the Swiss Alps was relatively quiet. Americans advancing northeast of Epinal were slowed by stiffening resistance. German counter-attacks in the Vosges Mountains farther south were thrown back.

"Like Old Indian Battles"

American doughboys were brought to a standstill northeast of Epinal by stiffened German resistance after days of steady progress in tree-to-tree battles in hilly country, much like that of Vermont and New Hampshire. The fighting was reminiscent of American pioneer days.

"It's just like the old Indian battles," said Lieut. Arthur Searles, of Oberlin, Ohio. "It's necessary to root the Germans out of each bush and from behind each rock."

Two-Mile U. S. Gain

The Americans here, however, later puhsed on two miles beyond captured Mortagne to Les Eaux, seven miles from St. Die, a German military commentator reported.

He said the American 19th Division tried to break into German positions at Ay-sur-Moselle, eight miles north of Metz and an equal distance south of Thionville, but suffered considerable losses.

Elsewhere in the Vosges foothills and among the peaks the Americans and French repulsed several enemy counterattacks during the day.

French Hit Hardest

The hardest of these counterattacks was made upon the French holding Rondfeing, A 3,000-foot mountain 2½ miles north of Cornimont and ten miles southeast of Remiremont. At first the Germans gained some ground but by nightfall the French had won ia all back.

The French First Army has now been bolstered by 50,000 French Forces of the Interior, the underground army, which have replaced Senegalese who were ill-adapted to winter warfare, it was announced.

Artificial Moonlight Used By British Troops

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 26 (AP)—Artificial moonlight has helped the British keep their advance moving in west Holland by night as well as day.

The synthetic moonglow, first used at Caen, but on the secret list until today, is created by focusing mobile batteries of floodlights toward enemy positions while Allied movements are kept in the shadows.

Ruhr, Rhine Valleys Blacked Out Again

Allied Supreme Headquarters, Paris, Oct. 26 (AP)—Towns in the Ruhr and Rhine valleys in Germany again are blacked out according to Ninth Air Force headquarters.

Headquarters said flyers had observed brilliant lights on October 11 and several nights thereafter, but none have been seen since October 18.

2d Stars And Stripes Correspondent Killed

With the United States Seventh Army in France, Oct. 25 (AP—Delayed)—Sergt. Alfred O. Kohn, of Miami Beach, Fla., *Stars and Stripes* combat correspondent, was killed by German machine-gun fire recently in the Rhone Valley.

Headquarters permitted the disclosure that Kohn, who landed on the Riviera in the first infantry assault wave, had lost his life near Montelimar while driving a captured enemy vehicle.

The 25-year-old Kohn had served as night city editor of the St. Petersburg *Times* and as manager of the Rome edition of *Stars and Stripes*. He was the second *Stars and Stripes* correspondent to be killed in action in Europe this year. The other was Gregor Duncan, who lost his life in the drive on Rome.

TURN LONG TOM INTO TOMMY GUN

Ubach, Germany, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—American soldier ingenuity in using a giant 155-MM. gun like a Tommy Gun in the front lines outfoxed one of the Nazis' prize Siegfried Line inventions on this front.

The Germans built a 75-foot tower, shaped like a mushroom, as an artillery observation post. Air bombardment found the target too small to hit with bombs, while long range shells bounced off its steel concrete frame without damage.

Undaunted the Americans sneaked up a 155 in the dark to within 1,300 yards of the tower and shortly after dawn cut loose. Their aim had to be good and quick, for the Germans could see the gun, which was within mortar range. The first shot chipped the base. The next three climbed up the tower and when one shell hit the narrowest part it fell over, observers and all.

Brooklyn Man Made Brigadier-General

With the United States Seventh Army in France, Oct. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The promotion of Henry J. D. Meyer, Forty-fifth Division Artillery commander, from the rank of colonel to brigadier-general was announced today.

Gen. Meyer was graduated from West Point in 1918. His wife resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO NAZI GENERALS ARE KILLED IN FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 26 — (AP) Maj. Gen. Erich Von Kirchbach, 58, and Maj. Gen. Fritz Reinhardt, 53, have been killed in the fighting on the Western front, the official German news agency announced tonight.

Earlier in the day, Berlin reported the death of a Gen. Schneckenburger, commander of a German army corps, on the Eastern front during a Russian air raid on trench positions near Belgrade.

Von Reinhardt died of wounds he received while directing his troops in the Epinal region on the southern end of the Western front. The broadcast did not elaborate on Reinhardt's death.

(The newspaper Figaro in Paris reported today the capture of Lt. Gen. Von Brodowski, who was said to have boasted of the killing of several hundred French in the Limoges district last June.)

End-Of-War Formula Worded By Eisenhower

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Trying to figure when the war will end? Well, here's how General Eisenhower looks at it, on the authority of Representative Hale (R., Maine), who visited the supreme commander in France.

"War is like pushing a heavily loaded wagon up a steep hill in a fog and never knowing when you are going to reach the top. So you have to push like hell all the time."

Nazi Slogan: 'Hold Tight'

New York, Oct. 26 (AP)—Robert Ley, Nazi labor front chief, has proposed this slogan for the German people, OWI reported today: "Hold tight! Hold tight! And once again hold tight!"

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1. Western Front. 301 miles (from west of Duren).
2. Russian Front. 304 miles (from northwest of Warsaw).
3. Italian Front. 301 miles (from south of Bologna).

RUSSIAN FORCES CAPTURE BIG ROAD HUB IN SLOVAKIA

HERCHER

Link Up with Troops Cutting Through Northeastern Hungary.

GAIN IN PRUSSIA

Reds Advance on Gumbinnen, Nazis Throw in Heavy Reinforcements.

OCT 27 1944

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 27 (AP) Red army mountain troops captured the big east Czechoslovakian road hub of Munkacs (Mukacevo) yesterday and linked up with other Soviet forces cutting across the northeastern corner of Hungary from conquered Transylvania in an offensive which has swept up nearly 18,000 prisoners in a week and overrun two-thirds of Hungarian-annexed Ruthenia.

In East Prussia, where both sides were hurling in heavy reinforcements of tanks and infantry amid violent hand-to-hand conflicts raging through burning German villages, Moscow announced the killing of 2,800 Germans and the capture of four heavily-fortified localities in gains up to three miles as the Russians edged closer to Gumbinnen on the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway.

Capture Four Localities

Grunweitschen, only four miles southeast of Gumbinnen, and Gudding, seven miles east of Gumbinnen, were taken. The other two localities were Shirgallen, five miles northwest of captured Ebenrode, and Amalienhof, four miles southwest of Ebenrode and 10 miles east of Gumbinnen.

Berlin said the Russians were attacking on an 85-mile front from Augustow in the south to the Niemen river in the north, claimed that the Russians had lost 900 tanks in ten days, and were being held except for "a few dents."

The regular Soviet communique and the midnight bulletin acknowleged increasingly fierce German resistance in East Prussia, whose farms are a vital food reservoir for the enemy now that the Balkans have been mostly lost. The midnight supplement said the Germans lost 39 tanks during the day.

In northern Finland the Russians captured six localities in the Petsamo area, including Pitkajarvi, 37 miles southwest of Petsamo, and the midnight bulletin said that Soviet planes supporting the invasion of neighboring Norway had sunk more than a dozen small German ships, including a ferry laden with soldiers.

The German ships presumably were moving down the Norwegian coast after the Russian capture of the big Nazi naval base of Kirkenes, where the Soviet Karelian army seized fat stores of supplies intended for the Nazi 20th Lapland army.

King Haakon of Norway told his people by radio from London last night that Norwegian troops would join the Soviet forces in the fight to drive out the Nazis. He did not furnish any details, however.

The Karelian army under K. A. Meretskov, now promoted from general to marshal, has driven the enemy into the open with the conquest of Kirkenes, and the enemy now must retreat hundreds of miles over rough terrain and in sub-zero weather before finding a base as good as Kirkenes.

A Moscow dispatch estimated that Meretskov's troops and the Finns, driving up from the south, were pushing a total of 130,000 Germans into Arctic Norway.

Five main Russian columns invading Czechoslovakia had reconquered most of Ruthenia, the 4,886-square-mile province annexed by Hungary.

Reflecting the seriousness with which Berlin views the steady Russian gains, the Germans announced that Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, chief of the general staff, had been entrusted with Supreme command on the Eastern front.

Guderian, former inspector general of German tank forces was named Adolf Hitler's chief of staff last July after the assassination attempt on Hitler, and this is the first time as far as military men here know, that a single individual has been named to such a post on the Russian front.

Farther to the southwest in Hungary the Russians were declared by Berlin to have established two new bridgeheads across the Tisza river, last big water barrier before Budapest, on both sides of Szolnok, a fiercely-contested hinge town which is under Soviet artillery fire.

The Russians crossed the middle Tisza at Toszeg, four miles south of Szolnok, and at Tiszababolna, 45 miles northeast of Szolnok, a Berlin broadcast said.

Szolnok itself has been evacuated of civilians who joined the trek of thousands of refugees westward along roads already jammed with Axis military equipment.

By crossing the Tisza at Tiszababolna the Russians were within 12 miles of the Munkacevo-Budapest railway, vital artery feeding the collapsing Axis front in Czechoslovakia.

RUSSIANS TAKE CZECH JUNCTION IN 9-MILE GAIN

Soviet Army Drives Deeper Into Norway in Sub-zero Arctic Weather.

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Czecho-Slovak communications center of Mukacevo was captured today in a nine-mile Russian advance through the Carpatho-Ukraine, Marshal Stalin announced tonight in an order of the day.

Mukacevo (Munkacs) fell to the forces of Gen. Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army which scaled the mountains from southern Poland and invaded Czecho-Slovakia.

Capture of the town of 26,000 population placed the Fourth Ukrainian front only about seventeen miles from the pre-war boundary between Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary. It is an important railway center on the line running across the Carpathians from Lwow in Poland to Russian-held Debrecen in Hungary.

Clearing of the towns on the northern flank of Warsaw increased the threat of capture of the Polish capital.

Prussia Drive Selections

The pace of the Red army offensive in East Prussia slackened before ferocious German resistance, explained in part by the dependency of Berlin and other Nazi cities on foods produced on East Prussian farms.

(The German radio said in a broadcast heard in New York today that the Nazis had recaptured the East Prussia road center of Goldap and regained the initiative in the province of the Junkers.)

All northern Transylvania was behind Russian lines in the Balkans and Romania was cleared of nostile Germans. In Czechoslovakia, the Russians virtually isolated the big highway town of Mukacevo, pushing withi nnine miles of the city.

New Sign Of Nazi Weakness

The Soviet communique described the Warsaw successes as "battles of local importance," but they seemed the first real sign of German weakness in central Poland since the summer Red army offensive faded out at the end of overstretched supply lines. (The Germans yesterday reported the Russians had launched a powerful offensive north of Warsaw.)

If the Russians have built up a new punch in recent weeks—and there seems good reason to believe he has—momentous operations may be developing that will overshadow anything else on the Eastern front.

Threatens Berlin

While the capture of Warsaw itself would have only psychological value now, a major breakthrough in the area would represent the double threat of an advance straight at Berlin, as well as northward to East Prussia.

Russian forces were advancing on the west side of the Vistula on a front at least 12 miles wide aiming at Lowicz, big rail junction, 29 miles southwest of Dabrowka and 45 miles in the rear of Warsaw.

Transylvania Cleared Out.

The occupation of Transylvania was completed with the capture of the important city of Satu-Mare, the railway town of Carei and 200 other populated places. Romanian troops participated in these actions.

With northern Transylvania cleansed of the last Germans, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky was believed to have reinforced his vanguard in the area of Szolnok, less than fifty miles southeast of Budapest, but there has been no official news from this battle front in the last twenty-four hours.

Russians Pursue Nazis Fleeing In Norway's Cold

OCT 27 1944

Moscow, Oct. 26 (AP)—Russian troops drove deeper into Norway today beyond captured Kirkenes in Arctic storms which tumbled the temperature several degrees below zero, in a supreme effort to annihilate up to 130,000 Germans being herded before Red and Finnish forces.

In local engagements just north of ravaged Warsaw, the Kremlin at midnight announced the capture of a dozen satellite towns on the east side of the wide and swift Vistula river, which bends sharply west-northwest just above the ravaged city.

NAZI GENERAL KILLED

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that Gen. Schneckenburger, commander of a German Army corps, was killed by Russian planes in a low-level attack on an advanced trench position at Belgrade.

GUDERIAN HEADS GERMANS IN EAST

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Heinz Guderian, tank expert and chief of the German Army General Staff, has taken charge of the Russian front as Commander in Chief of Nazi armies in the east, the German Foreign Office said today today in a broadcast.

RUSSIANS DEMAND ARREST OF FINNS

OCT 27 1944

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26—(AP) Arrest on war crime charges of 100 Finns including four generals, most of them connected with the administration of Eastern Karelia before it was yielded to the Russians, has been demanded by the Allied (Russian) Armistice commission, a reliable Stockholm source said today.

Maj. Gen. A. Pajari, who recently commanded Finnish troops fighting the Germans in the Tornea river valley, and Maj. Gen. Palojarvi, commander of Finnish forces in Kahumaki sector, already have been arrested, Helsinki said.

Maj. Gen. Arajuri, chief of the military administration of eastern Karelia before the Finns were forced from that territory, was reported on the list. He is in Sweden. The fourth general was not named.

The Stockholm source said Olavi Paloheimo, former finance minister in the Hackzell government, also already under arrest, and another former Eastern Karelian administrator, Kotilainen, reported to be in Sweden, were named on the commission's list.

The same source said that Finland began demobilization of her army today in compliance with the Dec. 5 armistice deadline, although the government had sought to have the time limit extended to Jan. 5, 1945, on the grounds the Germans have not yet been expelled from northern Finland.

The list of 100 names was reported in the hands of the Finnish government, which was informed that the trials would be held "at the scene of the crimes."

NORWEGIANS TO JOIN REDS

LONDON, Oct. 26 — (AP) King Haakon of Norway told his people by radio tonight that Norwegian troops would join Russian forces to fight the common enemy on Norwegian soil.

Moscow Again Attacks Warsaw Polish Faction

Moscow, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Moscow press published today a statement described as a captured Hungarian document which said the Polish insurgents who vainly fought the Germans in Warsaw did not wish their capital to be freed by the Russians.

A Tass dispatch from Bucharest said the document was in Hungarian and was marked for staff officers only. A Col. Simon Alex, of the Polish insurgents, was quoted as saying last August 30 that capture of Warsaw by the Red army "would be incompatible with the national honor."

The uprising, led by Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor), was put down by the Germans three weeks ago after a 63-day struggle. The commander and thousands of his men were captured.

"This document," said Tass, "gives the lie to explanations of Polish reactionaries who alleged that General Bor ordered the Moscow revolt when he was sure the Red army would take the capital, coincident with the uprising. On the contrary, the time was fixed when they were sure that the Red army would not be in Warsaw."

Argentina Scored In Moscow Press

Moscow, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Moscow News, without directly mentioning the strained relations between the United States and Argentina, charged today that the Buenos Aires Government was "continuing a policy of collaboration with international Fascism."

SCOTS DISCLOSE AVIATION PLANS

OCT 27 1944

LONDON, Oct. 26.—(AP) Plans for a post war global air service around the northern hemisphere and night and day transatlantic service to the United States featuring a $320 round trip fare to New York City were announced tonight by Scottish Aviation, Ltd.

The nine-year-old company, announcing services for which it will seek government sanction, said its home base would be Prestwick, on the southwest coast of Scotland.

From Prestwick the company would conduct an internal United Kingdom service and a continental shuttle to most of the western European capitals.

The projected transocean services include:

A global route around the northern hemisphere serving Oslo, Stockholm, Leningrad, Moscow, Omsk, Peiping, Vladivostok, Fairbanks, Alaska, Vancouver and Chicago. This would be complemented by two loop lines serving Central Europe, the Middle West, Karachi, Calcutta, Hong Kong, and joining the main line in Vladivostok.

A night service to and from New York for sleeper passengers and first class mail and freight.

A day service to and from Canada and the United States—via Iceland, Greenland and Goose Bay, Newfoundland — for passengers and second class mail and freight.

Initial equipment on the North Atlantic lines would be converted military planes which have been used in transocean transport for some time.

THREE GERMAN CITIES BOMBED

OCT 27 1944

3,500 Tons Of Explosives Are Dropped By U. S. Heavies

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—A force of

30 24 — 19907

1,200 American heavy bombers hurled 3,500 tons of explosives on the western Reich cities of Munster, Bielefeld and Hannover today, while RAF heavies, striking just north of Cologne, helped clear the way for the United States First Army.

United States Eighth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses, making their 16th raid this month, flew through soupy weather in the bombing of gas works, oil refineries and railway yards. Approximately 700 Mustangs and Thunderbolts provided fighter cover.

One bomber and one fighter were reported missing.

British Lancasters followed the American heavy bombers across the Channel and struck without loss the I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical works at Leverkusen, less than five miles north of Cologne on the Rhine river.

Many Couldn't See Ground

Many of the nearly 13,000 Eighth Air Force airmen didn't see the ground from the takeoff to the landing because of the solid layers of clouds.

The German air force offered no opposition to the main force, but when Capt. Ted E. Lines, of Mesa, Ariz., a Mustang pilot, was forced to leave the formation because of engine trouble he was jumped by six enemy planes.

Lines shot down two FW-190s, bringing his total to 13, and lost the others in the clouds.

Flak was intense at some spots and crews over Hannover reported rockets being fired from the ground were coming up "six at a time."

908,000,000 Leaflets Dropped

The Eighth Air Force disclosed that 908,000,000 leaflets intended to counteract Nazi propaganda have been dropped over German-held territory during the past year.

A recapitulation of losses by 2,200 Allied heavy bombers and fighter escort in yesterday's daylight raids over Germany disclosed six bombers missing (two American) and five fighters lost (one American). Six RAF fighters reported missing were later found to have landed in France.

Foggy weather gave Germany a respite from Allied bombing last night.

1200 U. S. PLANES ATTACK GERMANY

London, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—An American air fleet of more than 1,200 heavy bombers and 650 fighters attacked industrial and rail objectives today at Hanover, Bielefeld, Munster and in other parts of western Germany.

Heavy clouds were encountered and bombing was by instrument. No interceptors were mentioned in first reports. A similar American bomber force attacked western Germany yesterday.

Munster lies seventy-eight miles northeast of Cologne and has six main roads fanning out in all directions. Hannover, a city of 472,000, is eighty miles south of Hamburg and Bielefeld is 120 miles southwest of the great port.

Foggy weather gave Germany a one-night respite from Allied bombers after 2,200 heavies pounded the Reich in daylight yesterday without opposition. More than 1,200 American Liberators and Fortresses, with 500 screening fighters, blasted Germany's largest freight yards at Hamm and oil refineries near Hamburg, while 1,000 R. A. F. Lancasters and Halifaxes attacked Essen and Homberg.

Total losses were six bombers (two American) and eleven fighters (one American).

Robots Bombard Southern England

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Germans bombarded southern England with flying bombs during the night, launching the robots from both northeast and southeast. There was only a brief alert in London.

British night fighters downed a number of the bombs over open country.

Two Heinkel bomb-launching planes also were shot down over the North Sea.

BRITISH PAPERS RAP NEWS SERVICE FROM WAR FRONT

CHESTER

LONDON, Oct. 26—(AP) World's Press news, England's foremost newspaper trade magazine, today published on behalf of British journalism "an insistent demand that something be done to improve the service of SHAEF Public Relations division to the British press."

This protest followed criticism by American newspapers, news agency and radio executives that press communications to and from Supreme Allied headquarters in Paris were both slow and inadequate. They have stressed that this inadequacy has made it necessary to write comprehensive roundup stories on the Western front in London or New York, rather than Paris.

One complaint was that Supreme headquarters moved too soon, before lateral press communications were set up between the various fronts and Paris. The transfer from London was postponed several times because of the inadequacy of communications of all kinds, including transmitters to the outside world.

"Recent developments, following the transfer of SHAEF to Paris," declared World's Press news, "confirm the impression that the confusion at SHAEF since its transfer to that city has in essence been comparable with that experienced when headquarters was in London.

"Fleet street executives warned SHAEF officials of the serious delays that could be expected if the division moved overseas. That warning has now been justified."

The magazine declared in conclusion that it had no desire to raise any question of partiality. At the outset, however, it pointed out that the British press had extended every consideration to "its American guests and friends."

There was no desire to spoil these relations, it said, but added that "present feeling is that the British press is suffering by design or accident too severely for silence to be continued."

A commercial wireless company gave American newspapers an advantage because of fast transmission from Normandy after D-day, the Magazine said, and added that there was a feeling discrimination had been shown in favor of American photographers.

(Actually two American companies, Press Wireless and Mackay, have been transmitting direct from the war theater to the United States since the early days of the French campaign. This has meant that front line dispatches were available in New York before they could be delivered either to London or to correspondents at SHAEF in Paris.)

The Magazine said some fault lay with British officialdom, whereas "the Americans, on the other hand, fully value and appreciate publicity, and lay themselves out to give every possible aid to press people." Blame should not be attributed to "any American bias or partiality," it said, adding:

"We do believe that a strong hand—and more particularly a more expert hand—at SHAEF would result in considerable betterment and the attainment of fuller equality between British and American interests."

Churchill To Talk Of Moscow Trip

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, his hand strengthened by a favorable Government vote test, will report tomorrow on his recent mission to Moscow to a House of Commons, which almost certainly will ask him about the plans for a new meeting of the "Big Three."

Churchill told the House Wednesday that he would make a "shortish statement" Friday and agreed to a debate, which he asked members to keep brief.

Parliament already has shown interest in reports of a new meeting among President Roosevelt, Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

The Government test ended when an opposition amendment to the controversial town and country planning bill was beaten yesterday, 324 to 58. The so-called "Blitz bill" would provide compensation on a 1939 price basis for persons dispossessed of their property because of population shifts due to German air attacks.

Churchill has conferred with the King and his ministers in preparation for tomorrow's debate.

Declines To Discuss Return Of Tommies

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, observing "we are at a most grim moment in the war," declined in Commons today to discuss the return of soldiers who have long been overseas.

Releases from the army on a large scale are not possible now "without running the risk of prolonging the war and making our effort fail or be weakened just at the moment when it must be maintained right up to the climax," he stated.

BRITISH REESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH ITALY

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(AP) Great Britain has reestablished direct relations with the Italian government and has named Sir Noel Charles ambassador to Rome, the foreign office announced tonight.

Count Carandini will be accepted as the Italian representative in London.

Japan Is Organizing Its Own Volkssturm

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Japanese are organizing a voluntary civilian army similar to Germany's conscripted Volkssturm, the Berlin radio said today.

A broadcast said the Japanese Greater East Asia Ministry announced that Japanese civilians who voluntarily take up arms in the southern operational zones will be given the official title of "civilians attached to the armed forces."

MEETING CALLED TO PLAN ACTION AGAINST FRANCO

WERNER

LONDON, Oct. 26—(AP) Spanish republicans will confer Nov. 2-4 in the French city of Toulouse, only 60 miles from the Spanish frontier, to "decide upon the best methods" of overthrowing Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Falangist regime, Republican headquarters here said today.

A Paris dispatch disclosed that for the first time since the outbreak of the clashes along the Franco-Spanish frontier a Paris newspaper, France Libre, has taken up the defense of the Franco regime.

"France no longer has anything against Franco," said an editorial in France Libre. "Let us admit in good faith that Franco was under obligation to Hitler and Mussolini for their recognition and support; he paid only in words."

The editorial, coupled with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's statement regarding Spain at a press conference yesterday was seen as preparing further against anti-Franco criticism in the event of a diplomatic exchange.

De Gaulle said that Jacques Truelle, the French "minister plenipotentiary" was still at Madrid, while the Spanish consular representative Jose Antonio de Sangroniz, who has been in Algiers more than a year, would "without doubt" come to Paris soon. Relations have been on a "de facto" and not a diplomatic basis.

Two other newspapers, the Leftist Franc Tireur and Resistance, urged intervention on behalf of the Spanish republicans.

The London announcement regarding the Toulouse meeting said all political groups among Spanish Republicans in France had arranged to send delegates.

A statement issued from the Spanish Republican house in London accused Franco of trying to make it appear that the recent armed clashes between his troops and Republican guerrillas were merely skirmishes with "invaders coming from France."

"The true situation is that there has been a tremendous increase in the struggle of the patriotic forces inside Spain, not only on the frontier but at other places in the interior," the statement said.

A London diplomatic source reported that Col. Enrique Lister, organizer of the Fifth Spanish army brigade and the defender of Madrid in Spanish revolutionary days, commanded Spanish Maquis fighting along the Franco-Spanish border.

Spanish Papers Accuse Russia On Clashes

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Russia, which lent support to the defeated Republican forces in the Spanish civil war, was accused last night by the controlled Spanish press of starting a campaign to make relations between Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime and the Allies "impossible."

Dispatches suggested concern in Madrid over the possibility that the present clashes throughout Spain between Republican guerrillas and Government forces might develop into a full-fledged attempt to overthrow Franco.

The Nazis two weeks of intensive raids we aid to brave bagged a number of prominnet resistance leaders, including Prof. Mogens Fog, leader of the Danish Freedom Council, who is believed to have been slain.

Refugees Tell Of Conditions

Danish circles in Stockholm said it was common to see the Gestapo herding scores of Danes into trucks in Copenhagen for transportation to concentration camps. Refugees reaching Sweden despite the almost ironclad precautions against escape tell lurid tales of conditions in Denmark.

They said the German dismissal of the entire 14,000-man Danish police force on September 19 plunged the country into a wave of disorders. Free Danish sources said the Germans presumably decided to take over the policing to break down the underground.

Tirpitz Changes Its Anchorage To Tromso

Stockholm, Oct. 26 (AP)—The crippled German battleship Tirpitz has escaped from its anchorage at Altenjford, where it was menaced by the advance of the Russian forces in far northern Norway, and has taken temporary refuge near Tromso, nearly 100 miles farther south, Norwegian Legation informants said today.

Heavy anti-aircraft defenses were prepared at Tromso, it was reported.

It was believed unlikely the Tirpitz, reported hit by a huge blockbuster in the last of the series of British attacks, would remain at Tromso long as preparations were being made to receive the ship farther south.

ALLIES ADVANCE IN BOLOGNA DRIVE

HEINZERLING

British Capture Highway Town 5 Miles from Forli.

ROME, Oct. 26.—(AP) Eighth Army troops, smashing forward more than eight miles from their

Nazi Terror Stalks Danes

Stockholm, Oct. 26 (AP)—A German wave of terror aimed at smashing the Danish underground was reported today to be sweeping through Denmark.

hard-won bridgeheads across the Savio river west of Cesena in Italy's Eastern Po valley, have captured Forlimopopoli on the Bologna-Rimini highway, Allied headquarters announced today.

Five miles from Forlimopopoli lies Forli, a communications center of 65,000 population 37 miles southeast of Bologna. It appeared tonight that Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's line in Italy, with Bologna as a strong hinge, was swinging north in a slow, controlled withdrawal.

Nazi Resistance Slackens

Resistance on the Adriatic side slackened, and the German defenders of Bologna dug in for a last ditch fight against the American Fifth Army battering its way from positions about eight miles south of the city's outskirts.

In several sectors the Eighth Army was meeting resistance only from German rearguards, and the Nazis appeared to be pulling back to a shorter line running roughly east from Bologna to the marshes north of Ravenna. On the coastal sector the British were less than eight miles from Ravenna.

The Eighth Army was able to make a general advance all along the front between the coast and the mountains south of the Bologna-Rimini highway.

After capturing Forlimopopoli, the British pushed forward to the River Ronco, the next major obstacle in the drive on Forli, the Allied headquarters communique disclosed.

British Drive Ahead

Americans of the Fifth Army continued to meet the bitterest kind of resistance on the approaches to Bologna. On the right flank British and Indian troops made gains up to a mile in the hills. German Artillery was extremely active with heavy concentrations on route 65, the main southern approach to Bologna.

A captured order of the day by Lt. Gen. Hauck, commander of the 305th German infantry division, indicated that the Nazi strategy in Italy was a part of the general German plan of delay in hoping to avert a complete defeat. It said, in part:

"If we only succeed in stemming the flood, then our enemy will not have the strength left to achieve final victory. For us, too, no joyous victory, but we can win a peace which will ensure us freedom of life, freedom of action and that is victory."

8th Army Gains 11 Miles In Italy

Rome, Oct. 26 (AP)—Eighth Army troops have cleared the Germans from the Savio river line in the eastern Po Valley and, thrusting from bridgeheads west and north of Cesena, have advanced northwestward to within five miles of Forli along the highway to Bologna, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Eighth Army advanced at least 11 miles in a thrust that placed it only 37 miles from Bologna.

"The enemy having withdrawn, Eighth Army troops have advanced rapidly from their Cesena bridgehead, have driven in enemy rear guards and crossed the River Bevano," the communique said.

Reach Ronco River

West of the Bevano, the Allies captured Forlimpopoli, directly on the Bologna highway, and reached the Ronco river, three miles beyond. The lack of resistance indicated the advance would continue to Forli itself.

Canadian troops striking out from their bridgehead across the Savio river above Cesena have reached a point more than four miles to the northwest.

South of the Po Valley highway British, Indian and Polish troops were clearing mountainous terrain of Germans.

Germans Dig In

The Fifth Army meanwhile continued to batter away against stiff resistance on the southern approaches to Bologna. The Germans were reported digging trenches south and southeast of the stronghold, indicating a plan to defend the town to the bitter end. Heavy German artillery fire straddled Highway 65 south of Bologna.

On the Fifth Army right flank British and Indian troops made gains of up to a mile through difficult hills. Very heavy fighting was in progress near Vedriano, southwest of Castel San Pietro, toward which the Americans were driving.

LARSIA CAPTURED BY GREEK PATRIOTS

ROME, Oct. 26—(AP) Capture of the communications center of Larisa by Greek guerrillas was announced officially today and Athens reports said the patriots controlled large portions of the harbor city of Salonika, 75 miles to the north.

Istanbul advices said the Germans were using planes to evacuate their troops from Salonika, less than 50 miles from the northern frontier of Greece.

The Athens reports said the story of the liberation of the Greek capital "is apparently repeating itself" in Salonika, and that the Germans were withdrawing after demolishing some installations. Salonika workers were said to have staged a 24-hour general strike.

Loss of Larisa meant also that the Germans were deprived of their only remaining air base within 300 miles of Crete. Thus vanished the Nazis' final hope of evacuating any real part of the remaining German garrison by air from Crete, where between 12,000 and 15,000 troops were believed marooned.

The island of Skopelos in the northern Sporades group was occupied without opposition by troops which landed from the British destroyer Tezer and the Greek destroyer Navarino. Skopelos is east of the port of Volos, which the Germans have evacuated.

Meanwhile British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised Greek Premier George Papendreou full support for the rehabilitation of Greece, Athens newspapers reported today. Eden and Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater, arrived in Athens by plane yesterday.

Greek Guerrillas Occupy Larissa

Rome, Oct. 26 (AP)—Greek guerrilla forces have occupied the important communications center of Larissa on the main railway running to the port of Salonika, 75 miles to the north, Allied headquarters announced today.

(Istanbul dispatches reported that the Germans already have begun evacuating Salonika.)

At the same time, the announcement said, troops landed from the British destroyer Teazer and the Greek destroyer Navarino have occupied the island of Skopelos in the northern Sporadies group east of the port of Volos. There was no opposition.

Volos Evacuated

German evacuation of Volos, which is 25 miles southeast of Larissa, was announced yesterday.

The communique said British forces were working in close cooperation with Patriots and had made progress northward in pursuit of the withdrawing Germans.

Troops Held Marooned

Larissa is less than 100 air-line miles from Greece's northern frontier. With its evacuation the Nazis lost the only remaining airbase within 300 miles of Crete and with that the last hope of evacuating any substantial part of Crete's garrison by air.

LAUDS ROOSEVELT'S TALK

Vatican Paper Acclaims Pledge of Not to Enslave Germans

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 26 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, praised today President Roosevelt's Saturday night foreign policy speech and said his declaration that the German people as a race would not be enslaved were "words of great wisdom."

The newspaper said that the President was talking about an enemy nation, yet he spoke with the "serenity of a judge almost with the feeling of a defender."

The words were the more admirable and courageous, the paper added, especially since they were uttered in a war-torn world not well-prepared to hear them.

CHINESE WIPE OUT JAPS SOUTHWEST OF KWEIPING

CHUNGKING, Oct. 26 — (AP) Chinese troops have wiped out part of a Japanese force surrounded eight miles southwest of Kweiping on the West river front in Southern Kwangsi province and are hammering away at the remnants, a Chinese communique announced today.

Kweiping is about 70 miles southeast of Liuchow, site of an American air base and immediate objective of the Japanese campaign in southern Kwangsi.

The Chinese bulletin described as unchanged the situation on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway front north of Kweilin, where the Japanese are attempting to clean up Chinese forces menacing their right flank before pressing a drive on Kweilin itself.

Chinese ground forces were supported by fighter planes of the U. S. 14th air force which inflicted heavy damage on Japanese forces attempting a breakthrough north and west of Kweiping, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced. Kweiping also was bombed with effective results, the communique said.

Chengtu Is Bombed

CHUNGKING, Oct. 26 (AP)—Three flights of Japanese planes raided the suburbs of Chengtu, northwest of Chungking, last night. Chungking itself was alerted for almost five hours.

Bronze Stars for Major.

Headquarters, Alaska Department, United States Army, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Major Johnson G. Lemmon of Omaha, Neb., has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for voluntarily assuming command of an infantry rifle company during the Attu operation and successfully completing two attack missions.

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

By Associated Press.

Oct. 26, 1940.—British announce loss of Canadian liner Empress of Britain, sunk in North Atlantic by German plane. British warships rescue 598 of 643 aboard.

BASIS FOR CONTROL OF EUROPE MADE AT MOSCOW TALKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—(AP) Evidence that Britain and Russia have laid the basis for Allied cooperation in postwar Europe, especially on delicate Balkans issues, developed today as Ambassador John G. Winant returned from London to undertake a general review of war and diplomatic problems with American officials.

Winant brought a first hand report of the latest work the European advisory commission on post-victory German control terms. His arrival followed by a few days that of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman from Moscow. The two envoys are expected to stay in this country until after the election.

Harriman already has reported to President Roosevelt on the recent conference of Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Available information from both British and American sources here indicates that the conference resulted in far-reaching understandings, particularly with respect to the Balkans.

One point apparently agreed on is that there should be three power control in the defeated enemy countries of eastern Europe, with allowance for Russia's primary interest in that area.

In response to questions at the State department today, Harriman said the Russians are going to work with the United States and Britain in the defeated countries.

The ambassador declared that Russia is anxious for the friendship of the United States. While he would not discuss the matter further his words carried a clear impli-tion the Kremlin is keenly aware of the American attitude on European questions.

Meanwhile British officials said that the trend of events affords no basis for concern about a conflict of British and Russian interests in the Balkans. These sources asserted that Russia's concern is solely for the security of her communication lines in the Eastern Mediterranean. They said these two points of view might even be considered mutually supporting.

American policy with respect to that area is generally summed up by diplomatic authorities as one of interest in settlements which respect the independence and the political aspirations of the people they concern.

The actual machinery for the control of Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary is being organized in armistice Control commissions, with the United States, Britain and Russia represented on each group. The Russian army command in the area represents all three powers.

While Winant is reported to have brought back information on the work of the European Advisory commission, it is not expected here that any decisions will be made on German control policy in the immediate future. Speculation runs rather to the possibility of a November meeting of Mr. Roosevelt with the British and Russian leaders.

Synthetic Liquid Fuels Laboratory Planned

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—A synthetic liquid fuels research and development laboratory—the most modern of its type in the world—will be built by the Bureau of Mines at Bruceton, Pa., and will be ready for occupany by next fall, Interior Secretary Ickes announced today.

The laboratory will be headed by Dr. H. H. Storch, now stationed at the Central Experiment Station at Pittsburgh. He was recently named chief of the research and development division of the office of synthetic liquid fuels.

Various units of the laboratory and other facilities will occupy about seven acres already owned by the Bureau of Mines, which operates an experimental coal mine there to study mine-safety problems, Ickes declared. There will be three 3-story buildings, a power house and several smaller service buildings.

McNutt Reports High Turnover At Shipyard

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—The 1 shipyards building top priority assault ships for operations in the Pacific are having difficulty in increasing their working forces as a result of "an extremely high turnover," Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, said today.

He said the importance of the ships cannot be overemphasized and appealed to workers to "stay on the job."

In September the 12 shipyards hired 23,200 workers, but lost 20,700, for a net gain of 2,500.

Although production of assault ships in September nearly doubled the August output, neither month was up to "sharply expanding schedules," McNutt reported.

U. S. AND BRITAIN RECOGNIZE ITALY

Washington, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The United States and Britain are restoring normal diplomatic contacts with Italy as a part of a joint program to ease military controls over the former enemy state.

The State Department said yesterday that Alexander C. Kirk, American representative of the Advisory Council for Italy in Rome, will be named Ambassador to Italy.

Russia already has a kind of diplomatic relationship with the Italian Government, having exchanged representatives months ago.

The text of a State Department announcement made by Acting Secretary of State Stettinius, that the United States is resuming diplomatic relations with Italy follows:

"After consultation with the other American republics, as provided in the resolutions of Rio de Janeiro of January, 1942, it has been agreed that diplomatic relations with the Government of Italy should be resumed. The

Governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union likewise have been consulted.

Consequently, the President will submit to the Senate after it convenes on November 14, 1944, the nomination of the Hon. Alexander C. Kirk as United States Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Kirk is presently United States representative on the Advisory Council for Italy in Rome."

Envoy Says Atrocities Are Not Exaggerated

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—Ambassador W. Averell Harriman said today German atrocities on the Eastern front in Poland and in Russia have not and cannot be exaggerated.

In a news conference, Harriman said he thought the American people generally have not understood the unbelievable nature of these atrocities and that there was no way of exaggerating the ways in which the Germans had killed and tortured their Polish and Russian captives.

Harriman is reporting to President Roosevelt on the recent conference held in Moscow between Marshal Stalin and Prime Minster Churchill.

REPORT MRS. LE GENDRE ATTACHED TO U. S. ARMY

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — (AP) The War department said today that Mrs. Gertrude Le Gendre, who has been reported captured by the Germans, was attached to the corps of the United States army in France.

The Berlin radio on Tuesday reported the capture of Mrs. Le Gendre, 42, who is believed to be the sister of Stephen (Laddie) Sanford, American international polo player.

No further information was made public here on Mrs. Le Gendre's connection with the Army corps headquarters.

22 HOSPITAL SHIPS ARE IN USE BY ARMY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—(AP) The Army now has 22 hospital ships in operation to bring back wounded from European and Pacific battlefields.

Six of the vessels are converted Liberty ships which War department spokesmen said today are "comparable in every respect" with those built specifically for hospital service.

In addition to 19 ships operated by the Army, three Navy-owned and Navy-manned hospital ships are presently in Army service. Two more ships now under construction will increase the Army's hospital fleet to 24.

Stimson Is Queried On Pearl Harbor Case

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson said today he would give the report of the army board which investigated the Pearl Harbor disaster "the consideration necessary in order to carry out the serious duty" directed by the law ordering separate army-navy inquiries.

Stimson made this reply at a news conference when asked whether the board recommended court-martial action against Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the army commander at Hawaii in 1941, whether it altered the plan to hold a trial after the war is over, and whether the report would be made public.

The Secretary replied first by reading from the act which ordered the investigation and directed the War and Navy Secretaries "to commence such proceedings against such persons as the facts may justify."

Medal Of Honor Winner Also Awarded The DSC

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—Technical Sergeant James M. Logan, 23, Luling (Texas) infantryman who won the Congressional Medal of Honor at Salerno, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for singlehandedly breaking up a German counteroffensive at Veletri, Italy, the War Department announced tonight.

Sergeant Logan is the second United States soldier to receive both of the high awards in this war. The first was Lieut. Gerry H. Kisters, 24, of Bloomington, Ind.

The Texan won the Medal of Honor for slowing down an enemy counteroffensive, killing a machine-gun crew and a sniper September 9, 1943, at Salerno.

The DSC was awarded for action June 1, 1944, when he risked his life repeatedly to capture 15 Germans, kill 25, and disorganize a counterattack on his rifle squad.

The Battleship Missouri Is Now in Active Service

45,000-Ton Craft Is Under Capt. William Callaghan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Navy today permitted disclosure that the new 45,000-ton battleship Missouri, under construction since 1941, had gone into service.

The ship was commissioned at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn on June 11, 1944, and construction was completed July 24. She put to sea soon thereafter under the command of Captain William M. Callaghan, of Oakland, Calif.

With more than 2,500 men aboard, she has 418,000 square feet of decks, 844 doors, 852 manholes.

Sister ships of the same class, also in service, are the Iowa, the New Jersey and the Wisconsin.

The Navy said the Wisconsin mounts improved 16-inch guns and more than 148 anti-aircraft guns of varying size.

American Casualties Reach Total of 472,779

Increase of 19,404 Listed for Oct. 6-14 Period

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP). — Casualties of the American armed forces total 472,779. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced today that Army casualties for all theaters reported through Oct. 14 numbered 403,074. The latest Navy casualty total is 69,705.

The Army total represents an increase of 18,179 for the interval between Oct. 6, the date of the last preceeding report, and Oct. 14. In the same interval, Navy casualties increased by 1,225.

American Army ground force casualties in Italy, from the original landings in September, 1943, to Oct. 16, numbered 91,063, an increase of 8,952 since Sept. 25.

Army casualties for all theaters through Oct. 14, compared with the figures for Oct. 6, follow: Killed, 78,522 and 75,562; wounded, 220,529 and 208,392; missing, 51,009 and 48,404; prisoners, 53,014 and 52,537.

Comparative Navy figures: Killed, 27,831 and 27,047; wounded, 27,857 and 27,368; missing, 9,537 and 9,586; prisoners, 4,480 — unchanged from previous figure.

The ground force casualties in Italy on Oct. 16 as compared with Sept. 25; killed, 16,978 and 15,889; wounded, 62,184 and 56,178; missing, 11,901 and 10,044.

Army to Release Surviving Son In Cases Where 2 Have Been Lost

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—(AP) Families which already have lost two or more sons in battle, only one survivor, no longer need face the sacrifice of that last one.

Secretary of War Stimson said today that it now is the policy of the Army to return to or retain in the United States "the sole surviving son of a family in cases where two or more sons have been lost" unless the surviving boy is engaged in non-hazardous duty overseas.

The initiative for this must be taken by the family or the man in service through application to the department.

Navy spokesmen said the sea services have adopted the same policy.

The War department said that "sympathetic consideration" would be given such applications with the idea of returning the surviving son to duty in this country or, if circumstances warrant, discharging him from the Army. Each case will be decided on its individual merits.

The Marine corps recently agreed, on petition of an aging farm couple at Tremonton, Utah, to discharge the only known survivor among their five sons, Boyd Borgstrom, 23, veteran of 18 months in the southwest Pacific. Three of his brothers have been killed and the fourth reported missing.

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Plan Pulp Industry in Alaska

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Commerce Department wants to interest capital in establishment of a huge pulp and paper industry in Alaska. The Forest Service, a statement from the Commerce Department said today, has classified almost all the timber in the 16,000,000-acre Tonglass Forest as of high-grade pulping species.

Roosevelt Acclaims Navy Day

Tomorrow's Celebration Will Be of Greater Significance Because of Victory

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Washington, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, amid reports of stirring naval victory in the Far Pacific, urged today the unswerving support of the Navy "until the last battle is won." In a statement recognizing Navy Day, tomorrow, he said:

"On this Navy Day, 1944, the nation pauses to salute the men of the United States Navy. Their heroic performance has won the admiration and gratitude of all men who fight for freedom. Never before has sea power played so significant a role in the determination of American destiny and the course of world history.

Chapter to be Written.

"In the greatest and most difficult naval war ever fought, our Navy has emerged from its ordeal by fire as a massive striking force of enormous power and precision. The men of the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines have proven themselves the enemy's superior in every branch of warfare.

"There still remains a monumental chapter of naval history to be written in the Pacific. That it will be superbly executed I have no doubt. For our part, it is our duty here at home to continue to give the Navy our unswerving support until the last battle is won.

"The American people will never forget the Navy's courage and sacrifice."

Roosevelt Asks Kennedy To Study Kaiser's Plan

Ex-Ambassador Agrees to Report on Post-War Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to London, said today President Roosevelt had asked him to study and offer some suggestions regarding the plan of Henry J. Kaiser, the industrialist, to provide post-war jobs. He said he told the President he would.

Mr. Kennedy, on leaving the White House, told newspaper men he had not discussed politics. He recalled that he made a speech in the last campaign in behalf of a third term but said he hadn't thought very much about politics in the last three or four months.

He described as "innocent" a question how he believed the election would come out and as "offhand" an inquiry whether he would speak in this campaign.

Hearing on Air Routes

U. S. Said to Have Understanding For Scandinavian-Operated Line

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—A witness at the Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on North Atlantic air routes testified today that the State Department has an understanding with the Scandinavian countries for air service to be operated jointly by Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The witness was Frederick C. Melchier, vice-president of U. S. Midnight Sun Airline, Inc., a company incorporated in New Jersey with the intention of serving northern Europe, as far as Moscow, from the United States. The company does not now operate any aircraft.

Responding to a question as to whether United States carriers would face a threat of low-cost operations by foreign companies, Mr. Melchier said he did not believe so because he knew that the Swedish company was planning a fare of $350 between New York and Stockholm.

Can Supersede State's Laws, WLB Rules

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP) — The War Labor Board today held that to settle a dispute affecting the war effort it could order inclusion of a maintenance of membership clause in a contract regardless of any State law to the contrary.

The board rejected a claim of the Cudahy Brothers Company, Cudahy, Wis., that the board's standard membership clause, directed at the packers' plant, violated the Wisconsin employment peace act.

This clause had been ordered by both the regional and national boards in a dispute between the company and the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, representing about 1,400 employes.

Stresses Authority

Even if the Wisconsin act prohibited such a provision, Dr. Edwin E. Witte, public member of the board, asserted, "This board would still have authority to direct such a provision in settlement of a labor dispute in an establishment as important to the war effort as is the plant of this company.

"This position rests upon the fact that the nation is now at war. End the winning of the war in the shortest possible time is our present greatest objective," Dr. Witte's opinion, written for the WLB, stated.

"There is much support, including many Supreme Court decisions, for the view that where State laws conflict with authority fully exercised in time of war under the war powers which the Constitution confers upon the National Government, the State laws cannot be applied to impede the war effort."

Basis For Firm's Action

The opinion stated that the company's refusal to adopt a check-off provision was based on the belief that it was "integrally connected with union maintenance of membership."

The checkoff provision, affecting only those union members who notify the company in writing of their desire to have their dues deducted from their pay, "clearly is independent" of the union maintenance provision, said Dr. Witte.

The board said this was the final action on the issue, and gave both the union and the company until Saturday, October 28, to say whether they intend to comply.

Lacked Maintenance Issue

The maintenance of membership issue was not involved in the case recently decided by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the opinion said.

Instead, it pertained to two employes who were discharged because they had not taken out work permits under a contract provision.

The court held that the discharges violated the Wisconsin employment peace act "making it an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with the free choice of employes in relation to membership or non-membership in a labor organization," said Dr. Witte.

White House Challenges Dewey on Army Budget

Says He Ignored 800% Rise in 1941 Funds Over 1940

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The White House said today that Governor Thomas E. Dewey, in referring in his Minneapolis speech to a Budget Bureau cut of $552,000,000 in funds for the War Department, emphasized a 7 per cent cut and ignored an "800 per cent increase" over the previous fiscal year's funds.

The text of the statement handed to newspaper men late today follows:

"Mr. Dewey's statement at Minneapolis Oct. 24, as quoted in the press, was: 'It was right in the fall of 1939 after the second world war was actually begun that Mr. Roosevelt's Budget Bureau cut out $552,000,000 of amounts certified by the Army for critical and essential items.'

"Mr. Dewey is obviously referring to the budget for the fiscal year 1941 which was prepared in the fall of 1939. His quotation of the President was also taken from the budget message for fiscal 1941.

"The cut of $552,000,000 to which Mr. Dewey refers was made under regular Budget Bureau procedure and scrutiny over a period of fifteen months from nine major regular and supplemental recommendations for War Department appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 which totaled $8,038,550,718. Thus the cut Mr. Dewey mentioned amounted to less than 7 per cent of the total, not the 23 per cent cut inferred.

"On the other hand, the $8,038,550,718 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for the War Department for fiscal 1941 compared to $895,745,260 for the previous fiscal year, an increase of almost 800 per cent.

"Mr. Dewey is in the position of emphasizing a 7 per cent cut and ignoring the 800 per cent increase in spite of the cut. Furthermore, for the same fiscal year, contract authorizations for the Army recommended by the Budget Bureau totaled an additional $5,000,000,000. Thus the total of recommended appropriations and contract authorizations for the War Department for 1941 was more than thirteen times those of the previous year."

NELSON ENDORSES FDR ON 'KNOW-HOW'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—(AP) Donald M. Nelson tonight urged reelection of President Roosevelt as the man with "the most know-how for that job."

Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board and now economic envoy for the President, described himself as an independent voter who had voted Republican in the past more often than Democratic. Saying that he picked candidates just as he would pick new business employes, he added in a speech over the Mutual Network:

"My personal experience in working with Franklin Roosevelt has convinced me that he has the foresight, courage, patience and wisdom—he has the all around know-how needed for the biggest job in the world. I don't know any other man who measures up to him for that job."

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Sketching the President's responsibilities, Nelson asserted:

"He has to decide war policy. His actions and words play a big part in shaping the attitude of our Allies, the attitude of neutrals, and even the morale of the enemy. The President's decisions can go a long way toward assuring postwar jobs for all and good wages for all. Our chances of preventing future wars, and of improving our trade with other countries depend largely on his able statesmanship. We need to elect a man who we know—not guess but know—is able to work out the great problems which lie before us."

Crediting the President with great foresight in preparing the nation for war, Nelson said, "powerful men" opposed the program and added that it "is remarkable that we made as much headway as we did against the resistance we had to overcome."

Domestically, he asserted, Mr. Roosevelt had shown "how deeply he is devoted to democracy and the American way of life" in his dealings with WPB. Nelson said the President supported a WPB policy of "fair play for business" that kept controls down to what were "absolutely necessary" and "kept intact the basic institutions of the country."

Hull Praises F. D. R.'s Leadership

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull issued a statement today describing President Roosevelt as "a statesman equipped by nature and by experience" to meet what he termed the "gravest crisis" in human history.

The statement, issued at the State Department, made no direct reference to the current political campaign. It follows:

"Four years ago with the fall of France the United States was faced by an unparalleled challenge flung at us by the most vicious international desperadoes of all time.

"Saw Issue Clearly"

"In this hour of supreme peril, President Roosevelt saw the issue clearly. He saw that if we did not assist the nations defending themselves against aggression, those nations would be conquered one by one with disaster resulting to us. He courageously charted a wise course for this nation.

"With Hitler's forces prepared for conquest of Britain, the President called for the production of 50,000 airplanes. At his direction, we made available to the British large quantities of vitally needed arms and ammunition; we made available 50 American destroyers in exchange for military bases; we embarked on the all-important lend-lease program; we sent contingents of our armed forces to Greenland and Iceland, and we patrolled the Atlantic to keep the sea lanes open."

History will record that these acts of the United States under the farsighted leadership of President Roosevelt, in that never-to-be-forgotten crisis, were indispensable in staving off disaster to our nation and other free nations.

"Under the same leadership, with self-discipline, and through effective cooperation with our Allies, we have built a vast war machine which is bringing certain victory.

"Today, the people know that the supreme issue affecting the future of the country is whether we and the other free peoples will have the skill and the leadership to build effective institutions of peace and human welfare. They know that unless this leadership is provided, the tragedy of another and unspeakable war will be invited.

Tremendous Task

"The task of building an effective peace structure is tremendous. It is not one in which good intentions will suffice. It is not a matter which can be filed away under the heading of 'Foreign affairs.' It is the most vital of any or all domestic problems. The welfare of every man, woman and child in the country, the development of every form of production or business, the continuance and growth of every payroll hang upon the success of the nations in building a permanent organization to preserve peace as the foundation for social and economic well-being. Much has been done, but much remains to be done.

"I wish I could burn into the minds of my countrymen the thought that this year, this day, this very hour, the human race is confronted by the gravest crisis in all its experience; that each and every citizen at this critical time has his share of responsibility in determining which way the world is going in th eyears ahead.

Courage Cited

"I am convinced, however, that the American people realize the enormous importance of the problems confronting this country and the world.

"President Roosevelt is a statesman equipped by nature and by experience to meet these problems as few statesmen have been equipped throughout our history. The American people know that he has courage equal to their own, that he has a knowledge of the realities of the world, and that he has an unshakable determination to achieve the goals of peace and security, upon which they have pinned their hope and their faith."

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Stimson Refuses To Say For Whom He Will Vote

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—War Secretary Stimson, a Republican who has served in two Republican Cabinets, declined today to express his preference for a Presidential candidate.

Asked which candidate he indorsed, Stimson replied:

"The army of the United States, particularly during a great foreign war, should be absolutely free from any suspicion that it was subject to any partisan or political influence whatever.

"In order to promote this policy I myself have absolutely refrained from even disclosing or discussing for whom I should vote. This was the course I followed four years ago, and I see no reason for changing it."

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PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN PENN. TONIGHT

Roosevelt to Speak at Shibe Park on Campaign Swing to Middle West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—(AP) The 95 electoral votes of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana and Illinois beckoned President Roosevelt tonight for a second campaign trip during which he will deliver two major open air speeches— in Philadelphia Friday night and Chicago the following evening.

The crowded two-day itinerary in hotly debated territory also calls for informal talks from the rear platform of the Democratic candidate's special train at Wilmington, Del., tomorrow morning and Fort Wayne, Ind., Saturday afternoon. A motor tour of Camden, N. J., and adjacent shipyard-war plant areas was arranged following his stop at Wilmington.

The President will speak in Shibe baseball park in Philadelphia tomorrow night from 9 to 9:30, (EWT), then head for the West. His Saturday night address will be at Soldier Field on the Michigan Lake front, from 9 to 9:30 (EWT).

Before turning over his afternoon to speech-writing today, Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Joseph P. Kennedy of Boston, former ambassador to Great Britain. Kennedy, who delivered one campaign speech for a third term in 1940, said politics was not discussed. He refused to make prediction on the election outcome or say whether he would make a speech for the President this time.

Another White House caller was A. Harry Moore, former Democratic governor and senator from New Jersey. He afterward told newsmen that the President would carry New Jersey "by at least 100,000."

"He is well liked in New Jersey and is getting stronger all the time," Moore said. "The people are thinking of his experience in handling foreign affairs and that is helping a lot."

Meanwhile, at Charleston, W. V., Democratic National Committeeman Arthur B. Koontz announced that the President will make a brief rear platform appearance at Clarksburg shortly after noon on Sunday, en route back to Washington from Chicago.

BALL CRITICIZES G.O.P. STAND ON FOREIGN POLICY

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — (AP) Explaining his decision to support President Roosevelt for reelection, Senator Ball (R.-Minn.) said tonight that "present leaders of the Republican party are trying to stand on both sides of the foreign policy issue."

He reiterated that although Governor Dewey has spoken for a strong international security organization "both internationalists and isolationists could find comfort and support in what he said."

In a speech over the Blue Network, Ball had this to say of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude:

"He wants the United Nations security organization established without delay, before hostilities cease. He wants our representative on it legally endowed with authority to commit an agreed upon quota of our forces to action against an aggressor at the call of the council.

"In addition, the Roosevelt administration, by a long series of actions, has reversed the isolationist foreign policy of the United States. It has established American leadership in fighting this war and in developing a world security organization."

Ball crossed the Republican party line last Monday to announce his support of the President. For months he has been campaigning in the Senate and on the platform for a post-war peace-preserving organization.

Says Dewey "Weak"

"A fact that makes Dewey's weak commitments on this issue even weaker," he declared, is the record of the majority of Republicans in Congress in opposing foreign policy and preparedness matters before Pearl Harbor."

Specifically Ball declared that Gov. John W. Bricker, Dewey's running-mate, "is talking the isolationist-nationalist doctrines of the McCormick-Patterson press."

Declaring Dewey has endorsed of the present administration's policies and programs, Ball said that the Republican nominee had "failed to offer the American people a workable, constructive program" of taxation and labor relations.

Hits Communist Issue

Further, Ball declared, Dewey and persons speaking in his favor "have attempted to scare the American people into believing that re-election of Roosevelt will mean a Communist dictatorship in the United States."

Ball declared he had never met a Communist holding Federal office, but said there might be "a handful" of them "on the outer fringe of the New Deal."

"The rights and liberties of the American people are in far less danger from the little handful of Communists on the outer fringes of the New Deal than they are from the rabid isolationists and labor haters who unfortunately occupy positions of much greater influence in Mr. Dewey's campaign," he asserted.

AFL-CIO RIVALRY MAY RESULT IN NEW RIFT IN WLB

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—(AP) A new rift, rooted in AFL-CIO rivalry, developed today in the War Labor board with AFL members threatening to withdraw from active participation in wage cases until a decision on a general revision of the "Little Steel Formula" has been reached.

Chairman William H. Davis said such action would not tie up the Board, however. Davis said that if George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, and his colleague Matthew Woll, refuse to sit in on wage cases for the time being "we'll simply proceed with four CIO members."

The law requires only that four labor members be included in the tripartite agency, Davis said. There now are two from the AFL and two from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Meany said he and Woll are declining to participate further in the

wage cases until the whole issue is disposed of, and added that he thought Davis had invited the AFL to withdraw from membership if it did not change its mind.

Davis explained later, however, that he meant that so long as the AFL members continued to sit they should assume full responsibility as members.

Meany, on the other hand, insisted that Davis had instructed the AFL members to withdraw, but that "we never at any time said we would withdraw" as members of the board.

The threat of the AFL men to pull out of the specific cases at hand still stood.

The Board voted Wednesday, eight to four, with the AFL and CIO members dissenting, to start discussion next Tuesday on a report to the President on wages and the cost of living. The CIO men voted against taking it up next Tuesday because they wanted to begin deliberations today. Connected demands of several CIO unions representing a million workers, for paid vacations, guaranteed annual income, night shift differentials, and related benefits are to be taken up on Tuesday.

It was this decision which irked the AFL members. They are frankly apprehensive of such procedure, feeling that their CIO rivals may emerge with important gains outside the question of a horizontal wage increase.

The AFL's objective has been to modify or eliminate the Little Steel formula without respect to any specific case.

The CIO, in addition to wanting a general increase of 17 cents for the steel workers, has a sheaf of other demands in a half dozen industries.

If the AFL members carry out their threat, which Meany said they intended to do, they would not take part in the dispute cases when they come up next Tuesday.

U. S. INDICTS TWO FIRMS

Clothing Corporations, Officials Charged With Fraud

New York, Oct. 26 (AP)—Two clothing corporations and eight officers, employes and business associates were indicted by a Federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to submit false and misleading statements to the Quartermasters Corps in the renegotiation of 1942 army contracts for soldiers' overcoats and hoods.

Named in the indictment were the Freeport Corporation, formerly known as A. Davis and Sons, Inc., once located in Jersey City, N. J., and the Coat Corporation of America.

Defendants Listed

Individual defendants were Milton E. Davis and Charles Davis, president and secretary of Freeport; Richard Harding Davis, Donald Dennis Donovan and Milton Settler, president, vice-president and office manager of the Coat Corporation; Randolph W. von Till, New York attorney who represented both corporations; Gustave Davis, an employe of both, and Frank Catania, associated with a subcontracting firm.

The Government charged, after an FBI investigation, that the two corporations submitted consolidated balance sheets and profit and loss statements to the army indicating a net profit in 1942 on army business of $13,051.63, while the actual profits were between $150,000 and $200,000.

Paul R. Carr, attorney of the New York regional war frauds unit of the Department of Justice, said that the Coat Corporation had Quartermaster Corps contracts approximating $1,796,000 during 1942 and manufactured more than 100,000 overcoats and 1,000,000 hoods. The Freeport firm had contracts totaling approximately $950,000 during that year and manufactured more than 250,000 overcoats, he said.

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Charges Denied

During the grand jury investigation, Milton E. Davis and Seitler were jailed for contempt, the former for failure to produce certain books and the latter because his answers before the grand jury were held to be evasive.

After the filing of the indictment, Leo Fennelly, Coat Corporation attorney, issued a statement declaring:

"The officials of Coat Corporation deny all of the charges in the indictment. The charges are based on technicalities and grow out of the red tape of renegotiation. We will demonstrate that Coat Corporation never stood to gain nor the Government to lose by any action of Coat Corporation.

"We are confident that we will be vindicated in the trial, as Coat Corporation has been fair and honest in all its dealings."

Sees Seizure As 'Unnecessary'

Erie, Pa., Oct. 26 (AP)—Thomas Lord, vice-president of the Lord Manufacturing Company, seized by the navy under Presidential order, said today there was "no need" for the navy to take over operations at the plant. Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowan and a staff of seven took possession of the plant yesterday.

Ickes, Ferguson Debate Questions Of Election

New York, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes declared tonight that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had shown a "tinker top approach to foreign affairs," and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) replied that the "New Deal is bankrupt in principle, bankrupt in policies, bankrupt in personnel."

Ickes and Ferguson debated the question, "for a sound national administration — Roosevelt or Dewey"

Both speakers were applauded and booed often, and Moderator George V. Denny, Jr., appealed to the audience several times to refrain from heckling.

'Privilege Sales' Charge Denied By Hannegan

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New York, Oct. 26 (AP)—A declaration by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, in his Chicago speech last night that President Roosevelt's Administration "boldly offers for sale 'special privilege,'" has been denied by Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert E. Hannegan.

Replying to Dewey's reference to the "One Thousand Club," Hannegan said last night, "I have never discussed with the President the organization of the 'Thousand Club' and any quotation contained in the letter read tonight by Governor Dewey attributed to the President is wholly without substance and is unauthorized."

Approves Project

"I have been advised by Edwin W. Pauley, treasurer of the National Committee," he added, "that such an organization has been established in an effort to raise funds to defray campaign expenses. Those who subscribe $1,000 are making an investment in democracy and the project has my approval."

Referring to a letter quoted by Dewey which the Republican candidate said was written last October 16 on stationery of the Little Rock (Ark.) National Democratic Headquarters inviting membership in the "One Thousand Club," Hannegan said:

"I have never seen the letter Mr. Dewey referred to and it is completely ridiculous to assert that anyone who makes a contribution to the Democratic National Committee will be the recipient of special favors."

Hannegan added that since "the Democratic National Committee does not have 'angels' of the type of Joe Pew, of Pennsylvania, who has contributed $13,000,000 to the Republican party," it had developed a project "to interest liberal and progressive business and professional people who are able to make a contribution of $1,000" to assist in financing the campaign.

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financing plan to sell "special privilege" and a voice in administration policies for $1,000 "on the barrelhead."

The charge was denied promptly by Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan.

Dewey's visit to Syracuse, which he described as the "agricultural heart of New York state," adds another major campaign appearance in the G.O.P. candidate's adopted state, which holds the biggest vote in the Electoral College. No Republican ever has managed to win the presidency without New York's 47 electoral votes.

Dewey, who already has spoken once in New York city, will address a Republican rally in Buffalo, Oct. 31 and wind up his campaign with a speech in Madison Square Garden, Nov. 4, the Saturday preceding the election.

He will make a final summation of what he considers the issues in a studio broadcast from New York city Nov. 6, election eve.

On the train returning from Chicago, Dewey spent most of the morning reading news accounts of the naval and air battles off the Philippines. He described recent war developments as "magnificent."

He planned to rest tomorrow. He will devote the closing week of the campaign to the East.

Dewey to Speak in Syracuse Saturday on Farm Program

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey returned to the Executive Mansion tonight to complete work on a farm speech in which he is expected to urge retention of the "essentially good features" of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Republican nominee, who will make the address at 12:30 p. m. (EWT), Saturday in Syracuse, has indicated he will advocate price controls for agricultural products.

This was hinted last Tuesday in Minneapolis, where he originally had planned to make the farm speech but instead replied to President Roosevelt's foreign policy broadcast of Last Saturday.

He did tell his Minneapolis audience that "the wide fluctuation of prices of farm products that followed the last war will not be tolerated."

Hits "Bureaucrats"

"A floor will be placed and maintained under farm prices with assurance of seal up crop loans," Dewey declared. "A proper farm program will be created and so operated that it will leave with the farmers the administration, control and operation of their program without domination or dictation from appointed bureaucrats."

Dewey, upon his return, visibly was elated by the reception accorded him last night in Chicago, where he accused President Roosevelt of sponsoring a fourth term

'OLD IRONSIDES' TO GET NEW FLAG SATURDAY

BOSTON, Oct. 26—(AP) A new blue flag with two white stars will be hoisted on "Old Ironsides"—flagship of the First Naval district, next Saturday morning when Rear Admiral Felix X. Gygax takes over command of the district from retiring Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald.

Tied up in the Boston navy yard, "Old Ironsides" is carried on the navy's rolls as the U. S. Frigate Constitution, and as such is flagship of the commanding officer of the district.

Rear Admiral Gygax takes over command at 9 a.m. in a ceremony in front of the main office building of the yard, and the flag changing takes place simultaneously.

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Navy A Safeguard, Vandegrift Says

Philadelphia, Oct. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, United States Marine Corps commandant, said tonight that our future security depends upon whether we "preserve naval power sufficient to impress upon any would-be international ruffians the suicidal futility of attacking us."

Our navy has entered into almost every war as the underdog, General Vandegrift said in a Navy Day address, "because after each war we have naively scrapped most of what we have built."

"Our navy today," he said, "is bigger than the combined fleets of all the world five years ago. The United States has become, for the first time, the greatest naval power on earth."

The general said there still is a tough fight ahead in the Pacific; that the Japanese are prepared to put up a desperate battle in the hope that Americans will "grow impatient and fall prey to a compromise peace."

Lt. S. N. Hodges Jr., Missing

ATLANTA, Oct. 26 (AP).—First Lieutenant Sam N. Hodges jr., nephew of Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the American 1st Army in France, has been missing in action in Germany since Oct. 4, the War Department notified his family today. Lieutenant Hodges, twenty-two years old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam N. Hodges, of Atlanta and a graduate of Georgia Tech. He recently received the Bronze Star.

GI Puts Million In War Bonds

Camp Stewart, Ga., Oct. 26 (AP)—Purchase of $500,000 in war bonds within a seven-day period recently brought a Camp Stewart private's total bond holdings to more than $1,000,000.

He is Fred H. Drucker, 35-year-old mail clerk of the Eighth Battalion and former customers' man on the New York Stock Exchange.

Drucker said he was putting his money into war bonds because they are "the best investment on the market."

New Orleans Hotel Waits Former Guatemala Head

New Orleans, Oct. 26 (AP)—A hotel reservation was held in readiness here for former President Jorge Ubico of Guatemala, who was delayed in Brownsville, Texas, yesterday for lack of priority on air transportation and was expected to depart today.

Ubico left his country last week during a revolution and said he would come to New Orleans to remain until conditions become normal in Guatemala. He was accompanied by his wife.

Ubico relinquished the Guatemala Presidency several days ago and turned the office over to Gen. Federico Ponce, whose administration was overthrown in the 12-hour revolution in which more than 1,000 persons were wounded. Ponce fled to Mexico City.

HEAD OF AIR LINE ASKS LEADERSHIP

Chicago, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—W. A. Patterson, president of the United Air Lines, declared today that unity in political and business statesmanship is needed in this country. In an address before the Financial Advertisers' Association, he said that it was unfortunate that "the present administration in Washington doesn't take a position of leadership in inspiring business to improve its conduct, rather than in calling it names and creating suspicion of its intentions.

"Like our employees, we in management are human beings. I feel we would attain greater heights in business statesmanship if Government would only lead, instead of drive."

Truman Brands 'Klan' Charge As 'Lie' Dating Back to '22

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 26—(AP) Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, was informed at a press conference today "there is a story going the rounds that you were a member of the Ku Klux Klan," and the nominee declared the story was a "lie" that had been "nailed" 22 years ago.

A reporter for the Chicago Herald-American told the Missouri senator "there is a story going the rounds that you were a member of the Ku Klux Klan."

"Of course I'm not a member of the Klan," Truman replied. "I never was. That lie was nailed back in 1922 when I was elected judge of the County court for the Eastern district of Jackson county, Mo.

"What's the use of denying lies cooked up by Hearst and McCormick? It's just another red herring."

"Do you know a man named Harry Hoffman?" the Herald-American reporter inquired.

"Yes, I know him," the senator said. "I helped beat him (for a political office) in 1922."

"He swore that he, as grand kleagle, swore you into the Klan in 1920," the reporter said.

"That's a lie out of the whole cloth," Truman retorted. "Harry Hoffman ran for re-election as county marshal and we kicked him out."

Says He Fought Klan

In talking with newspapermen later in the day, Truman said the Klan always had fought him in Missouri. He added that at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons in September, 1921, in St. Louis he worked for passage of a resolution to expel any lodge member who had joined the Klan.

The senator asserted he never had attended a Klan meeting, "although I have driven by them on my way to my own campaign meetings while I was fighting the Klan."

"If I had shown up at a meeting," he added, "the Klan would have pulled me apart."

The senator said files of the Kansas City Star would show the story was a lie.

Hoffman, who now operates a farm, said at Oxford, Ohio, he knew Truman but declined to comment on the Klan subject.

"I fell out with Pendergast (Kansas City) organization back in 1920, and when I fell out with the organization I fell out with Harry Truman," he said, "but it's not true I was defeated for office. I never was defeated in my life."

A reporter asked if he had any comment on an assertion he swore Truman into the Klan.

"I'm incommunicado," Hoffman replied.

Speaking here tonight Truman departed from his prepared address in which he said the Roosevelt administration had "brought advances to the farmers beyond anything they had experienced in their entire history" to take cognizance of published reports relating to the Klan issue.

"The isolationists are desperate to win this election," Truman declared. "The Hearst papers have even gone so far as to call me a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

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"That charge is a falsehood. I never have been a member of the Klan or attended any of its meetings in my life."

Truman made no further reference to the matter in the address in which he asserted the Republicans "fought every step of the way to block help" for agriculture.

Fighting to offset a Republican campaign for the Midwest farm vote, he attacked what he said were efforts to "drive a wedge between the farmer and the workingman." He added:

"I say to you that the welfare of the farmer and the workingman go hand in hand. Neither can be prosperous unless the other is also prosperous. The Democratic administration will continue to work to improve the living standards of both."

Truman referred at a Democratic rally, to a speech in Charleston, W. Va., in which he said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican standard bearer, mentioned the Farm Credit Administration and other credit agencies as being "un-American" in an effort "to brand the President a Communist." The senator declared:

"We Democrats do not think it is un-American or Communistic to establish credit agencies to help the farmer. We are proud we did it.

"Under the farm program carried out by the Democratic administration, the farmer made advances beyond anything they had ever experienced in their entire history. Food production is now running 47 per cent above the average for the 1920s and 60 per cent above the average for World War 1."

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Dewey In Error, Say Backers Of '1,000 Club'

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 26 (AP)—Finance directors of the Arkansas Democratic campaign, replying to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's reference to the "One Thousand Club" in a speech at Chicago last night, said their interpretation of "special privileges and prestige" differs from that of the Republican Presidential candidate.

In a formal statement, H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, the directors, assumed personal responsibility for distribution of letters inviting recipients to join the club and for stating that persons who contributed $1,000 would be granted "special privileges and prestige by party leaders."

Assails Interpretation

"We assume personal responsibility for the 'One Thousand Club letter,'" the statement said. "The interpretation Mr. Dewey placed on the sentence 'members of this organization will be granted special privileges and prestige by party leaders' does not mean to us what has been inferred by him.

"Arkansas citizens have received many benefits, direct and indirect from the present Democratic administration. We know what to expect from a Republican administration. We have tried both.

Refers To Sentence

"Our thinking on the matter of contributions to the party is definitely expressed in the sentence which was placed in practically all letters going out from this headquarters: 'The amount of your contributions should be measured by your ability to pay by your party spirit and by your desire to see the present Democratic Administration continued.'"

The text of the McAlister-Watkins letter follows:

"This is an invitation to you to join the One Thousand Club, one of the most important clubs among supporters of the Democratic Administration.

Originated At White House

"The idea of such a clug originated at a recent conference in the White House between the President, Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Edwin E. Pauley, treasurer of the committee. At this meeting the President commented:

"'I think it would be a good idea to have a list of 1,000 persons, banded together from all over the United States, to act as a liaison to see that facts relating to the public interest are presented factually to the President and the members of Congress.'

"Instrument For Good"

"The thought was activated at the founder's meeting held at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, September 11, 1944. This organization will be a powerful instrument for good. It is to contain 1,000 of America's leading business men and women.

"Members of this organization undoubtedly will be granted special privileges and prestige by party leaders. These members will be called into conference from time to time to discuss matters of national importance and to assist in the formulation of Administration policies.

$1,000 Contribution Apiece

"To be eligible for membership in the One Thousand Club will require a contribution of $1,000 to the National Democratic campaign fund. Attention is directed to the fact that 1,000 men at $1,000 each makes a total of $1,000,000, one third of the amount necessary to finance the national campaign.

Dr. R. B. Robbins, of Camden, Ark., is organizing the One Thousand Club in this State. May we count on you as a member? Will you send your check to this office or to Dr. Robbins today?"

Signed,

H. L. McALISTER
SAM J. WATKINS."

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CHARGE BY DEWEY STIRS DEBATE ON FDR '1,000 CLUB'

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Political leaders came out of their corners punching yesterday for and against the "One Thousand Club"—Republicans asking names of state directors and members and Democrats claiming it was a fund-raising organization carrying no special privileges.

Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., asked for the names, adding that if Democrats were "sincere about not promising (these) special favors, they had better return the money ($1,000 membership fee)."

In Washington, Representative Hebert (D-La) said he was one of three executive directors of the club and told reporters:

"It is my understanding that the President suggested it, and so what? What's wrong with that? Does Mr. Dewey deny he suggested ways of raising money for his campaign?"

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, touched off the debate Wednesday night when he mentioned the club in his speech at Chicago.

Dewey quoted from a letter which he said was written on stationery of the National Democratic headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., inviting recipients to join the club, contributing $1,000 to the National Democratic campaign fund.

The letter as read by Dewey said members would "undoubtedly be granted special privilege and prestige by party leaders."

Finance directors of the Arkansas Democratic campaign replied that their interpretation of "special privileges and prestige" differed from that of Dewey.

"Arkansas citizens," they said in a formal statement, "have received many benefits, direct and indirect from the present Democratic administration. We know what to expect from a Republican administration. We have tried both."

Hebert said the only privilege he knew of was that club members in time would have the opportunity to meet Mr. Roosevelt. He said the organization was conceived as "a thoroughly democratic vehicle" which could serve as an advisory council to the President.

Brownell, discussing Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan's denial that club contributors would be granted privileges, said at a press conference that Hannegan had not made "much of a denial."

"Hannegan says the treasurer of the Democratic National committee (Edwin W. Pauley) admits the 'One Thousand club' had been established and Hannegan says that those who invest $1,000 are making an investment in democracy," Brownell declared. "That's a new way to put it. Hannegan says the project has his approval. That's not a denial, that's a confession."

At the White House Press Secretary Stephen Early, asked to comment on Dewey's assertion, read Hannegan's statement to newspapermen and said:

"In the light of that I don't think any White House comment is called for or necessary."

Meanwhile, Pauley said no letters had been sent out from his office soliciting "One Thousand club" members and that he had no information whether state offices, other than Arkansas, had made any moves in that direction.

BRICKER CHARGES LAW 'FLOUTED' BY NEW DEAL REGIME

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ENID, Okla., Oct. 26—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker declared tonight that the Democratic national administration had "flouted, circumvented, disregarded and twisted" laws to achieve its ends.

The Republican candidate for Vice President, after describing what he called a "grasp for power" beyond anything Congress ever intended, asked:

"Is it any wonder that the American people are worried lest New Deal wartime controls be extended into the postwar period?"

The Ohio Governor's address wound up a one-day, five-speech campaign in Oklahoma.

Speculating about when wartime controls might be released, Bricker remarked:

"Of this we may be sure—if the New Deal wants to extend the wartime controls, it will find some authority in the language of statutes to do so, and besides it has a New Deal attorney general and Supreme court to help it. These regulatory and control laws are administered by New Deal bureaus—and New Deal bureaus never quit of their own accord."

Says Laws "By-Passed"

The Ohioan also said President Roosevelt had found means of "bypassing or ignoring the laws by the simple expedient of declaring an emergency."

Declaring centralization of authority in the executive branch of the Federal government had progressed at its highest rate since advent of the New Deal, Bricker said, Roosevelt had created some 2,000 bureaus and comissions. President Wilson, he said, established 60, Harding 30, Coolidge 44 and Hoover 30.

He quoted a booklet of the Office of War Information as saying that the "discretionary control of the President over the nation's business and industry has expanded until he has a power of life and death."

"As a result of this New Deal grasping for power," he went on, "laws have been flouted, circumvented, disregarded and twisted to make it possible for the bureaucrats to do things Congress never intended they should do."

Hits "Industrial Strife"

At Shawnee the vice presidential nominee said the New Deal had "scourged" employers and led employes to believe that "industrial strife is essential to better working conditions and better living standards."

As a result, he continued, industrial progress has been impeded and by-products have been "class hatred, riots, strikes and strained relations among all concerned."

Bricker also spoke to Oklahomans from the rear platform of his special train at Pauls Valley and El Reno.

Tomorrow Bricker will go into Kansas for speeches at Wichita, Newton, Emporia and Kansas City. The Kansas City address will be broadcast over a nationwide network at 9:30 p.m., (CWT.)

Plane Sets Pacific Record

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Oct. 26 (AP).—A Liberator transport plane landed at Hamilton Field yesterday eight hours and fifty-four minutes after taking off from Honolulu, cutting the flying time record for that trip by five minutes, the Consairway Company announced. Another Consairway plane had set the former record last March.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD GUDERIAN X X X BROADCAST.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ALSO CONFIRMED THAT FIELD MARSHAL GEN.GERD VON RUNDSTEDT IS COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE WEST. HE HELD THAT POSITION AT THE TIME OF INVASION, BUT WAS DEPOSED BY HITLER, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO THROW GEN.EISENHOWER'S ARMIES BACK INTO THE SEA.

HE REAPPEARED AT THE WESTERN FRONT NEARLY A MONTH AGO AND RECENTLY ATTENDED THE FUNERAL OF HIS FORMER WESTERN FRONT FIELD COMMANDER, MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, AN OFFICER WITH WHOM HE FREQUENTLY WAS SAID TO HAVE QUARRELED.

APPOINTMENT OF GUDERIAN AS COMMANDER OF GERMAN DIVISIONS FIGHTING FROM THE ARCTIC TO THE BALKANS, ESTIMATED AT FROM 140 TO 150, WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST TIME THE ASSIGNMENT HAS BEEN INTRUSTED TO A SINGLE COMMANDER. USUALLY THE COMMAND HAS BEEN SPLIT AMONG THREE COMMANDERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH AND CENTER, ALTHOUGH ON OCCASIONS, HITLER HAS ASSUMED PERSONAL COMMAND.

COL.GEN.GEORG LINDEMANN LAST WAS REPORTED COMMANDER IN THE BALTIC STATES, DIRECTING THE TRAPPED GERMAN 16TH AND 18TH ARMIES. MARSHAL ERNST BUSCH LAST WAS REPORTED COMMANDER IN NORTH POLAND, BUT HE WAS BELIEVED DEPOSED IN THE JULY PURGE. MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL WAS THE LAST REPORTED COMMANDER IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL POLAND, BUT HE SINCE WAS MADE COMMANDER ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND NOW HAS BEEN REPLACED THERE BY VON RUNDSTEDT. COL.GEN.FREIDRICK SCHOENER WAS LAST NAMED AS COMMANDER IN HUNGARY AND MARSHAL BARON MAXIMILIAN VON WEICHS WAS LAST MENTIONED AS COMMANDER IN THE LOWER BALKANS. COL.GEN.LOTHAR RENDULIC MAY STILL COMMAND THE SIX TO NINE GERMAN DIVISIONS RETREATING FROM NORTHERN FINLAND AND THROUGH NORTHERN NORWAY, BUT SOME TENUOUS REPORTS ALSO HAVE REPORTED HIM DEPOSED.

GUDERIAN DIRECTED MOTORIZED UNITS IN THE NAZI COUP WHICH ABSORBED AUSTRIA IN 1938. HE CONDUCTED MANY BATTLES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT IN 1941-1942. HE WAS REPORTED RELIEVED AFTER FREQUENT MOSCOW REPORTS TOLD OF CRUSHING DEFEATS ADMINISTERED HIS FORCES. HE TURNED UP AGAIN AS INSPECTOR GENERAL OF GERMAN TANK FORCES IN FEBRUARY OF LAST YEAR AND WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF IN JULY AFTER THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON HITLER.

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G/XB119PEW

ADD LONDON - (CHURCHILL) XXX ANNOUNCED

IN NORTHERN NORWAY THE RUSSIANS IN SUB-ZERO WEATHER WERE REPORTED FANNING OUT FROM KIRKENES, CAPTURED NAZI NAVAL BASE ON THE ARCTIC OCEAN, AND HURLING THE GERMANS ACROSS THE BARREN LANDS TO THE WEST.

A MOSCOW DISPATCH SAID THAT THE RUSSIAN ATTACK IN THE NORTH AND A FINNISH DRIVE FROM THE SOUTH WAS PUSHING QEPNPPP GERMAN TROOPS OUT OF FINLAND INTO NORWAY.

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A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH SAID THAT THE CRIPPLED GERMAN BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ HAD BEEN MOVED FROM ITS ANCHORAGE AT ALTENFJORD BECAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE AND TAKEN TEMPORARY REFUGE NEAR TROMSO, NEARLY 100 MILES FARTHER DOWN THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

G406PEW

ADD LONDON - (FRYE) XXX ANNOUNCED

THE WESTWARD PRESSURE BEING EXERTED BY THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY FROM ITS SALIENT REACHING TO THE ARNHEM AREA AND THE GENERAL NORTHWARD DRIVES OF THE CANADIANS WERE RAPIDLY PUTTING THE GERMANS IN WESTERN HOLLAND IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ROGER D. GREENE SAID IN A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT THERE WERE INDICATIONS GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL WALTHER VON MODEL WAS STARTING TO PULL OUT HIS MAULED FORCES. HEAVY GERMAN MOVEMENTS WERE OBSERVED NORTH OF TILBURG AND BREDA.

ANY GERMAN WITHDRAWAL NORTHWARD AROUND THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ALLIED SALIENT WOULD REQUIRE CROSSING OF AT LEAST THREE MAJOR RIVERS--THE MAAS (MEUSE), THE WALL RHINE AND NEDER RHINE.

A GERMAN BROADCAST LAST NIGHT SAID REPEATED ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON THE DORDRECHT AREA SOUTHEAST OF ROTTERDAM "LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION" THAT BRIDGES ACROSS THE WAAL RHINE AND THE MAAS "ARE THE ENEMY'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE." SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF DORDRECHT AT MOERDIJK AN 8,320-FOOT RAIL BRIDGE AND A PARALLEL HIGHWAY SPAN--TWO OF THE LONGEST IN EUROPE--CROSS THE HOLLAND DIEP, JOINT ESTUARY OF THE WALL RHINE AND MASS.

THE REST OF THE WESTERN FRONT RE

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THE WALL RHINE AND MAAS.

THE REST OF THE WESTERN FRONT REVAINED COMPARATIVELY QUIET.

M408AEW

LONDON, OCT. 26-(AP)-LT.COL.EARL J.ABER, JR., RACINE, WIS., ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HIS "NEWSBOY SQUADRON" OF LIBERATORS AND FORTRESSES HAS FLOWN 1,135 SORTIES PER PLANE SINCE OCT. 4, 1943, DROPPING 908,000,000 PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS ON ENEMY TERRITORY.

AIMED AT ENCOURAGING THE GERMAN SOLDIER TO SURRENDER WITHOUT NEEDLESSLY RISKING HIS LIFE, AND AT INFORMING THE CIVILIAN OF THE EXACT STATUS OF THE WAR, THE LEAFLETS ARE DISTRIBUTED BY MEANS OF A SPECIAL BOMB CASE DESIGNED BY CAPT.JAMES L.MONROE, LUBBOCK, TEX.

A STATEMENT IN COMMONS RECENTLY SAID 77 PER CENT OF THE GERMAN PRISONERS WERE FOUND CARRYING LEAFLETS, THOUGH THE DEATH PENALTY IS PRONOUNCED IF THEY ARE CAUGHT BY THEIR NAZI OFFICERS.

EJ1134PEW

LONDON, OCT 26-(AP)-FLYING BOMBS HAVE BEEN AIMED AT BELGIUM SINCE OCT. 14, POSSIBLY AS A LAST RESORT OF THE GERMANS TO DAMAGE THE HARBOR FACILITIES OF ANTWERP, WHICH WERE LEFT INTACT IN THE NAZIS' FLIGHT BEFORE THE BRITISH ARMIES EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

KA854PEW

LONDON, OCT 26-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GEN. K.A.MERETSKOV, WHOSE KARELIAN FRONT ARMY HAS INVADED NORWAY AFTER DRIVING THE GERMANS OUT OF THE ARCTIC PETSAMO AREA, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO MARSHAL.

KA855PEW

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LONDON, OCT. 26-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE BEEN FLYING OVER GERMANY AND THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AT NIGHT FOR MORE THAN A YEAR ON LEAFLET-DROPPING MISSIONS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SPECIALLY EQUIPPED FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS ARE USED AND THEIR CREWS DO NOTHING ELSE.

THEIR WORK IS CARRIED ON IN CLOSE CONJUNCTION WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DIVISION OF GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS, WHICH PREPARES THE LEAFLETS.

WD451PEW

LONDON, OCT 26-(AP)-THE RT.REV.C.ASHTON OLDHAM, EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF ALBANY, N.Y., TOLD AN AUDIENCE IN SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL TODAY THE WORLD WANTS TO SEE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HOLD TOGETHER AFTE THE WAR DESPITE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND RIVALRIES.

"IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WHETHER WE SEE EYE TO EYE," HE SAID. "WE SHOULD HAVE SENSE ENOUGH TO SEE THE NEED OF EACH OTHER. THERE IS NO CHANCE FOR A BETTER WORLD UNLESS FREEDOM-LOVING NATIONS HOLD TOGETHER WHEN THE CALAMITY IS PASSED."

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SJ1209PEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE RAF TRANSPORT COMMAND HAS EVACUATED AT LEAST 40,000 WOUNDED FROM THE WESTERN FRONT WITHOUT MISHAP, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID TONIGHT.

THIS NUMBER REPRESENTS 36 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL CASUALTIES RETURNED TO ENGLAND BY AIR AND SEA SINCE D-DAY, JUNE 6, IT STATED.

SOME AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., E.W.T., TODAY, OCT. 25)

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APR/C2147/MP-545PEW

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, OCT. 26-(AP)-SIR WARREN FISHER, FORMER HEAD OF THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE, SAID TODAY THAT ONE OF THE SAFEGUARDS OF OUR LIBERTY WAS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"THERE IS AN INCREASING TENDENCY ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENTS THROUGH THEIR WIDESPREAD PRESS OFFICER AND PROPAGANDA ORGANIZATION TO ATTEMPT TO BRING INFLUENCE TO BEAR ON OUR NEWSPAPERS," HE SAID IN A SPEECH. "IT IS VITAL FOR THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE PUBLIC TO KEEP WATCH ON THIS INSIDIOUS MOVEMENT."

EJ1136PEW

IT WAS A TRIUMPH FOR THE GUN CREW OF MIXED NEW YORKERS AND FARM BOYS, WHO GOT AWAY UNSCATHED. THEY INCLUDED CAPT.MICHAEL QUAREMBA OF (2532 LACONIA AVE.) THE BRONX; CPL.GEORGE H.GOEBEL, OF (3286 HULL AVE.,) THE BRONX; SGT.JOHN T.TAWEBER, OF (1456 WILKINS AVE.) THE BRONS; PVT.PAUL R.GUNTHER, OF (781 E. 161ST STREET) NEW YORK CITY; PVT.JACK WEISS, OF (1600 55TH ST.) BROOKLYN; PVT.ROSS E.LORD, RFD 2, CONCORD, GA.; PVT.ARTHUR J. STEVENS, OF (312 W. 4TH ST.,) YANKTON, S.D.; CPL.PATRICK MORRIS, OF (622 W. 168TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY; PVT.CHARLES BLACK CLOVER, SPLINT, KY.; T/4 ANTHONY DITKO, SEYMOUR, CONN.; PVT. FRED O.RIZABECK, MORA, MINN.; PVT.LLOYD E.PEARCY, OF (215 E. 4TH ST.) HUTCHINSON, KAN.; PVT.CLARENCE LANKFORD, TRYON, NEB.

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BZ4AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

UBACH, GERMANY, OCT 26-(AP)-FRONT LINE FLASHES:

THE GERMAN ARMY HAS ADOPTED A SCORCHED EARTH POLICY AS IT RETREATS, LEAVING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AS LITTLE FOOD AS POSSIBLE WITH THE OBJECT OF MAKING THE ALLIES CONSUME SUPPLIES IN FEEDING AND TAKING CARE OF THE CIVILIANS.

IT IS GOING TO TAKE A RUTHLESS POLICY TO ADVANCE ANY CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE INTO GERMANY.

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--DASH--

GERMAN CIVILIANS EVACUATED FROM GERMAN TOWNS WHO WERE BROUGHT INTO HOLLAND AND FED ON CAPTURED GERMAN AND MIXED AMERICAN RATIONS COMPLAINED TO DUTCH POLICE GUARDS THAT THEY "DID NOT LIKE" CRACKERS IN AMERICAN K AND C RATIONS.

NEEDLESS TO SAY THE DUTCH WHO WATCHED THE GERMANS LOOT THEIR COUNTRY ARE ENTIRELY UNSYMPATHETIC.

"THEY'LL HAVE TO EAT THEM WHETHER THEY LIKE IT OR NOT," DECLARED

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER LT.COL.MARCEL BRUNOW, WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY DURING THE LAST WAR." WE ARE GOING TO MOVE THEM OUT OF HOLLAND IN A FEW DAYS AND SEND THEM BACK INTO GERMANY. THEN THEY WILL HAVE TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES AS FAR AS FOOD IS CONCERNED. WE ONLY FEED THEM IF WE HAVE TO MOVE THEM OFF GERMAN TERRITORY."

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--DASH--

AMERICAN GI'S ARE DISAPPOINTED IN HOLLAND. THEY ARE UNABLE TO FIN ANY DUTCH WHO KNOW THE STORY OF THE LITTLE DUTCH BOY WHO HELD HIS FINGER IN THE DIKE.

"WE TRY IN OUR BEST DUTCH TO FIND SOME ONE WHO KNOWS THE STORY OF THE BOY WHO PUT HIS FINGER IN THE DIKE AND EVEN USE GESTURES," PRIVAT EUGENE C.FORD, OF (5121 TENTH AVE.) LOS ANGELES, CALIF., DECLARED. "BUT NO ONE T

DECLARED. "BUT NO ONE KNOWS THE STORY. THAT MUST BE A KAIRY TALE AMERICAN STYLE."

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BZ 356AEW

WITH A U.S.TANK BATTALION IN GERMANY, OCT.26-(AP)-AFTER SEARCHING FUTILELY FOR AN INFANTRY BATTALION COMMANDER ONE DARK NIGHT RECENTLY, FIRST LT.WALTER H.MACHT, OF 1119 BYRE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., PARKED HIS TANK, LOOKED OUT AND SAW TAT HE HAD STOPPED FIVE FEET FROM A GERMAN TANK.

"I SWEATED MORE IN A COUPLE OF MINUTES THAN I HAD IN ALL FOUR MONTHS SINCE THE INVASION," HE SAID. "IT WAS ONE OF THOSE TIMES WHEN EVERY MINUTE SEEMS A YEAR.

"I YELLED TO THE GUNNER TO TRAVERSE OUR 75 QUICK TO THE LEFT AND FIRE. HE WAS ALMOST FRANTIC WHEN I TOLD HIM A MARK IV PANTHER WAS RIGHT BESIDE HIM. WE PUT THREE ROUNDS IN IT AND KNOCKED IT OUT. I GUESS THE JERRIES DIDN'T REALIZE WHO WE WERE OR THEY WOULD HAVE FIRED, TOO.

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"THEN WE SAW THREE JERRIES RUN AROUND THE CORNER OF A HOUSE AND WE GOT THEM WITH MACHINEGUNS.

"THE NEXT DAY A JERRY HALF-TRACK PULLED UP ALONGSIDE THE KNOCKED-OUT TANK, AND WE KNOCKED THAT ONE OUT, TOO. IT WAS A PRETTY GOOD SCORE."

THE CREWMEN IN MACHT'S TANK INCLUDED PFC.FRANK MIELE, 4 ANN ST., WATERBURY, CONN.; GUNNER T/4 WILSON LESTER, KEY ROCK, W.VA.; T/5 JOSEPH PATIA, 200 BOSTON AVE., PHILADELPHIA, AND WEST POINT PLEASANT, N.J.; AND PVT.EARL PRICE, ST.LOUIS, MO.

BIOMATH

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN HOLLAND, Oct.26-(AP)-A leader of the Dutch Patriot organization in war-shattered Schijndel said today German soldiers drove out Dutch civilians, including women and children, in order to make room for themselves in cellars and air-raid shelters during allied bombardments.

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"In the last few days before the allies arrived, the Germans were terrible," this leader said at a town school where 40 men and 20 women were being held for trial as collaborators. "every time

the British guns opened up or rocket-firing Typhoons swept overhead, the Germans dived into cellars and kicked people out into the streets

Civilian sources said the German commanding officer "tried to act like a gentleman, but didn't succeed," finally losing control of his troops as the British approached the town.

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"The major gave orders against plundering, but German soldiers had nothing to eat and they stole everything they could lay their hands on," the patriot leader said. "they looted shops, and just before they left they took the prettiest girls of the town away with them by force."

erw/greene's 01600-apw28-oct.26-5

WITH SIXTH ARMY GROUP, OCT. 26-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL H.K.HEWITT RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" AS COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE WHICH TOOK PART IN THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

NAVY CAPT.ROBERT ENGLISH, A NATIVE OF TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., WHOSE ADDRESS NOW IS THE ARMY-NAVY CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO, RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FROM LT.GEN.ALEXANDER M.PATCH, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH ARMY, FOR HIS PLANNING WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE LANDINGS.

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WE121AEW

BY ROBERT C.WILSON

SIXTH ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE,OCT.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WERE BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL TODAY NORTHEAST OF

EPINAL BY STIFFENED GERMAN RESISTANCE AFTER DAYS OF STEADY PROGRESS IN TREE T TREE BATTLES IN HILLY COUNTRY MUCH LIKE THAT OF VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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THE FIGHTING WAS REMINIUCENT OF AMERICAN PIONEER DAYS.

"IT'S JUST LIKE THE OLD INDIAN BATTLES," SAID LT.ARTHUR SEARLES OF OBERLIN, OHIO. "IT'S NECESSARY TO ROOT THE GERMANS OUT OF EACH BUSH AND FROM BEHIND EACH ROCK."

HERE AND ELSEWHERE IN THE FOOTHILLS AND AMONG THE PEAKS OF THE VOSGES THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH REPULSED SEVERAL ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS DURING THE DAY.

SEARLES' MEN WERE BALKED TEMPORARILY IN ATTEMPTING TO CROSS ONE LITTLE STREAM BECAUSE THE ENEMY, SITUATED ON HIGH GROUND BEYOND, WAS COVERING A CLEARING WITH FIRE FROM A MACHINEGUN AND A TANK GUN. THE ADVANCE CONTINUED AFTER ARTILLERY SENT SHELLS CRASHING INTO THE NEST OF RESISTANCE.

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WJD 46AEW

BY ROBERT WILSON

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, OCT. 26-(AP)-A TRIO OF SWASHBUCKLING GIS ARE BACK IN THEIR FOXHOLES TODAY AFTER 15 DAYS OF MOBILE GUERRILLA WARFARE ALONGSIDE FRENCH MAQUIS.

THEY ARE SGT.SETTIMIO GUALANDI, PEORIA, ILL., AND PVTS.ROBERT REIGLE OF HUMMELSTOWN, PA., AND HOWARD FASSETT, MOSHOPPEN, PA. (UNFIND IN POSTAL GUIDE)

THE THREE WERE CUT OFF FROM THEIR MAIN UNIT DURING AN ATTACK ON THE RHONE VALLEY NEAR THE TOWN OF VALENCE. A FRENCH FARMER HID THEM IN HIS HAYLOFT. THE NEXT DAY FRENCHMEN HID THEM IN THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE VALENCE JAIL.

DECIDING THERE WAS NO HOPE OF REJOINING THEIR UNIT, THE THREE GIS HAD THEMSELVES TAKEN TO THE SAONE RIVER FROM WHERE THEY MADE THEIR WAY TO FFI HEADQUARTERS. THERE THEY WERE GIVEN ARMS AND JOINED THE FRENCH IN HARASSING GERMAN OUTPOSTS, BLOWING UP BRIDGES AND ERECTING ROAD BLOCKS.

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"THOSE BOYS SURE MADE LIFE MISERABLE FOR THE KRAUTS," REIGLE SAID. "THEY WOULD GO OUT TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE SINGING, TALKING AND FIRING THEIR GUNS WHENEVER THEY FELT LIKE IT BUT THEY ALMOST ALWAYS ACCOMPLISHED THEIR MISSION.

THEY STAYED WITH THE MAQUIS FOR A FEW DAYS UNTIL SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCES MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO HITCHHIKE TO BOURG WHERE THEY REJOINED THEIR COMPANY.

"THE DAMNDEST THING WAS WHEN WE HAD TO SERVE AS A GUARD OF HONOR AT THE EXECUTION OF A FRENCH TRAITOR," FASSETT SAID. "THEY WANTED US TO BE THE FIRING SQUAD BUT WE DECLINED. WE JUST STOOD BY AND WATCHED."

WE127AEW

PARIS, OCT 26-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE SUSPENSION OF SIX FRENCH NEWS AGENCIES, LEAVING THE GOVERNMENT-FINANCED AGENCE FRANCAISE PRESSE AS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION DISTRIBUTING NEWS TO THE FRENCH PRESS.

AN INFORMATION MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THE SUSPENDED AGENCIES WERE PROV-VICHY, OPERATED THROUGHOUT THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, AND ACTUALLY WERE SUSPENDED WITH THE LIBERATION OF PARIS. HE SAID TODAY'S ACTION, BY THE CABINET, WAS BASED ON A RECOMMENDATION OF THE RESISTANCE PRESS COMMITTEE, AND MERELY PUT EXISTING CONDITIONS INTO LEGAL FORM.

SEVERAL DAILIES INCLUDING THE CONSERVATIVE FIGARO AND THE COMMUNIST HUMANITE DEVOTED PROMINENT SPACE AND EDITORIALS ON LIBERTY IN GENERAL, AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN PARTICULAR.

COMPLETE LIBERTY "DOES NOT EXIST," SAID HUMANITE, ASSAILING THE GOVERNMENT FOR LIMITING CIRCULATIONS.

LE FIGARO WARNED AGAINST TURNING PATRIOTIC RESISTANCE (PRESUM-- AGAINST THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION) INTO A POLITICAL PARTY WHICH IS COMPLETELY MASTER OF THE PRESS.

THE AGENCIES SUSPENDED INCLUDED THE FRENCH WRITERS' COOPERATIVE, THE ECONOMIC PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY, AGENCE FOURNIER, INTER-FRANCE, CORRESPONDENCE DE PRESSE AND PRESSE INFORMATION.

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G135PEW

LONDON, OCT 26-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUSPENSION OF SIX NEWS AGENCIES WAS REGARDED HERE AS LIQUIDATION OF COLLABORATIONIST UNITS AND NOT AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE FREEDOM OF FRANCE'S PRESS.

FIVE OF THE SUSPENDED AGENCIES WERE IDENTIFIED HERE AS VICHY-NURTURED AND COLLABORATIONIST. INTER-FRANCE REPRESENTED PIERRE LAVAL'S ATTEMPT TO REORGANIZE THE OLD HAVAS AGENCY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GERMANS. PRESSE INFORMATION WAS A BIG VICHY AGENCY.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERMEN SAW THEIR SUSPENSION AS PARALLEL TO DISAPPEARANCE OF THE VICHY COLLABORATIONIST PRESS.

G326PEW

30.24 — 19917

Paris, Oct. 26-(AP)-The newspaper Figaro reported today the arrest of Lt. Gen. von Brodowski, who was said to have boasted of the killing several hundred French in the Limoges district last June ~~including~~ the massacre of all the villagers of Oradour.

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The German was reported captured near Corre in September. F said his diary described the killings of many French and told how women children were burned to death in a church at Oradour.

~~The general contended his acts were~~ justifiable under the laws war.

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amh Paces 01148 rm 919a

PARIS, OCT. 26--(AP)--THOUSANDS OF MOSLEM FAMILIES WILL BE SETTLED ON SMALL COOPERATIVE FARMS IN ALGERIA AS A RESULT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO SPEND $500,000,000 OVER THE NEXT 20 YEARS FOR ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT, GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, MINISTER FOR NORTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY.

MORE THAN 250,000 ACRES, TAKEN FROM CORPORATION CONCESSIONS, HAVE SEEN MADE AVAILABLE, CATROUX ADDED.

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DYNANS 01745 MB/555P

PARIS, OCT. 26--(AP)-- LEADERS OF THE MOUVEMENT DE LIBERATION NATIONALE, CURRENTLY HOLDING A NATIONAL CONGRESS IN PARIS, ARE STEERING A COURSE WHICH MAY END IN THE FORMATION OF A NEW MAJOR FRENCH POLITICAL PARTY BASED ON RESISTANCE GROUPS.

THE DELEGATES ENDORSED FUSION AND VOTED TO SEEK ACCORD WITH THE SOCIALIST ARTY AND AUTHORIZED LOCAL LEADERS TO JOIN THE COMMUNIST FRONT NATIONAL AND SOCIALISTS IN NAMING " A COMMON RESISTANCE TICKET" IN THE FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

EMMANUEL D' ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE, FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER IN GEN. CHARLES DE GAU LE'S ALGIERS CABINET, IS CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL ACTION BUREAU OF THE MOVEMENT.

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APW DYNANS 10015/KIN 412A

Moscow, Oct. 26-(AP)-Deep in the Rominten Heide at the south corner of East Prussia, Russian troops have captured Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's hunting castle.

"We've got the hunter's castle and we'll get the hunter next," army newspaper Red Star commented today. Storm troops had been routed hot battle for the building.

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Kaiser Wilhelm II used the 81-square mile preserve as his fa deer stalking grounds before the last world war.

PW7- Gilmores 30714 rm 718a

STOCKHOLM, OCT 26-(AP)-THE ALLIED (RUSSIAN) ARMISTICE COMMISSION HAS DEMANDED THE ARREST OF 100 FINNS INCLUDING FOUR GENERALS ON A CHARGE THAT THEY ARE "WAR CRIMINALS," A RELIABLE STOCKHOLM SOURCE SAID TODAY. THE LIST WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN HANDED TO THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

HELSINKI ADVICES SAID MAJ.GEN.A.PAJARI, WHO COMMANDED FINNISH TROOPS FIGHTING THE GERMANS IN THE TORNEA RIVER VALLEY, ALREADY HAD BEEN ARRESTED, ALONG WITH MAJ.GEN.PALOJARVI, COMMANDER OF FINNISH FORCES IN THE KAHUMAKI SECTOR.

MAJ.GEN.ARAJUURI, CHIEF OF THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF EASTERN KARELIA BEFORE THE FINNS WERE FORCED FROM THAT TERRITORY, WAS REPORTED AMONG THE LISTED OFFICERS. HE HAS GONE TO SWEDEN. THE FOURTH GENERAL WAS NOT NAMED.

G1134AEW

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 26-(AP)-GERMAN FINANCIER HJALMER SCHACHT HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON AFTER BEING HELD FOR A MONTH BY THE NAZIS, HIS NIECE, SIGRID SCHACHT, TOLD THE NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER TODAY.

EJ1131PEW

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BY LYNN HEINZERLING

ROME, OCT.26-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL FRANK J.LOWRY, JR., OF CRESCO, IOWA, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING WORK AS COMMANDER OF A NAVAL TASK FORCE DURING THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LOWRY WAS CITED FOR "PARTICULAR CARE AND SKILL" IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS OF OPERATION AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF "BRILLIANT SUCCESS." AFTER THE LANDING OF ASSAULT TROOPS IN THE INVASION LOWRY

DIRECTED UNLOADING OPERATIONS OF SUCCEEDING CONVOYS.

THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED TO CAPT.JOHN N.OPIE OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.; COMMANDER LEE R.HERRING, 3255 SECOND AVE., SAN DIEGO, CALIF.; AND LT.WALLACE K.DOWNEY, 1386 ORLANDO RD., SAN MARINO, CALIF., FOR THEIR WORK IN THE SAME OPERATION.

OTHER NAVAL AWARDS ANNOUNCED IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN FRANCE WERE:

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GOLD STARS IN LIEU OF SECOND LEGION OF MERIT AWARDS, CAPT. ORVILLE F.GREGOR, WILLOW SPRINGS, MO., AND CAPT. WILLIAM O.FLOYD, 515 JOHNSON ST., HEALDSBURG, CALIF.; SILVER STAR, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS CECIL HODGE, 1346 CAROLINA AVE., BARTVILLE, S.C., (NOT LISTED IN POSTAL GUIDE) FOR SERVICES WITH A BEACH BATTALION, WHEN HE LED A RECONNAISSANCE GROUP WHICH CAPTURED AN ENEMY MACHINE GUN POSITION.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPU MEDAL, ENSIGN GEORGIA HOUGH, FALMOUTH, MASS., FOR RESCUING A SOLDIER WHO FLOUNDERED IN THE WATER AFTER AN AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT WAS SWAMPED; BRONZE STAR, CMDR. JOHN P.CRAFF, GREENVILLE AND BRYN MAWR, PA.; LT.CHARLES H.ELLIS, 8399 THOMPSON RD., ELKINS PARK, PA.; LT.GUY R.WILLIAMS, 1140 OLSON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO; LT.JAMES J.DILLON, 43 LYNDHURST AVE., PROVIDENCE, R.I.; LT. (JG) HENRY H.TAYLOR, 82 CHESTNUT ST., HAVERHILL, MASS.; PHARMACISTS MATE FIRST CLASS AUSTIN B.TIBBETS, 422 NEW JERSEY AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C.; SIGNALMAN ROBERT H.ADAMS, 615 TULPEHOCKEN ST., READING, PA.; SHIPFITTER JOHN C.BATES, GEORGETOWN, S.C.; LT.GERALD A.BERLIN, 76 CHEROKEE ROAD, HAMPTON, VA. PHARMACISTS MATE SECOND CLASS THOMAS A.MURPHY, 15108 EASTWOOD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; COXWAIN WILLIAM KENN, UNCASVILLE, CONN.; COXWAIN CHARLES H.TEXTER, 619 47TH ST., WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

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ATHENS, OCT.25-(AP)-- FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, EN ROUTE HOME FROM THE RECENT MOSCOW CONFERENCES VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN, ARRIVED IN ATHENS YESTERDAY BY PLANE FOLLOWING A BRIEF STOPOVER IN CAIRO.

DUP

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ALSO ARRIVING IN ATHENS BY AIR WERE GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND ~~WILSON~~ WILSON, ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND ADMIRAL SIR JOHN H.D.CUNNINGHAM, MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL COMMANDER.

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WX BARBERS 01401 AND SEC ND 01100--JA--330A

(ADVANCE FOR USE IN MORNING PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT.25)

BY DOUG HOW
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

A REFUGEE TOWN, ITALY, OCT.24-(AP)-THE TRUCKS ARE WAITING NOW TO TAKE ANOTHER FEW HUNDRED ITALIAN REFUGEES SOUTH. THE REFUGEES COME SLOWLY, OR NOT AT ALL. THEY DON'T WANT TO GO SOUTH. THEY FEAR EVERY MILE THAT TAKES THEM FARTHER AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES AND THE VILLAGE BELL THEIR FAMILIES HAVE KNOWN FOR GENERATIONS.

THOSE RELUCTANT ONES WHO ESCAPE THE SEARCH OF AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT REFUGEE OFFICERS AND THE CARIBINERI POSE A PROBLEM FOR LT.DON TESAURO, THE AMG OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THIS TOWN. HE IS FROM CHICAGO.

BUT THESE ARE BUT ONE OF TESAURO'S MANY PROBLEMS. HE DECIDES WHETHER THE MEN CAN GO INTO THE FIELDS NEAR THE GUNS AND SLAUGHTER THE WOUNDED STEERS. HE DECIDES WHETHER A FAMILY CONSTITUTES MOTHERS AND CHILDREN OR THE WHOLE INVOLVED PATTERN OF IN-LAWS AND RELATIVES THE ITALIANS CONSIDER A FAMILY; HE LISTENS TO THEIR INCHOHERENT RAMBLINGS AND TELLS THEM THIS AND THAT ABOUT SICKNESS AND SHELTER AND GOING SOUTH.

THE ITALIANS TELL TESAURO HE IS AMERICANO AND MOST AMERICANOS ARE ITALIANS AND AMERICA IS GREAT AND GOOD. BUT TESAURO IS FROM CHICAGO AND HE KNOWS ALL THE ANSWERS. HE HANDLES THEM WITH ALL THE WISDOM HE HAS ACCUMULATED IN HANDLING TOWNS LIKE THIS SINCE THE ALLIES LANDED IN SICILY.

TESAURO GOES INTO THE TOWNS WITH THE LEADING TROOPS, GRABS THE SITUATION BEFORE IT SINKS INTO CHAOS, FINDS MEN TO RUN THE VILLAGE, WAYS TO GET THE LIGHTS GOING, THE WATER RUNNING AND THE SICK AND THE WOUNDED CARED FOR.

THE CHICAGO OFFICER TOOK TIME OUT A FEW MONTHS AGO TO VISIT HIS FAMILY'S PEOPLE NEAR SALERNO FOR THE FIRST TIME. THEY HAILED HIM AS A SAVIOR AND BROUGHT FORTH VAGUELY CONNECTED RELATIVES FROM MILES

AROUND. HE COULD BRING THEM FOOD, SOAP, CLOTHING.
TESAURO WAS THEIR COUSIN FROM AMERICA AND HE WORKED FOR AMG. THEIR TROUBLES WERE OVER, THEY WERE SURE. HE FLED AFTER FOUR DAYS. TESAURO KNOWS ALL THE ANSWERS BUT HE HAS LEARNED A LOT MORE IN ITALY THAN HE EVER DID IN CHICAGO.
THIS, HE SAYS, IS MORE OF A PROBLEM TOWN THAN MOST. IT IS STILL WITHIN SHELLING RANGE. DURING THE FIRST FEW DAYS, 200 ITALIANS WERE TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL HE SET UP IN A FORMER TUBERCULOSIS CENTER. RECENTLY NO SHELLS HAVE FALLEN.
REFUGEES HAVE SWELLED THE POPULATION OF THIS ADRIATIC TOWN TO 15,000 FROM 5 000. THESE BEWILDERED CIVILIANS AND OTHERS POURING IN MUST GO SOUTH TO BE SETTLED THERE UNTIL THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CAN RETURN THEM TO THEIR HOMES AFTER THE WAR FRONT MOVES ON.
(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN MORNING PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY, OCT.25)
PS122AEW

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JERUSALEM, OCT.26-(AP)-THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THE REALLOCATION OF 10,300 IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES FOR JEWS ENTERING PALESTINE IN ORDER TO PERMIT THE ENTRY OF PERSONS COMING FROM LIBERATED AND OTHER NON-ENEMY COUNTRIES. PREVIOUSLY, THE CERTIFICATS HAD BEEN RESERVED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FOR REFUGEES FROM AXIS-CONTROLLED COUNTRIES.

PS717PEW

ISTANBUL, OCT 26-(AP)-DISPATCHES REACHING ISTANBUL FROM THE BALKANS TODAY SAID THAT GERMAN FORCES HAD BEGUN EVACUATING THE BIG GREEK AEGEAN PORT OF SALONIKA BY AIR.
BZ752AEW

ADD PAC. FL-HQ. I.P.-(NICHOLSON) EXPORT

THESE YARDS MAY BE A PRIME TARGET FOR HEAVY AERIAL BOMBINGS OR HALSEY COULD MOUNT HIS LONG-DREAMED SECOND CARRIER STRIKE AGAINST JAPAN.

THE ADMIRAL FIRST ATTACKED JAPAN APRIL 18, 1942, WHEN HE LAUNCHED LT.GEN.JAMES DOOLITTLE'S B-25 BOMBERS FROM THE FIRST AIRCRAFT CARRIER NAMED THE HORNET.

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SUCH BOMBINGS, IF CARRIED OUT, COULD SET BACK JAPAN'S SHIP REPAIRING AND SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM SO FAR AS TO KEEP HER NAVY NEGLIGIBLE FOR MANY MONTHS. THIS, IN TURN, COULD SPEED ANY OPERATIONS--NAVAL OR AMPHIBIOUS--PLANNED FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

MM606PPW

LEYTE-(SCHNEIDER) ADD BETTER

ONLY 14 OF THESE SHIPS WERE ABLE TO RETIRE LATE THE AFTERNOON OF OCT. 25, AND THREE CRIPPLED ONES--A BATTLESHIP, A CRUISER AND A DESTROYER--WERE LEFT BEHIND DEAD IN THE WATER.

ONE OF THESE WAS SUNK BY ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S FORCE LAST NIGHT AND THE ATTACK CONTINUED TODAY.

HW643PPW NM

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ADD MACARTHUR'S HQ.-(MEDANIEL) AS COMMUNIQUE

COMMUNIQUE.
THE AMERICANS ON THE NORTH COAST HELD POSITIONS THAT VIRTUALLY AMBUSHED THE JAPANESE FALLING BACK STEADILY FROM TACLOBAN, THE PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.
SEIZURE OF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SAMAR, REPORTED EARLIER THIS WEEK FROM MELBOURNE AND CONFIRMED THURSDAY BY MACARTHUR, GAVE DOMINATION OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF SAN JUANICO STRAIT. AMERICAN SURFACE CRAFT NOW CONTROL THE STRAIT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN TWO YEARS, SAID AP WAR CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS, WHO IS WITH AMERICAN PT UNITS.
IN THE PALO SECTOR, SOUTH OF TACLOBAN, THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION OVERRAN THE LAST OF THE ENEMY'S HILL POSITIONS AND MOVED WESTWARD INTO THE LEYTE VALLEY, WHERE THE TERRAIN IS IDEAL FOR ARMORED WARFARE. CONTROL OF THE COAST WAS EXTENDED FOUR MILES SOUTH WITH THE CAPTURE OF TANAUAN, TERMINUS OF A ROAD LEADING INLAND TO DAGAMI.
FORCES IN THE EXTREME SOUTHERN SECTOR, BELOW PALO, ADVANCED TOWARD DAGAMI AFTER CAPTURING BURAUEN AND REPELLING SEVERAL COUNTER-ATTACKS. THESE UNITS, FROM THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, BYPASSED BURI AIRFIELD, REPORTED AP WAR CORRESPONDENT AL DOPKING. THE JAPANESE WERE HOLDING OUT THERE IN A STOUT PILLBOX.
BURI IS NEARLY HALF WAY TO DAGAMI, ON THE VALLEY ROAD RUNNING NORTHWARD FROM BURAUEN.
WITH AMERICAN FORCES CONTROLLING THE EASTERN COAST OF LEYTE FROM DULAG TO THE NORTHERN TIP, AND CLOSING THE SOUTHERN END OF LEYTE VALLEY, THE ONLY ESCAPE FOR THE RETREATING JAPANESE APPARENTLY WAS INTO THE MOUNTAINOUS INTERIOR. THERE THEY WOULD BE CUT OFF FROM ALL POSSIBILITY OF SUPPLY OR REINFORCEMENT.
GG237PCW

DASH MATTER FOLO BARBEY FLAGSHIP EYEWITNESS XXX SINGAPORE.
(DASH)
REAR ADM.DANIEL BARBEY OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET WAS COMMANDER OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCES WHEN THEY LANDED AT LAE AND FINSCHHAFEN IN NEW GUINEA IN 1943, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE ACTION WON HIM THE NAVY CROSS.
SINCE THAT TIME BARBEY, A NATIVE OF PORTLAND, ORE., HAS DIRECTED THE CAPTURE OF STRATEGIC BASES ON NEW BRITAIN AND IN THE ADMIRALTIES. HE WAS THE ORGANIZER OF THE SEVENTH FLEET'S AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, FOR WHICH HE HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.
THE 59-YEAR-OLD OFFICER, A 1908 GRADUATE OF THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNPOLIS, ALSO COMMANDED THE U.S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCES AT HOLLANDIA.
G151PEW

30.24 — 19921

BY MURLIN SPENCER
GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, OCT.21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NAVY'S UNDERWATER DEMOLITION TEAMS FOUND NO SUBMERGED LANDING TRAPS ON LEYTE BEACH WHEN THEY MOVED IN BUT JAPANESE ATTACKED WITH MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS.
"THEY DROVE US OFF THE FIRST TIME, IN THE MORNING, BUT WE WENT BACK IN THE AFTERNOON," SAID ENS.HERMAN STEVENSON OF LUMBERTON, MISS.
MOST HAZARDOUS OF ALL LANDING WORK IS THE CLEARING OF UNDERWATER OBSTRUCTIONS AND THE NAVY CREWS MOVED TOWARD THE LEYTE BEACH IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL GUNFIRE. THE WAITING JAPANESE FIRED.
IN THE SECOND ATTEMPT THE DEMOLITION CREWS JUMPED OVERBOARD AND SWAM IN THE SMOOTH WATER. THEY FOUND THE BEACH CLEAR.
--DASH--
ON THE LEYTE BEACHHEAD, OCT.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR STEPPED ASHORE ON THE PHILIPPINES A FEW HOURS AFTER THE INITIAL YANK LANDINGS HE WAS GREETED BY A SOLDIER-VETERAN FROM HIS WORLD WAR 1 DIVISION.
C.HOWARD LARSEN OF (1 CARMAN PLACE) BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, A MEMBER OF THE 156TH INFANTRY OF THE RAINOW DIVISION WHICH MACARTHUR COMMANDED IN THE FIRST WAR, WAS ON THE BEACH SERVING COFFEE TO SOLDIERS. LARSEN IS A RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE. WITH HIM WAS GEORGE LEECH OF (1744 OAKMONT ROAD) SOUTH EUCLID, OHIO, ANOTHER RED CROSS WORKER.
THE RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES LANDED WITH THE ASSAULT WAVES. THEY WERE SERVING COFFEE 75 MINUTES LATER.
--DASH--
BY AL DOPKING
DULAG AIRDROME, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HARD FIGHTING DOUGHBOYS OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY DIVISION, WITH DULAG FIRMLY IN THEIR GRASP, ARE PURSUING THE ENEMY SO RELENTLESSLY THAT THE JAPANESE STILL HAVE NOT FOUND A PLACE TO MAKE A STAND.
ON ALL SIDES THERE ARE INDICATIONS THE JAPANESE INTENDED TO MAKE A DEFENSIVE STAND, BUT WHEN AMERICANS REACHED THE PILLBOXES THEY FOUND SOME OF THEM UNMANNED.
"I BELIEVE THE ENEMY BECAME DEMORALIZED AND PULLED OUT," SAID COL.CURTIS O'SULLIVAN.
"WHAT WE HAVE BEEN HITTING ARE ONLY THE SURVIVORS. DOUGHBOYS HAVE SEEN FEW JAPS SO FAR."
JQ920ACW
OCT 27 1944
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, OCT.26-(AP)-ONE JAPANESE TASK FORCE STEAMED INTO LEYTE GULF AND ATTACKED AUXILIARY VESSELS SUPPORTING THE INVASION OF LEYTE ISLAND BEFORE ALLIED SURFACE SHIPS DROVE IT OFF, DELAYED REPORTS DISCLOSED TODAY.
THIS WAS THE CLOSEST THE JAPANESE CAME IN THEIR TRIPLE-PRONGED ATTEMPT TO SMASH THE INVASION DURING THEIR NAVAL SORTIE MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
THE SOUTHERN BATTLDSHIP-LED IMPERIAL FORCE STEAMED THROUGH SURIGAO STRAIT INTO LEYTE GULF MONDAY NIGHT AND ATTACKED TRANSPORTS AND OTHER SHIPS IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INVASION ARMADA.
ALLIED SURFACE UNITS RUSHED TO THE COUNTERATTACK. IT IS KNOWN THAT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS PARTICIPATED IN THE RESULTANT ACTION, BUT IT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER BATTLESHIPS CONTACTED THE JAPANESE. THE JAPANESE FLED.
HW1012PPW NM
OCT 27 1944
BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (120)
LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT.26-(AP)-REAR ADM.JESSE OLDENDORF, WHOSE BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS STOOD GUARD OVER SURIGAO STRAITS AND BLASTED THE JAPANESE FLEET AS IT CAME THROUGH THE NARROW WATERS, RECEIVED THE COMMENDATION OF VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID TODAY.
PART OF ADMIRAL OLDENDORF'S FORCE INCLUDE SLOW OLD BATTLE-WAGONS SUNK AT PEARL HARBOR. THIS WAS THEIR FIRST SURFACE ACTION OF THE WAR, AND IT WAS COMPLETE REVENGE.
"IT IS MOST REMARKABLE," ADMIRAL KINKAID SAID IN CONGRATULATING ADMIRAL OLDENDORF, "THAT THE STRUCTURE OF THE ENEMY'S TWO FORCES COULD BE SO MATERIALLY CHANGED BY FORCES HERE TO SUPPORT THE INVASION.
OCT 27 1944
"IF THE ENEMY HAD SUCCEEDED IN GETTING INTO LEYTE GULF, THE SITUATION WOULD HAVE BEEN AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS ONE FOR US."
HW723PPW NM
WITH THE 96TH DIVISION, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT 22 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THROUGHOUT THEIR RULE OF THE PHILIPPINES THE JAPANESE HAVE SOUGHT VIGOROUSLY TO WIN THE FILIPINOS OVER TO THEIR "GREATER ASIATIC EMPIRE PLAN."
COPIES OF MAGAZINES DISTRIBUTED TO THE FILIPINOS WERE FOUND IN THE RUINS OF DULAG TODAY.
ONE MAGAZINE CARRIED STORIES RELATING THAT A GUERILLA LEADER WHO HAD BEEN CAPTURED HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO THE JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING, THROUGH KINDNESS TO HIM AND HIS FAMILY. IT SHOWED A PICTURE OF HIM KISSING HIS WIFE GOODBYE AS HE LEFT FOR WORK.
ANOTHER ARTICLE TOLD ABOUT JAPANESE CARING FOR NEEDY AT CHRISTMAS TIME; OF A GENERAL AMNESTY DAY FOR PRISONERS WHO CAME OVER TO THE JAPANESE AND OF A CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE FILIPINO PATRIOT, JOSE RIZAL, WHOSE STATUE STANDS IN ALMOST EVERY VILLAGE AND TOWN IN THE PHILIPPINES.
GG855ACW
OCT 27 1944
LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, FRIDAY, OCT 27-(AP)-VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID, WHOSE AMERICAN SEVENTH FLEET ROUTED A SECTION OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL NAVY, TODAY TERMED THE ACTION "A COMPLETE NAVAL VICTORY OF GREAT IMPORTANCE."
"IT BROUGHT US THAT MUCH CLOSER TO THE END OF THE WAR," HE TOLD NEWSMEN.
MM520PPW NM
BY MURLIN SPENCER
LEYTE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, OCT 25 (DELAYED-(AP)-EIGHT FREIGHTER PLANES DROPPED THROUGH THE CLOUDS AND DISCOVERED A JAPANESE FLEET BETWEEN U.S.CARRIERS AND LEYTE ISLAND AT 6:00 A.M. TODAY, ENS.WILLIAM ROBINSON, A WESTFIELD, MASS., PILOT, SAID IN DESCRIBING THE OPENING OF ONE PHASE OF THE SEA-AIR BATTLES OF THE PHILIPPINES.
OCT 27 1944
"THERE BELOW US WAS WHAT LOOKED LIKE THE WHOLE JAPANESE FLEET AND THERE WERE ONLY EIGHT OF US, ALL FIGHTERS," SAID ROBINSON. "THERE MUST HAVE BEEN FOUR OR FIVE BATTLESHIPS, AS MANY CRUISERS AND EVEN MORE DESTROYERS. THEY HAD SLIPPED IN DURING THE NIGHT AND

GOT BETWEEN OUR CARRIERS AND LEYTE."

WHEN DISCOVERED THE JAPANESE SHIPS THREW UP ONE OF THE HEAVIEST ACKACK SCREENS THAT ENS.WILLIAM MCCORMICK OF LOS ANGELES, HAD SEEN.

"I CAME IN LATER IN A TORPEDO PLANE," SAID MCCORMICK. "I PICKED OUT A BATTLESHIP OF THE KONGO CLASS AND WENT IN JUST ABOVE THE MAST. THEY THREW EVERYTHING AT US AND NEAR SHOT US OUT OF THE AIR, BUT WHEN WE LEFT THE BATTLEWAGON WAS SMOKING."

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KENNETH DAHL, OF ALAMEDA, CALIF., SAW FOUR 500 POUND BOMBS FROM HIS PLANE STRADDLE A CRUISER. THE SHIP WAS SMOKING WHEN H LEFT.

STORIES OF THE PILOTS TO WHOM I TALKED AT TACLOBAN WERE FRAGMENTAI AS NO ONE FLIER WAS ABLE TO SEE THE ENTIRE ACTION WHICH LASTED MOS OF THE DAY.

OCT 27 1944

GOT MACV

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH AMERICAN RANGERS, IN THE PHILIPPINES,OCT.17-(DELAYED)-(AP)- FIGHTING AMERICAN RANGERS PLEADED WITH OFFICERS AND FOUGHT AMONG THEMSELVES FOR THE HONOR OF BEING THE FIRST MEN TO HIT PHILIPPINE SOIL. AND WHEN THE RANGERS SWARMED ASHORE AT DINAGAT, HOMONHON AND SULUAN ISLANDS, OFF THE EAST COAST OF LEYTE TODAY, THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE SCHEDULED MAIN EVENT ON LEYTE ITSELF, THIS WAS THE RANGERS STARTING TEAM LINEUP FOR THE ASSAULT ON DINAGAT'S ROCKY BEACH:

ONE BOAT, LED BY LT.NICHOLAS F.CURTIS, (2456 26TH ST.) LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, INCLUDED SGT.EDWARD E.CROCKER OF ST.LOUIS; SGT.LEO ZEIVERT OF TROY,N.Y.; SGT.ALBERT O.ROLFSON OF WATFORD CITY,N.D.; PFC.ALEXANDER CALVELLE, LAFAYETTE,LA.; PFC.VIRGIL D.DUITSCHER, CLARION,IA.; PFC.NORMAN G.MILLER, MOUNT CLEMENS.MICH.; PFC.CLARENCE MOLES, MINNEAPOLIS.MINN.

ANOTHER BOAT IN THE FIRST WAVE WAS LED BY SECOND LT.AMBROSE J. MOWAK, (17 MITCHELL ST.), PITTSTON,PA., AND INCLUDED SGTS. JAMES C.ARGUBRIGHT, OGLESBY,ILL., AND REUBEN V.RONGSTAD, LAMBERTON,MINN.

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CORP.WALTER EPEL OF CHICAGO AND PFCS.ROY O.DAVIS, GLYNDON, MINN.; HARRY W.EAKMAN, BUTLER,PA.; ACHILLE FERRERO, APOLLO, PA.; JOSEPH V.FRANZINI, BEAVER FALLS,PA.; HARRY E.GOSTYLA, NEWCASTLE,PA.; STANLEY RENNERFELDT, WEST POINT,NEBR.; WILLIAM E.RICHARDSON, MOSCHTON,GA., AND HENRY M.STRYESKI, RANSHAW, PA.

THE THIRD BOAT IN THE FIRST WAVE INCLUDED SGTS.GEORGE W.TAI MINNEAPOLIS,MINN.; LAWRENCE J.LACASNE, HUGO,MINN., AND JOHN T.WILLIAMS, HIGHMORE,S.D.

T/5 CARL D.DEPP, PARK CITY,KY.; AND PFCS.WILLIAM P. CHILDS, HOLCOMB,MISS.; RAYMOND C.HAWKINS, YORK,PA.; AUBREY JOBE, RUMSEY, KY., AND ELMER P.MINOR, LORETTO,KY.

THE FOURTH BOAT WAS LED BY SECOND LT.ROBERT E.STRANDFELDT, (7252 CALAMUS AVE.) WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND,N.Y.; AND INCLUDED SGTS.THOMAS J.JACOBS, STONERSVILLE,PA.; RAYMOND A. KRZEWINA, MILWAUKEE; WILLIAM A.ROBBINS, CLIFTON,S.C.; ORVILLE W.LAMPHIER, VOLGA, IA., AND HOMER N.ROWZEE, DECATUR,MISS.

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PFCS.LEON BAILEY, NEW ALBANY,MISS.; LENNARD F.ERICKSON, BLOMKEST,MINN.; WARREN M.GIUS, SHEPPTON,PA.; LEON GRIFFITH, MONTICELLO,MISS.; SAMUEL GRUVER, NEW BETHLEHEM,PA.; PAUL HEINDEL, DALLASTOWN,PA.; CHESTER M.SANDUSKY, NEW ALEXANDRIA,

PA.; WAYNE STAPLES, STERLING,ILL.; JOSEPH R.TREMPANIA, HAYWARD,WIS.; ROBERT VALENTINE,JR., LORETTO,TENN., AND JAMES H.WILSON, WESTMINSTER, S.C.

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INCIDENTALLY, THERE ARE NO PRIVATES, IN THE RANGERS. THEY SAY ANY MAN GOOD ENOUGH TO BE IN THE RANGERS DESERVES AT LEAST TO BE A PFC.

(AD) HEADQUARTERS SOUTH PACIFIC BASE COMMAND-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EIGHTEEN ARMY NURSES FROM NEW YORK STATE ARE SERVING IN MILITARY HOSPITALS ALONG A 1,500-MILE EXPANSE OF ISLANDS AND OCEAN FROM GUADALCANAL TO NEW ZEALAND IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

ONE OF THEM, 2ND LT.HELENA T.ILIC, 195-10TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY, PROBABLY VOICED THE OPINION OF MOST OF THEM WHEN SHE EXPLAINED THAT SHE VOLUNTEERED FOR OVERSEAS DUTY BECAUSE "I WANTED TO BE OF HELP."

MISS ILIC, WHO ALSO SAID SHE "WANTED ADVENTURE," IS A FLIGHT NURSE ASSISTING IN HANDLING EVACUATION OF WOUNDED PATIENTS FROM GUADALCANAL.

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1ST LT.MAY EMMA FRENCH, 46-A CENTER ST., BREWSTER, WHO IS ASSISTANT CHIEF NURSE AT A NEW CALEDONIA HOSPITAL, SAYS SHE LIKES OVERSEAS DUTY BUT ADDS:

"I'D PREFER BEING A LITTLE CLOSER TO THE FIGHTING."

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WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FIVE NEW YORKERS WHO ARE IN NEW ZEALAND, WHERE CIVILIZATION AND CLIMATE APPROACH THOSE OF THE EMPIRE STATE, THE OTHERS ARE SERVING IN THICK JUNGLES, TEEMING WITH INSECTS.

IN THE EARLY PHASES OF THE WAR, MANY NURSES LIVED IN TENTS UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS. ACCOMMODATIONS HAVE BEEN IMPROVED, HOWEVER, AND HUTS AND DORMITORIES HAVE REPLACED MOST OF THE CANVAS.

OTHER NEW YORK NURSES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ARE ASSIGNED AS FOLLOWS:

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NEW ZEALAND--FIRST LT.EULA E.CUMMINGS, QUAKER ST., SCHENECTADY; 2ND LT.JOHANNA M.ERNST, 17 ELIZABETH ST., PORT JERVIS; 1ST LT. KATHERINE KETCHAM, 41 SABLES LANE, PLEASANTVILLE; 1ST LT. MILDRED PRETTYMAN, COLLEGE HALL, CLINTON; 2ND LT.WILMA WHITE, NEW YORK CITY.

GUADALCANAL--2D LT.ANNA BAUER, 3590 91ST ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND; 2ND LT.IRENE A.GIBB, 217 SENECA ST., SYRACUSE.

NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDS--2ND LT.ANETTE E.RICHS, TUPPER LAKE; 2ND LT.VIRGINIA E.CUDDIFF, 30 OTSEGO ST., CANAJOHARIE; 2ND LT.AGNES RYLAND, 1224 SOUTHEAST NICHOLAS AVE., NEW YORK CITY; 2ND LT.MARGARET M.MCCONNELL, 748 FRANKLIN AVE., BROOKLYN; 2ND LT. DOLORES M. REYLAND, 187 LINCOLN ROAD, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

NEW CALEDONIA--1ST LT.MERTHA I.KELLOGG, CLYDE; 2ND LT.ELLA AMY STEINSON, 7119 37TH AVE., JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND; 2ND LT. PHYLLIS ADAMS, BOX 393, LYNBROOK; 1ST LT.RYAN MARY MARCELLA, 222 MARCELLUS ROAD, MINEOLA.

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WJ34APCW

(NY) CANBERRA--FIRST ADD HMS AUSTRALIA XXX THE AUSTRALIA.
(THE AUSTRALIA IS A 10,000-TON HEAVY CRUISER, DESIGNED AS A FLAGSHIP WITH EIGHT-INCH GUNS AS HER MAIN BATTERIES. SHE CARRIES PATROL AIRCRAFT AND HER CREW NORMALLY NUMBERS 679.)

G1123AEW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, OCT.27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT EIGHT MERCHANT SHIPS, INCLUDING THREE UNITED STATES FREIGHTERS, WERE TORPEDOED OFF THE EASTERN AUSTRALIA COAST BETWEEN JULY 1942 AND DECEMBER, 1943.

FOUR OF THE VESSELS WERE SUNK, BUT THE REMAINDER REACHED PORT SAFELY. CASUALTIES TOTALLED 156 KILLED AND NINE INJURED.

THESE ATTACKS WERE IN ADDITION TO THOSE ALREADY ANNOUNCED BY THE GOVERNMENT OR IN MILITARY COMMUNIQUES.

FJ1222ACW

UNDATED--FIRST ADD NAVAL BOX SCORE XX HEAVILY DAMAGED."

THE JAPANESE COMPILATIONS OF AMERICAN LOSSES HAVE EXPANDED WITH EACH IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE. HOWEVER, THE COMMUNIQUES DO NOT MAKE IT CLEAR WHETHER THE ENEMY'S FIGURES ARE OVERLAPPING. BUT AS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY AND TODAY, HERE ARE THE NIPPONESE CLAIMS:

	SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTAL
CARRIERS	6	8	14
BATTLESHIPS	0	4	4
CRUISERS	5	5	10
DESTROYERS	2	3	5
TRANSPORTS	9	17	26
LANDING CRAFT (LARGE)	17	2	19
TOTAL	39	39	78

THE FIGURES INCLUDE THE JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE CLAIM YESTERDAY OF FOUR CARRIERS, TWO CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER AND FOUR TRANSPORTS SUNK, AND TWO CARRIERS, ONE BATTLESHIP AND TWO CRUISERS DAMAGED.
GG1118ACW NM

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES IN THE THREE SEA-AIR ACTIONS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS, AS COMPILED FROM AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES AND A FIRST -HAND ACCOUNT OF ONE OF THE FIGHTS, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	SUNK	PROBABLY SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTAL
CARRIERS	2	1	0	3
BATTLESHIPS	2	2	6	10
CRUISERS	5	0	4	9
DESTROYERS	3	0	1X	4
TOTAL	12	3	11	26

X--SEVERAL DESTROYERS DAMAGED IN ONE OF THE ACTIONS CANNOT BE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL SINCE THE EXACT NUMBER WAS NOT SPECIFIED IN THE COMMUNIQUE.

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, AS BROADCAST FROM TOKYO BY THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, CLAIMED THE AMERICAN FLEETS HAD SUSTAINED THE FOLLOWING LOSSES:

	SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTAL
CARRIERS	2	6	8
BATTLESHIPS	0	3	3
CRUISERS	3	3	6
DESTROYERS	1	3	4
TRANSPORTS	5	17	22
LARGE LANDING CRAFT	17	2	19
TOTALS	28	34	62

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT 26--A BROADCAST FROM GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT HEAVY ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE DAMAGED ONE ENEMY LIGHT CRUISER IN THE MINDANAO SEA. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY CBS.

GEN. MAC ARTHUR ALSO SAID THAT HEAVY UNITS IN THE MACASSAR REGION DAMAGED A SMALL FREIGHTER IN THE GULF OF BONE AND STARTED LARGE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN WAREHOUSES AND DOCK AREAS. PATROL PLANES DAMAGED FOUR COASTAL VESSELS IN THE MACASSAR STRAITS.

IN THE BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE MAC ARTHUR SAID FAST BOMBERS, PATROL PLANES AND FIGHTERS STRUCK AMBON.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT. [illegible]-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO BOOSTED ITS CLAIMS OF AMERICAN FLEET DAMAGE OFF THEPHILIPPINES TO 24 WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN A BROADCAST HEARD TONIGHT BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE JAPANESE-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, BEAMED OVERSEAS, SAID THE "UNOFFICIAL" TOTAL WAS 14 WARSHIPS SUNK AND 20 DAMAGED. IT CLAIMED TWO CARRIERS AND A CRUISER HAD BEEN SUNK AND A BATTLESHIP AND FOUR MORE CRUISERS "HEAVILY DAMAGED" IN ADDITION TO THE 16 VESSELS REPORTED IN AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY.

"IT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED," THE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST CLAIMED, "THAT OUR FORCES HAVE DEFEATED THE ENEMY."
HW1055PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.25-(AP)-THE RADIO LOUDSPEAKER IN TGE SAN FRANCISCO ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE SUDDENLY COMMANDED "STAND BY," AFTER AN HOUR OF EAR-CURLING STATIC.

THE NEWS STAFF GATHERED AROUND, FOR DIRECT VOICE NEWS BROADCASTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES INVASION FRONT ARE RECEIVED OVER THIS SPEAKER, USUALLY AFTER SUCH ABRUPT WARNING.

THERE WAS A MOMENT'S PAUSE. THEN CAME A SURPRISING FANFARE OF BUGLES. IT WAS FOLLOWED BY A LOW, CLEAR WOMAN'S VOICE, SPEAKING PRECISE ENGLISH.

"THIS IS TOKYO ROSE," SHE SAID.

THE FABLED JAPANESE PROPAGANDIST BEGAN A "NEWS" REPORT. THE TOKYO PROGRAM MISTAKENLY HAD BEEN PLUGGED ON THE AP SPEAKER. IT WAS BEING MONITORED FOR A RADIO NETWORK.
HW1047PPW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.26-(AP)-ASAHEL (ACE) BUSH'S LUCK RAN OUT YESTERDAY. THE 31-YEAR-OLD ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WAS KILLED BY A JAPANESE BOMB AT TACLOBAN, LIBERATED CAPITAL OF LEYTE ISLAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HIS DEATH WAS REPORTED BY C. YATES MCDANIEL, CHIEF OF THE AP STAFF COVERING THE PHILIPPINE INVASION. MCDANIEL SAID BUSH HAD JUST COVERED A PHASE OF THE EPOCHAL NAVAL BATTLE OFF LEYTE WHEN JAPANESE PLANES RAIDED TACLOBAN. BUSH WAS KILLED OUTRIGHT.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

"I HAVE LEARNED WITH DEEP REGRET OF THE DEATH BY ENEMY ACTION OF ASAHEL BUSH. BUSH WAS A CREDIT TO THE PROFESSION HE SO ABLY REPRESENTED. HE WAS ADMIRED BY ALL. PLEASE CONVEY MY SINCERE SYMPATHY TO HIS LOVED ONES."

BUSH WAS THE 10TH CIVILIAN NEWSMAN KILLED IN THE PACIFIC THEATERS BUT THE FIRST ASSOCIATED PRESS MAN TO DIE IN THE LINE OF DUTY IN THAT AREA.

HIS WIDOW, THE FORMER FAE CORNISH DESPAIN, AND A DAUGHTER, MARGARET ANN, 8, SURVIVE.

BUSH WAS KILLED EXACTLY ONE YEAR AFTER HE LEFT SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA.

HE JOINED THE AP AT SALT LAKE CITY JULY 2, 1939, AND WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU IN APRIL, 1941.

HIS TOUR OF DUTY IN AUSTRALIA INCLUDED COVERING HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. WHEN MACARTHUR MOVED TO NEW GUINEA, ACE WENT ALONG.

DURING THE HOLLANDIA INVASION IN NEW GUINEA ACE SAT DOWN TO WRITE HIS STORY IN AN ABANDONED JAPANESE AMMUNITION DUMP. MINUTES AFTER HE FINISHED HIS STORY HE LEFT. A JAP PLANE CAME OVER AND DROPPED ONE BOMB. IT HIT THE DUMP.
JP332APW NM

WASHINGTON, OCT.26-(AP)-BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATED TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE FLEET NUMBERED POSSIBLY 200 WARSHIPS OF ALL TYPES, EXCLUDING SUBMARINES, BEFORE IT RAN INTO DISASTER IN THIS WEEK'S BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

INCOMPLETE INFORMATION ON NIPPONESE LOSSES IN THAT ENGAGEMENT REDUCES THE PROBABLE ENEMY BATTLE FLEET TO ABOUT 174 VESSELS. OF THE 26 STRICKEN FROM THE ENEMY'S EFFECTIVE STRENGTH IN THE PHILIPPINES FIGHTING, ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO CARRIERS AND FIVE CRUISERS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK, TWO BATTLESHIPS AND A CARRIER ARE LISTED AS PROBABLY SUNK AND SEVEN BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS AND AT LEAST FOUR DESTROYERS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED.

EVEN BEFORE THAT BATTLE, HOWEVER, REPORTED SINKINGS AND PROBABLE SINKINGS EXCEEDED BY 49 THE NUMBER OF SHIPS IN JAPAN'S PRE-WAR FLEET AND FLEET-IN-BUILDING, THUS INDICATING A LARGE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ON WHICH NO FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.

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THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE PROBABLE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY FLEET BEFORE THE WAR, OFFICIALLY REPORTED SINKINGS AND PROBABLE SINKINGS AND BEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER AT THE START OF THE PHILIPPINES ENGAGEMENT:

TYPE OF SHIP	PREWAR BUILT	PREWAR BUILDING	SINKINGS	PROBABLE SINKINGS	PRE-PHILIPPINE FLEET
BATTLESHIPS	10	8	3	0	10-12
CARRIERS	8	2	7	2	10-12
CRUISERS	46	10	57	7	30-35
DESTROYERS AND DESTROYER ESCORTS	125	11	173	20	120-140
TOTALS	189	31	240	29	170-199

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THESE FIGURES DO NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE JAPANESE SUBMARINE FLEET WHICH HAS SUFFERED AT LEAST 18 LOSSES FROM ITS ESTIMATED PRE-WAR STRENGTH OF 78, NOR DO THEY INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW VESSELS OR A NUMBER OF MERCHANT CRAFT CONVERTED FOR USE AS AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

THEY ALSO DO NOT CONSIDER REPORTS OF DAMAGE TO ENEMY SHIPS, SUCH REPORTS NUMBER 536, PRESUMABLY INDICATING IN MANY INSTANCES THAT AN INDIVIDUAL SHIP HAS BEEN DAMAGED ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION.

SUFRAB106PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.26-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LANDING IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAR SECRETARY STIMSON SAID TODAY, WAS A "PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MILITARY DISASTER OF THE FIRST ORDER FOR JAPAN, AWAKENING HER PEOPLE TO THE BLUNDERS AND FALLIBILITY OF THE JAPANESE ADMIRALS AND GENERALS."

THE LANDINGS ON LEYTE WERE MADE WITH "VERY LIGHT CASUALTIES," WHILE JAPANESE LOSSES HAVE BEEN "MANY TIMES LARGER THAN OUR OWN," STIMSON TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE.

HE CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, THAT ENEMY RESISTANCE WILL GROW STRONGER, SAYING THE JAPANESE HAD NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION TROOPS IN THE ISLANDS AND THAT THEY MAY MAKE NEW ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE THEM.

STIMSON SAID THE JAPANESE MADE A MAJOR EFFORT TO STRIKE BACK AT "THE FOV

ISLANDS AND THAT THEY MAY MAKE NEW ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE THEM.

STIMSON SAID THE JAPANESE MADE A MAJOR EFFORT TO STRIKE BACK AT "THE FORCES WHICH THEY HAVE SEEN BEARING DOWN ON THEM ACROSS THE PACIFIC" AND "RAN INTO A CRUSHING DEFEAT."

SAYING HE WAS LEAVING DETAILS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, HE ADDED: "IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY THAT OUR NAVAL FORCES HAVE ABLY TAKEN CARE OF THE JAPANESE FLEET IN THE PAST WHENEVER ELEMENTS HAVE VENTURED FORTH AND THEY ARE DOING IT NOW. THE NAVY HAS ASKED NO MORE THAN A CHANCE TO STRIKE AT THE ENEMY."

FR1150AEW

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,OCT.26-(AP)-THE GREAT VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE FLEET WAS EXPECTED, RALPH A.BARD, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, SAID TODAY AS HE DISCUSSED WAR NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES WHILE ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF SAN DIEGO NAVY BASES.

"THE VICTORY WAS CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO PLAN--THE PLAN OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO HAS WHOLEHEARTEDLY CONTRIBUTED INDUSTRY, LABOR AND MONEY TO BUILD AND SUPPORT OUR MAGNIFICENT FIGHTING FLEETS," THE UNDER SECRETARY ADDED.

DV1117PCW

OCT 271944

UNDATED JAPANES (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS CLAIMED BY THE

JAPANESE TO HAVE BEEN SUNK IN THE PHILIPPINE NAVAL BATTLES WAS REDUCED FROM SIX TO TWO TODAY IN AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT BROADCAST BY THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.

DOMEI SAID THAT IN ACTIONS TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY A TOTAL OF SIX AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND FIVE TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK, 15 WARSHIPS AND 17 TRANSPORTS "DAMAGED, SET ABLAZE OR RUN AGROUND" AND 17 "LARGE TYPE LANDING CRAFT" SUNK AND TWO DAMAGED.

THE TOTAL OF AMERICAN VESSELS OF ALL CLASSES CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED WAS REDUCED BY THIS REPORT FROM 78 TO 76. THE TOTAL INCLUDED THE ENEMY CLAIMS OF WEDNESDAY.

HG/DV550PCW

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 271944

THE JAPANESE TODAY (FRI) REDUCED THEIR CLAIMS OF AMERICAN LOSSES IN THE NAVAL BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, SAYING THEY TOTALLED 62 SHIPS. YESTERDAY THEY CLAIMED 78 SHIPS.

AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMPILATION BROADCAST BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY AND PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION CLAIMED THE SINKING OF 28 SHIPS, INCLUDING TWO CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, ONE DESTROYER, FIVE TRANSPORTS AND 17 LARGE LANDING CRAFT. THE REPORT ASSERTED 34 OTHER VESSELS WERE SET AFIRE, DAMAGED OR BEACHED.

MM610PPW

OCT 271944

JAPANESE (210)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EMPEROR HIROHITO OFFERED SPECIAL PRAYERS TODAY (THURS) AT TOKYO'S YASUKUNI WAR SHRINE, AND A JAPANESE DOMESTIC BROADCAST SAID THE "GRAVE CURRENT SITUATION" WAS CAUSING HIM "A GREAT DEAL OF SOLICITUDE."

THE SHRINE IS DEDICATED TO JAPAN'S WAR DEAD. THE EMPEROR, SAID TOKYO RADIO, PRAYED TO THE "SOULS PROTECTING THE EMPIRE."

(YASUKUNI IS A SHINTO SHRINE. THE RELIGION TEACHES THAT THE SOULS OF THE DEAD WATCH OVER AND GUIDE THE LIVING, HENCE HIGH OFFICIALS SCRUPULOUSLY PRAY AT MAJOR SHRINES ON AUSPICIOUS OCCASIONS.

(THE EMPEROR OFTEN VISITS YASUKUNI DURING ELABORATELY CEREMONIOUS PERIODS WHEN THE WAR DEAD ARE ENSHRINED. SINCE NO TOKYO REPORT HAS INDICATED SUCH A CEREMONY IS IN PROGRESS NOW, IS IS LIKELY THE EMPEROR MADE A SPECIAL APPEARANCE AT THE SHRINE, TO IMPRESS UPON THE PEOPLE THE GRAVITY OF THE WAR SITUATION.)

THE TOKYO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THAT MEMBERS OF THE "BEREAVED FAMILIES OF THE NEWLY ENSHRINED" SOLDIERS WHO LIVED IN THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA WERE PERMITTED TO ATTEND THE SHRINE FOR THE OCCASION.

(BEREAVED RELATIVES RESIDING IN MORE DISTANT TOWNS PROBABLY WERE NOT INVITED BECAUSE BY TRAVELLING THEY WOULD CLUTTER OVER-CROWDED RAILROAD LINES.)

THE EMPEROR APPEARED IN MILITARY UNIFORM WITH "MANY MEDALS AND BADGES," THE BROADCAST SAID. THE EMPRESS ARRIVED LATER, WEARING "A PURE SHITE IMPERIAL GOWN."

OCT 271944

[illegible] OCT 26-(AP)-GEN. DIEGO LUIS MASON, ARGENTINE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE SINCE THE OVERTHROW OF THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT IN JUNE, 1943, AND ONE OF A GROUP OF ARMY MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT KNOWN FOR EXTREME NATIONALISTIC VIEWS, RESIGNED TODAY.

(MASON TWICE PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE QUIT THE GOVERNMENT IN CABINET UNREST.)

MASON'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE MMM GOVERNMENT WAS COINCIDENT WITH RUMORS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION DESIRES A CIVILIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

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COSME MASSINI EZCURRA, PRESIDENT OF BANCO DE LA NACION, WHO WAS MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE ORTIZ ADMINISTRATION, HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

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PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, OCT.26-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS, COL.ROBERT B.LEWIS, COMMANDER OF FORT READ, AND LIEUT.COL.SIDNEY G.BAKER,JR., POST EXECUTIVE OFFICER, HAVE BEEN DECORATED WITH THE BRAZILIAN ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES-BRAZILIAN GOOD WILL.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE AT A LUNCHEON IN PRESENCE OF BRIG.GEN. OLIVER B.BUCHER, U.S.COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE TRINIDAD BASE COMMAND, MMMMMMMMMMMMM BY BRAZILIAN MAJ.GEN.FIRMO FREIRE, CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PRESIDENT VARGAS.

OCT 27 1944

COL.LEWIS WAS MADE A COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS, AND LIEUT.COL.BAKER A KNIGHT.

ERW/ESPINET 1730-OCT.26-802PEW

MEXICO CITY, OCTOBER 26-(AP)--A POWERFUL BRITISH NAVAL FORCE IS EXPECTED TO VISIT THE PORT OF ACAPULCO IN THE NEAR FUTURE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY OFFICIALS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THEY SAID THAT IN PREPARATION FOR THIS VISIT THE BAY OF ICACOS (ACAPULCO) HAS BEEN DREDGED SO AS TO ACCOMODATE VESSELS OF THE GREAT DRAFT.

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NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE OBTAINABLE. SS10.45PCS-44

(ADVANCE) (WX) NEW YORK, OCT.27-(AP)-THE "JAPANESE STRATEGIC (WAR) PLAN HAS BEEN "BLASTED INTO RUIN" BEFORE THE GREAT AND GROWING MIGHT OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES, LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES DECLARED TONIGHT.

SPEAKING BEFORE THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES IN CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN NAVY DAY COMMEMORATING THE169TH BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, THE BRITISH DIPLOMAT, SPEAKING FURTHER OF THE JAPANESE, SAID, "THE JAPANESE HAD NOT FORESEEN THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE LOSSES AT PEARL HARBOR WOULD BE MADE GOOD, OR THE SKILL AND COURAGE WITH WHICH THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD FIGHT BACK."

"TODAY," HECONTINUED, "THEIR TEMPORARY NAVAL ADVANTAGE, WHICH THEY FAILED TO USE DECISIVELY WHEN THEY HAD IT, HAS DISAPPEARED. EVEN EQUALITY IS GONE. THE SMASHING BLOWS OF THE LAST FEW WEEKS, AND FINALLY YOUR RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINES, ARE A BITTER FORETASTE OF THE FUTURE."

OCT 27 1944

LORD HALIFAX ALSO PAID HOMAGE TO THE BRITISH NAVAL SERVICE, THE SPEECH BEING MADE IN THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL.

"NOR IS THAT ALL," HE SAID, FURTHER REFERRING TO ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL POWER. "A STRONG AND WELL BALANCED BRITISH FLEET IS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN; AND EAST OR WEST, WHICHEVER WAY THE JAPANESE LOOK, THEY CAN FIND NO PRESENT COMFORT OR FUTURE HOPE."

THE AMBASSADOR, APPEARING BEFORE THE NAVY LEAGUE WITH GENERAL MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND ADMIRAL KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FLEET AND CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID THAT BETWEEN MEN WHO SAIL THE HIGH SEAS "THERE HAS ALWAYS EXISTED A REAL AND HONORABLE BROTHERHOOD" AND THAT "BETWEEN THE NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH THIS HAS BEEN FORTIFIED BY NUMBERLESS DEEDS OF VALOR AND SACRIFICE AGAINST A COMMON FOE."

TURNING AGAIN TO THE PACIFIC, LORD HALIFAX STATED THAT "DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, MY PEOPLE HAVE WATCHED WITH GRATEFUL AND GROWING ADMIRATION THE SWIFT CREATION OF YOUR IMMENSE NAVAL STRENGTH AND ITS TRULY REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PACIFIC. X X X ONE CAN GUESS WITH WHAT FEELINGS THE JAPANESE STAFF MUST FOR MONTHS PAST HAVE WATCHED THE MIGHT OF AMERICA MOVING STEADILY TOWARDS THE HOME WATERS OF JAPAN ACROSS THE WIDE SPACES OF THE PACIFIC."

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SPEAKING OF BRITISH SEAPOWER, THE AMBASSADOR SAID "THE ROYAL NAVY HAS ALWAYS HAD A SPECIAL PLACE IN THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE. TIME AND AGAIN IN HISTORY, IT HAS BEEN OUR SHIELD AGAINST WAR AND HAS KEPT THE ENEMY FROM OUR SHORES; AND SO LONG AS IT SECURELY SAILED THE SEAS, THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR WAS BOUND TO BE DANGEROUS, IF NOT DISASTROUS.

"THEREFORE WE MAY STILL LOOK TO THE FLEETS TO DO THEIR PART IN

KEEPING THE PEACE WE MEAN TO MAKE. MAY THE COMRADESHIP BETWEEN YOUR NAVY AND OURS ENDURE, FOR NO SELFISH PURPOSES, BUT FOR THE COMMON GOOD. THUS MAY THEY, IN THE WORDS OF THE PRAYER OFFERED EACH DAY IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS, ALWAYS GIVE 'SECURITY TO SUCH AS PASS ON THE SEAS UPON THEIR LAWFUL OCCASIONS' AND BE THE GUARANTEE OF LASTING PEACE."

(END OF ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27)

VH4PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT. 26-(AP)-W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, UNITED STATES MBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, SAID TODAY THAT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THE SVIET UNION WOULD WORK WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN CONTROLLING DEFEATED COUNTRIES.

HARRIMAN WAS A CALLER AT THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD HE GAVE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FURTHER DETAIL ON THE RECENT CHURCHILL-STALIN CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW, WHICH HARRIMAN ATTENDED AS AN OBSERVER FOR THE UNITED STATES.

IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS FOLLOWING HIS MEETING TODAY WITH ROOSEVELT, HARRIMAN INDICATED HE BELIEVED THAT RUSSIA SEEKS NO EXCLUSIVE POLITICAL DOMINANCE OVER SUCH DEFEATED NATIONS OF EAST

ERN EUROPE AS ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY.

HARRIMAN SAID IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS SAID THAT RUSSIA IS ANXIOUS FOR THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

VX458PEW

WASHINGTON,OCT.26-(AP)-AMERICAN FACTORIES HAVE TURNED OUT 240,000 AIRPLANES AND 70,000 BANKS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR PRODUCTION PROGRAM, WPB CHAIRMAN J.A.KRUG ANNOUNCED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY.

HE SAID THE PLANE PRODUCTION INCLUDED 25,000 FOUR-ENGINE BOMBERS.

HE DISCLOSED THAT PRODUCTION OF THE BOEING SUPERFORTRESS (B-29) STILL IS LAGGING, BUT SAID THAT RECENT CHANGES HAVE IMPROVED PRODUCTION AND THAT MANUFACTURERS NOW ARE OPTIMISTIC OF MEETING FUTURE SCHEDULES. ONE OF THE CHANGES, HE SAID, INVOLVED THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PRODUCTION WORK FROM THE NORTHWEST TO WICHITA,KAS.

(EDS: 1ST PGH READ, X X 70,000 TANKS - NOT BANKS)

WASHINGTON, OCT 26-(AP)-STAFF SGT. DAVID C. SULLIVAN, THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTED TODAY, RCENTLY SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN FOCKEWULF 190'S IN A FIVE-MINUTE AERIAL DUEL OVER LEIPZIG.

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THE 21-YEAR-OLD TAIL GUNNER IN A B-17 FLYING FORTRESS, IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. SULLIVAN OF 2118 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST., MUNCIE, IND. HIS WIFE, MRS. LOIS SULLIVAN, RESIDES AT 898 CYPRESS ST., ABILENE, TEX.

SULLIVAN SAID THE GERMAN PLANES "BORED IN FROM THE REAR" AS HIS BOMBER STARTED ITS BOMB RUN AND HE "LET THEM HAVE IT."

WASHINGTON, OCT 26-(AP)-UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE WOULD HAVE TO BE INCREASED FROM 1.6 TO 3.8 TIMES ITS PRE-WAR LEVEL IN ORDER TO SUPPORT AN AMERICAN MERCHANT FLEET OF 15,000,000 TO 20,000,000 TONS CARRYING 50 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S FOREIGN COMMERCE, J. E. OTTERSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN MARITIME COUNCIL, SAID TODAY.

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THE SIZE OF THE POSTWAR MERCHANT MARINE, OTTERSON TOLD A SUBCOMMITTE OF THE HOUSE POSTWAR PLANNING COMMITTEE, DEPENDS ON THE VOLUME AND CHARACTER F THE NATION'S FOREIGN COMMERCE, SINCE SHIPS WITHOUT CARGO ARE USELESS.

THE PRE-WAR AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE OF ABOUT 9,000,000 TONS CARRIED LESS THAN 30 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S FOREIGN TRADE.

OTTEASON URGED THAT AMERICAN PRIVATE INDUSTRY ADOPT AN AGGRESSIVE PROGRAM OF FOREIGN TRADE PROMOTION ON A COOPERATIVE BASIS, SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTCES.

LH912PEW

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,OCT.26-(AP)-THE MARINES HAVE A HIGH REGARD FOR NEW ZEALAND'S FIGHTING FLIERS.

A SAMPLE OF THEIR TACTICS WAS RELATED HERE BY LT.EDWIN H. FINLAYSON, PENSACOLA,FLA., BACK FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

"I WAS FLYING OVER RABAUL ONE DAY," FINLAYSON SAID, "WHEN I HEARD A NEW ZEALAND PILOT CALL OVER HIS RADIO TO ANOTHER: "HEY, COME ON DOWN HERE, I'VE GOT 40 ZEROS CORNERED."

OCT 27 1944

BROWNSVILLE,TEX.,OCT.26-(AP5-EX-PRESIDENT JORGE UBICO OF REVOLT-TORN GUATEMALA, HIS IMMIGRATION PAPERS CLEARED, LEFT TONIGHT ABOARD AN EASTERN AIRLINES PLANE, BOUND FOR NEW ORLEANS.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE. THEY CAME TO BROWNVILLE TUESDAY NIGHT ON THE FIRST PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS PLANE TO LEAVE GUATEMALA SINCE THE REVOLT BROKE OUT IN THAT COUNTRY LAST FRIDAY.

THEY SAID THAT THEY WOULD REMAIN IN NEW ORLEANS "UNTIL THE SITUATION HAS BEEN CLEARED UP" IN GUATEMALA.

FJ100ACW

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., OCT 26-(AP)-JORGE UBICO, EX-PRESIDENT OF REVOLT-TORN GUATEMALA, REMAINED HERE TODAY PENDING CLEARANCE OF IMMIGRATION PAPERS WHICH WOULD SEND HIM AND HIS WIFE TO A HAVEN IN

NEW ORLEANS.

UBICO CAME TO BROWNSVILLE LATE TUESDAY NIGHT ON THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS PLANE TO LEAVE GUATEMALA SINCE THE REVOLT BROKE OUT IN THAT COUNTRY LAST FRIDAQ.

THE UBICO RESIDENCE HAS BEEN SEIZED BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS, BRANDED BY UBICO AS YOUNG MILITARISTS, AND THE FORMER PRESIDENT AND WIFE DECIDED TO MAKE THEIR HOME IN NEW ORLEANS "UNTIL WE CAN BE SURE THE REVOLT HAS BEEN ENDED AND OUR HOMELAND RETURNED TO PEACE."

IF CLEARANCE PAPERS COME THROUGH THE U.S. IMMIGRATION OFFICE HERE TODAY, THE UBICOS WILL LEAVE ON THE 11 P.M. PLANE. OCT 28 1944

NN329PCW NM

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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OCT. 27, 1918--GERMANY REPORTED ISSUING PAPER MARKS IN FLOODS AS MONEY-HOARDING GREW. GERMAN WAR LOAN FAILED; RUN ON BANKS BEGAN. BERLIN CALLED PEACE TERMS "HUMILIATING;" HOPED FOR LENIENCY.

-DASH-

OCT. 27, 1940--AN ULTIMATUM DEMANDING THAT ITALIAN TROOPS BE ALLOWED TO OCCUPY STRATEGIC POSITIONS IN GREECE WAS REJECTED BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, AND PREMIER METAXAS AND KING GEORGE RALLIED GREEK FORCES.

KA856PEW

14,045 LEYTE JAPS KILLED OR WOUNDED

Enemy's Bataan Division Completely Defeated, MacArthur Says

McDaniel

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mud-caked Americans, aided by guerrillas, have seized control of all Samar Island, next to Luzon, captured its capital and killed or wounded 14,045 of Japan's 16th Division — responsible for the "Death March of Bataan"—on fast-falling Leyte.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a communique today, reported these successes:

The enemy 16th has been "completely defeated" on Leyte.

Nine more in a swiftly mounting list of Leyte towns have been liberated. The total to date is more than 40.

Control of nearly 70 miles of Leyte's coastline has passed into American hands—from captured Barugo in the north on Carigara Bay on around to Abuyog on the east coast, 14 miles below Dulag.

Valley Bottled Up

The Leyte Valley has been bottled up on the north by 24th Division spearheads entering it through Santa Fe and Pastrana, west and northwest of Palo. At Pastrana they are less than ten miles from a junction with a force of Seventh and 96th Division elements moving within two miles of Dagami.

Japan's 16th Division casualties are estimated to total half of Leyte's defenders. These were inflicted in the first week of fighting.

The 16th Division, which General MacArthur said he was particularly anxious to meet, is in retreat from the east coast of Leyte and is completely disorganized.

A field dispatch said the Japanese systematically were blowing up bridges while making an organized withdrawal at the mouth of Leyte Valley.

518 Americans Killed

American casualties were 518 killed, 139 missing and 1,503 wounded.

General MacArthur's communique, announcing his full revenge against the 16th Division troops of Lieut. Gen. Shiro Mackino on Leyte, gave this picture of the Samar situation:

"With the aid of organized local guerrillas, practically the entire island of Samar is now under our domination and civil government will shortly be organized for the entire province."

Elements of the American First Cavalry smashed forward ten miles on the northern end of Leyte and captured their objectives, Balud and Barugo, on Carigara Bay. Other elements of the same organizatio[n] aptured Samar's capital, Cath[e]n, and advanced nine mil[e]s [be]yond [t]o the northward. San[ta] [Ba]rd largest of the Phi[lip]s and closest to Lu[zo]n Manila is situated.

The 24th division broke the stubborn Japanese defenses north of Palo, fought on to the Leyte valley and captured the towns of Santa Fe and Pastrana.

The 7th and 96th divisions drove to within two miles of Dagami, important supply concentration center and road junction.

"The enemy in all areas is exhibiting signs of complete disorganization and disintegration," the communique said.

General MacArthur said the 14,045 Japanese killed and wounded represented almost one-half of the enemy's forces on Leyte. Their losses were about seven to one against those of the Yanks.

Planes Brought Up

General MacArthur said air force elements have been brought forward and are operating from Leyte bases. Far East air forces have relieved the naval air carrier force that operated from the coast.

American PT boats have been thrown into the coastal fight and last night sank ten enemy barges loaded with troops and two coastal freighters, on the west coast of Leyte.

The destruction of bridges last night at the mouth of Leyte Valley was spotted by airmen.

Yanks Seize Control of Samar Island, 14,045 Leyte Japs Killed or Wounded; British Drive to Trap Foe in Holland

OCT 28 1944

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Maj. Gen. Fred Irving, 24th Division commander, said his advance had been slowed because a half dozen bridges, one a long trestle, had been dynamited by the Japanese.

Advance Halted

Infantrymen got across on makeshift spans but their advance was halted while engineers constructed sturdier trestles.

Infiltrating Japanese crept through American lines and harassed the rear. One regimental command underwent a fairly stiff attack at dawn today.

The Japanese suffered severe air losses as they attempted intermittent harassing raids on American invasion ships in San Pedro bay and Leyte gulf. Seventy-six Japanese planes were shot down by ship and land ack-ack fire and by carrier and patrol planes.

In the center of the front the Americans were driving westward from Tanauan, eight and one-half miles from Dagami.

In addition to the towns liberated on the south front the Yanks also freed six in the central and north sectors.

Southwest Pacific Allied planes continued to hammer widespread targets in the southern Philippines, Celebes, the Moluccas, New Guinea, the Solomons and Kendari.

Jolo, main city of the Sulu archipelago, southernmost of the Philippines, was bombed for the second time since the start of the war.

fourth Army Corps joined forces. The juncture was made south of American-held Tanauan, some ten miles below Tacloban.

Closing Yank Trap.

Simultaneously, the southern end of the Leyte Valley trap was being closed tighter by tank-led doughboys who captured two key towns in a double-pronged drive that overran several communities off the main highways.

Buri, previously bypassed because of its strong defenses, was captured after severe fighting by Seventh Division forces punching up the valley's north-south highway. They previously took the Buri airfield and advanced several miles along the highway from the captured road junction of Burauen. Their main immediate goal evidently is Dagami, a communications town near the center of the roadway.

The Ninety-sixth Division, pushing inland from the coast toward Dagami, captured Tabontabon, a river town eastward. The town is 3½ miles west of Catmon Hill, where strong Japanese entrenchments have been encircled.

Japs Are Resisting.

The Twenty-fourth Division, attempting to close the northern end of the Leyte trap, encountered increasing Japanese opposition in its advance westward from Dagami.

Anti-aircraft fire shot down thirty-nine of the raiders, fighters got fourteen and carrier planes downed twenty-three—a total of seventy-six.

Among the additional communities freed by the Americans were Anibung, Tigbao, Canmangui, Hindang, Bolongtohan, Kalvasag, Calampanon, Malabka, San Gabriel, Kanmonhag, Telegrafo, San Joaquin and Diit.

Many of these communities lie northward of the east-west highway from Dulg to Burauen which the Yanks followed to reach Leyte Valley.

Roaming bombers continued to attack major targets throughout the southwest Pacific area. The assaults included a patrol plane raid on Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago, the second of the war on that objective.

Widen Leyte Front to 40 Miles

Two American Forces Join 10 Miles Below Capital—15 More Communities Freed.

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Fast-moving American doughboys have carved out a solid forty-mile-long invasion front on Leyte Island and have surged deeper inland to free an additional fifteen communities, a communique reported today.

The general advance continued, despite increased Japanese resistance west of Palo, in the north-central sector, and a counter-attack which was repulsed on Samar Island. American guns and planes bagged seventy-six Japanese aircraft during intermittent harassing raids on the invasion armada.

The Americans secured control of Leyte's eastern coast, from the northern tip of Dulag, when the Tenth and Twenty-planes downed twenty-three—a Palo.

Farther north, the American hold was tight on San Juanico Strait, after elements of the First Cavalry Division repulsed a small enemy counter-attack at Lapaz, on Samar Island.

Japanese aerial assaults against shipping in the San Pedro Bay and the beachhead areas, said the communique, were "again limited to intermittent harassing raids causing light damage and casualties."

Bag 76 Enemy Planes.

PT Officer Leads Guerrillas On Leyte

OCT 28 1944

By Murlin Spencer

Leyte, Oct. 27 (AP)—Nearly two and a half years ago Iliff D. Richardson, former PT-boat officer, missed the last plane to Austrlia by three days. Since then he has annoyed the Japanese. He helped the guerrillas kill or wound 800 of them.

After joining the guerrillas, the former naval ensign in Lieut. Com. John Bulkeley's PT squadron, became a major and chief of staff on Leyte.

For months he and the guerrillas remained on the defensive, sniping at Japanese patrols, harassing them and finally forcing them to retire to their garrisons for safety.

Built Radio Stations

But fighting Japanese with force wasn't all that Richardson did. He assisted in secretly building radio stations on many islands in the Philippines. These same stations were responsible for the sinking of many Japanese ships.

Richardson, whose home is in Maywood, Cal., said it was amazing to him that his hand-made radio stations would work.

"We made almost everything, even winding our own transformers," he said, but they reached clear to Australia.

He said his greatest thrill was when American planes came over in force the first time.

Cheered Selves Hoarse

"We cheered ourselves hoarse. The Filipinos pointed up to the sky and asked: 'Americans?' and I nodded, 'Yes.' I was proud that day.

"I didn't have to be told that the Americans had arrived. I didn't have advance notice, but I knew when I heard the bombardment.

"A month before 80 American planes were over here and I knew they were coming back. Now everything is different. Before we were on the defensive. Hiding, always hiding. Now we can take the offensive."

Richardson was aboard the PT-boat of Lieut. Com. Robert Kelly, when Kelly and Bulkley took Gen. MacArthur and his staff out of the Philippines.

Boat Capsized

"Our boat was sunk later," he said, "but not until after we had nailed a Jap cruiser. Kelly went one way and I went the other. I arrived at Mindanao three days too late to catch the last Fortress to Australia. Then 12 of us tried to sail a 29-foot boat to Australia, but she capsized and that ended that."

Richardson said: "We didn't know anything about guerrilla fighting. We didn't think it was honorable until a little later."

Another American with Richardson was Joseph John, of Philadelphia, a former Air Corps mechanic and now a second lieutenant. He is safe.

Made Chief Of Staff

Richardson went on:

"In April, 1943, I came up to Leyte and was made chief of staff to Col. Ruperto Kangleon, who commanded the guerrillas in the Ninth district.

"After a time getting organized we started out after the Japs. When they were in the *barrios* (villages) we got out. When they got out we got back in. We made our own bullets and sniped at them continuously. When they went on troop patrols we ambushed them.

"The Japs never brought in anything. They foraged for food, and it was a strange sight to see a soldier in the great Japanese army harvesting rice. Finally we became strong. And where the Japs first sent out one-man patrols, they had to send out 200-men patrols.

Japs Controlled Sea

"But most of the time they stayed back in their garrison at Tacloban where there were 3,000 troops."

"The Jap controlled the sea," Richardson said, "but he couldn't control the islands. I went to one island in a little launch we had. The last report I had was that there were no Japs there. As we neared the beach a Jap cargo ship suddenly let down on us.

"I headed the boat ashore and we clambered out. The Japs came and strafed us, but we made it. Lieut. Col. Ed Dyess was along at that time. There was a damned good man."

(Richardson referred to Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, of Albany, Texas, who escaped from the Philippines after being captured at Bataan and returned to the United States. Dyess was killed last December in a fighter plane crash at Burbank, Cal.

His Letters Continued.

Los Angeles, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Ensign Richardson's mother, Mrs. Velma W. Richardson, said today that she had received word from her son three times in the last eleven months. Letters in his handwriting were forwarded by Military Intelligence in November, December and August, but "they gave no idea of what he was doing or what island he was on," she declared, and added: "I only knew he was somewhere in the Philippines."

A graduate of Compton College at Compton, Cal., he was at Riga, Latvia, on a world tour when the war broke out. He made his way to Egypt and thence home. He was graduated as an ensign at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and went to the Philippines in January, 1941, his mother said.

U. S. Fighter Pilots Land Planes on Leyte

AT A LEYTE AIR BASE, Philippines, Oct. 27—(AP) A group of topnotch fighter pilots flew here today, the first land-based American air combat crew in the Philippines since the re-invasion.

A few hours after arriving, the fighters emphasized their threat to dwindling enemy air power in the Philippines by shooting down several raiding planes.

The arrival of the speedy land-based fighters gave a tremendous morale boost to troops which have been harassed by Nipponese sneak bombers. Happy grins flashed on faces everywhere.

Soldiers lined roads and beaches to cheer.

RACE TO TRAP NAZI ARMY IN LOWLANDS

OCT 28 1944

Possibly 70,000 Of Foe Are Endangered; City's Populace Joyful

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—British troops driving to trap the German 15th Army in the watery lowlands of southwestern Holland have captured Tilburg, German keystone bastion on the west flank of the —Allied Dutch salient, a field dispatch reported tonight.

Except for a few snipers, this rail-and-road center of 81,000 population was in British hands, Associated Press Correspondent Roger D. Greene reported. Cheering throngs greeted the Tommies as they marched through the streets and tonight the city was staging a wild celebration of its liberation.

The German garrison had pulled out shortly before noon under the terrific pressure of the great British offensive.

Breakthrough To North

Meanwhile, other British and Canadian forces—joined tonight, the Germans said, by American troops—plunged across the Dutch countryside after the harried Germans following the British breakthrough north of Tilburg.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's armor cut the German escape route at Loon op Zand, five miles north of Tilburg and six miles south of the Maas, earlier in the day.

A field dispatch from William F. Boni, Associated Press correspondent with the Canadian First Army, reported fresh gains were scored on all sectors of the Canadian front in Holland, extending from the British left flank to the North Sea.

British, Canadians Link

Above Antwerp, British and Canadian armor and infantry have linked up in force, Boni's dispatch said. The British have thrust within two miles of Roosendaal from the southwest and Canadian advance armored elements are within 1,000 yards of Bergen op Zoom.

British and Canadian troops on Beveland Island now have joined up in one holding operation which was reinforced during the day. Canadian infantry are ranged in force along the entire length of the north-south canal which bisects the island.

The German pocket in the Schelde estuary continued to dwindle. British troops, pushing beyond Fort Frederick Hendrik along the coast, and other elements which by-passed Groede virtually encircled Nieuwvliet. Groede itself was vacated by the Germans who left only hundreds of wounded there.

As long columns of British tanks pounded toward the two bridges over the Maas, across which Field Marshal Walther von Model must attempt to withdraw his mauled forces, a front dispatch declared the Nazis faced the "grave prospect" of a sequel to the Falaise Gap disaster in France, where the German Seventh Army virtually was annihilated.

Possibly 70,000 Cut Off

German troops in the so-called Breda pocket, who are immediately threatened by the breakthrough of Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's forces, together with those already virtually isolated farther west on the Schelde estuary approaches to Antwerp, have been estimated to number as high as 70,000.

The plight of perhaps 11,000 Nazi troops on South Beveland and Walcheren islands on the north

Simultaneously British infantry, fighting under gray skies, battered deep into the southeast outskirts of Tilburg amid indications that the Germans either were pulling out or already had fled the doomed city, leaving only a light rear-guard.

Swinging up from the south, an armored column cut the main highway running westward from Tilburg to Breda at a point about half way between two cities, leaving the Germans in Tilburg only a secondary road to the northwest over which to attempt an escape. This British force was but six miles from Breda and 10 miles from the Maas.

"Things have gone badly for the Boche today and the whole front is moving," a British staff officer told Roger Greene of the Associated Press. "Our armor has done particularly well. The enemy's attempt to stabilize the front has failed."

Allied fliers reported seeing many vehicles moving north from Breda, indicating the Germans might be

evacuating that city of 48,000 ahead of the plunging British armor. The German radio reported that prisoners from the 104th American infantry division had been captured near Roosendaal, west of Breda, the first word that American troops were fighting in western Holland.

side of the estuary was multiplied by a new British landing on Beveland which quickly won a seven-square-mile bridgehead on the south shore of the island and caught from the rear German forces trying to stem a Canadian drive which had penetrated ten miles into the island from the east

Amphibious Tanks Used

The German radio reported that amphibious tanks were among the British assault fleet which made the two-and-a-half-mile crossing of the Schelde Thursday under cover of a thick fog. Although the Tommies had to fight their way up a 20-foot dike in the face of enemy fire, their losses were declared to have been light.

"This landing and the Canadian drive along the peninsula (from the east) have greatly speeded up the whole Canadian army operation to destroy German forces on the Schelde and open Antwerp as rapidly as possible," said Ross Munro, Canadian Press field correspondent.

"Progress of the Allied campaign on the Western front will be measured from the time Antwerp begins to operate."

One Small Pocket Left

German guns on both sides of the 50-mile-long water approach to Antwerp have up to now effectively prevented the Allies making use of Europe's second greatest port which was captured almost undamaged. Only a small enemy pocket now remains on the south side of the estuary, near Cadzand.

A German radio commentator conceded that "the fight for the Schelde mouth and for the entrance to Antwerp port now has reached its final but also its most important stage with the landing operations."

Allies Mum

The Germans said Thursday's landing was made near Hoedekenskerke, about five and a half miles ahead of Canadian forces fighting onto Beveland from the east. The Canadians had reached the Beveland canal, a serious obstacle to overcome.

Berlin claimed that Canadian amphibious forces attempted to land somewhere on South Beveland yesterday, but were driven back. The Allies neither confirmed this nor told where the successful British landing was made.

The fifth day of the British Second Army's smash-out of its Holland salient saw an armored force storm through to Loon op Zand, a town four miles north of Tilburg and only ten miles from a vital bridge across the Maas at Geertruidenberg.

Another column pushed beyond newly captured Helvoirt and reached the Aftwaterings canal at a point almost due west of 's-Hertogenbosch, the bitterly defended Nazi stronghold which was in Allied hands except for a few suicidal snipers.

British Cut Nazi Escape Route In Holland

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London, Oct. 27 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's five-day British offensive surged toward the Maas river today in a three-mile advance that undercut the doomed enemy citadel of Tilburg in Holland.

Dempsey's armor knifed forward to Loon op Zand, four miles north of Tilburg, cutting the German's main escape route, and was riding roughshod over badly armed German rear guards.

Field Marshal General Walther von Model's forces "face the grave prospect of a sequel to the Falaise Gap debacle that resulted in the annihilation of von Kluge's German Seventh Army in the Normandy campaign," said Associated Press Correspondent Roger D. Greene in a dispatch from the front.

South Beveland Invaded

While long columns of British armor, guns and men surged through the mud in the westward push past 's-Hertogenbosch and behind Tilburg, Canadian forces farther west put fresh momentum into their campaign on both sides of the Schelde in the drive to open Antwerp to Allied supplies.

Thousands of British troops in the first American amphibious tanks employed in numbers on the front swarmed across the three-to-five-mile-wide Schelde in a fog-shrouded dawn yesterday and established a beachhead of seven square miles on South Beveland Island guarding the north side of the river.

Canadians At Canal

The Germans said a second landing attempt had been made today at a point that would vault the north-south Beveland Canal, a potential defense line already reached by Canadian forces fighting through mud and hip-deep water into the island from the east. But this was not confirmed by supreme headquarters or field dispatches.

The Germans said American prisoners had been taken on the west Holland front, the first report that any Americans were fighting in this sector.

Desperately attempting to divert the blows menacing his Nazi forces in western Holland, Model made a counterattack along a ten-mile front against the eastern side of the British Nijmegen salient, between Venlo and Roermond, but field dispatches said the Allied front was not displaced.

Beveland Landing A Big One

The landing on Beveland was a large-scale one, with swarms of landing craft manned by British sailors, flotillas of amphibious vehicles, artillery support and assault engineers taking part.

Berlin accounts said this bridgehead was "several kilometers deep" and was in the neighborhood of Hoedekenskerke, 5½ miles ahead of Canadian spearheads driving into the island from the east.

British dispatches said several towns were captured in the beachhead by the British who crossed Schelde at 4 A. M. yesterday, swarmed up the 20-foot dike and surprised thinly strung German machine-gunners. The beachhead was strengthened throughout the day yesterday by a ferry service.

Tilburg Almost Surrounded

The British, after a 15-mile westward drive in five days from their Nijmegen salient, had hemmed the Germans into a collapsing box and were smashing toward the Maas river and Hollandsch Diep.

The British were fighting on a line from three to 16 mile[s] of the Maas and the Diep.

's-Hertogenbosch, eastern [corner] of the box, was in British hands. Tilburg, a city of nearly 100,000 12 miles to the southwest in the center of the line, was almost surrounded, with the Allies in the outskirts. The British were fighting at Zundert, nine miles south of Breda to the west, and the Canadians were within two miles of Roosendaal and about as close to Bergen op Zoom at the western end of the line.

Nazis Move From Tilburg

The Germans had moved their headquarters from Tilburg to north of the Maas, and today's supreme headquarters communique said the enemy had been forced to withdraw "all along the line from Roosendaal to Tilburg.

British forces had cut the 's-Hertogenbosch-Tilburg road at two places, at Helvoirt, from where they had pushed on west to Heikant, and two and a half miles farther southwest where they held Udenhout, four miles northeast of Tilburg.

In between Udenhout and Helvoirt, the Germans were clinging to a 3,000-yard-long salient reaching almost to Haaren, but it was being squeezed out rapidly.

The British had cleaned out the road between 's-Hertogenbosch and Vught, two miles to the southwest, and chased the Germans from neighboring Fort Isabella near the Germans' largest concentration camp in Holland.

Continued pressure but no significant progress was reported by the communique along the remainder of the West Front. North of Aachen, units of the American First Army made minor gains against stubborn opposition.

Northeast of Luneville the Germans were cleared out of the Moncourt Forest and the high ground to the north, and several German counterattacks in this sector were repulsed. Slight progress was reported also northeast of Epinal and in the Vosges Mountains.

By The Associated Press

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN HOLLAND, Oct. 27. — British troops today captured Tilburg, key German bastion on the west flank of Lieutenant General Sir Miles C. Dempsey's salient in Holland.

Cheering crowds greeted the Tommies as the victors marched through the streets, and tonight the city of 81,000 was staging a wild celebration.

OCT 28 1944

[illegible],000 Nazi Troops Are Reported Pocketed

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—An estimated 116,000 German troops are isolated in five continental pockets and the Channel islands apparently by-passed until they choose to surrender or until it is convenient for the Allies to liquidate them.

They are scattered thus: Dunkerque, 8,000; Lorient, 22,000; St Nazaire, 20,000; Bordeaux, 26,000; Vannes area, 30,000, and Channel islands, 10,000.

All are hamstrung by lack of transport, munitions and supplies, and are causing the Allies no real trouble.

When France was divided into an eastern "military zone" and a western "zone of the interior" October 20, under an agreement between the Allies and the French Government, it was acknowledged that there still was fighting within the interior zone. Gen. Edgar de Larminat was named commander of French forces operating against German nests of resistance on the Atlantic coast.

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MOSCOW TALKS 'SATISFACTORY'

Churchill Calls For Another 3-Power Meeting This Year

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill said today that the results of his recent Moscow conferences with Premier Stalin were "highly satisfactory," but declared that "all permanent arrangements await the presence of the United States" and he called for another three-power meeting before the end of the year.

Churchill conceded that the "urgent and burning" question of Poland was still unsolved—although "certainly not for want of trying"—and he said he hoped the London Poles would return to Moscow soon and that protracted negotiations would be avoided.

Declaring that at Quebec President Roosevelt and he "felt very much the absence of Russia," and that "at Moscow Marshal Stalin and I were deeply conscious that the President was not with us," Churchill said that agreements reached were "workaday arrangements" which "must be looked upon as temporary expedients to meet an emergency."

Meeting This Year

"I am satisfied that the results achieved on this occasion at Moscow have been highly satisfactory," Churchill told the House of Commons. "But I am quite sure that no final result can be obtained until the heads of the three governments have met again together, as I earnestly trust they may do before this year is at its end."

Observing that he had "not hesitated to travel from court to court like a wandering minstrel," the Prime Minister said that as a result of his Quebec and Moscow meetings he could report that "all is solid, sure and sound" in both military and political fields among Britain, Russia and the United States as they drive together down "the last lap" to victory.

Churchill said that "the present stage of the war is dour and hard, and the fighting must be expected on all fronts to increase in scale and intensity."

Enemy's Two Hopes

"The enemy has two hopes," the Prime Minister added. "The first is that by lengthening the struggle he may wear down our resolution. The second and more important hope is that division will arise between the three great powers. . . .

"It is his hope that there will be some rift in this alliance—that the Russians may go this way and Britain and America that . . . there is the enemy's great hope, and it is to deprive that hope of all foundation and reality that our efforts must ceaselessly be bent."

Even though President Roosevelt was absent from Moscow, Churchill said, "the American observer, Mr. Averell Harriman, the accomplished Ambassador of the United States, made us feel at all times the presence of the great republic."

Future Of The World

In calling for a new three-power parley, Churchill observed.

"After all, the future of the world depends upon the united action in the next few years of our three countries. Other countries will be associated, but the future depends on the union of the three most powerful allies.

"If that fails, all fails; if that succeeds, a broad future for all nations may be assured."

Stating that "our relations with Soviet Russia were never more close, intimate and cordial than they are at the present time," Churchill said that "over a very wide area . . . we found ourselves in full agreement."

"Let all hope die in German breasts that there will be the slightest division or weakening among the forces that are crowding in upon them and will crush the life out of their resistance," he added.

Decision Temporary

Reaffirming the Moscow announcement that complete agreement was reached on "the tangled questions of the Balkans," Churchill stressed that the decisions were temporary.

"All permanent arrangements await the presence of the United States, who have been kept constantly informed of what is going forward," he said. "Everything eventually will come to review at some future conference or at an armistice or peace table."

Churchill said the Polish problem was divided into two "crucial issues"; The question of the Polish-Russian frontier and the question of the relation between the Polish exile Government in London and the pro-Soviet Polish committee in Lublin.

"To abandon hope in this matter would indeed be to surrender to despair," the Prime Minister said, but he made it clear that difficulties still lay ahead.

"I wish I could tell the House we had reached a solution of these problems," he said. "It is certainly not for want of trying. I am quite sure, however, we have got a great deal nearer to it."

"I hope," he said, "that Mr. Mikolajczyk (Premier of the London Polish Government) will soon return to Moscow, and it will be a great disappointment to all the sincere friends of Poland if a good arrangement cannot be made which will enable him to form a Polish Government on Polish soil, a government recognized by all the great powers concerned, and indeed by all those governments of the United Nations which now recognize only the Polish Government in London."

Declaring that "these are critical days and it would be a great pity if time were wasted in indecisions or protracted negotiations," Churchill seemed to rebuke the London government by adding:

"If the Polish government had taken the advice we tendered them at the beginning of this year, the additional complication produced by formation of the Polish National committee of Liberation at Lublin would never have arisen."

Mentioning the recent Allied recognition of the De Gaulle government in France, Churchill said that the step was not taken earlier because of Allied "responsibility at this particular moment for making sure that the French government, emerging in power from their (the Allies') military actions, would be acceptable to France as a whole and would not appear to be a government imposed on the country from without."

Churchill Sees War in Last Lap

Admits Deadlock on Polish Question Despite Other Accords.

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, declaring that "we are in the last lap" in the war against Germany, told Commons today that the Allied Powers are closing in on the Nazis and will crush the life out of their resistance.

The Prime Minister told Commons that "a very good working agreement" had been reached with Russia on the problems of southeastern Europe, but acknowledged his efforts to end the Russian-Polish dispute, prime objective of his mission to Moscow, had not proved successful.

Likening himself to a wandering minstrel of diplomacy, Mr. Churchill said that he and President Roosevelt should confer with Marshal Stalin before the year ends. But he declared that "all is solid, sure and sound" among the three Allies.

The Prime Minister summed up the results of his conferences with Premier Stalin as "highly satisfactory" and underscored the necessity for dispersing misunderstandings and forestalling them before they occur.

"I am quite sure," he added, "that no final result can be obtained until the heads of the three governments have met together, as I earnestly trust they may do before this year is out."

Harriman at Conference.

"At Quebec," he said, "the President and I felt very much the absence of Russia. At Moscow, Marshal Stalin and I were deeply conscious that the President was not with us, although in this case the American observer, Averell Harriman, the accomplished Ambassador of the United States, made us feel at all times the presence of the great republic."

In one of the shortest reports he has ever made after a major conference, Mr. Churchill spoke only about thirty minutes. Commons granted his previously expressed plea that it refrain from using the report as the basis for a general policy debate.

He touched but briefly upon the military situation, declaring:

"Let all hope die in German breasts that there will be the slightest division or weakening among the forces that are crowding in upon them."

All Depends on Unity.

While he said recognition of the French Provisional government heralded return of France to "her rightful and historic role on the world stage," Mr. Churchill declared that the future of the world in the next few years depends upon united action by the United States, Russia and Britain.

"Other countries," he said, "will be associated, but the future depends on the union of the three most powerful Allies. If, that fails, all fails; if that succeeds, a broad future for all nations may be assured."

He frankly acknowledged that a solution had not been reached in the long dispute between Russia and Poland.

"It is certainly not for want of trying," he said, adding: "I am quite sure, however, that we have got a great deal nearer to it."

Hopes for Accord.

But, he said, Britain, Russia and the United States "are all firmly agreed on the re-creation of a strong, free, independent, sovereign Poland, loyal to the Allies and friendly to her great neighbor and liberator, Russia."

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that Poland and Russia would lose no time in resuming their discussions "and bringing them to an effective conclusion."

Prime Minister Churchill declared that the present stage of war is dour and hard and the fighting must be expected on all fronts to increase in scale and intensity.

He bluntly told Commons that Adolf Hitler is pinning his hopes for winning the war on these two factors: "That by lengthening the struggle he may wear down our resolution and that division may arise between the three great Powers."

Of his visit to Moscow, he said that the results had been "highly satisfactory."

"But I am quite sure," he added, "that no final results can be attained until the heads of the three governments have met again together as I earnestly trust they may do before this year is at its end."

He reported that never were Britain's relations with Russia "more close, intimate and cordial than at the present time" and that never had the two nations been able to discuss such "most delicate and potentially vexatious topics" with such frankness as was reached at Moscow.

"Where we could not agree," said Mr. Churchill, acknowledging for the first time publicly that there were differences still outstanding, "we understood the grounds for each other's disagreement and each other's points of view."

But he maintained that "over an astonishingly wide area" Britain and Russia found themselves "in full agreement."

He said that Russia and Britain had reached "a very good working agreement" about Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Shifting to the recognition this week of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional government of France, Mr. Churchill said that it could be regarded "as a symbol of France's emergence from four dark years of terrible and woeful experience."

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Sees Big Role for France.

And, he said, it can be regarded as "heralding a period in which she will resume her rightful and historic role on the world stage."

He turned then to the problems of Greece, saying that when the country returned to "normal conditions of tranquillity the Greek people shall make in perfect freedom their decision as to the form of government under which they desire to live."

To a direct question as to whether Britain still wished to defer until victory a decision on Poland's eastern border, Mr. Churchill said he hoped an agreement would be reached "between the parties themselves."

"That," he said, "would bring the whole matter to the peace conference in a form most helpful and favorable to all concerned and also would tide us over the difficult and potentially tragic period through which we are passing."

Gloucester Promoted

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—King George VI has promoted his younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester, to general in the army and air chief marshal in the RAF, it was announced tonight.

132,000 Laborers Rebuilding London

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—War damage repairs are being made in London by 132,000 laborers, 40 per cent of Great Britain's entire building industry personnel, the House of Commons was informed today. During the 1941 battle of Britain only 40,000 laborers were employed in this work in London.

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1,118 Britons Home From Swiss Internment

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—Britain has welcomed home 1,118 servicemen repatriated from Switzerland where they had been interned since escaping from German and Italian prison camps.

The internees were the first home of more than 5,000 British Empire soldiers released in recent weeks by the Swiss.

Bomber Flying Around World

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—An RAF Lancaster bomber is flying round the world via Canada, the United States and the South Pacific on a mission to study navigation and demonstrate the latest equipment likely to be of use in the Pacific area, the Air Ministry disclosed tonight.

RUSSIAN FORCES OCCUPY RUTHENIA

Capture Ungvar in 15-Mile Advance, Three Cities Fall in Prussia.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28.—(AP) A powerful Russian mountain army virtually completed the conquest of Hungarian-annexed Ruthenia in Eastern Czechoslovakia yesterday by capturing Ungvar in a 15-mile advance, and also penetrated six miles into neighboring Slovakia.

In German East Prussia, where the Nazis were putting up one of the most savage defenses of the entire war, a Moscow communique announced the seizure of three more villages in two-mile gains in the Ebenrode area.

3,000 Nazis Killed

A midnight Soviet bulletin said the Russians, beating off numerous counterattacks by large German infantry and armor, killed 3,000 Germans, making a two-day total of 5,800. Ninety-five enemy tanks, 11 armored carriers and 100 enemy trucks were wrecked or burned, it said.

In Yugoslavia other Soviet forces aided by Marshal Tito's partisans captured Novi Sad, Yugoslavia's seventh city of 64,000 on the north bank of the Laube 42 miles northwest of fallen Belgrade.

The toppling of Ungvar (Uzhorod), former capital and main city of Ruthenia, was achieved by units of Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army of 450,000 men. A total of 2,500 Germans and Hungarians at Ungvar, a city of 24,000, was captured, the midnight bulletin said.

Petrov's troops in less than two weeks have overrun nearly 4,800 square miles of Czechoslovak territory grabbed by Hungary after the Axis break-up of that republic, and have joined up with Marshal Rodin Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine army battering the Germans back in Hungary on the south.

The Russians now control three good railways running across Czechoslovakia from Lwow, big southern Polish base, and a Moscow dispatch disclosed that Soviet supply difficulties for the big offensive through central Europe had been eased also with the resumed operation of 25 refineries in the capture of Krosno and Rzeszow oilfields in Poland.

50 Localities Fall

Petrov's troops captured 50 other localities, including Ulio, 25 miles north of Ungvar and two miles inside Slovakia, and Starina, in the Ciroka valley nine mils northwest of Ulic and six miles inside Slovakia near the Polish border.

Enskehmen's seizure put the Russians 12 miles northeast of Gumbinnen, an objective on the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway 14 miles east of strategic Insterburg, and Berlin said that the civilian population had been evacuated from Gumbinnen.

Soviet troops were reported attacking in the outskirts of Gumbinnen, and one Berlin broadcast said Red army units had reached Nemmersdorf, on the west bank of the Angerapp river 25 miles inside East Prussia. Nemmersdorf is six miles southwest of Gumbinnen and 12 miles southeast of Insterburg.

A Moscow broadcast reported that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, newly appointed Nazi commander-in-chief in the east, were in East Prussia, appealing for the most desperate type of defense against the massive Russian forces.

A mass exodus of German civilians was taking place behind the German lines all the way from Gumbinnen to Konigsberg, East Prussian capital 65 miles to the west, Soviet aerial reconnaissance showed. Many civilians also were fleeing Konigsburg, and that city's industries were reported being moved.

Another Czech Town Taken By Reds

OCT 28

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—Russian troops advanced 15 miles in Czechoslovakia today and captured Ungvar (Uzhorod), virtually completing the capture of the Carpatho-Ukraine, which Hungary seized from the republic.

A broadcast order of the day by Marshal Stalin announced the capture of the city of 27,000, which was the capital of Ruthenia, an autonomous province under Czechoslovakia. The city is 160 miles northeast of Budapest.

Gen. Ivan Petrov, promoted yesterday after the fall of the Czechoslovak city of Mukaeevo, was again the victor. Stalin ordered a 20-salvo salute from 224 Moscow victory guns.

Gumbinnen Fall Predicted

Fall of the important East Prussian communications center of Gumbinnen appeared imminent as the Germans announced evacuation of the civilian population from the path of Soviet forces.

Unconfirmed reports reaching here from Moscow asserted that the Russians now were believed fighting in the outskirts of Gumbinnen, a city of 15,000 to 20,000. Gumbinnen is 66 miles southeast of the provincial capital of Konigsberg.

Cutting Across Hungary

Soviet forces which occupied the Czechoslovakian road junction of Munkacs (Mukacevo) yesterday were linked up today in a solid front with other Red army units cutting across northeastern Hungary from conquered Transylvania.

In Hungary, the Germans said they had recaptured Myireghaza, a city of 56,000, releasing Hungarian prisoners.

The Germans asserted that a rebellion in central Slovakia at Altsohl and Neusohl, 72 and 80 miles north of Budapest, "is about to collapse" and that both towns had been captured. The rebels were declared to have been "instigated by the Soviets and inflamed by parachuted bandits from various countries." Some 2,000 imprisoned Germans were liberated "before the bandit order to shoot them could be carried out," the communique added.

Reported Fleeing Konigsburg

An American commentator, speaking over the Moscow radio about the East Prussian situation, reported that German civilians already were fleeing Konigsberg.

The German communique said today Russian troops broke into the railroad town of Schlossberg, 78 miles east of Konigsberg, but were beaten back.

Heavy counterattacks by German armor and infantry against the growing Russian salient were beaten back today by Red army gunners who leveled their field artillery into a deadly anti-tank screen, Moscow reported.

Despite the enemy's continual reinforcement, Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky secured control of a 15-mile stretch on the secondary rail line which runs northwest to Tilsit from the junction on the main Konigsberg-Kaunas line, near Stallupoenen.

Germans Use New Batteries

Dispatches said "dozens of new German batteries" were introduced in an effort to halt Russian thrusts aimed at Gumbinnen.

Against one side of the Russian bulge the enemy launched five consecutive attacks employing as many as two battalions of infantry each time, supported by Panther tanks and self-propelled guns. They were broken up with heavy losses to the Germans, Moscow said.

Russian correspondents said the cannonading was unceasing night and day.

Still Face Fortifications

Red Troops have not yet completely traversed the zone of fortifications which the Germans have been building to protect the home

of Junkerdom.

The battle for East Prussia lost its fluidity and became a stubborn test of endurance and reserves. The Germans drew heavily on resources of the air and tank corps.

Russians Promoted

New advances were scored at extremities of the gargantuan Eastern front and commanders at each end were promoted. Kirill Afansievich Meretskov was promoted to marshal of the Soviet Union after his Karelian army group invaded Norway, capturing Kirkenes. Petrov was elevated to a full general while his troops were striking in two directions toward Ungvar.

Reports from the Norwegian front said Kirkenes was in flames when the Russians captured that air and naval base two days ago. Norwegian fishermen in motor boats transported Russian infantry across a wide fjord to outflank a German highway strong point. The Eleveness Fjord was spanned by American-made ducks, which landed several thousand Soviet troops on the enemy side, despite severe artillery fire.

The Germans had burned a paper factory, fish cannery, bathhouses, schools and many homes in Kirkenes, dispatches said. Several thousand townfolk huddled in a mountain tunnel near by while the Red army won its first Norwegian victory.

Red Girls 'Sold As Slaves'

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Red troops advancing in East Prussia had liberated Russian girls who had been sold in slave markets by the Germans.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said hundreds of girls in conquered territory were sold to Nazi bidders.

Valya Roshipina, of the Kursk region, was quoted as saying:

"The German landlords looked us over, felt ur muscles, looked at our legs as if wer were not people but horses. I was not bought for a long time because I was thin from the hardship of the journey. A restaurant keeper then bought me and I had a terrible time."

GOEBBELS STATES NAZIS TO CONTINUE FIGHT FOR LIFE

LONDON, Oct. 27—(AP) Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels in a broadcast to the German nation tonight declared the Germans will "go on fighting until a peace is possible which guarantees our people's right to live, their national independence and the expansion of the basis of their existence."

In what may be interpreted either as a bid to the Allies to relax their war aims or as a call for German "bitter-end" resistance, Goebbels said:

Raps Allied Aims

"One thing is certain—that from our enemies we may expect nothing but hell on earth if we lay down our arms and put ourselves in their power. It appears irrefutably proved by facts that the enemy is not pursuing a single war aim which would be of any benefit to suffering humanity."

He said the German people "show a quiet aspect of the deepest determination. They have calmly acknowledged the orgies of hate from London."

Goebbels, the propaganda minister, said "the American president errs if he thinks Germany will collapse once the enemy is at our border.

"On the contrary, we shall work until our fingers bleed and fight with dogged tenacity. We shall spare no means to bar the enemy's way into the Reich. Every house and street will be a battlefield.

"The Germans have nothing to lose and everything to gain. There is only one answer—fight to the last until victory."

He asserted that Germany's enemies in the West want "to reduce us into a potato field," while the enemy in the East "wants to deport some 40,000,000 of our people."

He concluded with a quotation from a letter written by Frederick the Great: "I love peace as much as you do, but it must be honorable and durable. It is not nice to lose friends every day, but although I know the benefits of peace, I would not buy them with dishonor."

Goebbels said that Hitler is clinging fast to his belief Germany will win the war.

"The Fuehrer, with whom I spent several days at his headquarters, stands like a rock amid the surging tide," Goebbels said. "He told me he was never so firmly convinced of victory as today."

While preaching a life-or-death defense of the invaded homeland, Goebbels told the Germans they still had a chance for victory "in a war which has become a race for time."

He said German workers were "turning out novel weapons in all spheres of production on which we have great hopes—even the greatest hopes." He warned, however, against expecting "miracles" from them.

Urges People to Fight

Calling upon the German people to "not shrink from any means by which we can bar the enemies' way into the Reich," he made this threat to dissenters: "Whoever throws up his hands in the midst of a fierce struggle for bare existence deserves the fate that will overtake him."

He said the German people had "completely recovered from the first shock caused particularly by the setback in the West—which brought us bitter grief and gravest anxiety."

During the Winter, he predicted, "the enemy, both east and west, will find increasing difficulties in their rear. It is one thing to take territory and another to hold it."

The "greatest worry at present" of Germany is bombing, Goebbels added, but he promised the nation that "new squadrons of bombers and fighters are being built and they will have their influence."

In what was a studied passing over of the stunning defeat administered the Japanese navy in the Pacific by U. S. forces, Goebbels hailed "the magnificent deeds of the Japanese armed forces—their successes at Formosa and the Philippines, which make us proud to have such an ally. Germany stands in unshakeable fraternity with Japan."

URGES NAZIS TO HOPE

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, the German Propaganda Minister and Plenipotentiary for Total Mobilization, said tonight that though the German "fronts in the east, west and south are exposed to tremendous pressure, we have not unfounded hopes they will take concrete forms shortly."

Broadcasting to the German people, he declared that Germany would "go on fighting until a peace is possible which guarantees our peoples' right to live, their national independence, and the expansion of the basis of their existence."

Ancient Berlin Church Razed

London, Oct. 27 (AP) — Berlin's Church of St. Nicholas was destroyed in a recent raid, the German Transocean agency said today. Noted for its many tombs, the church was completed in 1247 and was regarded as the oldest building in Berlin.

Bombers Over Berlin Again, Says Nazi Radio

London, *Saturday*, Oct. 28 (AP)—Fast Allied bombers were reported over Berlin early today by the German radio, ending a daylong respite from air attacks for cities within the Reich.

Outlying posts were harassed by fighter-bombers and mediums on regular patrol of roads and railways, but Eighth Air Force and RAF heavy bombers remained in their revetments in England yesterday because of weather.

Another Nazi General Killed

London, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Transocean, the German news agency, in a radio broadcast today added the name of Gen Priesz, commander of an army corps in the Gumbinnen area of East Prussia, to the list of 13 Nazi generals reported killed in the present war.

Schacht Freed, Niece Says

Stockholm, Oct. 27 (AP)—German financier Hjalmer Schacht has been released from prison after being held for a month by the Nazis, his niece, Sigrid Schacht, told the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* yesterday.

THE MILEAGE TO BERLIN

By Associated Press.

1—Western front: 301 miles (from west of Duren).

2—Russian front: 304 miles (from Vistula north of Warsaw).

3—Italian front: 558 miles (from south of Bologna).

De Gaulle Limits Spanish Guerrillas

Paris, Oct. 27 (AP)—Despite continued attacks on the Franco regime in most Paris newspapers, the de Gaulle Government is restricting Spanish Republican activities along the border to clear the way for resuming diplomatic relations with Spain, French Foreign Office officials disclosed today.

The French Government has established a frontier zone about ten miles deep which will be barred to Spanish Republicans, reported clashing with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's troops in recent days.

40,000 To Be Refugees

In addition Spanish Republicans who seized ten Spanish consulates in southern France are being ousted and the offices are being held by French officials for eventual return to Franco consuls.

It was estimated that 40,000 Spanish Republicans in France will be placed under the League of Nations "political refugee" statute and accorded sanctuary similar to that given White Russians and German Jews.

France hopes by these measures to fulfill correctly her diplomatic obligation by not permitting her territory to be used as a base for fomenting revolution.

Rebels Hold Spanish Towns

London, Oct. 27 (AP) — Spanish Partisan forces who have infiltrated across the Spanish frontier from France now hold about a dozen villages between Canfranc and Andorra and have taken over the republic of Andorra, a Reuters dispatch from Madrid said it was reported there tonight.

De Gaulle-Franco Tie Predicted

By Joseph Dynan

Paris, Oct. 27 (AP) — The de Gaulle Government is clearing the way for establishment of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain by restricting Spanish Republican activities along the border, it was disclosed today in talks with French Foreign Office officials at the Quai d'Orsay.

Spanish Republicans who seized ten Spanish consulates in southern France, largely through the compliance of the French Forces of the Interior, are being ousted and the consulates are being held by French officials for eventual return to Franco consuls.

Vichy Embassy French-Controlled

The French representative in Madrid is now in control of the old Vichy embassy, refitting the building for eventual occupation.

Spanish Republicans in France, estimated at 40,000, will be placed under the League of Nations "political refugee" statute and accorded sanctuary similar to that for White Russians and German Jews.

The French Government, meanwhile, has established a frontier zone of about 10 miles deep which will be forbidden to Spanish Republican forces who, in recent days, are reported to have invaded Spain and clashed with Spanish troops.

Zone Cleared Of Spaniards

This zone has now been cleared of Spanish members of the FFI, according to Foreign Office officials.

Thus France hopes to fulfill correctly her diplomatic obligations, not permitting her territory to be used as a base for fomenting revolution south of the Pyrenees and at the same time meeting her moral obligations to Spaniards who fought alongside Frenchmen in the Maqui forces against the Nazis.

Stories Of Clashes Unconfirmed

Officials said they had no confirmation of stories of recent clashes along the border, but said communications were sporadic and that only FFI forces were patrolling from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.

Tracing the history of relations with Spain, officials recalled that some 20,000 Frenchmen held in concentration camps in Spain after the flight from Vichy were released and allowed to proceed to North Africa upon petition of the Giraud Government, and many of these are now in French armies.

Papers Continue Attacks

Most Parisian papers, meanwhile, continued violent attacks on the Franco Government, the paper *Aurore* declaring that German garrisons at St. Nazaire, La Rochelle and other Atlantic ports were being supplied from Spain.

The paper *Action* said a huge Republican flag was raised over Barcelona's railway station on September 11.

20 YEARS FOR TRAITOR

Paris, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Short and swarthy Lucien Fernand Felignes was sentenced to serve twenty years at hard labor today on a charge of collusion with the German occupants as a radio commentator. The conviction ended the sixth collaborationist trial.

Felignes, 44, former French soldier, had repeatedly urged exchange of prisoners of war for French workers, pleading particularly for exportation of "lazy gigolos, black market characters and zoot suiters." Phonograph records made by a patriotic engineer helped to convict him.

Envoy Says U. S. Wants Strong France

Paris, Oct. 27 (AP)—Jefferson Caffrey, United States Ambassador to the French provisional government, said today in an interview in the newspaper *Resistance* that the United States wished a "strong, well-balanced and prosperous France as a base for a peaceful Europe."

Caffrey branded as German propaganda statements that the United States intended to retain areas where American bases have been established.

ALLIES CAPTURE NAZI HORROR CAMP

By NED NORDNESS

VUGHT, Holland, Oct. 27—(AP) The largest concentration camp in Holland, where an estimated 30,000 internees died at the hands of German torturers, fell into Allied hands today.

The Germans had barely been thrown back from the area near Vught, where the 640-acre estate of horrors was located, when Allied civil affairs officials entered to transform the vast system of barracks into a shelter for refugees.

These were the atrocity tales emanating from the foreboding barbed wire barricaded camp, more grisly than the most imaginative horror tale, as recounted by eyewitnesses:

For 13 hours, 67 women were crowded into an airless, lightless room 12 feet by seven feet and eight feet high. Twelve died, three became insane and 30 were hospitalized.

Inmates were beaten until their bones were broken, then ordered to get in line for roll call. They were tortured in special chambers until their bodies were broken, then shot and cremated and buried in lime pits.

They were forced to exercise strenuously 12 hours a day for infraction of rules and were beaten to near death when they fell from exhaustion.

The camp, established in February, 1943, housed as many as 35,000 internees at one time. Between June and September of this year more than 3,000 persons were shot, 800 in the last two weeks of August. Five thousand were sent to Germany.

Eyewitnesses, including one who

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had been interned in the c... 16 months, led me to the crema... ium furnaces, to the lime pits wher... bodies were buried before the cre... matorium was constructed, and to the prison where the women were squeezed into the tiny room. They showed me the torture chamber and the living quarters for prisoners.

It was sickening—far worse than war. There a man has an opportunity to fight back. Here he had none.

NEW BOMBING TRICK

With the Ninth United States Air Force in Luxembourg, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Guided only by the radio instructions of ground controllers in the front lines, American Thunderbolt pilots yesterday struck through thick clouds at Saarbrucken, in western Germany, dumping 500-pound bombs on their targets.

This use of ground controllers as navigators in the first attempt at blind bombing by fighter bombers was suggested in the course of the flight by Lieut. Arthur P. Wildern Jr. of Cleveland, Ohio.

"When the pilots found the target too overcast for a visual attack," he said today, "we used ground controllers as navigators for pattern bombing. We must have hit something because after we dropped our loads, Jerry began shooting high flak at us like mad."

Headquarters declined to identify the specific target or to disclose the distance between the target and the controller.

The flight was led by Capt. Ray A. Mitchell of Perry, Ark.

BRITISH REACH RONCO RIVER

Nazi Tanks Hurl Back First Elements To Cross

Rome, Oct. 27 (AP)—The British Eighth Army bumped against the main German defenses on the Ronco river two miles east of Forli today after a two-and-a-half-mile advance up the Rimini-Bologna highway in northern Italy.

Leading British elements which forded the rain-swollen barrier at that point were hurled back by counterattacking Nazi tanks, but Indian patrols crossed successfully south of the highway.

Allied headquarters announced that, despite wind-driven rains in the Apennines and the Po Valley, which have turned rivers into formidable obstacles and made side roads impassable, the Eighth Army had reached the Ronco "on a broad front."

Forli Within Gun Range

Forli, an important communications center 37 miles southeast of Bologna, is now within range of British light artillery.

[The German communique asserted an Allied bridgehead was "liquidated" on the Ronco north of Meldola, which is six miles south of the river crossing on the Rimini-Bologna highway east of Forli. The Germans claimed "several hundred" prisoners were taken.]

In the Adriatic sector the British pushed ahead another two miles in their drive toward Ravenna, putting a bridgehead across the Bevano river on Route 16 about six miles south of the coastal city.

Rain Hampers Yanks

In the Fifth Army sector south of Bologna rains made road movements almost impossible. In one area it was necessary to transport supplies five miles by jeep, five miles by mule and a final four miles by infantrymen.

Despite the weather local fighting continued. The Americans repelled a heavy German counterattack on Monte Belmonte, now completely in Fifth Army hands.

American troops captured Il Poggio and Mount Mezzano, west of Vedriano, four miles below Castel San Pietro on the Bologna-Rimini highway.

Italian Patriots Active

Nazi broadcasts disclosed that Italian patriots in the Bologna area were causing the Germans considerable trouble, operating in such strength they were even able to shell some German concentrations in the town itself.

The broadcast added that "holdups and acts of sabotage in the center of Bologna temporarily were the order of the day," but declared that the guerrillas had been rounded up.

Nazi Lines Stiffen In Forli Battle

Rome, Oct. 27 (AP)—Eighth Army forces advancing up the Po Valley along Highway 9 toward Bologna have come up against heavy German defenses two miles east of Forli, Allied headquarters announced today.

British and Canadian troops reached the Ronco river on a broad front and at several points patrols crossed the swollen stream, but were withdrawn following sharp German tank counterattacks.

Advance Two Miles

South of the Bologna-Rimini highway, Indian troops also reached the river and sent patrols across. The river flows northward and empties into a canal south of Ravenna.

Vanguard Eighth Army units advanced two miles nearer to Ravenna in the drive up the Adriatic coast and put a bridgehead across the Bevano river on Highway 16 at a point six miles below the city.

Impeded By Rains

However, heavy rain fell over both the Eighth and Fifth Army fronts and generally impeded progress in all sectors. In one area in the central sector below Bologna, it was necessary to transport supplies first five miles by jeep, then five miles by mule and four miles by infantrymen.

American troops on Mount Belmonte threw back a heavy German counterattack and other doughboys captured Il Poggio and Mount Mezzano, west of Vedriano, which is five miles southwest of the Bologna-Rimini highway town of Castel San Pietro.

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Airplanes Pound Enemy In Greece

Rome, Oct. 27 (AP)—Constant air attacks are achieving good results on German columns retreating through Greece on the road leading from Larisa northwest to Kozane and then to the Yugoslav frontier, Allied headquarters announced today.

British land forces have joined Greek guerrillas harassing Nazi rearguards in the Larisa area. Kozane is 60 miles northwest of Larisa, and the Yugoslav frontier lies another 40 miles beyond.

A dispatch from Athens said nearly all Bulgarian forces had withdrawn from Macedonia and Thrace, and Greek Government representatives declared order restored in those northern provinces.

400 Nazis Loss At Volos

Athens newspaper reports said the Germans suffered 400 casualties in their withdrawal from the Volos district, 35 miles southeast of Larisa.

Athens advices placed the German rearguards north of Larisa at Meluna, about 25 miles along the road leading to Kozane.

Other reports in the Greek capital said hundreds of Greeks had been interned and shot in Salonika, 40 miles northeast of Larisa. Previous reports said Greek patriot forces were in control of a large part of Salonika.

Theodorus Pangalos, former dictator of Greece, has been arrested on a charge of collaboration with the Axis, the Greek Government announced.

Bonomi Asks Full Ally Status Be Given Italy

Rome, Oct. 27 (AP)—Asserting "our aspirations have not yet been granted," Premier Ivanoe Bonomi told a press conference today recognition of Italy cannot be limited merely to reestablishment of diplomatic relations with the United Nations.

Great Britain and the United States announced Wednesday they were restoring normal diplomatic relations with the Italian Government.

The Italian Premier reiterated his appeal that Italy be granted the status of an ally.

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PANGALOS ARRESTED

Athens, Oct. 26 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Greek Government announcement said today that 66-year-old Theodorus Pangalos, former dictator of Greece, had been arrested on a charge of collaboration with the Axis.

Gen. Pangalos became Minister of War in the revolution of 1922 which dethroned King Constantine. He seized the Government in an audacious coup d'etat on June 25, 1925, and was elected President in April, 1926, retaining dictatorial powers in a harsh regime. Four months later his Government was overthrown. He was jailed, tried and banished.

GREEK GUERRILLA IS SLAIN NEAR EDEN

Athens, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—A 20-year-old Greek demonstrator was shot to death in a Partisan parade today within a stone's throw of a building which British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was visiting and opposite the temporary headquarters of the Greek Ministry of War.

The youth, one of a formation of National Liberation Front supporters, is alleged to have shouted an accusation against a regular army major standing on the sidewalk. He was reported shot by the major, who then fled into the War Ministry.

Demonstrators mobbed the doorway of the Ministry, but were held off by the police. They demanded vainly that the major be turned over to the Army of the National Liberation front for summary action. The clamor finally abated with the arrival of a Liberation Front officer who obtained a statement from the Athens Police Chief promising an immediate investigation of the case.

Admiral Hewitt Gets New Decoration

With Sixth Army Group, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—For "exceptionally meritorious service" as commander of the Western Naval Task Force which took part in the invasion of southern France, Vice-Admiral H. K. Hewitt of Hackensack, N. J., received the Oak Leaf Cluster for his Distinguished Service Medal yesterday.

Battalion Threw Stones When Out Of Bullets

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Oct. 27 (AP)—The first battalion of the 168th Infantry Regiment, 34th Division, has been awarded a distinguished unit citation for heroism in an action where the Americans threw stones and even ration cans at the enemy when ammunition ran low.

The engagement occurred at Mount Patano, anchor of the German winter line in 1943. Outnumberded two to one, the Americans inflicted casualties four times as great as their own as the Germans attempted to ragain a vital objective from which they earlier had been expelled. When they ran short of ammunition, the Americans threw whatever was at hand.

FINNS TAKE KITTILA

Stockholm, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Finnish troops have spreaded behind the Germans and captured Kittila, eighty miles north of Rovaniemi on the artic circle, and cut one of the major Nazi escape routes, the Finnish communique announced today.

The Helsinki radio quoted Swedish reports as saying that the Germans appear to be making preparations for the evacuation of Muonio, a Finnish town near the Swedish border about 125 miles due north of Torneaa.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said that this measure has been made necessary by the rapid advance of the Finnish troops.

Moscow, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Russian newspapers stressed the importance of American victories in the naval and land battles of the Philippines today with maps and two-column stories.

JAPANESE FORCES TAKE NINGYUAN IN HUNAN PROVINCE

Moose

CHUNGKING, Oct. 27 — (AP) Japanese troops sweeping southward from their base at Kiyang have advanced 60 miles in eight days and captured the Hunan communications center of Ningyuan, 110 miles east of the Kwangsi province capital of Kweilin, the Chinese high command announced today.

The Japanese thrust was made to safeguard the left flank of the enemy's Kwangsi offensive. It came as Chinese troops stabbing at the Japanese right flank pushed southward nine and a half miles from recently-captured Sinning in Hunan, 90 miles north of Kweilin, a communique said.

Reinforcements have been brought up by the Japanese in an attempt to break the deadlock around Pingnam, 110 miles south of Kweilin on the West river front.

Maj. Gen. Chang Tung-Chuen, Chinese army spokesman, said the Chinese north of Kweilin hoped to interfere with Japanese communications along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

Other Chinese columns are spearing from the west toward Paoching, 150 miles north of Kweilin, and one of the principal points safeguarding the right flank of the Japanese advance on the province capital, he said.

Japanese troops at their closest approach to Kweilin are approximately 20 miles to the north, but the enemy advance there is virtually at a standstill, Chang declared.

He estimated the total strength of the Japanese on the west river front at more than two divisions. The communique said reinforced Japanese troops struck at Chinese positions 12 miles west of Pingnam, and "severe fighting" was in progress.

The Japanese were reported being checked at points four and a half miles northwest and eight miles southwest of Kweiping, 27 miles southwest of Pingnam. The U. S. 14th Airforce has bombed Kweiping and Pingnam repeatedly the past week in support of the Chinese.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the U. S. 14th Air force, received a congratulatory message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek for the "close and effective cooperation between your air force and our ground forces" in the Liuchow area.

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Enemy Gains 60 Miles In New China Drive

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Chungking, Oct. 27 (AP)—Japanese troops have captured the important communications center of Ningyuan, 110 miles east of Kweilin, in a southward drive from Kiyang that has carried 60 miles in eight days, the Chinese high command announced today.

A communique said the Japanese made the sweeping thrust from Kiyang to safeguard the left flank of their Kwangsi offensive as Chinese troops jabbed at the enemy right flank. Fighting is now in progress southwest of Ningyuan.

Japs Reinforced

The Japanese have brought up fresh reinforcements in an attempt to break the deadlock around Pingnam, 115 miles south of Kweilin, the Chinese said.

Chinese troops gained nine and one half miles southward in the move against the Japanese right flank from recently recaptured Sinning, 90 miles north of Kweilin.

Maj. Gen. Chang Tung-chuen.

Chinese army spokesman, said the Chinese were hoping to interfere with Japanese communications along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

He also reported Chinese attacks from the west toward Paoching, 150 miles north of Kweilin, one of the principal points safeguarding the right flank of the Japanese advance on Kweilin, which, he said, was at a virtual standstill a little more than 20 miles north of the city.

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 27 (AP)—United States Fourteenth Air Force Liberator bombers probably sank 8,800 tons of Japanese shipping and damaged 1,200 tons more in attacks yesterday on remnants of a Japanese task force fleeing from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's fleet, a communiqué of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Two direct hits were scored on a transport, a freighter was left listing and a tanker was bracketed by bombs and left smoking, the bulletin said.

The attacks took place in the South China Sea east of the Luichow Peninsula, the communiqué said. None of the aircraft was lost.

Jap Burma Loss Over 100,000

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—More than 100,000 Japanese have been killed or knocked out of action in Burma, Brig. S. F. Irwin, a veteran of 26 years in the Indian army, said today.

"By winning the battle of the Burma border we shattered Japanese hopes for the conquest of India," he declared at a press conference.

"While the Japanese plan is not generally known, it was to drive a large army between General Stilwell's Chinese forces and the British Indian armies, defeat our forces in Arakan and open the door wide to Calcutta."

JAP NAVY LOSSES MAY MOUNT TO 40

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Six American Warships Sunk in Battles of the Philippines.

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 27—(AP) The Japanese probably lost 40 ships, sunk or crippled in the three Naval battles of the Philippines, Rear Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, chief of staff to Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, said today.

The Navy previously announced that six American warships were lost in the engagements which crushed Japanese seapower.

Boxscore Not Complete

"The boxscore is not completely filled in," Adm. Sherman said in an NBC Navy Day broadcast, "but it appears 40 Japanese ships were sunk or crippled. So far we have only the bare outline of the story."

Adm. Nimitz told the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce that the Japanese fleet has been rendered incapable of challenging any sizeable American Naval force for some time.

The Imperial fleet, he said in a Navy Day address, "right now is limping away from the scene of its disaster."

(In New York, Adm. Ernest J. King said the Japanese fleet had been reduced 'to not more than one-half of its maximum strength.")

"It seems probable," Adm. Sherman added, "that the Japanese will not give up the Philippines without a hard, strenuous fight, but our success here will give us the bases for further operations.

"It will be a long time before the Japanese fleet again is fit for sea."

Official communiques, based upon incomplete reports, have listed a minimum of 27 Japanese warships sunk or damaged in the three engagements which saved the Leyte island beachhead. Eyewitness accounts and other reports have said the total will be considerably larger.

(Navy Secretary Forrestal said in an address prepared for a Chicago Navy league dinner that the Philippine battles "laid up, at least temporarily, two-thirds of the Japs' battleships. It chewed up a sizable portion of their carriers. And it subtracted further from an inadequate number of cruisers and destroyers.")

Only Princeton Identified

The Navy's announcement identified only the light carrier Princeton among the lost American warships. The unnamed vessels were two escort carriers, two destroyers and one destroyer escort.

Details of personnel losses were not released, pending notification of next of kin, but it was unofficially estimated that the six vessels carried a total of around 3,900 officers and enlisted men.

Nimitz, however, already had said that the Princeton's captain, 133 other officers and 1,227 enlisted men had been saved from the carrier.

While saddened by the American sea losses, which total 217 ships destroyed or overdue and presumed lost since the Pearl Harbor attack, the nation celebrated today the 169th anniversary of the United States Navy.

The defeat of three Japanese forces in the Philippines area Monday and Tuesday saved Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ground invaders on Leyte island from possible disaster, and at the same time became for the United States a victory of historic significance. It may serve to shorten the war in the Pacific.

Tokyo broadcast an Imperial headquarters communique admitting six Nipponese warships had been sunk and two damaged—an increase over the enemy's previous admissions. The new figure included a carrier, a battleship, two cruisers and two destroyers sunk; a carrier and a battleship damaged.

stroyed to prevent capture. The total of ships sunk, overdue or destroyed consequently comes to 217.

Remnants of the once-proud Japanese Imperial Fleet—which, it can now be disclosed, actually penetrated the Gulf of Leyte and attacked the transports engaged in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's landings—were still under relentless air pursuit. Gen. MacArthur announced today that his land-based Liberators have damaged an enemy light cruiser in the Mindanao Sea.

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Guadalcanal Total May Be Exceeded.

But, without the continuing achievements, the already accomplished blows promise to lift Japan's losses beyond the thirty-five warships sunk or damaged off Guadalcanal

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Pacific Fleet lost six warships, the Navy announced today, in scoring its historic victory over the Japanese Navy in the Philippines this week. The enemy lost eight or more warships sunk and nineteen or more damaged.

The American losses were:

One light aircraft carrier, the U. S. S. Princeton, previously announced as lost; two escort carriers, two destroyers and one destroyer escort.

The names of the five unidentified ships will not be disclosed until the next of kin of casualties have been advised.

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The six ships probably carried a total of 3,900 men, at least one-third of whom were aboard the Princeton. In a previous announcement, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said that more than 1,300 officers and men were rescued from the Princeton.

Each of the carrier escorts carried probably 1,000 men, and each had a squadron of at least twenty-one planes. A destroyer normally carries a complement of about 200 men and a destroyer escort about 160.

The Japanese losses, with reports still incomplete, were:

Two carriers, five cruisers and one battleship, definitely sunk; one carrier and two battleships probably sunk, and seven battleships, five cruisers, four destroyers and "several" more destroyers damaged. This makes a total of twenty-seven plus the "several destroyers."

The American Navy now has made known the loss of 170 warships since the war began. In addition thirty-eight vessels, including twenty-seven submarines, are overdue and presumed lost, and nine ships have been destroyed in November, 1942.

Today Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, whose outnumbered Seventh United States Fleet turned the tide from threatened disaster into history-making triumph in the Gulf of Leyte, made clear much more remains to be catalogued officially. It was Admiral Kinkaid who split up his fleet, took on two enemy forces converging on the Leyte invasion scene and trounced both while submarines and warships and carrier planes of the Third United States Fleet under Admiral William F. Halsey Jr. surprised and dealt mortal blows to enemy carriers attempting a sneak punch from Formosan waters.

Today Admiral Kinkaid told an Associated Press correspondent in the Philippines that the Japanese risked from thirty-nine to forty-six warships in the two battles near Leyte, and that only twenty retired. That suggested that from nineteen to twenty-six enemy ships were bagged, although it did not say precisely that they were all sunk. The twenty which got away, however, were pursued by planes and, doubtless, as yet undisclosed damage was heaped on them.

[At Chungking today Gen. Stilwell's headquarters announced that Liberator bombers of the China-based fourteenth United States Air Force probably sank 8,800 tons of Japanese shipping and damaged 1,200 tons more in attacks yesterday on the remnants of a Japanese task force fleeing from the American sea and air forces in the Philippines. The attacks were carried out in the South China Sea east of the Luichow Peninsula, the communique said. Two direct hits were scored on a transport, a freighter was left listing and a tanker was bracketed by bombs and left sinking, and none of our aircraft was lost, it was added.]

Confirmed Ship Casualties.

The MacArthur and the Nimitz communiques on the two battles near Leyte, plus a dispatch from Rear Admiral Daniel Barbey's flagship, listed fourteen enemy warships confirmed as sunk or damaged in those two battles. Eight of the fourteen—two battleships, three cruisers and three destroyers—were sunk. Four battleships, a cruiser and a destroyer were damaged.

Incomplete reports on Admiral Halsey's blows dealt south of Formosa revealed that two enemy carriers were sunk, a large carrier and two battleships were probably sunk and two battleships and three cruisers were damaged. Still to be added to the number of ships damaged are several destroyers damaged.

The twenty-seventh ship definitely added to the known list was the light cruiser hit by Liberators in the Mindanao Sea, a sector through which one segment of the Japanese fleet would naturally flee after being forced back through the Surigao Strait. This was the fleet group which approached Leyte from the southeast and actually penetrated the gulf.

Gambled to Crush MacArthur.

When American fighter planes dropped through clouds on Tuesday (Wednesday, Philippines time) the pilots scarcely could believe their eyes when they saw Japanese battleships, cruisers and destroyers between Leyte Island and the American carriers. Admiral Kinkaid's estimate of perhaps forty-six enemy warships sent into action through the narrow straits of the Philippines was added to the known twelve sent south of Formosa.

That means that at least fifty-eight enemy warships were committed by Japan in her great gamble to break up the Philippines invasion. Of course, the figure is much higher because there were still other units of the Formosa group, including "a number of destroyers." There are reports that this group even comprised the bulk of the imperial fleet. Attempting surprise, it was surprised.

What Tokyo Says.

In a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC, the Tokyo radio presented a new version of the battle off the Philippines, claiming that from October 24 to 26 the Japanese Navy sank 310,000 tons and damaged 370,000 tons of the American fleet. These figures were given out by the Japanese Board of Information, Tokyo said, and added: "Gen. MacArthur though he could come to the Philippines by radio propaganda, and had to pay dear."

The destruction of six Japanese warships—one aircraft carrier, one battleship, two cruisers and two destroyers—was admitted by Japanese Imperial headquarters in a broadcast recorded earlier by the FCC.

On the other hand, the Associated Press adds, Imperial headquarters toned down its own claims today. It alleged that seventeen American ships had been sunk and ten damaged from October 24 to October 26. Yesterday Imperial headquarters had said that seventy-eight American ships had been sunk or destroyed.

Tokyo Admits 6 Warships Lost,

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San Francisco, Oct. 27 (AP)—Destruction of six Japanese warships, including an aircraft carrier and a battleship, in the three-pronged naval-air battle off the Philippines was admitted by imperial Japanese headquarters in a broadcast today.

The broadcast, recorded here, admitted in addition to the carrier and battleship sunk, two cruisers and two destroyers were sunk and one carrier and one Japanese battleship "substantially damaged." The Japanese also admitted the loss of 126 planes.

Tones Down Claims

Imperial headquarters also toned down its claims of purported Americans losses. They claimed 17 American ships had been sunk and 10 damaged from October 24 to October 26. Those assertedly sunk included eight aircraft carriers, three cruisers, two destroyers and more than four transports. Seven United States carriers, one battleship and two cruisers, the Japanese said, were damaged.

In addition Imperial headquarters reported 500 American planes were shot down.

Jap Fleet "Retires"

Berlin broadcast a Tokyo dispatch saying that the Japanese fleet had retired after its raid on Allied naval units in Leyte Bay. The dispatch said Japanese planes still were conducting operations in the area.

Japanese Imperial headquarters claimed 16 American ships sunk or damaged in initial claims on October 25. Yesterday Imperial headquarters issued two communiques claiming an additional 62 sunk or damaged.

Because of numerous and conflicting broadcasts it is impossible to make an accurate check of the extravagant Japanese claims.

B-29 Base Hit, Japs Say

New York, Oct. 27 (AP)—A broadcast Japanese imperial headquarters communique recorded by the FCC today asserted that Japanese planes had destroyed 42 Superfortresses and set 15 more on fire in a raid last night on an American air base at Chengtu, China.

The communique said Japanese planes made a surprise attack on the air base, northwest of Chungking, and destroyed the giant ships

on the ground.

There was no Allied confirmation of such a raid.

Surprise Turned On Jap Ships

Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 27 (AP)—A powerful Japanese carrier force bearing down from Formosa to surprise American invasion troops and warships in the Philippines was itself surprised by alert United States carrier planes, and thus suffered a stinging initial setback.

The American aircraft spotted the carriers, part of a three-way Japanese naval stab, and roared in with such ferocity the enemy could put up only weak defense.

Thus the vital element of surprise worked in reverse for the Japanese in this week's historic naval and air engagement.

Strategy Of Battle

This is how the battle developed:

The Japanese sent three naval task forces converging on Admiral William F. Halsey's Third fleet, lying east of the Philippines, and on Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh fleet, covering Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Leyte invasion.

All three were sighted Monday. A submarine made first contact Monday morning, reporting that four battleships, 10 cruisers and about 13 destroyers were moving northeast through the South China Sea.

Force Seen In Sulu Sea

This fleet, probably from Singapore, continued a course along Palawan Island, turned through Mindoro Strait into the Sibuyan Sea and headed southeast toward Leyte.

Planes, presumably from Admiral Kinkaid's escort carriers, discovered a smaller Japanese force Monday afternoon steaming northeast through the Sulu Sea toward Leyte.

This consisted of two battleships, one cruiser and four destroyers. They may have been from Singapore or may have been detached from the Imperial task force which two weeks ago refused to meet the Halsey force off Formosa. This group eventually reached Leyte Gulf before it turned back.

Carrier Force Detached

The third armada was a carrier task force comprising what may have been the bulk of the Imperial fleet, including at least three carriers, four battleships, five or six cruisers and possibly 15 destroyers moving south of Formosa.

Admiral Halsey ordered full speed toward this Formosa carrier force. Meanwhile, he detached a strong carrier force from his mighty armada to speed west and engage the Japanese battleship units from the Sibuyan Sea.

Both Japanese battleship forces were attacked repeatedly Monday afternoon by planes from Admiral Kinkaid's escort carriers. In the larger northern force from the Sibuyan Sea, United States pilots damaged all four battleships with bombs and torpedoed one of the battleships and one cruiser. They also bombed both battleships and strafed severely all lighter units in the Sulu Sea force.

Despite damage, both enemy battleship forces continued toward Leyte with suicidal desperation—and a suicidal move it became.

Steamed Through Strait

The Sibuyan Sea battleship force steamed through San Bernardino Strait, between Luzon and Samar islands, Monday night. Tuesday morning it engaged one lightly protected Kinkaid escort carrier group in the first surface battle since the battle of Empress Augusta Bay in November, 1943.

Allied cruisers and destroyers returned the fire, supported by airplanes from both the Kinkaid escort carrier force and a strong group of large carriers which were rushed over by Halsey. The combined aerial surface attack routed this Japanese force, which Tuesday night fled back through San Bernardino Strait.

This battle cost the Japanese one heavy cruiser sunk by aircraft and one by ships' gunfire, four battleships heavily damaged by bombs and fleeing, trailing oil, and one destroyer left dead in the water.

Princeton Mortally Wounded

This action presumably was the one in which supporting Japanese land-based planes mortally wounded the light carrier USS Princeton.

MacArthur reported Allied casualties as one unidentified escort carrier sunk and several escort carriers and destroyers damaged.

The Sulu Sea battleship force steamed through Surigao Strait into Leyte Gulf Monday night and attacked transports, and other auxiliaries engaged in MacArthur's landings. Allied surface units rushed to counterattack. It is known that cruisers and destroyers participated but it is uncertain whether battleships made contact with the Japanese.

Force Completely Routed

MacArthur reported that this Sulu Sea force was "completely routed," losing a battleship of the Yamashiro class, plus a cruiser and several destroyers. This battleship earlier was reported damaged by aerial bombs. The Japanese force fled back through Surigao Strait and was subjected to aerial attack again Tuesday morning.

Presumably it was this action in which the H. M. S. Australia was superficially damaged. MacArthur reported extremely light losses in Leyte Gulf, saying several P-T boats were sunk or damaged and one destroyer was damaged.

The fiercest though shortest of the three battles began Tuesday morning when Admiral Halsey engaged the imperial carrier force from Formosa about 300 miles northeast of Luzon.

Japs Caught By Surprise

Repeated carrier-plane attacks took the Japanese so completely by surprise they were able to launch only a few aircraft.

Aerial bombing and torpedoing was followed Tuesday night by cruiser and destroyer bombardment of Japanese cripples.

Admiral Nimitz's first incomplete report on this action listed two carriers and two light cruisers as definitely sunk, one carrier and two battleships probably sunk and two battleships, three cruisers and a number of destroyers damaged.

He said none of the United States ships was damaged although attacked by Luzon-based land planes.

The toll in all three phases—with reports still incomplete—is two carriers, five cruisers and one battleship definitely sunk; one carrier and two battleships probably sunk; and seven battleships, three cruisers and several destroyers damaged.

This totals 21 warships immobilized plus "several destroyers reported damaged by MacArthur and "a number of destroyers" listed as damaged by Nimitz.

The official toll in all three phases—with reports stil incomplete—is two carriers, five cruisers and one battleship definitely sunk; one carrier and two battleships probably sunk, and seven battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers and "several" more destroyers damaged.

This makes a total of 26, plus the "several destroyers." MacArthur reported another cruiser subsequently hit, bringing the toll to 27.

JAPANESE NAVY DRAWN INTO TRAP

By SPENCER DAVIS

ABOARD ADM. THOMAS C. KINKAID'S FLAGSHIP, Leyte, Oct. 27—(AP) The Japanese battle force of 13 to 15 warships which entered Surigao straits before down Oct. 25, were victims of the gambler's maxim, "never give a sucker an even break."

That was the basis for the action, said Rear Adm. Jesse Oldendorf, whose forces annihilated the Japanese in a four-hour engagement.

The Japanese were suckers enough to enter the strait. Oldendorf didn't give them a chance to survive.

The Admiral placed his cruisers and destroyers on either flank and threw his battle line of pre-Pearl Harbor battleships squarely across the strait off point Mingatungen, some 30 miles inside the entrance. A number of PT boats waited for the first contact.

Shortly after midnight the enemy force began to sweep into the comparatively narrow waters of the strait. The little PT boats sent back word that the Japanese ships were "big ones."

There were two Nipponese battleships, five cruisers and six to eight destroyers grouped in two divisions.

About 3 a. m. the Japanese force was roughly 20 miles inside the strait when Oldendorf ordered his destroyers to make a close-quarter torpedo attack.

The destroyers steamed swiftly to either side, then the American battleships under command of Rear Adm. George Lenweyler opened up with heavy salvos from 16,000 to 17,000 yards.

There was a blaze of fire as those salvos landed. Oldendorf said, "Some of the enemy sank, some blazed with fire, but they kept coming forward another 6,000 yards before they turned away."

"We gave them hell on the turn," he said. "Instead of turning simultaneously they turned in column. It was the sort of naval battle you dream about. We completely crossed their 'T.'"

One of the cruiser forces, commanded by Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey and the other by Read Admiral George Haler, hit the enemy from all sides at once.

Five, six, eight, 14 and 16 inch guns opened up after a smashing torpedo attack.

Our big guns fired almost continuously from 4 A. M. until 5 A. M. The Japanese returned fire at our almost perfect semi-circle of exploding guns, but succeeded only in damaging one destroyer, Admiral Oldendorf said.

"At one time there were eight enemy ships turning simultaneously," Admiral Oldendorf said. "One large cripple, which we believe was a battleship, with two destroyers alongside, was making 11 knots when one of our battleships landed a salvo directly on the target. All three ships sank. There was a large enemy destroyer ablaze in the center of the straits, but it still was able to fire.

"Then the cruisers got him under fire and sank him. By this time the remnants of the enemy fleet was starting to flee and the cruisers pursued."

ENEMY FLEET 'LIMPING AWAY

Japanese Can't Challenge U.S. Navy Now, Nimitz Says

Honolulu, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Japanese fleet has been rendered incapable of challenging any sizable American naval force for some time by the enemy's "smashing defeat" in Philippine naval battles, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today.

The imperial fleet, he said in a Navy Day address, "right now is limping away from the scene of its disaster."

"The supreme test" with the Japanese, he said, "will come in the year ahead."

The admiral, addressing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, said in connection with the recent Philippine battles that "although the full extent of his (the enemy's) losses are not yet completely known, it is safe to say they are so great as to render his fleet incapable of challenging any sizable portion of ours for some time to come."

4,000-Mile Bridge

"In a year's time," Nimitz said, "our combined forces have built a bridge extending more than 4,000 miles westward from Pearl Harbor to Palau, the Marianas and the western Carolines.

"In 12 months we have captured 13 major bases, heavily fortified by the enemy, and rendered many more bases valueless.

"We have, in the last few days, dealt the enemy a smashing defeat in the second battle of the Philippine Sea. . . ."

The admiral added that the "advance across the Pacific has carried America's vast fighting power to the very door of Japan's inner defenses, and up to last week's Philippines campaign has cost the enemy 80,000 first-line troops killed as well as 95,000 in men isolated on islands.

3,000 Enemy Planes Lost

"In the last five months, 900 enemy ships have been sunk or damaged by the Pacific fleet. More than 3,000 of their aircraft were lost in the air and on the ground.

"We have been fortunate," he added, "in sustaining but meager losses in the number of important surface ships lost in the Pacific during the last year—right up through the operations of this week."

The Pacific commander praised civilian workers. "The vast outpouring of military supplies and equipment," he said, "is the best evidence that American labor and management are on the job, working hard."

Teamwork Cited

Military progress in the Pacific, he declared, is due to greatly increased skill in amphibious warfare and to teamwork and unity of command.

"We have cleared out of the way a number of essential preliminaries to tackling the main strength of the enemy. The supreme test will come in the year ahead."

Jap Cabinet In Session

San Francisco, Oct. 27 (A.)—"Matters requiring immediate attention," were discussed by Premier Kuniaki Koiso and his ministers today, the Japanese radio announced.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said it was a regular Cabinet meeting. The broadcast was directed to empire areas.

DEFEAT BRINGS NEW SHAKE-UP IN TOKYO

San Francisco, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio said that Emperor Hirohito today hurriedly approved a Japanese reorganization plan to rejuvenate the machinery for advising the Premier. The change in the advisory system and personnel reflected the impact of military and naval defeats in high administrative quarters.

The announcement was made by the Japanese Board of Information in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. It said that efficient and capable persons would fill the new posts. It explained the change by saying that the war situation had become more pressing than ever and that the management of national affairs had become more and more delicate.

"Matters requiring immediate attention," were discussed by Premier Kuniaki Koiso and his Ministers today, the Japanese radio announced earlier.

AIR GROUP 2 RELIEVED

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Naval Air Group 2, which put its fiery curse upon 402,050 tons of Japanese shipping and 550 Japanese planes from Makin to Manila during less than one year of combat, is homeward bound for rest and reassignment.

The group, stationed aboard an Essex class carrier since last March, established a record for carrier aircraft by shooting down 264 enemy planes and destroying 275 on the ground, while an attached detachment of night fighters shot down an additional eleven planes.

8 SHIPS TORPEDOED

Canberra, Australia, Friday, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that eight merchant ships, including three United States freighters, were torpedoed off the eastern Australia coast between July, 1942, and December, 1943.

Four of the vessels were sunk, but the remainder reached port safely. Casualties totaled 156 killed and nine injured.

These attacks were in addition to those already announced by the Government or military communiques.

Argentina Asks Parley At Ministerial Level

OCT 28 1944

Calls For Conference Of All Foreign Ministers In The Americas; Expresses Concern Over Relationships

Buenos Aires, Oct. 27 (AP)—In a memorandum expressing concern over the situation "facing the concert of American nations because of the attitude assumed by some of its governments regarding Argentina," the Argentine Government tonight called for a conference of all Foreign Ministers in the Americas.

The Foreign Ministry announced that the request for such a convocation was made in a note handed by the Argentine charge d'affaires in Washington, Rodolfo Garcia Arias, to the Pan-American Union.

"Argentina is accused of the alleged failure to observe its international commitments, which in view of the nature of the commitments involves a problem which interests not one country, or group of countries, but an entire continent," the memorandum said.

Step Called Important

In the proposed conference, the memorandum added, "all American countries without exception would have an opportunity to express their viewpoints."

"In making this proposal, the Argentine Government clearly recognizes the unusual importance of its step," the statement said. "It is not in practice customary for a country to wish to consider together with its equals the fundamental aspect of its international conduct."

Solidarity Challenged

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—The present militarist regime in Argentina, which the United States and virtually all other American nations refuse to recognize, appeared tonight to be trying to raise a challenge to this country's role in Pan-American affairs and to break down hemisphere solidarity.

This was the interpretation first placed in diplomatic quarters here on the announcement at Buenos Aires tonight that the Argentine Foreign Ministry had presented to the Pan-American Union here a request for an early meeting of American Foreign Ministers.

State Department Silent

The State Department declined any immediate comment. It was considered possible that the official position would be to ignore the whole matter on the ground that it lacked the backing of a proper government.

In proposing a Foreign Ministers' meeting, the Argentines have acted upon what some American diplomats here regard as a developing issue between Washington and some of the other Western Hemisphere capitals. In recent weeks there has been increasing talk among non-United States diplomats of need for such a meeting.

Idea Opposed

The United States' official position has been that no formal proposal for a conference has been made, and it was clear that officials here opposed the idea. Edward R. Stettinius acting Secretary of State, has chosen instead to confer with ambassadors of the other countries (except Argentina) on the current topic of chief importance, the would security plan and its relation to the Pan-American system.

NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 168 casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which makes a total of 69,870 casualties reported by the Navy since Pearl Harbor. Of this total 27,963 are reported dead, 27,919 wounded, 9,508 missing and 4,480 prisoners of war.

Victory Hailed in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, hailed today the American Navy's "great and enduring victories in the Pacific."

In a Navy Day greeting to United States Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, Mr. Alexander said the British Navy soon would be in the Pacific in force to join "the concentrated attack" upon Japan.

U. S. Fleet Is Jubilant As It Marks Navy Day

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Twelve Marylanders hold flag rank. Dispatch on Page 40.

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—The United States navy proudly celebrated its 169th anniversary today, all hands jubilant over what may prove to be its biggest victory in battle.

Exultation is evident throughout the navy as word spreads of the crushing defeat handed the Japanese navy by the Pacific fleet in the Philippines area.

But with it all there is a note of caution, from Navy Secretary Forrestal himself, who said last night that despite blasting of "30-odd Japanese warships" the enemy still has a sizable fleet.

Unofficial figures show that this fleet may total as many as 175 warships of all types, excluding submarines, and Forrestal says formally:

Extent Of Damage Unknown

"Many remaining ships — a sizable fleet in themselves—remain afloat, more or less seriously damaged. As we know from our own experience crippled vessels may be able to limp to port, undergo repairs and come out and fight again. Therefore, although the temporary damage which we have inflicted upon the Japanese navy is heavy, they may be able eventually to repair a part of that damage."

But, the extent of the damage to the Jap fleet—whether the ships are out of action permanently—may not be known for days. Vice-Admiral R. S. Edwards, deputy commander in chief of the United States Fleet, called attention to this lack of specific information, saying:

"I wish I had a complete picture myself. However, the details of a battle so vast and complex do not become known for a considerable time."

"Significant Step"

Regardless of the final count, there seems to be agreement that the Japanese fleet is crippled and never again can hope for any degree of success in a large scale naval engagement. It must confine efficient and logical operations to harassment of American convoys and small naval units.

"The Japs have failed," said Edwards bluntly in asserting they had attempted to halt liberation of the Philippines. "Their fleet is badly hurt. Consequently, the battle of the Philippines may be said to be a significant step toward the eventual defeat of Japan."

One naval officer expressed much of the general elation of the navy at the Japanese "cooperation" in bringing about the Philippines battle, by declaring:

"The Japs really gave us something to celebrate on this navy day."

Sense Of Security

Similar opinions came from others in Washington, and the sense of security and strength built up by the fact that the navy is the strongest in world history daily becomes more evident.

Outstanding as an example of the confidence of high naval officers in the strength and power of the fleet is the release for the first time of resumes of battle history of 103 major warships—and the naming of their commanding officers and oceans in which they operated as of the middle of August.

These resumes show that at least 16 battleships and 37 cruisers are on Pacific duty, and at least four battleships and 10 cruisers were in the Atlantic area at the time of the invasion of southern France.

Commissioning Disclosed

Also the navy disclosed for the first time by name, the commissioning of two big new battleships, the Wisconsin and Missouri, two battle cruisers (a new type of ship described unofficially as "pocket battleships") and eight new cruisers.

Throughout the nation today, celebrations of all types were held to commemorate the date in 1775 when the Continental Congress first received legislation creating an independent fleet.

The annual celebration of Navy Day also is a tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, whose birthday was October 27. He is credited widely with being the father of the modern navy; in 1907 he sent the fleet on a world tour to display American naval might.

JAPAN'S NAVY CUT TO HALF STRENGTH

Admiral King, Marshall And Halifax Applaud Victory

New York, Oct. 27 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King said tonight that the battle of the Philippines reduced the Japanese fleet "to not more than one half of its maximum strength."

The fleet commander in chief gave this appraisal in an address before the Navy League, and endorsed a statement by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of the Third Fleet, that "it is a certainty that the Japanese navy has been beaten, routed and broken."

King mentioned no figures on the number of Japanese vessels whose immediate usefulness was destroyed. Obviously, however, his estimate referred to the battle's effect on fire power and fighting ability of the enemy fleet rather than the number of its warships.

Halifax Praises Victory

Also appearing before the Navy League were Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, and Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

Calling it a high privilege to render homage to the navy "on the morrow of so resounding a victory," Halifax said, "the Japanese strategic plan has crumbled into ruin."

"The Japanese had not foreseen," he said, "the speed with which the losses at Pearl Harbor would be made good, or the skill and courage with which the navy of the United States would fight back."

General Marshall, along with paying tribute to the navy, cautioned against any home-front "belief that the war is practically over in Europe and we are free to turn to other interests."

Just Back From Europe

Just back from a visit to France and Belgium, Marshall said he hoped soldiers fighting "in the present bitter grip of battle" hear no echo of such ideas at home.

"I am fearful of the revulsion of feeling that would follow such a disclosure in the midst of the present battle when the greatest concentration of effort is imperative if we are to bring this war to an early conclusion," he said.

Saluting the navy, Marshall said it "convoyed our armies to Africa, Italy and France and has now made possible our reentry into the Philippines."

"I do not know of another instance in the history of warfare in which an army and a navy, each with its complex organization and system of command, have pulled together so effectively as members of a team," he asserted.

Allies To Press Battle

After giving his appraisal of the battle of the Philippines, King declared:

"The enemy is welcome to know that we shall continue to press them with every means at our command. The enemy already knows — the world knows — that, when the war in Europe releases the powerful forces engaged there, the greater part of them will be brought to bear against Japan.

"It would seem that even the sons of—heaven—can read that handwriting in letters so tall and so clear that they are visible around the world."

GREW EXPECTS JAP PEACE BID

OCT 28 1944

Former Envoy Calls Upon Tokyo To Consider Now

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—Calling upon the Japanese to surrender unconditionally, Joseph Clark Grew American Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to Pearl Harbor, tonight warned the American people that with the Japanese fleet defeated in a major battle "an enticing peace offer may come from Japan at any time."

In a Navy Day radio address Grew told a Navy League audience here that "there are many shrewd level-headed, coldly calculating Japanese—including not only some of their statesmen but also men such as those who built up the great business houses and shipping companies and industrial concerns of Japan.

"Before the complete ruin of Japan these men are almost certain to make an attempt to save something from the wreckage."

Looks For Liberal Cabinet

Grew foresaw that they would make some former statesman bearing a "liberal" label Prime Minister and reinforce him with an ostensibly liberal Cabinet. They might even offer to withdraw from Manchuria, he suggested.

The Japanese will try to make peace, he said, because a growing number of them realize "beyond peradventure that they are going to be defeated, that their merchant fleet is being whittled down to the vanishing point, that their war plants are gradually being blotted out of existence, and that their gangster loot will eventually be taken from them.

Bans Compromise Peace

"... We must not, under any circumstances, accept a compromise peace, no matter how alluring such a peace may be or how desirous we may become of ending this terrible conflict."

Grew said the only alternative remaining to Japan is to surrender unconditionally now if it would avoid useless sacrifice of lives and wholesale destruction.

"I address these words directly to the more intelligent elements in that misguided country," he declared.

ADM. FITCH PRAISES U.S. THIRD FLEET

ATLANTA, Oct. 27 — (AP) Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch of the United States Navy said tonight that "Navy Day finds us at the Philippines and knocking on the very door to Tokyo because of the brilliant achievements by Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet in the Ryukyus and Formosa."

The vice admiral, deputy chief of Naval operations (air) in a prepared Navy day address, added that United States Naval forces "have seriously crippled but not destroyed the Japanese Navy," and declared the "greatest part of our job remains ahead."

Of successes in the Pacific, he said:

"We are dealing with vast differences and a stubborn foe. What we have done must not be compared with what remains to be done. The greatest part of our job lies ahead."

Establishment of bases from which to bomb Japan, the Vice Admiral said, would not be easy as the Japanese have cut China in two "and are in complete control of the China coast, the logical place for our air bases."

Japan has built up stockpiles to last two years, in case of blockade, Adm. Fitch said, and added:

"Japan has the will to win. Perhaps many of us thought she was talking loosely when she said she would spend fifty years at war and sacrifice ten million men. I have seen her fanaticism demonstrated in the Pacific and I, for one, take her at her word.

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"Seventy million Japanese are totally mobilized. They think only of war. And to them, death is more acceptable than defeat."

U.S. SEEN AS GREATEST NAVAL POWER ON EARTH

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—(AP) Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, U. S. Marine corps commandant, said tonight that our future security depends upon whether we "preserve naval power sufficient to impress upon any would-be international ruffians the suicidal futility of attacking us."

Our Navy has entered into almost every war as the underdog, Gen. Vandegrift said in a Navy Day address, "because after each war we have naively scrapped most of what we have built."

"Our Navy today," he said, "is bigger than the combined fleets of all the world five years ago. The United States has become, for the first time, the greatest naval power on earth."

The General said there still is a tough fight ahead in the Pacific; that the Japanese are prepared to put up a desperate battle in the hope that Americans will "grow impatient and fall prey to a compromise peace."

JAPS RELYING ON SUBMARINES

Cincinnati, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Belief that growing American naval power has force the Japanese to divert their submarines to logistical (supply-bearing) use came today from Rear Admiral De Witt Clinton Ramsey, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

"As the Japs' position changed from the offensive to the defensive," Admiral Ramsey told a press conference, "I believe they found it necessary to use their submarines for other than destructive purposes."

"We found that was the case at Bougainville and again in the eastern Marshalls," Ramsey commented.

17 U. S. Vessels Lost In Fight For France

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—Seventeen small naval vessels, including six landing ships and three mine sweepers, have been lost in European operations connected with the liberation of northern France, the Navy Department announced.

Largest of the ships was the Miantonomah, a mine layer carrying a crew of about 300 officers and men.

The navy attributed the losses to enemy action or the perils of the sea.

All next of kin of casualties have been notified.

TO RETAIN 4 PLANTS

Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that naval ordnance plants at Canton, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Forest Park, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., would be retained as a part of the permanent ordnance shore establishments of the Navy.

A policy statement to employees by the Navy Department Bureau of Ordnance said new naval ordnance plants were operated through commercial contractors, instead of directly, but congressional authorization limited such contractor-operator arrangements to the period of the war and six months thereafter.

Japs Began Fight At Full Strength

Chicago, Oct. 27 (AP)—Japan's navy entered the Philippines battle "as strong or stronger in some major units" as at the start of the war, but fled "in straitened circumstances," James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, said tonight.

Reports from the scene, Forrestal said at a Navy League dinner, show that the battle "laid up, at least temporarily, two thirds of the Japs' battleships. It chewed up a sizable portion of their carriers. And it subtracted further from an inadequate number of cruisers and destroyers."

But, he added:

"Let me say again that crippled ships may live to fight again, and we never scratch a Jap vessel unless we see it go down."

Strength Built Up

The Nipponese fleet, Forrestal said, built up its strength in hiding for nearly two years. When it finally challenged American fire power it was as strong or stronger in battleships and carriers as when the war began.

In repair and replacement efforts, Forrestal pointed out, the Japanese will be working against this year's scheduled additions to the United States Navy, already "the mightiest sea power in history." He gave these reinforcement figures: 27,000 aircraft, 2 45,000-ton battleships, 7 big carriers, 40 escort carriers, 15 cruisers, 85 destroyers, over 200 destroyer escorts, about 80 submarines, 31,000 landing craft.

Each of the four pillars of Japanese strength—army, navy, merchant shipping and air power—is "cracked and weakened," Forrestal said, but holds together because of "barbaric and fanatic determination."

CIVIL AIR PARLEY DELEGATES PICKED

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The State Department today announced the composition of a ten-member delegation, headed by Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle Jr., to the International Civil Aviation Conference which opens at Chicago next Wednesday.

The delegates, designated by President Roosevelt to represent this country in what has been described as the aviation branch of the peace conference, will have a staff of four consultants, seven advisors and nine technical experts.

Serving as delegates with Mr. Berle will be:

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, L. Welch Pogue, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board; Edward Warner, CAB vice-chairman; William A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air; Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd (retired), of Boston; Chairman Bailey (D.-N. C.) of the Senate Commerce Committee; Senator Brewster (R.-Me.), a member of the Commerce Committee, and Representatives Bulwinkle (D.-N. C.) and Wolverton (R.-N. J.).

Appointed as consultants were Artemus L. Gates and Robert A. Lovett, aAsistant Secretaries for Air of Navy and War, respectively; Major-Gen. C. R. Smith of the Air Transport Command, and Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronuatics.

The advisors will be John C. Cooper, vice-president of Pan American Airways; Ralph Damon, vice-president of American Airlines; Carleton Putnam, president of Chicago & Southern Airlines; Col. H. R. Harris, chief of staff of the Air Transport Command; Frank Russell, manager of the National Aircraft War Production Council and president of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Company; Stephen Latchford, Adviser on air law in the aviation division of the State Department, and Commander Paul Richter of the Navy.

D'OLIER TO MAKE BOMBING SURVEY

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Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The creation of a bombing survey mission, headed by Franklin D'Olier, industrialist and insurance official, to appraise the effectiveness of strategic bombing of Germany's war economy was announced today by the War Department.

The mission, acting under presidential authorization, will undertake the survey "for the benefit of the American people," the department said. While the announcement did not detail reasons for the survey, apparently one purpose is to provide information based on a study by civilian experts for comparison with the findings of purely military agencies.

The advance of land armies across Europe and into the edge of Germany now makes possible an on-the-scene inspection of bomb damage for comparison with estimates based on aerial photographic interpretation.

Mr. D'Olier, a resident of Morristown, N. J., is president of the Prudential Insurance Company and a director in several large concerns, including the General Refractory Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Oil plants and transportation have had high priority on the Allied air forces' list of Nazi targets.

Mr. D'Olier retired after service in world war 1 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Italo-American Relations Are Clarified

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Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Stettinius said today that the resumption of formal diplomatic relations with Italy—with whom we are still technically at war—is intended "to facilitate our return to a state of peace."

He issued at his press conference a statement intended to clarify just where American-Italian relations stand at this point.

The statement made these points:

1. The United States and Italy are still formally at war.

2. The United States and Italy cannot make peace before there is a peace conference and a treaty is drawn up and submitted to Congres.

3. Meanwhile Italy is a "cobelligerent" of the United States and other Allied powers in fighting the common enemy, Germany.

4. As a result of joint Allied action earlier this week, the Italian Government is now formally recognized as a friendly Government, but it remains in large measure under Allied military control.

Cites Italians' Efforts

Stettinius said the diplomatic action was in recognition of the efforts of the Italian people "to establish a healthy political basis for government," to create a representative government out of anti-Fascist groups, and to aid the "bitter struggle against our common enemy."

"The resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy," he said, "does not reestablish peace, nor does it settle the many questions which will have to be dealt with before a formal state of peace is declared.

"Only the Congress can pass upon that final step. The resumption of formal relations with Italy is intended, however, to facilitate our return to a state of peace, which is, of course, an objective of our Italian policy."

Called Basic Policy

In response to questions Stettinius said it is basic policy to return control over Italian affairs to the Italian Government as rapidly as that can be done.

Asked why the United States recognized the de Gaulle Government in France only on a "provisional" basis, while it recognized without qualification the Government of Italy, Stettinius replied by saying he thought the time would come when all the occupied countries would have their own governments.

Greeks Get 7 Liberty Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Two additional Liberty ships have been allocated to the Greek Government, making seven of these freighters chartered to the Greeks, the War Shipping Administration announced today. Ownership of the vessels remains vested in the United States.

Ex-Guatemala Leader Is In New Orleans

New Orleans, Oct. 27 (AP)—Jorge Ubico, former President of revolt-torn Guatemala who was grounded for three days at Brownsville, Texas, watched the Navy Day parade on Canal street here today and went shopping. Ubico and his wife arrived early today by plane.

E. J. Lagarde, of the New Orleans airport, a friend of Ubico who was with the general at his hotel here, said Ubico did not wish to discuss political questions at this time.

Lagarde reported that Ubico, the former "strong man" of Guatemala, was recuperating and wished to be alone.

Air Force Reduces Jet Plane Production

Buffalo, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Army Air Force has ordered a reduction in its contract for P-59 Airacomets, the first jet-propelled plane produced in this country, Bell Aircraft Corporation announces.

A company spokesman said last night that the firm will continue to produce Airacomets to meet its revised schedule. The reduction will have no effect on present employment levels, he declared.

The firm will remain active in jet research and continue to develop new designs for utilization of this form of power, the official asserted.

Big Budget For Rockets

Boston, Oct. 27 (AP)—Rear Admiral George F. Hussey, Jr., USN, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said today that early in 1945 the United States Navy will be expending $100,000,000 a month for rocket ammunition alone.

In a Navy Day address prepared for delivery before the Advertising Club of Boston, Admiral Hussey said "the over-all peak of ordnance expenditures will not be reached until the latter part of the first quarter of the coming calendar year. By that time our expenditures will be approximately $350,000,000 per month.

"Right now," he said, "we are expending approximately $100,000,000 per month for ammunition.

"By the time we reach the peak of our rocket program, which will be late in the first quarter or early in the second quarter of 1945, we will be expending $100,000,000 a month for this one type of ammunition."

Strike Situation Better Last Month

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Less time was lost through strikes in September than in August, the Labor Department Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Idleness was .09 of 1 per cent of the available working time, the bureau said. There were 390 strikes in September involving 185,000 workers and 660,000 man days of idleness, according to preliminary estimates. August strikes totaled 485, involving 190,000, and the number of man days lost totaled 935,000.

MESA WORKERS STRIKE IN 11 TOLEDO PLANTS

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 27.—(AP) Members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America began walkout of 11 manufacturing plants at mid-afternoon today and a union official said members in Detroit and Cleveland probably would follow shortly.

Earl Street, local secretary of the MESA, said the walkout would affect at least 4,500 men here and possibly 50,000 in other cities.

It was, he said, called in sympathy with 350 MESA members in four Toledo plants of the Electric Auto-Light Co., who quit Tuesday over what Streeter said was a protest that the company discharged six MESA members because they failed to maintain membership in the C.I.O.-United Automobile Workers which has a contract with the company.

UMW Makes New Charge

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—The United Mine Workers *Journal* suggested in an editorial today that Frances Perkins might be replaced by Anna Rosenberg, a Presidential labor adviser, as Secretary of Labor if President Roosevelt is reelected.

The *Journal* also contended editorially that the indorsement of President Roosevelt by Senator Ball (R., Minn.) was the result of "a vote-getting deal" managed by Harry Hopkins.

"If President Roosevelt is reelected he may appoint Anna Ros-

enberg as your next Secretary of Labor," said the *Journal*, official organ of John L. Lewis' mine union.

For Willkie In 1940

(Lewis, bitterly opposed to the President, indorsed Wendell L. Willkie in 1940 and has praised Governor Dewey this year.)

"This would be a clever maneuver—and he is good at maneuvering—to make the people think that he is making a long-demanded change," the editorial continued. "Certainly, the President has not guaranteed labor any representation if he is reelected. And labor can be assured that, regardless of all the Roosevelt Administration promises, the squire of Hyde Park will see to it that labor doesn't get a chance to plant its hoofs under the Cabinet table."

Calls Her Politician

The *Journal* described Mrs. Rosenberg, New York regional director for the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service as "a personnel director for millionaire department-store owners" and "an out-and-out Roosevelt politician."

Jap-American Migration

Salt Lake City, Oct. 27 (AP)—Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, said yesterday that he believed that West Coast Japanese-Americans who have settled in the East will not want to return after the war.

Sale And Rent Curbs Eased To Spur Housing

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Washington, Oct. 27 (AP)—Higher sale and rental ceilings on new houses, ranging up to an $8,000 purchase price and $65 a month rent in high-cost areas, were authorized today by the National Housing Administration and the War Production Board.

The action, coupled with the removal of all occupancy restrictions, applies to the NHA's so-called "H-2" housing program which was announced in July but stalled from the start because builders were not interested in building homes at the prices then specified.

80,000 Units Expected

Upward of 80,000 new units of "larger and better quality housing" are expected to result from the liberalization of rules. Many will be built to sell below $8,000 because the NHA will set lower ceilings, it was stated, in areas where less money is required to get needed homes built.

Lifting of occupancy restrictions means that persons other than war workers can buy or rent the new houses. Builders have held back in fear that prospective purchasers would move away when war industry is cut back.

The new step completes a liberalization program begun last week with the lifting of some restrictions on materials and design—a move which the NHA said would permit the building of houses "approximating pre-war standards."

"H-1" Limit Stands

The $8,000 and $65 limits replace ceilings of $6,000 and $50, which could be increased in some areas of high building costs to $7,500 and $62.50.

The $6,000 limit continues to apply to homes built under the "H-1" program—the original housing program for war workers newly entering a community. This program now is drawing to a close.

Housing quotas under the new program will be set for each locality, with maximum prices and rentals specified. Specific sale prices and rentals will then be approved by the NHA for each project as a condition to the granting of priorities for building materials.

CHARLES E. WILSON CANCELS SPEECHES

ATLANTA, Oct. 27 — (AP) Charles E. Wilson, recently resigned executive vice chairman of the War Production board, announced today cancellation of two postwar planning speeches at request of the War and Navy departments.

Wilson, who made the first of a scheduled series of talks to utility executives here last night, made public a joint telegram from Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal and Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson expressing apprehension that the meetings "might be misunderstood and taken to mean that needs of (war) production are declining."

The former WPB executive, who has resumed his post as president of the General Electric Co., was scheduled to address a planning meeting at New York Oct. 31-Nov. 1 and at Chicago Nov. 9-10. He previously had cancelled similar engagements at San Francisco and Dallas because of travel difficulties.

Praising industry for its war job, Wilson told the meeting last night it had been a "magnificent demonstration of America in action" by the "men in factories, and offices and laboratories, men on farms and in mines."

"It is not credit for their performance that they should seek as we come to the victory and the peace," he said, "but recognition of their own strength and their own importance in shaping tomorrow. They must not let themselves be shoved and jockeyed and bullied out of their rightful places as masters of their own fate by any handful of ideologists and rabble-rousers."

The Forrestal-Patterson telegram made public by Wilson said in part:

"We are receiving urgent appeals for war supplies on an increasing scale from the commanders of our fighting forces overseas. These demands make it plain that production of war material must be increased rather than reduced. In view of these facts, it seems to us that any meeting of your executives at this time to consider postwar planning might be misunderstood and taken to mean that needs of production are declining."

Money Spent By Democrats At $1,052,589

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Roosevelt Donates $1,000, Tobin, $1,000; Sinatra Gives $5,000 to P. A. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Democratic National Committee spent $1,052,589 between Jan. 1 and Oct. 25, out of $1,093,178 in contributions during the same period, it reported to the Clerk of the House of Representatives today. With a bank balance of $40,588 on Oct. 25, the national committee, in a report submitted by Miss Mae Oliver, assistant treasurer, said it had unpaid obligations of $131,015.40

The National Citizens Political Action Committee reported to the House Clerk that up to Oct. 23 it had received contributions totaling $271,531 and spent $165,018. The Political Action Committee reported that it had received $5,000 from Frank Sinatra, the singer.

The Democratic National Committee report showed that President Roosevelt, candidate for a fourth term, has contributed $1,000.

Among the various contributors were:

Francis Biddle, $500; Samuel Goldwyn, Hollywood, $5,000; Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, $1,000; Dave Beck, Seattle, $500; Herman B. Baruch, New York, $2,500; Cordell Hull, Washington, $250; Walter Kirschner, Los Angeles, $4,000; Mrs. D. F. Zanuck, Los Angeles, $3,000; Frank Altschul, 40 Wall Street, New York, $5,000; Mary E. Rosett, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, $5,000; Otto L. Spaeth, Dayton, Ohio, $5,000; Floyd V. Odlum, New York, $5,000; R. S. Reynolds, Richmond, Va., $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau jr., $2,000; R. S. Reynolds jr., of Reynolds Metal Company, Richmond, $2,500.

Also Albert, Jack and Harry L. Warner, $5,000 each; Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans, $350; Roosevelt for National Security Club of Higgins Employees, New Orleans, $4,109; Colonel H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, State Finance Directors, Little Rock, Ark., $35,000; Paul Eisner, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York, $5,000; Frank Frankel, Houston, $5,000; George Frankel, Houston, $5,000; Tennessee State Democratic Committee, $27,500.

Also Democratic National Committee, Myron G. Blalock, Director, Dallas, $15,000; Louis Pokrass nd Harry Davis, 385 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York, $5,000 each.

Receipts of $912,713.18 from an. 1 to Oct. 25 were reported by he Pennsylvania State Republican nance Committee, which also id it had spent $609,477.17.

CHAIRMAN DEFENDS ONE THOUSAND CLUB

Chicago, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The "One Thousand Club," described in a speech here Wednesday night by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as organized by the Roosevelt administration to "sell special privilege" to $1,000 donors to the Democratic fourth term campaign, is "non-partisan," says Frank J. Lewis, the group's national chairman.

Mr. Lewis, Chicago manufacturer, said last night that the club "has not sought and will not be entitled to receive patronage from any political party." He declared that there were prominent Republicans as well as Democrats among the organization's present members, and he added that all of them subscribe to the belief that President Roosevelt "should be permitted to carry on the present war to a conclusion."

Mr. Lewis, who is chairman of the Soldier Field rally that President Roosevelt is to address here tomorrow night, said that the club's policy was "to put the war above partisan politics, in so far as this election is concerned." Referring to the Republican presidential nominee's Chicago address, identifying the club as organized by the Roosevelt administration, he said that if Gov. Dewey had "consulted an officer or member of the club" he "could not, with any regard for the truth, have made the statements about the club that he did in Chicago."

Lewis, a former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said the club's birthplace was Chicago, not the White House, and that it was organized last September 11 by Mid-Western business and professional men "who in large part were not actively identified with either major political party."

ROOSEVELT SAYS REPUBLICANS PUT POLITICS 'FIRST'

Charges G.O.P. 'Intimating' Lack of Co-operation if Democrats Win.

CITES NAVAL POWER

Says Halsey's Fleet Begun Before '41; Thousands Hail Him in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—(AP) President Roosevelt, in his fourth major speech for a fourth term, attributed to Republican politicians tonight a "deliberate and indefensible effort" to put political advantage over devotion to country and over avoidance of the agony of future wars.

"I do not think," he said, "that the American people will take kindly to this policy of vote my way or I won't play."

To thousands of Philadelphians in the stands of Shibe Park and spilling onto the ball field he gave, too, what he called a "once and for all" answer to opposition charges of unpreparedness.

Refers to Naval Strength

He pointed to the powerful warships of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third fleet and remarked that all its battlewagons, all its aircraft carriers and all but two of its cruisers were authorized by his administration before Pearl Harbor.

After a day of electioneering at Wilmington, Del., Camden, N. J., and here in Philadelphia, the Chief Executive motored from his special campaign train to the ball yard of the city's two major league teams. His car slid into second base, and he spoke from it on a platform in the middle of the infield. The address was broadcast.

It was right at the end that Mr. Roosevelt said Republican politicians were "clearly intimating" that party members in Congress would not cooperate, in the event of a Democratic election victory, in establishing a world organization for peace.

"That, it seems to me," he asserted, "is a deliberate and indefensible effort to place political advantage not only above devotion to country but also above our very deep desire to avoid the death and destruction which would be caused by future wars."

Ball Park Crowded

Long before that, crowds which had claimed all the 33,000 seats in the ball yard had begun yelling and applauding his remarks. The sleeve of a grey sweat shirt looking like long underwear stuck out of the President's coat when he took off his hat and waved at the audience.

For minutes before he began speaking, the crowd stood and cheered. And they broke into applause immediately when he classified the American Navy as bigger now than all the fleets of the world combined.

He drew a big hand when he spoke of the invasion of the Philippines and asked whatever became of criticism directed at him on grounds he had not sent enough forces or supplies to Gen. Douglas MacArthur for political reasons.

Dressed in a gray business suit, no hat or overcoat, Mr. Roosevelt's breath was visible in the frosty night air as he continued, making minor modifications in his text as he went along, emphasizing his words with vigorous movements of his head.

Boos welled through the ball yard when Mr. Roosevelt took a swipe at Thomas E. Dewey—not by name—but by singling out some of his campaign utterances and giving his answers to them.

The crowd got his point and laughed with the Chief Executive when he referred to the Constitution and said "I hope you will pardon me if I quote it correctly."

One signal for boos was the President's statement that a prominent Republican orator had described the administration as "the most spectacular collection of incompetent people who ever held public office."

Cites Jap Defeat

The audience whooped it up a moment later when he said Halsey's fleet had given the Japanese navy the worst licking in its history.

A reference to Democratic Vice Presidential nominee Truman and his record as chairman of a Senate War Investigating committee got a hand, and so did a declaration that American soldiers can take our militaristic enemies and beat them.

Volleys of cheers went up from the crowd when the President opened up with his pointed criticism of "some Republican politicians"—those he accused of putting politics above the prevention of future wars.

After Mr. Roosevelt finished speaking his car made a slow circuit of the ball park—a trip that brought the crowd to a frenzied rush across the field. So insistent was the throng that it was all mounted police could do to fight the spectators back from the President's car.

Several times men and women, ignoring the prancing legs of police horses, darted out into the procession. At one point the crowd swelled to the front of the official car, almost stopping its slow trip.

The President gave this promise:

"When this great job in winning this war is done, the men of our armed forces will be demobilized and returned to their homes just as rapidly as possible. The War and Navy departments are pledged to that. I am pledged to that. The very law of this land, enacted by the Congress, is pledged to that. And there are no strings attached to this pledge."

After all, he said, he could speak

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"as one who knows something of the feelings of a parent with sons who are in the line of battle overseas."

Hits at G.O.P.

Levelling directly at Republican politicians, the Chief Executive asserted there were some in and out of Congress, who are introducing into the campaign what he described as "a very ugly implication" of profound concern to all Americans.

He said they are stating that Republicans in Congress would cooperate with a Republican President in establishing a world organization for peace—"clearly intimating that they would not cooperate toward the same end in the event of a Democratic victory." He added:

"That, it seems to me, is a deliberate and indefensible effort to place political advantage not only above devotion to country, but also above our deep desire to avoid the death and destruction which would be caused by future wars."

As usual, the President refrained from mentioning Dewey by name. But he did talk about a Republican candidate, and a prominent Republican orator. There was no misunderstanding the identity of his target.

He mentioned glorious operations in the Philippines" and said he wondered "whatever became of the suggestion made a few weeks ago that I had failed for political reasons to send enough forces or supplies to General MacArthur."

Answers Criticism

With figures and names, the Chief Executive gave his "answer—once and for all—to a Republican candidate who said that this administration had made 'absolutely no military preparations for the events it now claims it foresaw'."

Starting with a Navy day theme, he asserted that the American fleet now is greater than all the navies of the world together, including "what was—until three days ago—the Japanese fleet." He mentioned 27 different landings in force on enemy-held shores in the last year, every one "a triumphant success."

The President said every battleship in "Admiral Halsey's powerful Third fleet which has just given the Japanese Navy the worst licking in its history" was authorized between 1933 and 1938 and construction on all of them had begun by September, 1940, more than a year before Pearl Harbor.

All but two of the cruisers in that fleet were authorized between 1933 and 1940, and construction had started on all but one, while all the aircraft carriers in the fleet were authorized and half were under construction before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Roosevelt added.

He said he wasn't supposed to mention it, and that he hoped he would be pardoned for quoting the Constitution correctly, but the President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. He said it was the duty of the Commander in Chief to appoint Secretaries of War and Navy and chiefs of staff and he felt no apologies were needed for his picking Secretary of War Stimson, the late Navy Secretary Frank Knox, his successor, James Forrestal, or the men of the Army and Navy high command.

He said teamwork with the Allies had been achieved through conference table efforts by those with final authority, although he was told a prominent Republican orator stated there were not five civilians in the national government with the confidence and respect of the American people.

Replies to Dewey

"In fact," the President asserted, "he described your present administration as "the most spectacular collection of incompetent people who ever held public office'."

"Well, now—that is pretty serious. The only conclusion to be drawn from that is that we are losing the war. If so that will be news to most of us—and it will certainly be news to the Nazis and the Japs."

Going back to the record, Mr. Roosevelt said it would show that almost from the first minute of his administration he started rebuilding a Navy which previous administrations had whittled down through "drastic false economy."

By way of contrast, he said that less than three months before Hitler launched a murderous assault on Poland, House Republicans voted 144 to 8 for cutting Air Corps appropriations.

When, in the Spring of 1940, he called for production of 50,000 planes, the President said, the same Republican candidate termed it a publicity stunt and said it would take four years to reach the goal.

Since then, he said, America has turned out more than 240,000 airplanes.

"The whole story of our vast effort in this war," the Chief Executive said, "has been a story of incredible achievement—the story of the job that has been done by an administration which, I am told, is 'old and tired and quarrelsome'."

Praises Truman

Then, with a word of praise for his running-mate, Senator Harry S. Truman, Mr. Roosevelt said that while doing the production job, the government, on a non-partisan basis, constantly investigated and publicized the whole management of the war effort. He directed a mention to the work done by a Senate committee over which Truman presided until nominated for the vice presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt also gave a measure of tribute to American businessmen who, he said, have displayed the highest type of patriotism by their devotion, industry, ingenuity, and cooperation with the government.

To families of the fighting men, the Commander-in-Chief promised that their boys always will be given the best equipment, arms, food and medical care that the resources and genius of the nation can provide.

Never in history, he said, have soldiers and sailors of any nation gone to battle so thoroughly trained, so thoroughly equipped, so well fed and so well supported.

Yet, he said the quality of our American fighting men is essentially a matter of spirit, expressive of their faith in America.

Discussing war strategy, Mr. Roosevelt said it was designed to bring battle to the enemy on his home grounds. He said it had three major phases. The first was "plugging the line" by stopping the advance of German and Japanese conquests short of Britain and Australia.

The second was shattering enemy outer defenses and establishing bases from which to launch major attacks.

Now, in Europe, the final, decisive phase of the attack on Germany itself has been reached, although "we have much longer and much farther to go in the war against Japan."

Goes to Chicago Next

This was the first of two major speeches scheduled on a fast, two-day bid for 95 vital electoral votes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana and Illinois. Tomorrow night the Chief Executive talks in Soldier's Field, Chicago.

Just as noisy, perhaps just as big, as in New York last Saturday, throngs of Philadelphians poured out an ovation to the President today as toured war establishments and passed three times through the heart of the city on a 45-mile automobile drive that required three and a half hours.

Part of the time they stood in a light rain to watch him roll past.

In fact, from the time he made a train platform' appearance at Wilmington, Del., late this morning, it was a toss-up whether it would rain on the sun would shine. In Navy cape, gray hat, with a robe over his lap, the Chief Executive was ready for whatever the weather man served up.

A trace of rain was on tap at Wilmington, where he urged a big vote Nov. 7, and added, laughing: "I won't urge you to vote early and often because if I did I might go to jail."

There was a heavier rain when he rode through thick crowds and storms of torn paper filtering down from open windows, in Philadelphia's busiest business district.

A few minutes later, across the Delaware river at Camden, N. J., Mr. Roosevelt eyed low-scudding clouds that still dripped inhospitable rain and told a throng at City Hall Plaza:

"Things are going along pretty well and I'm getting accustomed to the rain."

Valet Arthur Prettyman had gone along with a change of clothes, but they weren't needed. Mr. Roosevelt took nothing like the drenching he did in New York.

And, as in New York, he showed himself as candidate and Commander-in-Chief.

Visits Navy Yard

His first stop on a long motor tour of Philadelphia was at the Navy Yard—a Navy day appearance which brought a halt to all the work at the sprawling establishment. Mr. Roosevelt saw thousands of civilian workers clustered in roadways or jamming the superstructure of ships being built or getting battle damage mended.

He showed up, too, at a naval hospital, an Army quartermaster depot a Marine depot and the Cramp shipyards. And his tour took him through a smoking industrial district, where the Budd, Bendix, Midvale, and Philco companies are turning out war supplies by countless carloads.

Tremendous, vociferous crowds shrieked their greetings along the way, sometimes packed from buildings to street car tracks, sometimes breaking through police lines. And, of course, in some areas there are no spectators at all.

The reaction ranged from formal chants of "We want Roosevelt" and intimate calls of "Hi, Ya, Frankie, old boy," to demands for Thomas E .Dewey.

The steps of the Union League, traditional stronghold of Republicanism, were jammed with intent if undemonstrative spectators. At one point, a mass of Dewey literature poured down from a tall building and floated over the 50 odd cars in the presidential entourage.

NELSON SAYS U. S. NEEDS ROOSEVELT

Washington, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, describing himself as an independent voter, says the nation's chances of preventing future wars depend largely on President Roosevelt's statesmanship.

In a radio address last night urging the President's re-election, Mr. Nelson said "his (Mr. Roosevelt's) actions and words play a big part in shaping the attitude of our Allies; the attitude of neutrals, and even the morale of the enemy.

"The President's decisions can go a long way toward assuring post-war jobs for all and good wages for all. We need to elect a man who we know—not guess but know—is able to work out the great problems which lie before us."

The former War Production Board chairman described Mr. Roosevelt as the man with "the best know-how for that job."

The President, he said, has shown "how deeply he is devoted to democracy and the American way of life" in his relations with the WPB by backing a WPB policy of "fair play for business." This policy, Mr. Nelson said, kept controls at a minimum and "kept intact the basic institutions of the country."

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Truman Asks Taft Defeat

With Truman En Route to Akron, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman invaded Ohio today to ask the defeat of Republican Senator Robert A. Taft in another lap of a transcontinental campaign tour into which, he says, "a reactionary, isolationist press" has sought to inject "a false" Ku Klux Klan issue.

The Democratic Vice-President nominee reiterated to reporters that he "never was, am not and never will be" a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and added, "anybody that knows me and my record knows how I fought and helped defeat Klan candidates in Missouri."

Desperate, He Says

Departing from his prepared farm-policy speech at Peoria, Ill., last night, Truman said:

"The isolationists are desperate to win this election. The Hearst papers even go so far as to call me a member of the Ku Klux Klan. That charge is a falsehood.

Truman said the nation's farm program, carried out by the Democratic Administration, has brought advances to the farmers "beyond anything they had ever experienced in tneir entire history."

Truman said that under Republican administrations the Government was "too busy helping big business to spare any time for the farmer."

Cites Bank Deposits

"In the hands of our farmers right now is approximately 12 billion dollars in cash in bank deposits and in war bonds," he added.

Truman planned to make brief stops this afternoon in Toledo and Cleveland before moving on into Akron tonight for a foreign-policy address. He said he would call for the defeat of Taft and the rejection "of Dewey's attempt to carry water on both shoulders" in an attempt to win votes "from both isolationists and advocates of a strong foreign policy."

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace cast his absentee Iowa ballot today and at a subsequent press conference announced to a group of news men that it had been a "straight Democratic ballot."

"You know," he said, after filling out the ballot in his hotel room here, "the more votes that are cast the more democracy you have."

The Vice-President, on a three-day campaign tour of Michigan, repeated the assertion he made in an address yesterday that President Roosevelt would carry Michigan by 100,000 votes.

He said he was trying to emphasize in his campaign talks "that the isolationists should be left at home, so that they will not prevent a permanent peace."

Asked about the likelihood of post-war controls, Mr. Wallace said he looked for some such controls; "otherwise," he said, "we will have inflation."

"But," he added, "that's not a political matter; it's simple business sense."

Hannegan Calls GOP 'Frantic, Hysterical'

New York, Oct. 27 (AP)—Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan said today that injection into the campaign of references to the "One Thousand Club" and the charge—denied by Vice-Presidential Candidate Harry S. Truman—that Truman was a member of the Ku Klux Klan showed, "our opponents are frantic and hysterical."

"In these campaigns, when the opposition is reconciled that the cause is lost," Hannegan said at a press conference, "they do as some fighters do—hit below the belt in the hope of extricating themselves. . . . But we didn't think they would give up as they have two weeks in advance of election day."

Ickes And Ferguson Duel Over Air Waves

New York, Oct. 27 (AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) took each other on in Town Hall last night on the respective merits of President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency and the referee had trouble keeping order.

Ickes called Dewey "an untruthful man" and "that intrepid young gladiator" and said "the nation will not permit a chocolate soldier to take over the war leadership in January, 1945."

Ferguson declared "the New Deal is bankrupt; bankrupt in principle, bankrupt in policies, bankrupt in personnel."

Applause And Boos

Throughout their hour debate, heard by a nation-wide radio audience, applause for each speaker was mixed with boos. Shouts of "No! No!" interrupted them and Moderator George V. Denny had to appeal several times for order. He ordered one heckler from the hall.

"Mr. Dewey's falsifications and distortions have demonstrated that he does not have the character for the highest office in the land," Ickes said. "They have also clearly shown that he is willing to achieve his ambition by doing mischief to his country and its allies."

"All Jobs Badly Done"

Said Ferguson:

"Every time the New Deal got its hands on a home-front job that job was badly done. . . . "New Deal policies are, of course, a reflection of New Deal bankruptcy."

"Mr. Roosevelt declared that bankruptcy himself when he said, 'we must anticipate that there may be unemployment during the period of reconversion.' He should have been devising means to avoid unemployment, not bemoaning its inevitable approach—but the New Deal was conceived in defeat and nurtured on planned scarcity."

BRICKER ATTACKS FDR ON 'FAILURE'

TO 'PREPARE' U.S.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27 — (AP) Gov. John W. Bricker, labelling the President's foreign policy an "utter failure," declared tonight that for eight years Mr. Roosevelt failed to heed evidence of German and Japanese aggression.

During that period, said the Republican candidate for Vice President, the administration was "spending billions of taxpayers dollars on non-useful made-work and boondoggling" and "neglecting the defense of the United States."

"Even now Mr. Roosevelt is committing the same kind of blunders in handling foreign relations. He is pursuing a course of personal, secret diplomacy," Bricker said in a nation-wide broadcast.

The Ohio Governor selected the home grounds of his democratic rival, Senator Harry S. Truman, for one of the major addresses of the campaign.

It was here, he has said, that Senator Truman was boosted to political prominence by "the corrupt Pendergast machine."

Bricker reviewed the period of 1933 to 1941, and said that while Germany and Japan were preparing for large scale war and launching upon preliminary aggressions, Mr. Roosevelt continually talked disarmament and devoted his attention to a domestic program that included "attacks on business" and "his bitter fight to pack the Supreme court."

Says U. S. Warned

During that time, he added, the State department was advised of German-Japanese war developments and the President's military advisers cautioned him that the Army and Navy were not adequately prepared.

Not until May of 1940, after Japan invaded French-Indo China, Italy invaded Greece and Hitler conquered Norway, Denmark, France and the Low Countries, did the President "for the first time plainly" pointed out the danger to America and ask for rearmament, Bricker asserted.

"But even then he did not discuss the Japanese menace. Instead he turned his attention to the campaign of 1940."

Says President Erred

The Republican candidate summed up:

"Here then is the year to year account of the events that led up [illegible] Roosevelt to Pearl Harbor. Mr. Roosevelt gave word service to peace, did nothing to preserve it here or elsewhere. His foreign policy was an utter failure. He did not keep us out of war. Moreover, he knew, or should have known, that America would be drawn in. Yet he refused to take us into his confidence. He minimized the danger and lulled us into a sense of security until after the fall of France."

The Ohio Governor said "there is no reason whatever for believing that he will be any more successful in the future than he was in the past."

To meet the problems on international security, Bricker asserted, th e nation needs a President with "a fresh viewpoint"; "a world organization for peace" must be established, embodying a "world court to deal with international disputes"; and problems of world currency, markets and trade must be dealt with.

"We desperately need a president who will courageously speak out for America's convictions—who will speak with the same sturdy voice that Churchill speaks for Britain and Stalin speaks for Russia—and who will be just as diligent in protecting our own national rights as they are diligent in protecting theirs."

dealing with the record of President Roosevelt in international affairs and national defense. The speech will be broadcast (NBC) at 9:30 Central wartime, tonight.

Arbitrary Control by Bureaucrats.

In his speech here the Ohio Governor declared the farmer had turned against the New Deal because he had been subjected to "arbitrary control, often by bureaucrats who have no conception of his problems and processes."

"He recalls," Bricker continued, "promises the New Deal has made on his behalf — promises that were shamefully broken. He wonders what other promises have been made that he does not know about, what future New Deal and international controls are in store for the land."

As an example for what he described as misconception of the farmers' problems and mismanagement of the agricultural program, the vice-presidential nominee said that "hundreds of thousands of farmers all over the country were unable to get the machinery they needed in 1944."

Supplies Shipped Abroad.

Sees Farm Promises Broken

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Bricker Charges New Deal Deprived Food Producers of Needed Supplies.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Turning his attention to this breadbasket of the United States, Gov. John W. Bricker asserted today that New Deal promises to the farmers had been "shamefully broken."

The Republican nominee for Vice-President said that those who toil to produce the nation's food had been deprived of what he called sufficient labor, machinery and supplies, vexed by Government regulations and made to face unwarranted shortages of feed grains.

"Yet," he continued in a prepared speech released by his campaign managers, "the American farmer has continued to establish new production records—not because of the New Deal but in spite of the New Deal."

Bricker scheduled stops also at Wellington, Newton and Emporia, Kan., today as he proceeded to Kansas City for a major address tomorrow.

[illegible] while they continued to hold their worn-out machinery together as best they could," he added, "great quantities of machinery were being shipped abroad where it is even now part used and part unused." Bricker summed up his his conceptions of the farmers' attitude in this manner:

"The American farmer wants reliable advice on agricultural problems. He wants the natural law of supply and demand to be recognized, and he wants his marketing system in the hands of experts. He wants to be freed from the strait-jacket of planned economy and world-wide WPA's. He wants help in the conservation of his soil, water and forests."

Speaking at Enid, Okla., last night, Bricker told listeners in an Oklahoma - Missouri - Texas - Kansas radio broadcast that the present national administration had flouted, circumvented, disregarded and twisted laws in seeking power beyond anything that Congress ever intended it should have.

In view of this, he asked, "is it any wonder that the American people are worried lest New Deal wartime controls be extended into the post-war period?"

Dewey Will Tour New York And New England

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Albany, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—His Western campaign ended, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey started his stretch drive for the Presidency today by lining up a schedule of appearances in New York State and New England.

The Republican nominee will travel to Syracuse tomorrow for a broadcast major farm speech at 12 30 P. M. (Station WCBM, Baltimore), traditional of national campaigns, but for which a candidate ordinarily selects a setting in the agricultural Middle West.

Tuesday Subject Unannounced

The GOP Presidential candidate left unannounced the subject of a Tuesday night speech at Buffalo, apparently to leave the way open if he feels called upon to answer anything President Roosevelt might say in talks at Philadelphia tonight and in Chicago tomorrow night.

Dewey's Syracuse visit will take him into a New York State area which ordinarily could be expected to give him a substantial margin of votes. Because New York city traditionally has returned thumping majorities for Mr. Roosevelt, the Republicans are overlooking no opportunities to attempt to boost the upstate GOP vote.

Dewey personally gives every appearance of being entirely confident of the outcome. His recent audiences have given quick-triggered responses to his attacks on the Democrats and street crowds have been liberal with their applause—although here and there an ocasional "boo" is heard or a shout for Roosevelt.

Text of Churchill's Report on War to the House of Commons

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LONDON, Oct. 27 (UP)—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address in the House of Commons today follows:

The present stage of the war is dour and hard, and fighting must be expected on all fronts to increase in scale and intensity. We believe we are in the last lap, but this is a race in which failure to exert the fullest effort to the end may protract that end to a period almost unendurable to those who have the race in their hands after struggling so far.

The enemy has two hopes. The first is that by lengthening the struggle he may wear down our resolution. The second and more important hope is that division will arise between the three great powers by whom he is assailed and whose continued union spells his doom. It is this hope that there will be some rift in this alliance—that the Russians may go this way and Britain and America that—that quarrels may arise about the Balkans or about Poland or about Hungary which he hopes will mar the harmony of our counsels and consequently the symmetry and momentum of our converging advance. There is the enemy's great hope, and it is to deprive that hope of all foundation of reality that our efforts must ceaselessly be lent.

You would not expect three great powers so differently circumstanced as Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia not to have many differences in views about the treatment of the various numerous countries into which their victorious armies have carried them. The marvel is that all hitherto has been kept so solid, sure and sound between us all.

Problems Difficult to Deal With

But this process does not arise of itself. It needs constant care and attention. Moreover, there are those problems of distance, occasion and personalities which I have so often mentioned to the House and which make it extremely difficult to bring the heads of the three principal Allies together at one place and at one time.

I have not, therefore, hesitated to travel from court to court like a wandering minstrel, but always with the same songs or the same set of songs.

The meeting at Moscow was a sequel to Quebec. At Quebec the President and I felt very much the absence of Russia. At Moscow Marshal Stalin and I were deeply conscious that the President was not with us, although in this case the American observer, Averell Harriman, the accomplished Ambassador of the United States, made us feel at all times the presence of the great Republic.

There was a special reason for our dual conference at Quebec. British and American fighting forces are intermingled in the lines of battle as the fighting men of no two countries have ever been intermingled before so closely or so easily. We must meet, therefore, we must discuss. As to Russia, Great Britain has so many problems in eastern Europe to solve in common with Russia and practical issues arise on these problems from day to day. We must disperse misunderstandings and forestall them before they occur. We must have a practical policy to deal with day-to-day emergencies and, of course, we must carry with us at every stage the government of the United States.

Hopes for Early Meeting

I am satisfied that the results achieved on this occasion at Moscow have been highly satisfactory. But I am quite sure that no final result can be obtained until the heads of the three governments have met again together, as I earnestly trust they may do before this year is at its end.

After all, the future of the world depends upon united action in the next few years of our three countries. Other countries will be associated but the future depends on the union of the three most powerful allies. If that fails, all fails. If that succeeds, a broad future for all nations may be assured.

I am very glad to inform the House that our relations with Soviet Russia were never more close, intimate and cordial than they are at the present time.

Never before have we been able to reach so high a degree of frank and friendly discussion on a delicate and often potentially vexatious topic as we have done at this meeting from which I have returned and about which I think it would be only respectful to the House to make some short statement.

Where we cannot agree we understand the grounds for each other's disagreement and each other's point of view. But over a very wide area, an astonishingly wide area considering all the different angles from which we approach these topics, we found ourselves in full agreement.

German Hopes Doomed

Of course it goes without saying that we were united in prosecuting the war against Hitlerite Germany to absolute victory and in using to the last every resource of our strength and energy in combination for that purpose. Let all hope die in German breasts that there will be the slightest division or weakening among the forces that are crowding in upon them and will crush the life out of their resistance.

Upon the tangled questions of the Balkans, where there are Black Sea interests and Mediterranean interests to be considered, we were able to reach complete agreement, and I do not feel that there is any immediate danger of our combined war effort being weakened by divergencies of policy or of doctrine in Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and beyond the Balkans in Hungary. We have reached a very good working agreement about all these countries, singly and in combination, with the object of concentrating all their efforts and concerting them with our efforts against the common foe, and of providing so far as possible for peaceful settlement after the war is over.

We are, in fact, acting jointly —Russia and Britain—in our relations with both the Royal Yugoslav Government headed by Dr. Subasic and with Marshal Tito, and we have invited them by joint message to come together in the common cause

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as they had already agreed to do at a conference between them both at Naples. How much better that there should be a joint Anglo-Russian policy in this disturbed and very complex area than that one side should be backing one set of ideas and the other side the opposite. That is a most pernicious state of affairs to grow up in any country because it might easily spread to misunderstandings between the great powers themselves.

Regard for Small Countries

Our earnest hope and our bounden duty is so to conduct our policy that these small countries do not slip from the great war into internal feuds of extreme bitterness.

We have invited them to come together and form a united government for the purpose of carrying on the war and, of course, until the countries themselves can pronounce. All this, of course, is only a guide for handling matters from day to day, because it is so much easier to come to an arrangement by conversation than by diplomatic correspondence, however carefully their are phrased or however lengthily they are expressed or however patiently discussions are conducted. Face to face, difficulties which appear really insuperable at a distance are very often removed altogether. But these workaday arrangements must be looked upon as temporary expedients to meet an emergency.

All permanent arrangements await the presence of the United States, who have been constantly informed of what is going forward. Everything eventually will come to review at some future conference or the armistice or peace table.

There were, of course, many serious military questions to be discussed. I had with me the chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Ismay, and other officers acquainted with the conduct of the whole of our military affairs and strategy, and we had also the advantage of assistance of not only of the American Ambassador but also of the very able United States technical representative, General Deane. All of these discussions were a part of the process of carrying out and following up the great decisions taken now nearly a year ago at Tehran, which I think without exaggeration may be said to have altered the face of the World War.

Question of Poland Urgent

But naturally I cannot say anything about these discussions or decision except that I found them very good indeed—the best that could be devised to lift the cruel scourge of war from Europe at the earliest possible moment.

The most urgent and burning question was, of course, that of Poland, and here again I speak words of hope reinforced by confidence. To abandon hope in this matter would indeed be to surrender to despair.

In this sphere there are two critical issues. The first is the question of the eastern frontier of Poland with Russia and the Curzon line, as it is called, and the new territories to be added to Poland in the north and west. This is the first issue, and the second is the relation of the Polish government with the Lublin National Liberation committee. On those two points apart from many necessary ancillary points —on these two main points—we held a series of conferences with both parties. We held them together and aw them separately and of course we were in constant discussion with the heads of the Soviet government.

I had several very long talks with Marshal Stalin, and the Foreign Secretary was every day working on these and cognate matters with Molotov. Two or three times we all four met together with no one but interpreters present. I wish I could tell the House we had reached a solution of these problems. It certainly is not for the want of trying. I am quite sure, however, that we have got a great deal nearer to it. I hope Mikolajczyk will soon return to Moscow and it will be a great disappointment to all sincere friends of Poland if a good arrangement cannot be made which will enable him to form a Polish government on Polish soil, a government recognized by all the great powers concerned and indeed by all those governments of the United Nations which now recognize only the Polish government in London.

Although I do not underrate the difficulties which remain, it is a comfort to feel that Britain and Soviet Russia and, I do not doubt, the United States are all firmly agreed in the re-creation of a strong, free, independent, sovereign Poland, loyal to the Allies and friendly to her great neighbor and Liberator Russia.

Speaking more particularly for His Majesty's Government it is our persevering and constant aim that the Polish people, after their suffering and vicissitudes, shall find in Europe an abiding home and resting place which, though it may not entirely coincide or correspond with the pre-war frontier of Poland, will nevertheless be adequate for the needs of the Polish nation and not inferior in character or in quality, taking the picture as a whole, to what they had previously possessed.

These are critical days and it would be a great pity if time were wasted in indecisions or in protracted negotiations. If the Polish government had taken the advice we tendered them at the beginning of this year, the additional complication produced by the formation of the Polish National Committee of Liberation at Lublin would never have arisen. Anything like a prolonged delay in settlement can only have the effect of increasing the division between the Poles in London and the Poles in Warsaw and hampering a common action which the Poles and Russians and the rest of the Allies are taking against Germany. Therefore, I hope no time will be lost in continuing these discussions and pressing on to an effective conclusion.

The Situation in France

I told the House on Sept. 28 of my hope that the reorganization of a French consultative assembly on a more representative basis would make it possible for His Majesty's Government at an early date to recognize the then French administration as the provisional government of France. The assembly has now, in fact, been enlarged and strengthened by the addition of many further representatives of both the resistance organization in France and the old parliamentary group. It constitutes as representative a body as it is possible to bring together in the difficult circumstances today in France, and it will be holding its first session in Paris in a few days' time.

This development was closely followed by a further step toward restoration of normal conditions of government in France. A civil affairs agreement concluded by France with Great Britain and the United States last August, after long and patient exertion by the Foreign Secretary, provided for division of the country into a forward zone, in which the supreme Allied commander would exercise certain over-riding powers of control considered necessary for the conduct of military operations, and an interior zone, where conduct of and responsibility for interior administration would be entirely a matter for the French authority. For obvious reasons at the beginning, when for those anxious weeks we stood with our backs to the sea a few miles from the beaches, the whole of France had to be included in the forward zone.

Then as the tide of battle moved up to and beyond France's eastern frontiers, working in closest co-operation with the French authorities, we found we could hand over these powers to the authorities except in the area immediately behind the battle zone. We felt these authorities had shown themselves fully capable of understanding the grave responsibilities which fall to the government of any country on which a vast modern army on active service is to be based. The French administration was accordingly able to announce on Oct. 20 that with the concurrence of the Allied High Command it had established an interior zone comprising the larger part of France, including Paris.

This marked the final stage of the transformation of the Committee of National Liberation into a government exercising provisionally all the powers of the government of France and a government accepted as such by the people of France in their entirety.

The way was thus clear for formal recognition of the committee as the provisional government, and His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris was accordingly instructed on Oct. 23 to inform the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the decision of His Majesty's Government.

The Union of South Africa and New Zealand have also accorded such recognition. A similar communication was made by the Canadian government to the Canadian Ambassador in Paris and by the Commonwealth of Australia from Canberra. The United States and Soviet governments, with whom we had acted throughout in the closest agreement and concert in this matter, were taking similar simultaneous action.

Answer to Criticism

Some critics have asked why should this step not have been taken earlier. The reason is very simple. The British and American Armies had something to do with the liberation of France and the British and United States governments had, therefore, the responsibility at this particular moment for making sure that the French government emerging in power from their military actions would be acceptable to France as a whole and would not appear to be a government imposed on the country from without. It was not for us to choose the government or rulers of France at this particular juncture, and for that very reason we had special responsibility.

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I have been myself for some weeks past satisfied not only that the present French government under General de Gaulle commands the full assent of the vast majority of French people, but that it is the only government that can possibly discharge the very heavy burdens which are being cast upon it, and the only government which can enable France to gather its strength in the interval which must elapse before the constitutional and parliamentary processes which it has declared its purpose to reinstitute, can again assume their normal functions.

I also made it clear in my speech on Aug. 2 that France can by no means be excluded from discussions of the principal allies dealing with the problem of the Rhine and of Germany. This act of recognition may therefore be regarded as a symbol of France's emergence from four dark years of a terrible, woeful experience and as heralding a period in which she will resume her rightful and historic role upon the world stage.

I have but one other subject to mention, as I stated that these remarks would be in the nature of a supplement to the statement I made some time ago, and it is one which is the cause of universal rejoicing. I mean the liberation of Athens and a large part of Greece.

I was able when I visited tIaly six or seven weeks ago to arrange with General Wilson, after a very careful discussion, for the necessary measures to be set in train which would enable the Royal Greek government of Mr. Papandreou to return to Athens at the earliest possible moment, and, as a preliminary to this, I advised the government to move from Cairo to Caserta, where they would be in the closest touch with the Commander in Chief. I think the arrangements were extremely well made by General Wilson, to whom we intrusted the task of watching the exact moment to intervene, and he found that moment with very happy discretion, so that hardly any loss of life has occurred and no damage has been done to the immortal capital which is dear to the hearts of so many nations throughout the world. Vivid and moving accounts heve appeared in the press of the decisive events which have recently taken place and of the fervid welcome which our forces received throughout Greece, above all in Athens.

When we were driven out of Greece in 1941 amid so much bloodshed and disaster and with the loss of over 30,000 men, we promised to return. The Greek people never lost faith in that promise nor abandoned their belief in final victory. We have returned. Our pledge has been redeemed. The lawful Greek government sits in Athens. Very soon the Greek brigade which has distinguished itself in fighting at Rimini on the Italian front, helping to drive the Germans out of Italy, will return with honor to its native land.

The tide of war has rolled far to the northward in Greece. Behind the British troops, the organization of U. N. R. R. A., in which the United States has played so great a part, is already moving to the scene, ships having been loaded for many weeks past and much needed supplies of food for the sorely tried Greek population will soon be in active process of distribution, if indeed that process has not begun already.

We are going to do our best to assist in stabilizing the Greek currency which had been a special mark of sabotage by the Germans, and highly competent officials from the Treasury are already on their way to Athens, where the Foreign Secretary is at the present time and is remaining, according to my latest information, until he can confer with them and with the Greek government on this subject. We are doing our best in every way to bring this country back to normal.

Although, of course, we are actively aiding the Greeks in every sphere to recover from the horrible injuries inflicted on them by the Germans and are thus adding another chapter to the history of friendship between our countries, we do not seek to become the arbiters of their affairs. Our wish and policy is that when normal conditions of tranquillity have been restored throughout the country, the Greek people shall make in perfect freedom their own decisions as to the form of government under which they desire to live. Pending such a decision, we naturally preserve our relations with the Greek royal house and the existing constitutional government, and we regard them as the authority to whom we are bound by alliance made at the time of the Italian attack on Greece in 1941.

Meanwhile, I appeal to all Greeks of every party and every group—and there is no lack of party or group—I appeal to them all to set national unity above all other causes, to cleanse their country of the remaining German forces, to destroy and capture the last of the miscreants who have treated them with indescribable cruelty, and finally to join hands and to rebuild the strength and to reduce the suffering of their famous and cherished land.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO ASSERTED EARLY TODAY THAT THE RECENT CONFERENCES OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN "CONSIDERABLY SHORTENED THE WAR" AND BROUGHT A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING ON PROBLEMS OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE.

"THE DISCUSSIONS DEFINITELY SHOW THE DESIRE OF THE ALLIED POWERS TO SOLVE ALL THE COMPLETE POSTWAR PROBLEMS WHILE THE WAR I STILL ON," MOSCOW SAID IN A BROADCAST.

"IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT THE ANTI-HITLERITE COALITION RESTS ON A MIGHTY FOUNDATION AND AFTER HAVING SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTOOD THE BITTER EXPERIENCE OF WAR IT WILL BE ABLE TO ENSURE A LASTING PEACE."

MOSCOW SAID THAT "CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS WAS REACHED IN THE SOLUTION OF THE POLISH QUESTION" AND THAT "PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH EVENTS IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE WERE DISCUSSED AND SUCCESSFULLY SOLVED."

"A FULL UNDERSTANDING WAS REACHED ON THE QUESTION OF ARMISTICE TERMS WITH BULGARIA AND ON A COMMON POLICY IN YUGOSLAVIA," THE BROADCAST ADDED. "THE CONFERENCE DID NOT DEAL ONLY WITH THE MAIN GOAL OF THE ALLIED POWERS -- THE COMPLETE CRUSHING AND DESTRUCTION OF HITLERITE GERMANY -- BUT ALSO WITH THE BUILDING OF A STRONG AND LASTING PEACE AFTER THE WAR."

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LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-EIGHT DELEGATES TO REPRESENT BRITAIN AT THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO BEGINNING NOV. 1 WERE NAMED TONIGHT.

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IN ADDITION TO LORD SWINTON, NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION, THEY INCLUDE: ARTHUR STREET, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR; W.P.HILDRED, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION; J.H.MAGOVAN, COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON; SIR GEORGE LONDON AND A.J.WALSH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND; W.C.G.CRIBBETT, ASSISTANT UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND G.G.FITZ-MAURICE FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIXTEEN OTHER REPRESENTATIVES, INCLUDING HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION, THE WAR MINISTRY AND THE RAF TRANSPORT COMMAND WILL ATTEND THE CONFERENCE.

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LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-AMERICAN GI'S FIGHTING THE WAR ON THIS SID OF THE OCEAN READ THIS IN A TWO-COLUMN AD ON THE BACK PAGE OF THE DAI MAIL TODAY:

"HEY, YANK, ARE YOU FROM ST.LOUIU?

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"WE HOPE YOU'RE GETTING THOSE LETTERS MOM AND POP AND SIS AND BUB AND THE REST OF US ARE SENDING.....BUT JUST IN CASE SOME OF THEM HAVEN'T CAUGHT UP WITH YOU YET, HERE'S AN EXTRA GREETING FROM ALL OF US."

THE ADWAS INSERTED BY A ST.LOUIS DEPARTMENT STORE (STIX, BAER AND FULLER) "IN THE INTEREST OF ALL ST.LOUISANS TO ST.LOUIS MEN AND WOMEN ALL OVER THE WORLD."

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BESIDES MASSES OF TANKS AND HUGE CLUSTERS OF ANTI-TANK GUNS, THE GERMANS STILL HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF LONG-FORTIFIED POSITIONS TO FALL BACK ON, AND THESE STRONG POINTS MUST BE REDUCED ONE BY ONE BEFORE THE RUSSIANS CAN FORCE A DECISION IN EAST PRUSSIA.

RUSSIAN FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THAT TROOPS WHICH CAPTURED GOERING'S HUNTING ESTATE IN ROMINTEN FOREST SOUTH OF GUMBINNEN HAD FOUND IT VIRTUALLY INTACT. A MEAL HAD BEEN PREPARED IN THE TWO-STORY LODGE, BUT IT NEVER WAS SERVED BECAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN SURGE WHICH OUTFLANKED AND ROUTED A NAZI SS REGIMENT DETAILED TO DEFEND THE ESTATE.

AMONG THE HUNDREDS OF PLANES SUPPORTING THE RUSSIAN DRIVE WERE THOSE FLOWN BY THE FRENCH NORMANDIE FIGHTER SQUADRON. THE FRENCH PILOTS, 23 OF WHOM WERE DECORATED DURING THE DAY BY MOSCOW'S HIGH COMMAND, HAVE DESTROYED MORE THAN 80 GERMAN PLANES IN RECENT COMBAT.

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY REPORTED THE DEATH OF GENERAL PRIESZ, COMMANDER OF A GERMAN ARMY CORPS, IN THE HARD-FOUGHT GUM-BINNEN SECTOR. HE WAS THE 138TH GERMAN GENERAL KILLED DURING THE WAR.

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A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES IN SLOVAKIA, DISTRIBUTED IN LONDON BY THAT NATION'S PRESS BUREAU, ADMITTED THE LOSS TO THE ENEMY OF SVOLEN, IN THE HRON VALLEY OF CENTRAL SLOVAKIA 70 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST.

A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID THE TOWN WAS THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FREE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT AND THAT ITS LOSS CAUSED A DELEGATION OF THE EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON TO FLEE BY AIR TO LWOW IN POLAND.

THE FIERCE FIGHTING HAS SHIFTED TO THE AREA OF BANSKA BYSTRICA, SCENE OF THE ORIGINAL PATRIOT UPRISING, AND PODBREZOVA, THE TOWN WHERE THE PARTISANS' ARSENAL IS LOCATED, THE CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED.

ON A 65-MILE FRONT EXTENDING ACROSS CZECHOSLOVAKIA THE FOURTH UKRAINE ARMY WAS CLOSING IN ON CSAP, STRATEGIC RAIL JUNCTION 13 MILES SOUTH OF FALLEN UNGVAR.

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GERMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWING INTO SLOVAKIA THROUGH CSAP WERE THREATENED ALSO FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH BY MALINOVSKY'S ADJACENT ARMIES SLICING THROUGH NORTHEASTERN HUNGARY.

A BERLIN BROADCAST BY COL. ERNST VON HAMMER, NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATOR, ASSERTED THAT THE GERMANS HAD RETAKEN NYIREGYHAZA, AN IMPORTANT JUNCTION AND HUNGARY'S 12TH CITY.

ENEMY REPORTS STILL TOLD OF RUSSIAN ATTACKS NEAR SZOLNOK, WEST BANK TISZA RIVER STRONGHOLD ONLY 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, AND THE SOVIET BULLETIN ANNOUNCED THAT RED ARMY BOMBERS MADE A CONCENTRATED RAID THURSDAY NIGHT ON INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY TARGETS IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

TEN LARGE FIRES VISIBLE FOR 125 MILES AWAY WERE STARTED EXPLOSIONS AMID THE FLAMES WERE PARTICULARLY VIOLENT IN THE AREAS OF THE OLD FORTRESS STATION, MAIN CUSTOMS HOUSE AND IN THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PART OF BUDAPEST, THE BULLETIN SAID.

MOSCOW DID NOT ANNOUNCE ANY GROUND ACTION IN NORTHERN FINLAND OR NORWAY, BUT THE MIDNIGHT BULLETIN SAID THE RED NORTHERN FLEET KEPT THE GERMAN-HELD NORWEGIAN PORT OF VARDO, NORTH OF FALLEN KIRKENES, UNDER FIRE, SETTING FIRES AND CAUSING EXPLOSIONS IN THE HARBOR AREA.

THE FLEET AIR ARM ALSO SANK A 2,000-TON GERMAN TRANSPORT, A PATROL VESSEL, LANDING BARGE AND FOUR MOTOR BOATS AND DAMAGED OTHERS NEAR VARANGER PENINSULA.

OCT 28 1944

TA958PEW

HH London W Front (Cowan)xx western Holland.

EARLY TODAY THE GERMANS SENT FOUR COLUMNS AGAINST AMERICAN POSITIONS IN EASTERN HOLLAND IN SHARP COUNTERTHRUSTS APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO RELIEVE SOME OF THE PRESSURE IN THE TILBURG AREA. ONE NAZI ATTACK, STRIKING SOUTHWEST FROM THE VICINITY OF HELENAVEEN, 10 MILES WEST OF VENLO, CARRIED ACROSS A CANAL FOR A MILE GAIN INTO THE TOWN OF MEIJEL. THE MAIN AMERICAN POSITIONS WERE NOT PENETRATED, HOWEVER, AND TONIGHT YANK TROOPS WERE REPORTED FIGHTING BACK THROUGH THE STREETS OF MEIJEL.

WILLIAM F.BONI OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE USING "ERSATZ" TROOPS IN THE AREA OF BERGEN OP ZOOM, NORTH OF ANTWERP--UNITS THAT WERE BEING TRAINED FOR USE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS BUT WERE SUDDENLY RUSHED TO HOLLAND.

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NORTH OF AACHEN IN GERMANY UNITS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY MADE MINOR GAINS AGAINST STUBBORN OPPOSITION. THE THIRD ARMY FRONT IN FRANCE WAS QUIET EXCEPT FOR THE HARASSING FIRE OF GERMAN BIG GUNS. AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS DESTROYED 15 LOCOMOTIVES AND 11 RAILWAY CARS IN THE METZ AREA, AND TWO WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THAT CITY.

KA&WD44OPEW

AJJ London W Front (Frye) ~~Zuv Vosges Embattled~~

'S HERTOGENBOSCH, A CITY OF 48,000 LIES ON ONE OF THE TWO MAIN RAIL LINES BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH HOLLAND AND HAD BEEN IN GERMAN HANDS SINCE MAY 12, 1940. ITS FRENCH NAME "BOIS-LE-DU" MEANS "THE DUKE'S WOOD." IT IS THE CENTER OF SEVERAL HIGHWAYS AND FORMERLY WAS A STRONGLY FORTIFIED CITY. THE CITY IS THE CAPITAL OF NORTH BRABANT PROVINCE AND LIES AT THE JUNCTION OF THE DOMMEL AND AA (CQ) 32 MILES SOUTHEAST OF UTRECHT. THE 15TH CENTURY GOTHIC CATHEDRAL OF ST.JOHN DOMINATES THE CITY'S BUILDINGS.

...BRITISH SECOND ARMY FORCES THREATENED TODAY TO ENCIRCLE TILBURG, PIVOTAL GERMAN STRONGHOLD IN HOLLAND.

OCT 28 1944

ALREADY BESIEGED ON THE SOUTH AND EAST BY TROOPS PRESSING IN FROM POINTS HALF A MILE TO A MILE AWAY, THE FORTRESS CITY WAS VIRTUALLY OUTFLANKED YESTERDAY BY THE SECOND ARMY'S CAPTURE OF THE TOWN OF UDENHOUT, FOUR MILES TO THE NORTH.

THE ADVANCE TO UDENHOUT CUT ACROSS THE TILBURG-'S HERTOGENBOSCH HIGHWAY. IN 'S HERTOGENBOSCH, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF TILBURG, HARD FIGHTING BRITISH TOMMIES BY DUSK LAST NIGHT HAD DRIVEN THE ENEMY FROM ALL BUT THE LAST FOURTH OF THE CITY.

THESE ATTACKS AND CANADIAN ADVANCES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SCHELDE ESTUARY ON THE NORTH SEA COAST INCREASED THE PERIL TO THOUSANDS OF GERMANS REMAINING IN SOUTHEAST HOLLAND. ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT ROGER D.GREENE DECLARED THE GERMAN ARMY "WAS IN A CRITICAL PLIGHT AND THAT ITS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE NORTHWARD ACROSS THE MAAS AND WAAL RHINE WAS GRAVELY JEOPARDIZED."

FOR THE GERMANS, THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OF BREDA, 12 MILES WEST OF TILBURG, WAS ASSUMING EVER INCREASING IMPORTANCE. THE HUB OF FIVE MAJOR HIGHWAYS, IT IS THE LAST STRONGPOINT THAT MIGHT SHIELD A GENERAL NORTHWARD WITHDRAWAL ACROSS THE MAAS, WAAL RHINE AND THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES.

IN ADDITION TO THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY COLUMN AIMED IN THE BREDA DIRECTION AT UDENHOUT ABOVE TILBURG, A CANADIAN FIRST ARMY THRUST FROM ANTWERP HAD REACHED THE VICINITY OF ZUNDERT, NINE MILES FROM BREDA. CANADIANS THREATENING BERGEN OP ZOOM ON THE COAST CAPTURED THE VILLAGE OF NISPEN TO THE EAST.

OCT 28 1944

SOME 11,000 GERMANS REPORTED STILL HOLDING OUT ON SOUTH BEVELAND AND WALCHEREN ISLANDS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SCHELDE ESTUARY WERE BEING SHOVED BACK BY CANADIANS WHO DROVE ACROSS THE CAUSEWAY FROM THE MAINLAND AND DOWN THE NARROW NECK OF SOUTH BEVELAND. BERLIN REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT STILL ANOTHER CANADIAN FORCE HAD LANDED ON THE ISLANDS. A MOPUP OF THE GERMAN POCKET ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ESTUARY APPARENTLY WAS APPROACHING ITS CONCLUSION.

THE AMERICAN FRONT IN GERMANY AND FRANCE REMAINED VIRTUALLY STATIONARY. ADDITIONAL GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED BY THE SEVENTH ARMY IN THE EPINAL SECTOR.

RECENT GERMAN LOSSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT INCLUDED TWO MAJOR GENERALS--ERICH VON KIRCHBACH, 58, AND FRITZ REINHARDT, 53--THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

OCT 28 1944

IN A DISPATCH FROM SUPREME HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS, AP CORRESPONDENT EDWARD KENNEDY WROTE THAT AT PRESENT THE GERMANS HAVE WELL UNDER 100 DEPLETED DIVISIONS WITH WHICH TO DEFEND THE LONG FRONT FROM THE NORTH SEA TO SWITZERLAND. THIRTY-SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE DESTROYED BY THE ALLIES IN THE ADVANCE THROUGH FRANCE.

JS308AEW

30-24—1945

FOR THIS GOAL THE GERMANS WILL CONTINUE FIGHTING "HOWEVER BITTER AND TORMENTING EVENTS OF THE WAR MAY BE SOMETIMES," HE DECLARED.

"NOTHING WILL ALTER THIS DECISION," GOEBBELS SAID. "NOT EVEN THE FACT OUR ENEMIES HAVE BEGUN AN ONSLAUGHT OF MEN AND MATERIAL AGAINST OUR FRONTIERS WITH THE OUTSPOKEN AIM TO FORCE US TO OUR KNEES BEFORE THE WINTER COMES--AND NOT EVEN THE FACT NO SLACKENING OF THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE FROM THE WEST, EAST, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH CAN BE FELT UP TO TODAY."

"ONE THING IS CERTAIN--THAT FROM OUR ENEMIES WE MAY EXPECT NOTHING BUT HELL ON EARTH IF WE LAY DOWN OUR ARMS AND PUT OURSELVES INTO THEIR POWER. X X X

OCT 28 1944

"NOTHING MUCH REMAINS OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMED.

"THE PEOPLES IN THE WEST WHO GREETED THE ANGLO-AMERICAN 'LIBERATORS' WITH FLAGS AND GARLANDS HAVE HAD TO PAY DEARLY THAT THEY HAVE BEEN SO PREMATURE."

GOEBBELS ACCUSED THE ALLIES OF IMPERIALISM AND "ALL AIMING AT OUR DESTRUCTION."

"THE WEST," HE SAID, "WANTS TO REDUCE US INTO A POTATO FIELD WHILE THE EAST WANTS TO DEPORT SOME 40 MILLION OF OUR PEOPLE."

ONLY ALLIED OPERATION ... ERICAN, BRITISH AND CANADIAN) PRESENTLY INVOLVUNG THESE BY-PASSED POINTS WAS AT DUNKERQUE, WHERE CANADIANS BROUGHT THE CITY UNDER SIEGE SEPT. 9. SINCE OCT. 1 IT HAS BEEN THE SOLE CHANNEL PORT REMAINING IN GERMAN HANDS. A BRIEF TRUCE OCT. 4-5 ALLOWED EVACUATION OF APPROXIMATELY 19,000 CIVILIANS, AND THE CANADIANS LATER RESUMED THEIR ATTACK.

MQ625PEW

LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS ARE BEING MADE IN LONDON BY 132,000 LABORERS, 40 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S TOTAL BUILDING INDUSTRY PERSONNEL, COMMONS WAS INFORMED TODAY. DURING THE 1941 BATTLE OF BRITAIN ONLY 40,000 LABORERS WERE EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK IN LONDON.

WD1104AEW

BULLETIN

LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY WERE EVACUATING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF GUMBINNEN, IMPORTANT EAST PRUSSIAN JUNCTION 15 MILES EAST OF INSTERBURG.

OCT 28 1944

JS236AEW

BRUSSELS, OCT. 27-(AP)-THE ALLIED ARMIES HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE THE PEOPLE OF BELGIUM 400,000, POUNDS OF FOOD DAILY FOR 20 DAYS STARTING NOV. 1, IN ORDER TO HELP RELIEVE THE FOOD SHORTAGE, MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. E. J. ERSKINE, CHIEF OF THE SHAEF MISSION TO BELGIUM, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

"THIS AMOUNT OF 200 TONS WILL INCLUDE AS MUCHFATS AND MEAT AS POSSIBLE," ERSKINE SAID IN A SPEECH OVER THE BRUSSELS RADIO.

TA813PEW

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, OCT. 27-(AP)-LT. COL. JOSEPH L.LAUGHLIN, OF 428 NORTH 36TH ST., OMAHA, NEB., WHO LED A BOMBER FLIGHT WHICH BREACHED THE DIEUZE DAM NEAR METZ LAST WEEK, DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT THE ATTACK WAS NOT SO MUCH INTENDED TO FLOOD OUT NAZI POSITIONS BUT RATHER TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM FLASH-FLOODING ANY FUTURE ADVANCE BY THE AMERICAN THIRD ARMY.

LAUGHLIN SAID HIS SQUADRON RECEIVED THE ASSIGNMENT AFTER LT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON HAD DECIDED HE WOULD GET IN THE FIRST BLOW AND LET THE WATER OUT OF THE RESERVOIR JUST IN CASE THE NAZIS PLANNED TO WAIT UNTIL THE AMERICANS WERE CAUGHT IN THE LOWLAND AREA AND BLOW IT UP THEMSELVES.

TA1159PEW

OCT 28 1944

PARIS, OCT. 27-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY GEN. CHARLES DEGAULLE'S CRITICISM OF INSUFFICIENT ALLIED ARMS FOR EQUIPPING FRENCH TROOPS AROSE FROM A DESIRE TO CLEAR UP OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCES "BY SPEAKING OUT IN A FRANK, OPEN MANNER."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID DEGAULLE LONG HAD BEEN REGARDED BY FRENCHMEN AS THE CHIEFTAIN OF THE "PRO-ALLIES PARTY" AND IN CO-OPERATING WITH THE ALLIES "WE MUST RESOLVE LITTLE DIFFICULTIES WHICH ARISE FROM TIME TO TIME."

TA1200AEW

BY ROSS MUNRO
CANADIAN PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

WITH THE CANADIAN FIRST ARMY IN HOLLAND, OCT. 27-(AP)-BRITISH TROOPS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY IN A COMBINED OPERATIONS ASSAULT ACROSS THE FOGBOUND SCHELDE ESTUARY HAVE ESTABLISHED A SEVEN-SQUARE-MILE BEACHHEAD ON SOUTH BEVELAND ISLAND.

THE ATTACK TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY MORNING BUT A BLACKOUT WAS IMPOSED ON THE NEWS UNTIL TODAY FOR SECURITY REASONS. CANADIAN TROOPS ASSISTED.

WHILE BRITISH TROOPS DEVELOPED THIS BEACHHEAD, CANADIAN INFANTRY MADE SPECTACULAR ADVANCES ALONG THE EASTERN PENINSULA OF SOUTH BEVELAND. LEADING ELEMENTS HAVE REACHED THE BIG CANAL WHICH CUTS THE PENINSULA FROM THE MAIN PART OF THE ISLAND.

THE BRITISH LANDING APPARENTLY SURPRISED THE GERMANS. THE ASSAULT TROOPS WON THE BEACHHEAD QUICKLY WITH LIGHT CASUALTIES.

THE OPERATION, COUPLED WITH THE CANADIAN DRIVE UP THE BEVELAND PENINSULA, HAS SPEEDED THE WHOLE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN AIMED AT DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN FORCES ON THE SCHELDE AND OPENING THE PORT FACILITIES OF ANTWERP TO THE ALLIES.

MT843AEW

ROME, OCT 27-(AP)-ALLIED WARPLANES HAVE MAINTAINED A STEADY DAY AND NIGHT POUNDING OF GERMAN FORCES RETREATING NORTHWARD THROUGH GREECE, WHILE GROUND TROOPS AND GREEK GUERRILLAS YESTERDAY HARASSED ENEMY REARGUARDS IN THE LARISA AREA, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THREE ENEMY ROAD CONVOYS IN ALBANIAN WERE ALSO ATTACKED AND SEVERAL VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED.

ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS MISSING.

OCT 28 1944

ROME, OCT. 27-(AP)-AN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY THE GERMANS "HAVE PRACTICALLY NO PROSPECT OF SAVING" FORCES TOTALLING SOME 23,000 MEN IN CRETE, RHODES AND THE REMAINING NAZI-HELD AEGEAN ISLANDS BECAUSE THEY LACK AIRCRAFT AND AIR EVACUATION LINES ARE UNDER NIGHT AND DAY ALLIED OBSERVATION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE NAZIS ON THE MAINLAND WHO LEFT ATHENS TWO WEEKS AGO WERE MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO JOIN THEIR FORCES IN THE SALONIKA AREA BUT THAT THE POSITION OF BOTH FORCES "HAS GROWN MORE PERILOUS EVERY DAY" BECAUSE PARTISANS AND THE AIR FORCE ARE CONSTANTLY LASHING AT COMMUNICATIONS.

TA814PEW

ROME, OCT 27-(AP)-STEADY DAY AND NIGHT AERIAL POUNDING OF GERMAN COLUMNS MOVING NORTHWARD IN GREECE IS PRODUCING GOOD RESULTS, THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID MEDIUM AND FIGHTER BOMBERS HIT THE COLUMNS BY DAYLIGHT AND NIGHT FIGHTERS MAINTAINED THE ATTACK ALONG THE ROAD LEADING FROM LARISA TO KOZANI, THENCE TO THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER.

THREE OTHER ENEMY ROAD COMMONS IN ALBANIA ALSO WERE ATTACKED AND SEVERAL VEHICLES WERE DESTROYED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID BRITISH LAND FORCES HAVE JOINED GREEK GUERRILLAS IN HARASSING ENEMY REARGUARDS IN THE LARISA AREA.

MKA80

BY PAUL MORTON (570)

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED ALLIED PRESS

ROME, OCT 27-(AP)-BEHIND ENEMY LINES IN NORTHERN ITALY MEN OF MANY RACES, CREEDS AND POLITICAL OPINIONS ARE FIGHTING ONE OF THE STRANGEST CAMPAIGNS OF THE WAR.

IT IS BEING FOUGHT BY THE ITALIAN PATRIOTI (CORRECT) AND A STRANGE GROUP OF ALLIES -- ESCAPED PRISONERS OF WAR, BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRMEN SHOT DOWN OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, GERMAN DESERTERS AND RUNAWAY CONSCRIPTS, AND TRAINED BRITISH OFFICERS WHO HAVE PARACHUTED INTO THE AREA TO ESTABLISH LIAISON WITH THE ALLIED FORCES ATTACKING FROM THE SOUTH AND FROM FRANCE.

THESE BRITISH LIAISON OFFICERS, KNOWN AS "BLOS," TRAIN THE PATRIOTI IN THE USE OF ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES, ORGANIZE SABOTAGE AND RESISTANCE AND ARRANGE A STEADY FLOW OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION. THE BLOS, WITH AFFECTED SCORN, CALL THEMSELVES "THE CLOAK AND DAGGER BOYS."

OCT 28 1944

BUT THIS IS NOT THEIR STORY. TWO MONTHS AGO I PARACHUTED INTO NORTH ITALY TO LIVE AND TRAVEL WITH THE PATRIOTI. DURING THIS TIME I HAVE SEEN THEM UNDER ALL CONDITIONS. ONE EVENING I MIGHT BE EATING A GOOD DINNER WHILE COMPARATIVELY SAFE IN A COMFORTABLE HOTEL, THE NEXT HIDING IN THE HILLS, DRENCHED WITH RAIN WHILE GERMAN PATROLS SOUGHT US.

THIS, BRIEFLY, IS WHAT I LEARNED:

1. THE ITALIANS ARE TERRIFIC GUERRILLA FIGHTERS AND ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO OBEY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S INJUNCTION TO "EARN THEIR PASSAGE HOME."

2. THE GERMANS AND FASCISTS ARE SCARED STIFF OF THE PATRIOTI AND CONSIDER THEM A DANGEROUSLY MOUNTING OBSTACLE.

3. THE PEOPLE OF ITALY ARE WHOLEHEARTEDLY BEHIND THE PATRIOTI AND ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO HELP.

30.24— 1994

ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES WILL BEST SUPPORT THESE THREE IMPRESSIONS OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IN THEIR PERSONAL WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS:

CAPT. GEOFFREY LONG, A SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ARTIST WHO JUMPED INTO THE REGION TO DO A SERIES OF DRAWINGS OF THE PATRIOTI IN ACTION, AND I WERE SEATED ON THE VERANDA OF A VILLAGE HOTEL ONE AFTERNOON WHEN THE GERMANS STARTED THROWING MORTAR BOMBS INTO THE PLACE.

GATTO -- IT'S NOT HIS NAME -- TURNED TO HIS SECOND IN COMMAND AND SAID: "TELL THE PEOPLE THERE'S NO NEED TO EVACUATE THE VILLAGE THIS TIME. THE GERMANS ARE JUST TRYING TO FEEL OUT OUR MACHINEGUN NOSTS. WE'LL LET THEM GET A BIT CLOSER."

THE BOMBING CONTINUED DURING MOST OF THE AFTERNOON. AS WE TURNED IN GATTO SAID: "SLEEP WELL. THE GERMANS WOULDN'T DARE MOVE AGAINST US AT NIGHT."

OCT 28 1944

NEVERTHELESS I SPENT A NERVOUS SIX HOURS ABED. AT 5 A.M. GATTO APPEARED AND SAID "LET'S GET GOING. THE GERMANS ARE MOVING FIELD GUNS INTO POSITION. IT LOOKS LIKE THEY'RE GOING TO TRY TO TAKE THE VILLAGE. BUT THEY WON'T. YOU'LL SEE."

AND THE GERMANS DIDN'T. THE FINAL REPORT: ONE PATRIOTI WOUNDED IN THE FOOT, TWO GERMANS KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED. THE GERMANS RETIRED.

THE ENEMY HAD 600 MEN READY TO FOLLOW UP THEIR ARTILLERY. GATTO HELD THEM OFF WITH 50 PATRIOTI, USING ARMS CAPTURED OR STOLEN FROM THE GERMANS. HE COULD HAVE CALLED IN PERHAPS 1,000 MEN.

WHY, THEN, DID HE NOT STAGE A FULL SCALE ATTACK? GATTO EXPLAINED: "WE HAVEN'T THE ARMS," HE SAID. "WE HAVEN'T THE AMMUNITION. WE ARE ALL RIGHT WHEN IT COMES TO FIGHTING DEFENSIVELY AND CAREFULLY FROM CHOSEN POSITIONS. BUT TO GO LOOKING FOR HIM IN HIS OWN POSITIONS WE NEED HEAVIER STUFF."

OCT 28 1944

B22 (S E G)

GATTO, WHO USED TO BE A SERGEANT MAJOR, FOUGHT WITH THE ITALIANS IN RUSSIA. I ASKED HIM HIS POLITICAL VIEWS.

"FIGHTING AND KILLING FASCISTS," HE SAID. "DRIVING THE GERMANS OUT OF ITALY AND FOLLOWING THEM INTO THEIR OWN COUNTRY. THAT'S ALL FOR THE MOMENT."

AS I HAVE SAID, THE ITALIANS ARE TERRIFIC GUERRILLA FIGHTERS. GATTO'S DIVISIONAL COMMANDER SURPRISED ME WITH HIS ANSWER TO MY QUESTION WHY THE ITALIANS ARE CONSIDERED POOR SOLDIERS.

"THE TROUBLE IS THEY'RE INDIVIDUALISTS," HE SAID. "GUERRILLA FIGHTING LET'S EACH MAN EXPRESS HIMSELF."

THE COMMANDER TOLD ME HE TRIED TO BE COMPLETELY DISPASSIONATE IN HIS JUDGMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

"IF I THINK THEY ARE SO POLITICALLY IMMATURE AS TO BE INCAPABLE OF FORMING EVEN SIMPLE JUDGMENTS," HE SAID, "I OFFER THEM EMPLOYMENT IN THE DIVISION. USUALLY IT'S PEELING POTATOES FOR A START. BUT MANY WORK TO BE FIGHTING PATRIOTI."

I HAVE SEEN GERMANS MANNING MACHINEGUNS AGAINST THEIR OWN PEOPLE. I HAVE SEEN RUSSIANS, POLES, AUSTRIANS AND CZECHS WHO HAD BEEN CONSCRIPTED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY PREPARING MEALS FOR THE PATRIOTI BANDS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

BUT LET ANY CAPTURED GERMAN OR FASCISTI CONTINUE TO SHOUT HIS

LOYALTY TO HITLER OR MUSSOLINI AND IT IS A DIFFERENT STORY. THE PATRICTI WILL TURN THE MAN'S FACE TO THE NEAREST WALL AND SHOOT HIM.

"IT'S DANGEROUS TO LET SUCH POOR MAD DOGS TO LIVE," SAID THE GUERRILLA COMMANDER.

MK620AEW

OCT 28 1944

BARI, ITALY, OCT. 27-(AP)-A NEW ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT HEADED BY COL. GEN. ENVER ~~HEXHA~~, COMMANDER OF THE ALABANIAN ARMY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, HAS BEEN NAMED AT A CONFERENCE HELD IN THE LIBERATED CITY OF BERATI IN SOUTHERN ALBANIA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
TA1201AEW

HOXHA

HELSINKI, OCT. 27-(AP)-ADVANCE UNITS OF FINNISH TROOPS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT WITHIN SIX MILES OF MUONIO, ROAD JUNCTION ON THE SWEDISH BORDER WHICH CONTROLS ONE OF THE GERMANS' LAST ESCAPE ROUTES TO SKIBOTN, NORWAY.

THE MOVEMENT THREATENED TO CUT OFF GERMAN FORCES RETIRING NORTHWARD BEYOND CAPTURED KITTILA. EVEN IF THEY SHOULD SUCCESSFULLY SQUEEZE PAST MUONIO, A FINNISH MILITARY COMENTATOR SAID, THEY WOULD BE STRAFED AND BOMBED ON THE LONG, CROWDED ROAD LEADING ALONG THE SWEDISH BORDER TO NORWAY.

TA817PEW

RUSSIAN

MOSCOW, OCT 27-(AP)-REICHSMARSHAL HERMAN GOERING'S FAVORITE HUNTING LODGE IN THE ROMINTEN HEIDE OF EAST PRUSSIA WAS CAPTURED VIRTUALLY INTACT WITH ITS WINE CELLAR WELL STOCKED WITH FRENCH CAMPAGNE, THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR REPORTED TODAY.

HEAPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS WERE FOUND ON GOERING'S DESK IN THE STUDY AND THEY WERE SCRIBBLED WITH NOTATIONS, BELIEVED TO BE HIS HANDWRITING.

FURNISHINGS IN THE BRONZE-COLORED TWO-STORY LODGE WERE IN GOOD ORDER. A MEAL WAS PREPARED IN THE KITCHEN, BUT NEVER SERVED. AN SS REGIMENT DEFENDING THE ESTATE WAS ROUTED EARLIER THIS WEEK BY FLANKING RUSSIAN ASSAULTS.

THE ROMINTER HEIDE WAS THE FAVORITE DEER FOREST OF KAISER WILHELM II AND OF THE GERMAN NOBILITY.

MT957AEW

FOLO LONDON RUSSIAN (175)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

MOSCOW, OCT 27-(AP)-HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS BY GERMAN ARMOR AND INFANTRY AGAINST THE GROWING RUSSIAN SALIENT IN EAST PRUSSIA WERE BEATEN BACK TODAY BY RED ARMY GUNNERS WHO LEVELLED THEIR FIELD ARTILLERY INTO A DEADLY ANTITANK SCREEN.

DESPITE THE ENEMY'S CONTINUAL REINFORCEMENT, GEN. IVAN CHERNIAKHOVSKY SECURED CONTROL OF A 15-MILE STRETCH ON THE SECONDARY RAIL LINE WHICH RUNS NORTHWEST TO TILSIT FROM THE JUNCTION ON THE MAIN KONIGSBERG-KAUNAS LINE, NEAR STALLUPOENEN.

FRONTLINE DESPATCHES SAID "DOZENS OF NEW GERMAN BATTERIES" WERE INTRODUCED IN AN EFFORT TO CONTAIN THE RUSSIAN THRUSTS AIMED AT GUMBINNEN, FROM THE NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST.

AGAINST ONE SIDE OF THE RUSSIAN BULGE THE ENEMY LAUNCHED FIVE CONSECUTIVE ATTACKS EMPLOYING AS MANY AS TWO BATTALIONS OF INFANTRY EACH TIME, SUPPORTED BY PANTHER TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS. THEY WERE BROKEN UP WITH HEAVY LOSSES TO THE GERMANS.

RUSSIAN COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS SAID THE CANNONADING WAS UNCEASING NIGHT AND DAY.

RED TROOPS HAVE NOT YET COMPLETELY TRAVERSED THE ZONE OF CONCRETE AND STEEL FORTIFICATIONS WHICH THE GERMANS FOR YEARS HAVE BEEN BUILDING TO PROTECT THE HOME OF JUNKERDOM.

THE BATTLE FOR EAST PRUSSIA LOST ITS FLUIDITY AND BECAME A STUBBORN TEST OF ENDURANCE AND RESERVES. THE GERMANS DREW HEAVILY ON RESOURCES OF THE AIR AND TANK CORPS.

OCT 28 19

NEW ADVANCES WERE SCORED AT EXTREMITIES OF THE GARGANTUAN EASTERN FRONT AND COMMANDERS AT EACH END WERE PROMOTED. KIRILL AFANSIEVICH MERETSKOV WAS PROMOTED TO MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION AFTER HIS KARELIAN ARMY GROUP INVADED NORWAY, CAPTURING KIRKENES. IVAN YEFIMOVICH PETROV, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH UKRAINIAN ARMY GROUP IN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS ELEVATED TO A FULL GENERAL WHILE HIS TROOPS STRUCK IN TWO DIRECTIONS TOWARD UNGVAR, EAST IMPORTANT TOWN HELD BY THE FOE IN THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE SECTOR OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

REPORTS FROM NEWLY CAPTURED MUKACEVO (POP: 26,000) SAID HUNGARIAN FORCES WERE STILL FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE GERMANS. PETROV SEIZED 60 SETTLEMENTS AND SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS FOR A BAG OF 11,230 FROM OCT. 20-26. RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS WERE IMPROVED VASTLY BY CLEARANCE OF ROADS AND RAILS FROM THE UKRAINE THROUGH THE CZECHO-SLOVAK PASSES TO HIS DIVISIONS DRIVING DRIVING WESTWARD ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CARPATHIANS.

THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED THAT 25 REFINERIES HAD RESUMED OPERATION IN THE KROSNO-REZESZOW OIL FIELDS OF SOUTHEAST POLAND AND THAT THESE NOW ARE LINKED SOLIDLY BY RAIL WITH THE FRONTS IN CZECHOSLOVAK, HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

CONTINUED FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AT TWO KEY POINTS OF THE EASTERN FRONT. THESE WERE AT SZOLNOK, LESS THAN 50 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST, AND IN THE WARSAW SUBURBS NORTH OF THE POLISH CAPITAL ON THE VISTULA.

REPORTS FROM THE NORWEGIAN FRONT SAID KIRKENES WAS IN FLAMES WHEN THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED THAT AIR AND NAVAL BASE TWO DAYS AGO. NORWEGIAN FISHERMEN IN MOTORBOATS TRANSPORTED RUSSIAN INFANTRY ACROSS A WIDE FJORD TO OUTFLANK A GERMAN HIGHWAY STRONGPOINT. THE ELEVENESS FJORD WAS SPANNED BY AMERICAN-MADE DUCKS WHICH LANDED SEVERAL THOUSAND SOVIET TROOPS ON THE ENEMY SIDE DESPITE SEVERE ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE GERMANS HAD BURNED A PAPER FACTORY, FISH CANNERY, BATH-HOUSES, SCHOOLS AND MANY HOMES IN KIRKENES, DISPATCHES SAID. SEVERAL THOUSAND TOWNFOLK HUDDLED IN A MOUNTAIN TUNNEL NEARBY WHILE THE RED ARMY WON ITS FIRST NORWEGIAN VICTORY.

OCT 28 19

MT914AEW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, OCT 27-(AP)-FIFTH INDIAN DIVISION TROOPS ADVANCING SOUTHEASTWARD IN BURMA FROM CAPTURED TIDDIM HAVE ATTACKED AN ENEMY CONCENTRATION ON SIALEM, A PEAK NORTH OF THE FORT WHITE ROAD, AND SHARP FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS, ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE JAPANESE REMAIN IN POSITIONS ASTRIDE THE ROAD 11 MILES FROM TIDDIM, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. ONLY PATROL ACTIVITIY OCCURRED ELSEWHERE.

IN THE AIR WAR, HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED THE PALEIK RAILWAY SIDINGS, 12 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY, TWO DAYS AGO.

M547AEW

ATL At Leyte Airfield (Tuthill) xxx to cheer,

"BOY, DON'T THEY LOOK BEAUTIFUL," ONE EXCLAIMED.

30. 24— 1947

ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES WILL BEST SUPPORT THESE THREE IMPRESSIONS OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IN THEIR PERSONAL WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS:

CAPT. GEOFFREY LONG, A SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ARTIST WHO JUMPED INTO THE REGION TO DO A SERIES OF DRAWINGS OF THE PATRIOTI IN ACTION, AND I WERE SEATED ON THE VERANDA OF A VILLAGE HOTEL ONE AFTERNOON WHEN THE GERMANS STARTED THROWING MORTAR BOMBS INTO THE PLACE.

GATTO -- IT'S NOT HIS NAME -- TURNED TO HIS SECOND IN COMMAND AND SAID: "TELL THE PEOPLE THERE'S NO NEED TO EVACUATE THE VILLAGE THIS TIME. THE GERMANS ARE JUST TRYING TO FEEL OUT OUR MACHINEGUN NOSTS. WE'LL LET THEM GET A BIT CLOSER."

THE BOMBING CONTINUED DURING MOST OF THE AFTERNOON. AS WE TURNED IN GATTO SAID: "SLEEP WELL. THE GERMANS WOULDN'T DARE MOVE AGAINST US AT NIGHT."

OCT 28 1944

NEVERTHELESS I SPENT A NERVOUS SIX HOURS ABED. AT 5 A.M. GATTO APPEARED AND SAID "LET'S GET GOING. THE GERMANS ARE MOVING FIELD GUNS INTO POSITION. IT LOCKS LIKE THEY'RE GOING TO TRY TO TAKE THE VILLAGE. BUT THEY WON'T. YOU'LL SEE."

AND THE GERMANS DIDN'T. THE FINAL REPORT: ONE PATRIOTI WOUNDED IN THE FOOT, TWO GERMANS KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED. THE GERMANS RETIRED.

THE ENEMY HAD 600 MEN READY TO FOLLOW UP THEIR ARTILLERY. GATTO HELD THEM OFF WITH 50 PATRIOTI, USING ARMS CAPTURED OR STOLEN FROM THE GERMANS. HE COULD HAVE CALLED IN PERHAPS 1,000 MEN.

WHY, THEN, DID HE NOT STAGE A FULL SCALE ATTACK? GATTO EXPLAINED. "WE HAVEN'T THE ARMS," HE SAID. "WE HAVEN'T THE AMMUNITION. WE ARE ALL RIGHT WHEN IT COMES TO FIGHTING DEFENSIVELY AND CAREFULLY FROM CHOSEN POSITIONS. BUT TO GO LOCKING FOR HIM IN HIS OWN POSITIONS WE NEED HEAVIER STUFF."

OCT 28 1944

B22 (S E G)

GATTO, WHO USED TO BE A SERGEANT MAJOR, FOUGHT WITH THE ITALIANS IN RUSSIA. I ASKED HIM HIS POLITICAL VIEWS.

"FIGHTING AND KILLING FASCISTS," HE SAID. "DRIVING THE GERMANS OUT OF ITALY AND FOLLOWING THEM INTO THEIR OWN COUNTRY. THAT'S ALL FOR THE MOMENT."

AS I HAVE SAID, THE ITALIANS ARE TERRIFIC GUERRILLA FIGHTERS. GATTO'S DIVISIONAL COMMANDER SURPRISED ME WITH HIS ANSWER TO MY QUESTION WHY THE ITALIANS ARE CONSIDERED POOR SOLDIERS.

"THE TROUBLE IS THEY'RE INDIVIDUALISTS," HE SAID. "GUERRILLA FIGHTING LET'S EACH MAN EXPRESS HIMSELF."

THE COMMANDER TOLD ME HE TRIED TO BE COMPLETELY DISPASSIONATE IN HIS JUDGMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

"IF I THINK THEY ARE SO POLITICALLY IMMATURE AS TO BE INCAPABLE OF FORMING EVEN SIMPLE JUDGMENTS," HE SAID, "I OFFER THEM EMPLOYMENT IN THE DIVISION. USUALLY IT'S PEELING POTATOES FOR A START. BUT MANY WORK TO BE FIGHTING PATRIOTI."

I HAVE SEEN GERMANS MANNING MACHINEGUNS AGAINST THEIR OWN PEOPLE. I HAVE SEEN RUSSIANS, POLES, AUSTRIANS AND CZECHS WHO HAD BEEN CONSCRIPTED INTO THE GERMAN ARMY PREPARING MEALS FOR THE PATRIOTI BANDS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

BUT LET ANY CAPTURED GERMAN OR FASCISTI CONTINUE TO SHOUT HIS

JUBILANT MEN LINED THE RAILS OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOR TO COUNT THE GRACEFUL PLANES SOARING IN. FILIPINOS JOINED IN EXCITED SHOUTING AFTER LEARNING THE PLANES WERE AMERICAN.

WITH MOST NAVY PLANES BUSY AT SEA, TROOPS ANXIOUSLY HAD AWAITED THE ARMY FIGHTERS FROM THE FIFTH AIRFORCE (ONCE BASED ON NEW GUINEA) TO END JAPANESE DAYLIGHT SALLIES.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS AIRFORCE CHIEF, LT.GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, GREETED THE PILOTS AT THE FIELD.

THE FLIERS LANDED WITHOUT TROUBLE ON A STRIP WHICH WAS RE-SURFACED SHORTLY BEFORE. ONLY HALF OF THE METAL STRIPS HAD BEEN LAID.

OCT 28 1944

THE FIRST LAND-BASED FIGHTER PILOT ON THE FIELD WAS CAPT. BILL GARDNER, OF CONCORD, N.H. HE WAS FORCED TO LAND WITH A DAMAGED PLANE FROM ANOTHER MISSION BARELY AHEAD OF THE EXPECTED LAND-BASED GROUP.

EA&HW625PPW

HARASSED THE REAR. ONE REGIMENTAL COMMAND UNDERWENT A FAIRLY STIFF ATTACK AT DAWN TODAY. (Insert MacA's HQ, Leyte (McDonic) Dateline today)
AL DOPKING, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE SEVENTH INFANTRY, SAID THIS OUTFIT, SUPPORTED BY TANKS, ARE POUNDING THEIR WAY THROUGH BYPASSED BURI AIRDROME, PILLBOX BY PILL-BOX, IN THE MOST RUGGED FIGHTING YET ON THE SOUTHERN BEACHHEADS.
TROOPS LED BY CAPT. BASIL BIRCH OF DETROIT AND LT. CHARLES FARNUM OF STILLWATER, MINN., AND CAPT. JOHN YOUNG OF AKRON, OHIO, WERE PINNED DOWN BY MACHINE GUN FIRE FOR 20 HOURS, WITH THE ENEMY FIGHTING FROM A PILLBOX NETWORK CONNECTED BY DEEP TRENCHES.
TANKS FINALLY WERE BROUGHT AROUND INTEJVENING RICE PADDIES AND SWAMPS AND "THEY WERE THE ONLY THING THAT SAVED THE DAY FOR US," SAID LT. COL. JOHN FINN OF MCCOY, ORE.
THE JAPANESE SUFFERED XXX ETC., 4TH PGH NIGHT LEAD AS BEFORE.
HW643PPW

ADD EX...
(130)
NIMITZ BOX
HONOLULU, OCT. 27-(AP)-ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, PACIFIC COMMANDER, LISTED THESE MILITARY STATISTICS IN A NAVY DAY ADDRESS TODAY REVIEWING THE AMERICAN ADVANCE ACROSS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC:
MAJOR, TTO9 ?-'3' :-05743$--13, PLUS MANY MORE

MAJOR, HEAVILY-FORTIFIED JAPANESE BASES CAPTURED--13, PLUS MANY MORE RENDERED "VALUELESS."
FIRST-LINE JAPANESE TROOPS KILLED IN BATTLE, UP TO START OF PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN--80,000.
JAPANESE TROOPS ISOLATED ON ISLANDS (CENTRAL PACIFIC)--95,000.

JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED BY PACIFIC FLEET IN LAST FIVE MONTHS--900.
JAPANESE AIRCRAFT LOST IN AIR AND AGROUND, SAME PERIOD--MORE THAN 3,000.
THE U.S. FLEET, HE SAID, RECEIVED ONLY "MEAGER LOSSES IN THE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT SURFACE SHIPS LOST IN THE PACIFIC [illegible] THE PAST YEAR."
HW645PPW NM

NAVAL BOX SCORE (FOR PM'S OCT.27)

OCT 28 1944

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
MORE COMPLETE REPORTS ARE EXPECTED FROM FLEET HEADQUARTERS AT PEARL HARBOR BUT HERE ARE CONFIRMED LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL NAVY IN THE THREE-PRONGED NAVAL AND AIR BATTLES IN PHILIPPINE WATERS THIS WEEK AS COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES AND EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS.

	SUNK	PROBABLY SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTALM
	SUNK	SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTAL
CARRIERS	2	1	0	3
BATTLESHIPS	2	2	6	10
CRUISERS	5	0	5	10
DESTROYERS	3	0	1X	4
TOTALS	12	3	12	27

(X-SEVERAL DAMAGED ENEMY DESTROYERS COULD NOT BE INCLUDED BECAUSE OF FAILURE OF COMMUNIQUES TO SPECIFY THE EXACT NUMBER).
JP502APW NM

OCT 28 1944

EDITORS: THIS BROADCAST WAS RECORDED ABOARD A SHIP OFF LEYTE IN THE PHILIPPINES BY GORDON WALKER, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WAR CORRESPONDENT, FOR THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY. FOR SECURITY REASONS IT WAS NOT RELEASED FOR BROADCAST UNTIL TODAY)

ABOARD A BATTLESHIP IN THE HAR

ABOARD A BATTLESHIP IN THE HARBOR OF LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT 24-(DELAYED)-AT THIS VERY MOMENT WE ARE ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE HEAVIEST AIR RAIDS THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE FLOWN AGAINST SHIPPING HERE IN THE HARBOR.

EVERYWHERE AROUND ME SHIPS ARE PARTIALLY HIDDEN BY A LARGE SMOKE SCREEN WHICH HAS BEEN THROWN UP TO OBSCURE THEM. ABOUT FIVE MINUTES AGO THREE PLANES CAME OVER FLYING VERY LOW... FACING A TERRIFIC BARRAGE OF ACK-ACK FIRE AND DROPPED THEIR BOMBS HARMLESSLY AMONG THE SHIPS.

JUST A MOMENT AGO OVER IN THE DIRECTION OF TACLOBAN (CAPITAL OF LEYTE), THAT'S TO MY RIGHT, A GROUP OF ENEMY PLANES WENT SWEEPING IN LOW WITH ACK ACK FIRE TRAILING FAR BEHIND THEM. X X X LOOKS LIKE TACLOBAN IS GETTING A REAL HEAVY BOMBING NOW.

BOATS ARE SWEEPING IN AROUND THE HARBOR NOW READY TO COME TO THE ASSISTANCE OF ANY SHIP THAT MIGHT BE HIT. X X X

OCT 28 1944

OVER ON MY RIGHT A GUNBOAT IS LAYING A SMOKE SCREEN AROUND A GROUP OF LST CARGO SHIPS THAT ARE STANDING OUT. THERE IS A PLANE SWEEPING IN LOW OVER TACLOBAN THAT IS ONLY UP ABOUT 1,500 FEET. X X X I DON'T SEE ANY ACK-ACK BEING THROWN UP AT HIM. HE IS APPARENTLY TOO LOW AND CAUGHT THEM UNAWARES. A MOMENT AGO OVER ON MY ONE PLANE WAS HIT BY ACK-ACK FIRE AND, COVERED I

APPARENTLY TOO LOW AND CAUGHT THEM UNAWARES. A MOMENT AGO OVER ON MY LEFT ONE PLANE WAS HIT BY ACK-ACK FIRE AND, COVERED IN FLAMES, LANDED CLOSE TO THE BEACH. X X X THERE IS AN LST ON FIRE X X X

THERE ARE TWO JAPANESE PLANES OVER TACLOBAN AT THIS MOMENT... ONE CAN'T BE MORE THAN 600 OR 700 FEET OFF THE GROUND...IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THEM WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE....NOW THERE'S TWO OF THEM--ONE IS STILL LOWER...CAN'T BE OVER 200 FEET... THEY CAN'T GET THE GUNS TRAINED ON THEM...THERE ARE TWO MORE COMING DIRECTLY OVER TACLOBAN... OUR NAVY PLANES ARE IN THE AIR ALL AROUND BUT THEY ARE HAVING A HARD TIME...THEY CAN'T DIVE DOWN ON THE JAPANESE PLANE WHEN THEY COME SO LOW. OVER ON THE LEFT ON THE BEACH I SEE AN LST SMOKING HEAVILY...IT HAS BEEN HIT.

....THE JAPANESE PLANES ARE DISPERSING NOW AND OUR FIGHTERS ARE GOING IN AFTER THEM VERY RAPIDLY.

I THINK THE RAID IS ABOUT OVER. IT IS BEGINNING TO DRIZZLE HERE AND IT IS PROBABLY ONE OF THE LUCKIEST BREAKS THAT WE HAVE HAD.

GM326PCWNM

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

OCT 28 1944

LEYTE,OCT 27 (AP)-WHEN ENS.JAMES LISCHER TOOK OFF FROM HIS CARRIER "THE JAP FLEET WAS SO CLOSE TO OUR TAIL WE COULD CLEARLY SEE THE FIRE FROM THE GUN FLASHES."

HEAVY SHELLS FROM BIG GUNS OF THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS WERE STRADDLING THE CARRIER AS LISCHER TOOK OFF IN HIS WILDCAT FIGHTER.

"WE TOOK OFF IN SUCH A HURRY IT WAS CATCH AS CATCH CAN STRAFING FOR US UNTIL THE TORPEDO BOMBERS COULD FORM UP," SAID LISCHER, OF 145 FOREST ROAD, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

"WE WENT IN AFTER THE CRUISERS. I MADE THREE STRAFING RUNS ON ONE CRUISER AND FOUR ON ANOTHER WHILE BOMBERS WENT AFTER THE BATTLE-SHIPS. THE JAPANESE ACK-ACK FIRE WAS THE BEST I HAVE EVER SEEN. IT WAS RIGHT ON THE LEVEL AND RANGE. I DON'T KNOW HOW MUCH DAMAGE WE DID TO THE JAPS, BUT I BELIEVE WE SLOWED THEM UP ENOUGH TO LET THE CARRIERS ESCAPE."

LISCHER AND OTHER FLIERS COULDN'T GET BACK TO THEIR CARRIERS SO THEY LANDED ON AN UNFINISHED LEYTE LANDING STRIP. A FEW HOURS

30.24— 19951

LATER LISCHER WAS IN THE AIR PATROLLING DUE NORTH WHEN HE SPOTTED A BIG JAPANESE FORCE MOVING DOWN THE EAST COAST OF SAMAR. HE SNOOPED AROUND FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR REPORTING THE SPEED AND COURSE OF THE JAPANESE FORCE.

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION,LEYTE,PHILIPPINES,OCT.27-(AP)-OLD KENTUCKY CAN BE PROUD OF ITS BOYS IN THIS "VICTORY" DIVISION, WHICH BORE THE BRUNT OF THE ASSAULT THAT ESTABLISHED AMERICAN FORCES ON LEYTE ISLAND.

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A SAMPLE OF THE KENTUCKY FIGHTING THROUGH THE VICIOUS BATTLING ON THE PALO BEACHHEAD, IN THE NORTH-CENTRAL PART OF THE LONG EASTERN FRONT, WAS THE WORK OF ONE VALIANT 39-MAN PATROL.

THIS SMALL GROUP BEAT BACK A NIGHT ATTACK ON THE BEACH PERIMETER, STAGED BY 400 JAPANESE, 14 HOURS AFTER THE LANDING.

THE PATROL, AT HEAVY COST TO ITSELF, KILLED 150 JAPANESE AND BROKE AN ATTACK WHICH MIGHT HAVE CRACKED OUR LINE AND PUT THE ENEMY AMONG OUR PILES OF EQUIPMENT ON THE BEACH.

IT WAS AMONG THE MOST HEROIC STANDS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HISTORY, AND SEVEN KENTUCKY BOYS WERE AMONG THE HEROIC 39.

ALL OF THEM KILLED SOME JAPANESE. ONE MACHINE GUN CREW STOOD ITS GROUND UNTIL EVERY MAN EXCEPT ONE WAS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

THE KENTUCKIANS WHO FOUGHT IN THIS SMALL BUT RESOLUTE NIGHT PATROL INCLUDED: SGT.LLOYD BALDOCK OF PARK CITY; T/SGT.JOHN FERGUSON, UTICA; S/SGT.ELBERT EGELSTON, FRENCHBURG; PVTS. THOMAS WILLIAMS, MIDDLESBORO, AND LEE MORGAN, SHELBYVILLE; AND SGT.MYRLE BUGGINS, YEAMAN.

BV1047PCW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 27-(AP)-GEN. JUAN PISTARINI, ARGENTINE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, WAS APPOINTED ACTING MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TODAY TO SUCCEED GEN. DIEGO LUIS MASON, RESIGNED.

MASON LEFT THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY WITHOUT PUBLIC COMMENT ON HIS REASON FOR RESIGNING.

TA1220AEW

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 26-(AP)-GEN. DIEGO LUIS MASON, ARGENTINE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE SINCE THE OVERTHROW OF THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT IN JUNE, 1943, AND ONE OF A GROUP OF ARMY MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT KNOWN FOR EXTREME NATIONALISTIC VIEWS, RESIGNED TODAY.

(MASON TWICE PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE QUIT THE GOVERNMENT IN CABINET UNREST.)

OCT 28 1944

KA550PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT 27-(AP)-A HIGHLY PLACED GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT BRAZIL'S ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN REMAINS UNCHANGED AND THAT HE PERSONALLY FELT IT IS "ONLY NATURAL AND LOGICAL" THAT BRAZIL WILL CONTINUE TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE PACIFIC WAR AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

HE SAID BRAZIL AT PRESENT HAD ABSOLUTELY NO INTENTION OF DECLARING WAR AGAINST JAPAN WITH WHICH THIS COUNTRY SEVERED RELATIONS AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE IN JANUARY, 1942.

ASKED WHETHER AFTER THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, BRAZIL WOULD CONTINUE TO ALLOW THE UNITED STATES USE OF AIR BASES IN THIS COUNTRY THE OFFICIAL SAID, "I CANNOT MAKE AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT AT THIS TIME, BUT I REGARD THAT AS ONLY LOGICAL AND NATURAL."

KA549PEW

buenos aires, oct. 27-(ap)-harold k j. grossman, new york business man who was arrested here last monday, still was being held incommunicado today by police, who have not disclosed what charges are against him.

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no official announcement has been made of his detention, but it was learned the matter is being handled by federal police.

MEXICO CITY,OCT 27 (AP)-THE NATIONAL TEACHERS UNION, IN ANNUAL CONVENTION TODAY SENT A MESSAGE TO THE NEW SALVADOREAN GOVERNMENT ASKING FREEDOM FOR TEACHERS JAILED THERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT REVOLUTION.

THE MESSAGE WAS SENT AFTER HECTOR AGUILAR OF SAN SALVADOR READ A LETTER FROM SALVADOREAN TEACHERS REPORTING THAT THE SECRETARY AND UNDERSECRETARY OF EDUCATION AND MANY OF THEIR COMPANIONS HAD BEEN IMPRISONED.

THE MEXICAN TEACHERS ALSO ASKED THE AMERICAN TEACHERS FEDERATION WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, TO REQUEST FREEDOM FOR THE SALVADOREANS.

GG1127ACW

OCT 28 1944

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT.27)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.27-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN WOUNDED:

PVT.ROBERT FRASER CALLAGHAN; COUSIN, MISS H.MACCREADY, 197 MORRISON AVE., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

PVT.JOSEPH OLIVER BERNARD POULIN ; WIFE, MRS.VIOLET M.POULIN 60 CHADWICK AVE., HARTFORD, CONN.

PVT.ALFRED HORATIO DUNHAM; WIFE, MRS.BERTHA AGNES DUNHAM, 34 LEE ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT.27)

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, OCT.27-(AP)-- THE CANADIAN ARMY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES TODAY:

DIED OF WOUNDS-- PVT.DONALD EDWARD CAKE;FATHER, VERNE E.CAKE, 3649 LEMON ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF.

WOUNDED-- PVT.JAMES DIMETROFF; MOTHER, MRS.MARIE DANOWSKI, 3906 ORCAS STREET, SEATTLE , WASH.

OCT 28 1944

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT.27)

OTTAWA, OCT.27-(AP)-- THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FKYING OFFICER NAP KING PERRY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW IS PRESUMED DEAD. HIS MOTHER, MRS.W.E.PERRY, LIVES AT 1015 SOUTH NEW ST., SPRINGFIELD, MO.

LISTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE WERE:

FLYING OFFICER WILLIAM BAKER; MOTHER, MRS.L.H.BAKER, 22 SOUTH TENTH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PILOT OFFICER JAMES GORDON STABLES; MOTHER, MRS.JAMES STABLES, 3216 SANTA ANA ST., SOUTH GATE, CALIF.

30 24— 19953

OTTAWA, OCT, 27-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT FLYING OFFICER NAP KING PERRY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE, NOW IS PRESUMED DEAD. HIS MOTHER, MRS. W.E.PERRY, LIVES AT 1015 SOUTH NEW ST., SPRINGFIELD, MO.

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PILOT OFFICER JAMES GORDON STABLES; MOTHER, MRS. JAMES STABLES, 3216 SANTA ANA ST., SOUTH GATE, CALIF.

OCT 28 1944

TORONTO, OCT. 27-(AP)-HARRY C.GORDON, 57, PROMINENT IN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS, DIED IN A HOSPITAL HERE YESTERDAY (CORRECT). HE WAS AT ONE TIME VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE GARDNER ADVERTISING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND LATER GENRAL MANAGER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR NEW YORK CITY.

TA1221AEW

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 28, 1918--BRITISH REPULSED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS SOUTHEAST OF VALENCIENNES; FRENCH DROVE BEYOND OISE RIVER. LUDENDORFF RESIGNED AS FIRST QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF GERMAN ARMY.

OCT. 28, 1940 -- KING GEORGE V1 OF ENGLAND SENT A MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE 11 OF GREECE, DECLARING "WE ARE WITH YOU IN THIS STRUGGLE -- WE SHALL BE FIGHTING A COMMON FOE." HITLER AND MUSSOLINI CONFERRED IN FLORENCE. PIERRE LAVAL WAS MADE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE VICHY CABINET, SUCCEEDING PAUL BAUDOIN.

TA1102PEW

(400)CNIGHT LEAD UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE NAVAL HEADQUARTERS FIRED ANOTHER STATISTICAL BROADSIDE TODAY WITH THE CLAIM THAT 680,000 TONS OF AMERICAN NAVAL CRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE OCT. 24-26 BATTLES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST THE FIGURE AS QUOTED BY CAPT.ETSUZO KURIHARA, CHIEF NAVAL PRESS OFFICER AT IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS. THE STORY, BEAMED TO AMERICA, WAS HEARD BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION MONITORS.

THE U.S.NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THAT AMERICAN SHIP LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES BATTLES WERE THE LIGHT AIRCRAFT CARRIER PRINCETON, TWO ESCORT CARRIERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND ONE DESTROYER ESCORT, TOTALING POSSIBLY 30,000 TONS.

BUT KURIHARA MULTIPLIED THIS BY 10 IN HIS STRATOSPHERIC COMPUTATION OF 310,000 TONS OF AMERICAN WAR VESSELS SUNK, LEAVING THE REMAINING 370,000 TONS IN THE DAMAGED CATEGORY.

DOMEI ALSO SAID THAT KURIHARA CALLED "CONSERVATIVE" HIS ESTIMATE THAT UNITED STATES PERSONNEL LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES BATTLES WERE 14,300.

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS IN A TOKYO BROADCAST TODAY PLACED THEIR PHILIPPINES NAVAL LOSSES AT SIX WARCRAFT SUNK -- A CARRIER, A BATTLESHIPS, TWO CRUISERS AND TWO DESTROYERS -- AND A CARRIER AND ONE BATTLESHIP DAMAGED. THIS WAS AN INCREASE OVER THE ENEMY'S PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOSSES.

AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES AND FIRST-HAND REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING PUT JAPANESE PHILIPPINE LOSSES AT MORE THAN 27 WARSHIPS. THESE INCLUDED TWO CARRIERS, TWO BATTLESHIPS, FIVE CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS SUNK; ONE CARRIER AND TWO BATTLESHIPS PROBABLY SUNK, AND SIX BATTLESHIPS, FIVE CRUISERS AND AT LEAST ONE DESTROYER DAMAGED.

DOMEI, LUMPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPINPIN

DAMAGED.

DOMEI, LUMPING TOGETHER JAPANESE CLAIMS OF AMERICAN LOSSES FROM OCT. 17 WHEN ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY STRUCK IN THE FORMOSA AREA, TO OCT. 26 IN THE PHILIPPINES ACTIONS, SAID 45 UNITED STATES VESSELS HAVE BEEN SUNK AND 87 DAMAGED, SET AFIRE OR BEACHED, FOR A TOTAL OF 132.

A78FX

OCT 28 1944

BOTH ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AND HALSEY HAVE DENIED THE ENEMY'S CLAIMS OF LOSSES INFLICTED ON UNITED STATES FORCES.

IN AREVISION OF ITS LISTING OF UNITED STATES SHIPS PUT OUT OF ACTION IN THE PHILIPPINES FIGHTING, JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS GAVE AS SUNK: EIGHT CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND MORE THAN FOUR TRANSPORTS. IT SAID DAMAGE WAS DONE TO SEVEN MORE CARRIERS, ONE BATTLESHIP AND TWO CRUISERS.

IN ITS PREVIOUS REPORT THE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS HAD CLAIMED TWO AMERICAN CARRIERS SUNK AND SIX DAMAGED. THE REVISED TABULATION MADE NO MENTION OF THE EARLIER CLAIM OF 17 AMERICAN TRANSPORTS DAMAGED, 17 LARGE LANDING CRAFT SUNK AND TWO DAMAGED.

EA544PPW

BROADCASTS

NEW YORK, OCT. 27--THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY THE GERMAN COMMANDER AT THE HAGUE HAD INFORMED THE BOURGOMEISTER THERE THAT ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS WERE MINED AND WOULD BE BLOWN UP BY THE RETREATING GERMANS. ALL CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE CITY, IT ADDED. NBC RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

WD1034AEW

--FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 27, 1940--GREECE RALLIES FOR FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE AFTER REJECTING ITALIAN ULTIMATUM DEMANDING THAT ITALIAN TROOPS BE ALLOWED TO OCCUPY STRATEGIC POSITIONS ON GREEK TERRITORY.

JS240AEW

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

B A L K A N S

MUKACEVO.....MOO-KAHT-CHAY'-VOH

VELKE BEREZNE.....VEL'KAY BAY'-REZ-NAY

TURJA REMETE.....TOOR-YAH' RAY'-MAY-TAY

N E T H E R L A N D S

UDENHOUT.....CO'-DEN-HOOT

ZUNDERT.....ZOON'DAIRT

OCT 28 1944

P H I L I P P I N E S

TANANAN.....TAH-NAH'-NAHN

SAN JUANICO.....SAN WHAH-NEE'-KOH

TABONTABO .....TAH-BOHN'-TAH-BOHN'

PS 358 PFW

40,000 Nazis in Western Holland Reeling Back Toward Rhine River; Gen. Stilwell Is Recalled to U. S.

ENEMY DEFENSES CRUMBLE UNDER BRITISH ATTACKS

Full Scale German Withdrawal in Progress After Resistance Ends.

BERGEN OP ZOOM FALLS

Only Isolated Batteries on Walcheren Island Block Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 28 — (AP) Forty thousand Germans reeled northward today in a scramble to get across the Maas (Meuse) and Waal Rhine and escape destruction at the hands of advancing Canadian and British forces who smashed the enemy defense lines in western Holland.

Field dispatches from the muddy Dutch front said that the 50-mile long German line from the sea to 'S Hertogenbosch had fallen to pieces and that it was evident a full-scale German withdrawal was in progress after some of the most stubborn fighting of the Western front campaign.

Abandon Bergen Op Zoom

Significance of the retreat was pointed up by enemy abandonment of Bergen Op Zoom, mainland coastal key to his line.

Allied headquarters announced that, as a result, free use of the great Belgian port of Antwerp was now blocked only by the isolated German batteries at Vlissingen (Flushing) on Walcheren island, and these were doomed.

Even when the Germans there and in the contracting pocket south of the Schelde are liquidated, however, a gigantic minesweeping and dredging job must be done on the 100-mile Schelde estuary before deep-draft ships can use the port readily, it was disclosed.

On the American and French sectors of the Western front in France and Germany, the situation was generally unchanged. The U. S. First army in Germany made exploratory patrol thrusts while American fighter-bombers struck German communications around Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duren.

Batter Rail Movements

These blows were thrown against a heavy German daylight movement by rail, a movement which was not explained or amplified in field dispatches that noted, "the enemy does not attempt heavy movement by day unless he is in an emergency situation at the front or thinks he is."

The Germans also intermittently shell the city of Luxembourg and made nervous patrols against the Americans, and the entire situation suggested that the comparative lull on the First army front would not long endure.

With a great victory within their grasp, the Canadian First and British Second armies were racing the Nazis for the Maas and Waal Rhine crossings.

From west to east they scored these successes:

Canadian infantry crossed the Beveland island canal to the west bank and reached to within seven miles of a junction with the forces expanding a bridgehead on the island's southeast coast.

On the mainland, the Germans abandoned without a fight the anchor of their defense line at Bergen Op Zoom, which the Canadians quickly occupied. Bergon Op Zoom, historically called "the key to Holland," has repulsed numerous assaults in the past 400 years, but this time it fell without a shot.

Approach Roosendaal

Hastening northward British and Polish units under Canadian army command were within a mile of Roosendaal, which is ten miles below the Willemstad ferry crossing of the broad Hollandsch diep, one of the Rhine's seaward outlets.

The road hub of Breda was being approached by converging Canadian and Polish units, while seven miles eastward the British cut the Breda-Tilburg road.

Tilburg itself fell to British Tommies, and the happy citizens billeted the muddy, wet soldiers in the plus magnificence of the palace of William II, grandfather of Queen Wilhelmina. The Dutch said the Germans went on a looting spree before fleeing and finally left in such haste they even pedalled away on stolen bicycles with flat tires or bare rims.

The British armor and infantry slashed on through Loon Op Zand five miles north of Tilburg, and headed for Oosterhout and the Geertrudenberg bridge across the Maas, a main German escape route.

'S Hertogenbosch was cleaned up and a German counter-attack on the east side of the Allied salient had been checked.

Fight Continues in Holland

The German High command declared there still was fierce fighting all along the line in Holland, particularly at Bergen Op Zoom and 'S Hertogenbosch, but front-line dispatches from the British and Canadian sectors were emphatic that the Nazi defenses were broken and a chase was in hurried progress, although the German withdrawal, speedy as it was, continued orderly in a strictly military sense.

Field correspondents said the German Fifteenth army was withdrawing everywhere and was likely seeking to cross the great bridge over the Waal Rhine near Moerdijk.

The heavy fog which had covered southwest Holland for several days finally lifted, and Allied planes roared to the ground troops' support, hammering at the fleeing Germans and aiding the Canadians in their blasting away at the German remnants south of the Schelde and on Walcheren and South Beveland islands.

Nearly 6,000 Germans already have been taken prisoner in the South Schelde pocket since the operations there began Oct. 6.

40,000 Of Foe Face Trap; Canadians In Bergen Op Zoom

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—The whole German stand in southwestern Holland is collapsing, dispatches from the front declared today as British-Canadian columns raced toward the enemy's last two escape bridges in an effort to cut off perhaps 40,000 Nazi troops below the Maas river.

Canadians seized the Germans' western anchor of Bergen op Zoom without a fight, and got within a mile of the stronghold of Roosendaal. British troops got within five miles of the central bastion of Breda, after winning Tilburg as well as 's-Hertogenbosch.

The German defense line below the Maas "has fallen to pieces."

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one field dispatch said. Another said Allied armor and infantry were moving so rapidly that Field Marshal General Walther von Model either had to pull back across the bridges at Moerdijk and Geertruidenberg, 10 miles northwest and northeast of Breda, "or have his reeling forces cut to bits."

Lone Set Of Guns In Way

As success followed success, Allied headquarters announced that the free use of the great port of Antwerp, the aim of this campaign, is now blocked only by one battery of isolated and doomed enemy costal guns at Vlissingen, on Walcheren Island.

The Germans are abandoning their positions from the Schelde to Tilburg, Associated Press War Correspondent William F. Boni reported from the field, and the campaign has become a race to reach the Maas bridges.

Major Developments

The swift-moving Allied drive brought these major developments along a 40-mile front:

1. Bergen op Zoom, stoutly defended western anchor of the enemy line, was abandoned suddenly by its garrison and entered without opposition last night by Canadian armor and infantry.

2. Canadian infantry on South Beveland Island crossed the north-south canal to the main part of the island and fought their way toward reinforced British units which crossed the Scheide and expanded their bridgehead on the southeast coast of Beveland.

Nazis Admit Allied Gain

3. Allied troops were within 2,000 yards of Roosendaal, and the German radio admitted that they had penetrated the Nazi defenses south of the city. To the east, the Breda-Tilburg road was cut, and Breda itself was a target for converging columns of Polish and Canadian troops.

4. Tilburg was in the hands of British troops, who got a tumultuous welcome from the Dutch population, although a few snipers still clung to the western fringes of the city.

5. North of Tilburg, an armor and infantry slash carried through Loon op Zand and headed for Oosterhout on the escape route from Breda to the Geertruidenberg bridge over the Maas. Here the British were only six miles from the Maas.

Germans Take Meijel

In the 's-Hertogenbosch area, the British strengthened their hold along the Aftwatering Canal two miles below the Maas, and beat off a weak enemy counterattack.

But in the eastern sector of the Allied salient into Holland the Germans struck hard at American armor in the Venlo sector and took the town of Meijel, north of the Roermond-Weert railway. A British staff officer said the enemy used 30 tanks in this fight.

Bergen op Zoom was the fourth major stronghold in the German line to fall in three days.

Big Cities May Fall

Parts of eight German divisions were pulling back along the southwestern Dutch front, and remnants of two more were cut off at the Schelde estuary.

Front line reports said the enemy might yield all of western Holland, including the cities of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and the Hague.

German Divisions in Trap.

Along the south bank of the Schelde, the survivors of the trapped German Fifty-fourth Division were being hammered into submission, and the Canadians had pushed to within little more than a mile of Cadzand, one of the last remaining Nazi strongholds. In one day Canadians took 600 more prisoners, raising the total in that operation to 5,922, at a cost of fourteen casualties.

The German Seventieth Division is holding on South Beveland, with little hope of escape.

Motor columns streaming north from Breda and Roosendaal indicated that Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model was attempting to withdraw the bulk of his forces before the closing pincers of the Allied drive became a disastrous trap. But there was no such sign of enemy demoralization.

In the pocket on the south side of the estuary, the town of Groede — by-passed earlier — was captured and the Canadians reached the coast northwest of the town.

The German pocket now has been squeezed to a fifteen-mile bogland triangle.

Allied successes in the Schelde Estuary area do not mean that a flood of shipping can start to Antwerp at once, even after the Vlissingen guns are silenced. There remains the nasty job of sweeping and clearing the long waterway approach to the port.

The German counter-attack against American positions on the east side of the Netherlands salient, launched in an effort to relieve the pressure on Nazi forces in southwestern Holland, was checked. But the communique reported fighting still in progress around Meijel, ten miles west of the German border at Venlo.

On the main Allied front facing east, United States First Army troops were subjected to light artillery fire in the Aachen area and to the south along the Belgian frontier east of St. Vith.

Far to the south the communique reported slight gains on the Allied Sixth Army group front in the vicinity of Rambervillers, including the capture of the village of Housseras, fifteen miles northeast of Epinal.

German attempts to infiltrate Allied positions in the Vosges Mountains were beaten back.

Fallen Bergen-op-Zoom Called 'Key to Holland'

Often Besieged, Napoleon Held It Against British

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Bergen-op-Zoom—Fortress on the Zoom—captured by the Canadians, once was one of the most strongly fortified cities in the Netherlands. It often has been called "the key of Holland."

The Spanish vainly besieged it in 1588, 1597, 1605 and 1622. It was taken by the French in 1747 and, while held by Napoleon's troops, withstood an attack by the English in 1814.

With a population of 25,343, the town is situated on both sides of the small Zoom River, near its confluence with the east Scheldt.

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—Polish armored forces cutting across the main road west of Tilburg are reported within two miles of Breda, the London radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT SAYS LEADER TO RECEIVE NEW JOB

Washington Order Splits CBI Theater into Two Commands.

HELD THREE POSTS

'Vinegar Joe' May Be Assigned to Head Invasion of China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—(AP) General Joseph W. Stilwell was jerked out of the key China-Burma-India command today to take what the War department said will be a "new and important" assignment.

The unexpected shakeup in the far East top command, announced from the White House, immediately stirred speculation along two lines:

1. Is the move a definite and severe reprimand for Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, stemming from dissension within Chinese forces and the Japanese threat to overrun Chinese barriers and engulf American air bases?

2. Is "Vinegar Joe" being pulled out to head up forces for an invasion of China?

Relieved of Duties

The order relieved Stilwell from his assignments as chief of staff to Chiang, as deputy to Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Supreme Commander of the southeast Asia theater, and of command of American forces in the theater.

It split the CBI theater into two smaller commands, China and Burma-India. The China command was assigned to Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, who had been deputy chief of staff in Southeast Asia. The India-Burma theater was assigned to Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, now deputy commander of the CBI theater.

The War department said Stilwell "will be given a new and important, but at present, undisclosed assignment."

It was this statement which produced unofficial discussion of Stilwell's new job. In his forty years of military career, "Vinegar Joe" has served often in the East, in China when American troops were garrisoned there and in the Philippines. This military experience, coupled with his intimate knowledge of the geography, peoples and economy of Asia, tended to give him priority for the Pacific theater.

While Stilwell's tours of duty in the Philippines would give him excellent background for an assignment in that recently opened theater, the Philippine campaign already is under command of a man of equal rank, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

May Head Chinese Invasion

This raised the possibility that Washington is looking ahead to using Stilwell elsewhere in the vast Pacific war zone. The victory over the Japanese Navy, coupled with the long westward leap of MacArthur's forces to the Philippines, has brought into sharp focus the likelihood of an American move to seize a foothold on the Eastern coast of China.

The setbacks encountered in China by Chiang's forces and the slow northward progress to reopen the Burma road connection with China also give urgent reasons for a beachhead on the China coast.

Such a new operation, it was suggested in circles outside the War department, might come under the command of Stilwell, with MacArthur continuing in the Philippines.

If the move is one aimed at putting Stilwell in command of forces which eventually will invade China or Japan proper, this is not interpreted as meaning that the invasion would come soon. No secret has been made here of a belief in military circles that such a large-scale effort would have to await the end of the war in Europe and a transfer of men and materiel.

The American joint command here has been seeking a revision of the China-Burma-India organization since before the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec more than a year ago.

The triple post Stilwell held has been regarded in some circles as an impossibly complicated assignment.

Decided at Quebec

The break-up probably was decided on by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at the recent Quebec conference in preparation for the final developments of the war in that area. That program calls for British amphibious operations from India against the Dutch East Indies and Singapore.

The speculation on a rebuke from Chiang took most of its support from reports in recent weeks, cleared through military censorship in China, of dissension within the Generalissimo's regime and accompanying difficulties in military operations.

The security of American airfields in China, including both those for the 14th Air force and the B-29 Superfortresses, has depended almost entirely on the efforts of Chiang's ground forces.

One fact contributing chiefly to speculation that Stilwell may return to China at the head of a force of American and Allied troops is the veteran leader's own record of accomplishment against incredible hardships there. Military sources said today that there could be no reflection in any way on his record in the fact that he has been recalled to Washington.

Similarly there was little inclination here to view the recall of Stilwell as reflecting any major misunderstanding with the British.

Neither the White House nor the War department announcements made clear whether Stilwell had returned to this country.

Stilwell Relieved of Duties In China-Burma-India Area

Recalled to Washington—War Department Says He Will Get New Post.

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell has been relieved of his triple command in the Far East and has been recalled to Washington, the White House announced today.

The announcement said Gen. Stilwell "has been relieved as Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as deputy to Admiral Mountbatten, commander of the Southeast Asia Command, and as American Commander of the China-Burma-India theater and has been recalled to Washington." The former China-Burma-India theater will be divided into two theaters under separate commanders, said the announcement.

War Department Statement.

A few minutes after Gen. Stilwell's recall was announced by the White House, the War Department added that he was headed for an inportant new post. The War Department had this to say about Gen. Stilwell's recall from the China-Burma-India theater.

"In answer to queries, the War Department stated that in view of the decision to divide the China-Burma-India into two smaller theaters, Gen. Stilwell has been recalled to Washington.

"He will be given a new and important, but at present, undisclosed assignment."

Gen. Stilwell's withdrawal was interpreted by some students of Chinese affairs as a public spanking to the Chungking regime for failure to reorganize Chinese armies into a more efficient fighting force. It is no secret that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been urged to take steps to make use of Chinese communist armies in North China and to provide more efficient leadership for his own armies.

Recent successes of the Japs on the China mainland, besides stemming in great measure from the paramount problem of supply, also have been attributed in part to internal dissension and lack of skilled generalship of the Chinese armies.

Gen. Stilwell was assigned to command United States Army forces in the China-Burma-India theater in March, 1942. At the same time Generalissimo Chiang placed him in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese armies. Gen. Stilwell subsequently relinquished this command, but retained his designation as commanding general of the United States Army forces in the Asiatic theater and also as chief of staff to Chiang.

The 61-year-old Vinegar Joe began his military career in 1904 upon graduation from West Point. He has seen much foreign service since, including tours of duty in the Philippines, in China and in France during world war I, where he participated in a number of the major engagements of that war.

An expert on Chinese affairs, Gen. Stilwell went to that country for the first time in 1919, serving there until 1923. He went back to China in 1926 for a two-year tour of duty with the Fifteenth Infantry and in the summer of 1932 was detailed as military attache at the American embassy in Peiping. He held that post until 1939 when he was or-

dered back to this country. He was commander of the Third Army Corps, with headquarters in California, at the outbreak of the present war.

He's a Four-star General.

As late as August 1, Gen. Stilwell joined the select group of four-star generals. By that promotion he gained rank equal that of America's other top field commanders—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in Europe and Gen. Douglas McArthur in Southwest Asia.

Testy, ascetic and quick-tempered, Gen. Stilwell is also kindly and considerate—witness his two nicknames, Vinegar Joe and Uncle Joe with Uncle Joe the more frequent. He detests the ceremony and routine of headquarters and most of the time has been found slogging through the jungles with his troops.

During the Allied disasters in Burma in the spring of 1942, Gen. Stilwell was with the troops in the fighting and the retreat. His comment on that campaign became a classic: "We took a hell of a beating."

But he won the Distinguished Service Cross for his leadership.

Gen. Wedemeyer, who takes over in China, became deputy chief of staff of the Southeast Asia Command in October, 1943. He went to that assignment from his previous job in the office of Assistant Chief of Staff in the Operations Division at Washington. Gen. Wedemeyer, 58 years old and a native of Omaha, Neb., entered upon his Army career as a second lieutenant of infantry in 1918.

Gen. Sultan, 58 years old, was commanding general of the Eighth Corps in November, 1943 when he was transferred to the China-Burma-India theater to become deputy commander in chief

STILWELL'S SHIFT IS LAID TO CHIANG

Chinese Leader Said To Have Requested Yank's Recall

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—A high official of the Chinese Government, says Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, was removed from his Far Eastern command following a request from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The official, who declines to permit use of his name, says Stilwell and Chiang have been "at swords points" since the battle for the Burma Road, and that until Madame Chiang left China about two months ago, she was the one who kept them from actually fighting with each other.

Madame Chiang—now recuperating in New York from an illness—was the only communications link between the generals, who refused to write or speak to each other, the official says.

His account of strained relations was given to an Associated Press reporter several days ago, but permission to make it public was withheld until tonight.

Official's Story

The official's story, in substance:

The original dispute between Stilwell and the Generalissimo occurred at the time of the battle for the Burma road. Chiang, who was in control at that time of the northern end of the road, felt that due to the small amount of resources at his disposal he should concentrate on defending that sector and not attempt to defend the entire road.

Chiang felt that the lend lease he was receiving from the United States, plus the resources of China, were not sufficient for him to extend his activities, so he requested General Stilwell to remain with him and fight for China as he (Chiang) thought best.

Stillwell's Viewpoint

However, Stilwell seemed to think that the generalissimo was acquiring too much authority. As a result of their difference of opinion Stillwell went into Burma and attempted to protect the southern approach to the Burma road.

This effort resulted in complete failure. Stillwell was forced to retreat and the Burma road was lost. From that time on, the generals did not get along or see eye-to-eye wtih regard to any of China's defenses, and they both attempted to fight the war by themselves.

The result of Mme. Chiang's leaving China was a request from the generalissimo to the United States Government to have Stillwell removed from his command.

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RUSSIAN FORCES INVADE SLOVAKIA

Four Soviet Armies Launch Big Offensive in Latvia.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 29—(AP

Soviet mountain troops invaded Slovakia on a broad front west of conquered Ruthenia yesterday as Berlin announced that four other Russian armies had begun a big new offensive in Latvia aimed at wiping out scores of thousands of Germans pinned against the Baltic sea.

Moscow's communique, as is usual at the start of Russian offensives, did not mention the Latvian operation, but Berlin said the Russians had ripped through Nazi lines southeast of the west Latvian port of Liepaja on the Baltic, and also in the Auce area, 70 miles to the east.

Reds Silent on Prussia

For the first time since the beginning of the invasion of German East Prussia, Moscow was silent about that sector where the Germans said a titanic battle of endurance still raged. Berlin acknowledged small Soviet penetrations west of Ebenrode on the Kaunas-Konigsberg highway, and told of heavy fighting on a broad front south of Gumbinnen, 16 miles west of Ebenrode.

The Russian bulletin announced the capture of nearly 200 towns and villages on a front extending from northern Norway down to Yugoslavia, and Marshal Tito's headquarters said that the Adriatic port of Split had fallen to the Yugoslav Eighth corps after a fierce three-day battle.

Warsaw, shattered Polish capital, was further outflanked by Russian and Polish troops who captured six localities northwest of there between the Vistula and Narew rivers, reaching the big bend of the Vistula nine miles west of Nowy Dwor, a town at the confluence of the two streams.

In these battles of "local importance" the Russians seized Komarnica, near the Narew, and Cegielnia and Jablonna, six miles to the south on the Vistula. The intermediate rail town of Jablonna Legjonowo, also was taken.

In Czechoslovakia, where the Russians crossed into Slovakia, middle component of that Axis-shattered republic, 60 localities were captured north and south of Ungvar, seized Friday.

At the top of a front stretching clear across Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Alpine units captured Cukalovce, five miles inside Slovakia from the Polish frontier, Klenova, six miles inside the province from Ruthenia and 21 miles north of Ungvar, and Lekart, six miles west of Ungvar, also were swept up.

Russians Converge on Csap

The Russians were converging rapidly on Csap, strategic rail junction through which Nazi units are falling back from northeastern Hungary to escape entrapment. They seized Tarnovce, nine miles north of Csap; Maly Dobran, six miles on the east; and Batovo, nine miles on the southeast.

Herding the Germans toward Csap from the south other Soviet units crossing the northeastern corner of Hungary drove to within 27 miles of Csap with the seizure of Nagydobos.

A total of 40 localities were taken in Hungary, including Mateszalka junction, and Nyirbogat at the lower end of a 20-mile front. Hungarian and German announcements claimed the recapture of the big Hungarian city of Nyiregyhaza, 18 miles northwest of Nyirbogat.

Enemy broadcasts also disclosed that the Russians were fighting beyond the Tisza river in Hungary in the area of Kecskemet, only 45 miles southeast of Budapest. On the approaches to the Hungarian capital thousands of civilians were digging trenches under supervision of Germant Todt engineers, Berlin said.

It has been estimated that upward of 100,000 Germans have been pocketed in western Latvia in a 5,000-square-mile sector of the Courland Peninsula north of Lithuania and the Russian line which has ringed the Baltic port of Memel, fifty-five miles south of threatened Liepaja.

The Russians last were reported only fifteen miles southeast of Liepaja, an ice-free winter port whose seizure would cut another Nazi sea escape route and leave the port of Ventspils, fifty-eight miles farther north along the Baltic coast, as the only supply depot of the stranded Nazis.

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Present battle lines extend eastward from the Liepaja sector to Auce, and thence northeastward to the Gulf of Riga at a point twenty-three miles west of fallen Riga.

Once the Russians eliminate the west Latvian pocket they can throw the whole weight of their northern armies against German East Prussia in aid of General Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army, which already has penetrated nearly twenty miles inside that province from the east.

Units of General Ivan Bagramian's 1st Baltic Army, which has conquered all of German-annexed Memel territory except the town of Memel and a narrow circle around that Baltic port, presumably is attacking in the Liepaja area.

Czecho-Slovak patriots fighting in central Slovakia suffered another reverse, evacuating the area of Banska Bystrica and taking up new positions in the mountains, a Czecho-Slovak communique issued in London said.

Banska Bystrica, seventy miles north of Budapest and 145 miles west of Ungvar, Ruthenian stronghold captured Friday by General Ivan Petrov's 4th Ukraine Army, was the patriots' headquarters.

Reds Start New Drive In Latvia

London, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Moscow radio announced today that the Bulgarian delegation had accepted Allied armistice terms.

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Col. Ernst von Hammer, German military commentator, said today that the Russians had opened a new and carefully-prepared offensive southeast of Liepaja (Libau) and east of Auce in southern Latvia.

The Russian forces opened several breaches, some of which were beaten back by strong German tank counterattacks, the commentator said in a broadcast dispatch.

The attacks, designed to clear western Latvia and open up another Baltic port for the Russians, were reported preceded by a long artillery barrage and repeated air raids.

Caution Against Optimism

Martin Hallensleben, DNB military commentator, cautioned the German people today in a Berlin broadcast against hoping that German counterattacks, which he said had slowed the Russian offensive in East Prussia and Hungary, could slacken completely the Russian autumn offensive.

"These German counter-measures have a limited task," he said. "Russian reserves, especially in East Prussia, are very great."

Another Berlin broadcast described the new Nazi Home Guard in East Prussia as 40 per cent. veterans of the last war, 20 per cent. Hitler youth and 40 per cent. "men in their best years," who fought during the opening battles of this war. It said their equipment was "satisfactory."

Crossing Slovak Border.

Moscow, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Russian mountain troops were driving across the threshold of Slovakia today after virtually completing the conquest of Hungarian-annexed Ruthenia with the capture of Umgvar, its chief city and former capital.

Seizure of Umgvar gave Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army a southern terminus for a supply route through the Carpathian Mountains by way of the Uzok Pass for an accelerated effort to reach the isolated Czecho-Slovak Patriot resistance forces at Banska Bystrica, 140 miles west, now linked with the Allies only by plane.

Gain in East Prussia.

Twenty - five miles north of Umgvar other units of Petrov's army penetrated six miles into Slovakia, capturing the town of Starina, in the Ciroka Valley nine miles northwest of Ulic, taken along with forty - eight other localities.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky's battle of attrition against the furiously fighting Nazis in East Prussia forced the Germans out of three more village fortresses in the Ebenrode area yesterday, one of them twenty-one miles northwest of Insterburg and seventeen miles east of the main Insterburg-Tilsit railroad.

The only Russian progress of any consequence in East Prussia appeared to be on the secondary road west of Pillkallen, where the capture of Kussen put Cherniakhovsky's forces deep on the northern flank of enemy defenses concentrated around Gumbinnen.

The midnight Soviet war bulletin said that the Russians, beating off numerous counter-attacks by large forces of German infantry and armor, killed 3,000 Nazis, making a two-day total of 5,800.

The predicament of the Czecho-Slovak Partisan forces awaiting the arrival of Petrov, ironically became more hazardous as the Russian advance toward them gained momentum.

Patriots In Danger

It was too early to say how the situation might develop, but potentially the estimated 25,000 Patriot soldiers faced the hazard of being overrun by Germans hastening their escape from Petrov's army.

The immediate course of the Russian campaign into central Hungary appeared to hinge on the outcome of strong German-Hungarian counter-attacks against the Russian salient at Nyiregyhaza, northwest of Budapest.

Russ See Lasting Peace Ensured

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio declared today that "the anti-Hitlerite coalition rests on a mighty foundation and after having successfully withstood the bitter experience of war it will be able to ensure a lasting peace."

The broadcast said the recent Churchill-Stalin conference in Moscow, sequel to the Churchill-Roosevelt talks in Quebec, "considerably shortened the war."

A few hours before the Moscow announcement, Paul Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda minister, in a broadcast to the German nation, declared the Germans would "go on fighting until a peace is possible which guarantes our people's right to live."

Goebbels declared that "every house and street" would be made a battlefield to bar the enemy's way into the Reich.

POLES WEIGH RUSS OFFER

"Last Chance" Proposal Debated By London Group

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Poland's exiled Government weighed today an apparent last-chance offer to settle its differences with Soviet Russia for the sacrifice of a huge section of its pre-war territory.

There appeared no other alternative. For Prime Minister Churchill, bent on removing the dynamite-laden Polish Soviet dispute from the Allied agenda, had outlined in terms of growing impatience Britain's backing for a Russian west front border along what is known as the Curzon Line.

Poland's peasant-born Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, in a series of detailed reports on his second mission to Moscow, has laid before his Cabinet the take-it-or-leave-it price of accord with Russia and the rival Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Policy Of Delay Past

There has been no indication which way it will swing. In the past, its policy has been one of delaying a decision—a policy born of optimism and nurtured by the hope it could strike a better bar-

gain with British-American support at the peace table.

But Churchill, in his address before Commons Friday, for the first time gave a clear indication that, if Poland turns down Russia's proposal, Britain would give Mikolajczyk the nod to form a new government on Polish soil.

"I hope," he said, "that Mr. Mikolajczyk will soon return to Moscow as it will be a great disappointment to all the sincere friends of Poland if a good arrangement cannot be made which will enable him to form a Polish Government on Polish soil."

Mikolajczyk Acceptable

Unlike several members of his Cabinet, Mikolajczyk is acceptable personally to both Moscow and the Lublin committee. His reluctance against striking an enforced bargain has centered in part upon his belief that it might be repudiated by the Poles after the war.

There are other difficulties. Perhaps the chief problem centers around proposed acquisition of a large part of East Prussia in a territorial swap from eastern Poland—an exchange which would involve mass transfer of populations.

Against these the Polish Government here is considering the progress of the Lublin committee, supported by the Red army, in taking over control of the liberated part of its homeland, and the mounting urgency of beginning Poland's gigantic job of relief and reconstruction.

YANKS BOMB GERMAN RAILS

Hamm and Munster Hit by 350 Heavies.

London, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Two of western Germany's biggest railroad yards at Hamm and Munster were attacked today by American heavy bombers for the third time in less than a week. The raiding force consisted of 350 Fortresses and Liberators, with an escort of 200 fighters, the smallest the Eighth Air Force has dispatched to Germany in some time.

At the same time a strong force of R.A.F. heavies, also with fighter cover, attacked German ground emplacements on Walcheren Island, off the Dutch Schelde coast. Two R.A.F. bombers were lost.

Allied planes streamed across the coast during the afternoon and the German radio at midafternoon reported a second bomber fleet over the Reich.

British Bomb Berlin.

Tactical air force Mitchells attacked bridges over the Maas at Roermond and Venlo. A span at Roermond was destroyed.

Ninth Air force fighter bombers struck at road and rail communications in the Aachen area and between Cologne and Duisberg and at barges on the Rhine.

Two sharp air attacks hit Berlin last night a short time after Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, completed a "battle-to-death" plea to the German nation.

The first force of swift Mosquito bombers dumped their bombs on the Nazi capital almost as soon as Goebbels left the air. An hour later, a second group struck. The operation put Berlin under attack for the sixth night this month.

"To Fight To Finish"

The Nazi propaganda and home defense minister declared that Germany had no choice but to fight to the finish and threatened that a new German air force would take the war to her enemies.

Other objectives in western Germany were bombed—also without loss.

New Raids Launched

After another break because of unfavorable weather, the air offensive was resumed today. The German radio reported bomber formations over western Germany before noon.

While the Allied air forces in Britain and Italy have been given the "green light" for an all-out campaign to starve the German army by cutting off its supplies from behind, the weather at this time of year is their main handicap. Up to last night the RAF had been idle two nights in a row for the first time in months.

Tito Captures Split, Holds 125 Miles of Coastline

Says His Forces, With Reds, Have Taken Ruma

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito), Yugoslav partisans have captured the big Dalmatian port of Split (Spalato) after a fierce three-day battle, a communique broadcast from Tito's headquarters said tonight. It said 1,500 Germans were killed and 1,300 captured in the storming of Split and several other German strongpoints in the vicinity.

"With the capture of Split, 125 miles of the Dalmatian coast, from Herceg Novi to Sibenik, is in Partisan hands," the communique added.

Earlier today, Marshal Tito announced that his troops, in cooperation with the Russians, have captured Ruma, forty-five miles northwest of Belgrade. Ruma is ten miles south of Novi Sad on the road to Zagreb, the Croatian capital.

Benes Advises Czechs To Prepare For Peace

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Eduard Benes told his homeland to prepare for peace and promised punishment for Germany in a broadcast today on the 26th anniversary of Czechoslovakian independence.

He received messages from President Roosevelt and other heads of state, including President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of Poland.

British Coastal Evacuees To Return Home Free

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Government announced today that persons evacuated from more than 50 coastal towns and districts when a German invasion of Britain was feared, might now return to their homes at Government expense.

However, those who fled from the Greater London area during the height of the flying-bomb attacks were told that it was not desirable for them to return yet.

The Government revealed that for four years authorities kept ready an evacuation scheme which would have cleared the civilian population out of 15 Kent cities by special trains within 48 hours of an invasion threat.

Champagne Bubbles Into Air Cargo Inquiry

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—A cache of 1,000 bottles of champagne valued at $20 a bottle has bubbled into an investigation of cargoes brought from France on United States Army cargo planes.

The rain-soaked cases were found by police behind a house in Chelmsford, Essex.

Customs officials questioned two United States air officers and communicated with a French airfield.

It was stated that stricter inspection of Allied aircraft returning from France is likely.

The matter of customs duties and purchase tax for property of American military men returning from France will be discussed in the House of Commons Tuesday as a result of the discovery.

Flyer Saves Fort With Bit Of String

A United States Bomber Base in Britain, Oct. 28 (AP)—Master Sergeant Harold B. Blumberg, 22, of Savannah, Ga., saved a Flying Fortress with a piece of string and shot down a German fighter on his first combat flight.

It was on a mission to Warsaw September 18. Supplies were dropped to beleaguered Polish forces and the bombers flew on to Russia.

Enemy fighters attacked the Fortress twice. The pilot, Lieut. Paul R. Hibbard, Seattle, was killed. Two other crewmen were wounded seriously and the bomber was crippled.

Forty 20-mm. shells riddled the fuselage. The control cables were severed by flak and without them the plane could not navigate.

Blumberg crawled 10 feet to the narrow catwalk above the open bomb bay doors and spliced the cables with a length of silk cord from his flying suit.

Formerly a welder, Blumberg has been overseas 15 months with the 380th Bombardment Group which holds a Presidential citation for attacks on Nazi warplants.

He fired both waist guns after Sergt. William C. Fletcher, Big Stone Gap, Va., went back to relieve the wounded tail gunner. It was while jumping from one gun to the other that he bagged a ME-109.

SIEGFRIED REPLICA SMASHED AT HOME

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Siegfried Line was smashed first right back home in the United States.

Major-Gen. Henry B. Saylor, Chief of Ordnance in the European Theater, disclosed today that models of every known type of Siegfried fortification were built at the Aberdeen, Md., proving grounds long before D day, and were smashed to smithereens to determine the most effective types of concrete-piercing ammunition.

Col. Joel G. Holmes, Gen. Saylor's Deputy chief, said American ground forces alone have fired 50 pounds of ammunition per second against the Germans since D day, and in that time have brought to France 1,000,000 tons of ammunition—the equipment of 266 Liberty Ship loads. Gen. Saylor said the Allies now have a 45-day reserve of over-all essential supply.

Men Live 19 Days In Tanks In Sight Of Nazi Lines

By J. W. Gallagher

Palenburg, Germany, Oct. 28 (AP). How would you like to live, sleep and eat for 19 days in a Sherman tank in plain sight of the German lines 300 yards away?

That is what virtually a whole battalion of tank men of a widely-known armored division have been doing while holding a frontline sector. It has been a case of doing light housekeeping inside cramped and chilly Shermans, or getting shot.

These tanks are squatted in shallow holes to control given parts of the front. Every time one of the tank men lifted his head in daylight, the Germans cut loose with artillery, mortars and sniper fire.

"All I want to see is the guy who designed these Shermans locked up inside one with his mother-in-law for just a week," declared Lieut. James Rose, of Beaumont, Texas, who has just returned from the front line outpost after 19 days.

Commander Sleeps Upright

Drivers and assistant drivers in the Shermans had the comparative luxury of being able to stretch out some on their seats, but the tank commanders had to sleep bolt upright in what amounted to a steel straitjacket.

"When we first moved into that position we could not even look outside the turret," said T/4 James I. Harris, a driver from Hartwell, Georgia. "Every time a head popped up snipers all around us cut loose. We did not need any persuading to stay inside. Some doughboy behind our tank tried to make a dash for it one day and got three steps before he was shot down. The body lay there for three days before we could move it."

Rose and his crew ate "K" and "C" rations for the entire stay.

Smell French Fries

"Doughboys in a pillbox 50 feet away cooked themselves some French fries and they sure smelled good, but they did not do us any good," lamented Corporal William F. Hobbs, of Fort Smith, Ark., a gunner.

During the day time the tank men were alone in an open spot before the German trenches, but at night the infantry came up to protect the tanks from German bazooka attacks. But even at night it was difficult for the tank men to move around. Rose went on a raid of a German cabbage patch one night and got pinned down by machinegun fire.

"We did all our cooking on a small stove in the tank, in one pan which was never washed," explained T/5 Elwood Hall, of Moline, Ill., a radio operator. "And not a guy got sick."

Despite the confined quarters there were no fights or bad feelings and no "cabin fever," Rose said.

"Those guys just laughed and joked, and if anyone started beefing we would say 'This isn't the the chaplain's tent,' and they would shut up," he said.

Germans Use Captured P-47's

UEBACH, Germany, Oct. 28 (AP)—This American-held German frontier town, eleven miles north of Aachen, was bombed and strafed today by several German-flown P-47 Thunderbolts. The Germans apparently put the fighter bombers together from parts of American P-47's shot down over Germany.

'Disease Threatens 75 P. C. Of French'

Paris, Oct. 28 (AP)—Four years of German occupation left 75 per cent. of the French people underweight and threatened by disease, Public Health Minister Francois Billoux declares.

Billoux was quoted yesterday in the newspaper *Liberation* as saying that hotels and homes must be requisitioned if necessary to cure a situation arising from a shortage of hospital space and facilities so that proper medical care can be provided during the winter.

"Don't Judge By Looks"

"You must not judge the French people by the way they look," he said. "Our Allied friends are wrong in thinking from our appearances that we haven't suffered."

Although France has thus far escaped severe epidemics, Billoux said the French people were hard hit by the generally difficult food situation, with infantile paralysis, rickets and tuberculosis on the increase.

Correspondent Denies Reports Of Clashes on Spanish Border

By GEORGE TUCKER

BOURG MADAME, France, Oct. 26.—(Delayed)—(AP) After a laborious personal inspection, I have found no evidence that Spanish battalions of the FFI have crossed the French border into Spain to engage troops of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Such attacks as there have been were made by local Republicans, who in the opinion of FFI leaders along this frontier acted prematurely and were foredoomed to defeat.

Denies Reports of Battle

The widely-publicized battle of Figueras, in which raiders were said to have driven 25 miles inside Spain and to have liberated a number of political prisoners after engaging Franco's guards, appears never to have happened—at least from the accounts given by persons along the border.

With Philip Jordan of the London News Chronicle, I spent four days and three nights with frontier police, members of the FFI, and Spanish Republican leaders.

We visited every important frontier post from the Mediterranean to the very highest pass over the snow-clogged Pyrenees, and found nothing even remotely resembling reports of sanguinary guerrilla activities.

Last night I talked for more than an hour with the Supreme commander of all Spanish members of the FFI. This dark, truculent little man had his headquarters in an old frame building some miles behind the frontier.

He denied that any Spaniards in the FFI had crossed the border to fight Spanish troops. Two days after the frontier area was liberated, he said, all Spanish elements of the FFI were withdrawn 10 kilometers behind the frontier. In my presence he issued an order withdrawing them an additional 15 kilometers in order to prevent incidents which might prove embarrassing to the French and Spanish governments.

At the tiny frontier station of Le Perthus, which is the only entry into Spain by which any raiders

could have reached Figueras, the townspeople and police were unable to account for the growing volume of rumors about a Spanish Maquis uprising.

Here at Bourg Madame high in the Pyrenees, separated from Spain only by a little international bridge, leaders of the FFI and Spanish Republicans deny that a single Spaniard has been sent on a foray against Spanish troops across the frontier.

Jordan and I talked to trappers, hotel keepers, woodchoppers and barmaids as well as the rank and file of maquis along a 100-mile stretch of frontier.

Reports Without Substance

Everywhere the answer was the same—that reports of Spaniards in France crossing into Spain to fight Franco's men were irresponsible and without substance.

It is true there are thousands of Spaniards in the frontier area of Spain, but these are Republicans who fled into France after Franco's victory in the Spanish civil war to save their lives, and they cannot return so long as the present administration remains in power.

All along the way through France we picked up stories of whole camps of wounded Spaniards whose luckier comrades had brought them back onto French soil. The only wounded I have been able to find and the only ones the FFI says it knows anything about are those who were wounded by the Germans in France during the fighting late in August to liberate this district.

Daily broadcasts from the free Spanish radio, however, tell of hard fighting in the vicinity, in which Spanish Republicans are alleged to have taken four villages from Spanish regulars.

That a war of nerves does exist within Spain is evident by the presence of 25,000 Spanish troops with artillery and tanks in the area between Ripoll, Spain, and the frontier. Another Spanish division recently arrived at Organa southeast of Andorra, and the old Spanish blue division which fought for the Germans in Russia has been stationed at Tremp, southwest of Andorra.

It is no longer a secret that thousands of Germans in the French frontier area crossed into Spain after liberation of French areas. Three thousand alone are reported to have crossed the frontier here at Bourg Madame. Instead of being interned, these escapees were incorporated into the old German condor legion which fought for Franco during the civil war, and which lately has been revived. Currently the legion is said to be maintaining garrisons at Manlleu, Ribas, Vich, Grandollers, and Ripoll. It also has units attached to the Spanish Blue division.

Spanish Embassy Denies Gestapo Aid In Spain

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy said tonight that all Germans who fled from France into Spain "have been interned and are dealt with in strict conformity with the regulations of international law, without their having any participation in Spanish public affairs."

The embassy said it was issuing this statement because of published reports which it called "pure fabrication" that 15,000 Gestapo men had entered Spain, taken possession of the Spanish police and were directing "tyrannical persecution of moderate liberals and Catholics."

Fifth Army Gains South Of Bologna

Rome, Oct. 28 (AP)—American Fifth Army troops, in cold rain, improved their positions today along the line of hills eight miles south of Bologna overlooking Italy's eastern Po valley.

Floods and gales the past 48 hours, however, brought most operations along the entire Italian front to a standstill, and gave the Germans more time to improve their defenses south and southeast of Bologna.

British troops of the Fifth Army were able to move up Highway 67 and enter Rocca San Casciano, about 15 miles southwest of Forli. Indian troops took a hill or two in this central sector without opposition.

In some forward areas Fifth Army units, cut off by flooded streams, were being supplied by rope and ferries.

Patrols performed most of the work on the Eighth Army front.

The Nazis increased their shell fire against the British, who have bumped up against the main Nazi defenses before Forli, 37 miles southeast of Bologna.

force their defenses south and southeast of Bologna.

Allied headquarters said adverse weather also restricted the Mediterranean Allied Air Force operations.

Vital Bridges Bombed

In one attack fighter bombers hit an important bridge in an unnamed location in northern Italy. Three Allied planes were missing from the mission.

The battle line between the British Eighth Army and the Nazis in the Adriatic sector, east of Bologna, was drawn up along the main German defenses at the Ronco river, two miles east of Forli.

American and other troops of the Fifth Army were bogged down eight miles south of Bologna.

British forces in the central sector, however, were able to move up Highway 67 and occupy Rocca San Casciano, and Indian troops in the area occupied several hills without meeting any opposition.

American Fifth Army troops south of Bologna in some forward areas were being supplied by ferries as flood waters cut them off from main supply depots.

Pope Asks Rome to Pray To Avert 'Moral Ruin'

Blames War for Petty Crime, Black-Market Activity

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 28 (AP).—Francesco Cardinal Marchetti Selvaggiani, Vicar General for the District of Rome, prepared today a call to prayer and penitence for the people of Rome, on the order of Pope Pius XII, to save them from "moral ruin" brought about by war-time conditions.

In a letter handed to his vicar yesterday, the Pontiff said his heart shuddered at the "heap of moral ruins which is accumulating daily in the midst of the Christian family, driving those weak in the faith to the most deplorable religious thoughtlessness with the neglect of the most sacred duties."

The Vatican newspaper "L'Osservatore Romano," said Pope Pius had in mind widespread petty crime, black-market operations and moral laxity.

Floods Bog Italy Drive

Rome, Oct. 28 (AP)—Gales and floods brought operations on the entire Italian front to a virtual standstill today and the Germans were capitalizing on the weather-imposed letup in fighting to rein-

New Albanian Government Formed

Bari, Italy, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Albanian military mission here announced last night that a new Albanian Government, headed by Col. Gen. Enver Hexha, commander of the Albanian Army of National Liberation, was formed October 20 in the liberated city of Berati. King Zog, who ruled prior to the German and Italian occupation, now is in London.

BRITISH LAND UNITS MEET FOE IN GREECE

Inflict Casualties on Germans 40 Miles From Yugoslavia—Salonika Fighting Told

ATHENS, Oct. 28 (AP)—**British land forces, cooperating with Greek guerrillas, have made their first contact with retreating German troops in Greece in the area of Koziani, sixty miles northwest of Larissa and forty miles below the Yugoslav frontier, it was announced today. A communiqué said casualties were inflicted on the enemy.**

Fighting was reported unofficially to have broken out in the big port city of Salonika, fifty-eight miles northeast of Koziani. Royal Air Force pilots said heavy smoke blanketed the city as a result of extensive demolitions preparatory to evacuation by the Germans.

German evacuation trains have left Katerini, half way between Larissa and Salonika, an RAF announcement said, "and on the way out the enemy blew up a tunnel at Iraklion."

It was reported here that the Germans were beginning to show signs of panic and that the withdrawal was taking the form of a rout. Returning pilots said it was apparent that the Germans were running short of transport and some were compelled to move on foot.

RAF planes based in Greece attacked German evacuation trains spotted between Katerini and Salonika as well as other transport.

British, Greeks Contact Nazis In Kozane Area

Athens, Oct. 28 (AP)—A British force cooperating with Greek Andartes has established contact with retiring German forces in the area of Kozane, 60 miles northwest of Larissa and 40 miles below the Yugoslav frontier, it was announced today.

This was the first contact made by the British with the Germans in the Greek theater since the enemy withdrawal began.

Fighting was unofficially reported taking place in the area of Salonika, major port 58 miles northeast of Kozane.

Low-cloud formations and rainstorms continued to hamper Allied air operations against the Germans.

Isle Of Piscopi Taken

Rome, Oct. 28 (AP)—Allied troops landed from the British cruiser Sirius and occupied the island of Piscopi, northwest of Rhodes, the night of October 26, Allied headquarters announced today.

Piscopi (Tilos) is a small mountainous island of the Dodecanese group formerly held by Italy and now claimed by Greece. It is less than 25 miles from Rhodes.

The communique said also that the Island of Melos (Kilo), one of the Cyclades group, was bombed by four British warships Thursday.

No Report Of Resistance

There was no report of resistance to the landing at Piscopi, the communique said.

Historic Melos, the southwesternmost island of the Cyclades, is 70 miles east of the Peloponnesus and approximately the same distance north of Crete. It has an area of 60 square miles and is the site of an airfield, near Trapani. It was on Melos that the famed Venus de Milo was discovered in 1820 and taken to the Louvre.

Yesterday an Allied air force announcement said that the Germans "have practically no prospect of saving" forces totaling some 23,000 men in Crete, Rhodes and the remaining Nazi-held Ægean islands because they lack aircraft and their air evacuation lines are under constant Allied observation.

Landing Tales

In Norway

Stockholm, Oct. 28 (AP)—"Reports of Allied landing operations along the Norwegian coast already are so numerous it is impossible to deny them all," the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported today in announcing that blackout measures had been tightened throughout the country.

Plans for the evacuation of civilians in northern Norway were said to involve 200,000 persons.

BULGARS SIGN ARMISTICE

Come To Terms 10 Days After Churchill-Stalin Concord

Moscow, Oct. 28 (AP)—Bulgaria signed an armistice today with Russia, the United States and Great Britain, ten days after conclusion of talks between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at which an agreement on main points of the armistice was reached.

Terms of the armistice agreement were not disclosed immediately. Preliminary conditions accepted by Bulgaria from the Allies October 11 included evacuation of Greek and Yugoslav territories seized by the Bulgarians.

Bulgarian Foreign minister Petko Stainov declared that the armistice delegation from his country "regards it as its duty to inform representatives of the Allied governments that the new Bulgarian Government of the patriotic front has been able to carry out a considerable part of the conditions provided for in the draft terms of the Allied governments."

"Fundamental Duty"

He asserted that the Bulgarian Government "considers it its fundamental duty to implement the armistice terms in a most conscientious manner.

"This armistice will assist the Bulgarian Government to establish relations between Bulgaria and the peoples of the United Nations, and will inaugurate a policy of cooperation with these nations."

The "whole people" of his country backed the Government in the realization of this policy, he added.

Negotations for the armistice agreement opened Thursday and ended with the formal signing today.

Tolbukhin Signs

It was signed on behalf of the three Allies by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, as "representative of the Allied command," and by Lieut. Gen. J. A. H. Gammell, as representative of the "Allied supreme commander in the Mediterranean area." Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army invaded Bulgaria.

For Bulgaria the signers were Stainov, Dobri Tarpeshev and Nikola Petkov, ministers without portfolio in the government of Premier Kimon Georgiev, and Petko Stoyanov, Bulgarian Finance Minister.

A communique issued after the Stalin-Churchill conference declared "the march of events in southeastern Europe was fully considered and full agreement was reached on main points in the Bulgarian armistice terms."

BULGAR DELEGATES ACCEPT ARMISTICE

Moscow, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—An official announcement tonight said that Bulgaria had signed an armistice with the Allies.

A Moscow broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission, said the armistice came at the conclusion of two days of negotiations in the Russian capital between representatives of Russia, Great Britain and the United States and the Bulgarian delegation.

The armistice was signed on behalf of the three Allies by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, acting as representative of the Allied Command, the broadcast added, and by Lieut.-Gen. J. A. H. Gammell, as representative of the Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean area. On the Bulgarian side the armistice was signed by Petko Stainov, head of the Bulgarian delegation and Foreign Affairs Minister in the government of Simon Georgiev; Dobri Tarpeshev and Nikola Petkov, ministers without portfolio in the Georgiev Government, and Petko Stoyanov, Bulgarian Finance Minister.

Bulgarian Armistice Discussed

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—A representative of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied commander in the Mediterranean, has arrived in Moscow to take part in the Bulgarian armistice discussions, Moscow radio announced today.

Later, another Moscow broadcast by the Soviet monitor said that negotiations for conclusion of the

armistice began yesterday.

"They were conducted on one side by representatives of the Soviet, United States and British governments and on the other by representatives of the Bulgarian Government," the announcement said.

JAPANESE FORCES LAUNCH ALL-OUT DRIVE ON KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, Oct. 28. — (AP) The Chinese announced today that Japanese troops had opened an all-out offensive and reached the outskirts of the Kwangsi province capital of Kweilin, whose fall would represent a major achievement in the Japanese effort to isolate eastern China.

The Japanese, last reported stalled about 20 miles north of Kweilin, opened their drive yesterday with twin thrusts on both sides and directly down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. Chinese positions on the city's outskirts were under attack.

During the lull which preceded the renewed offensive the Japanese regrouped their forces, built roads, brought up supplies and completed other military preparations.

As one column of the invaders attacked Chinese defenses 14 to 18 miles east of Kweilin, another swung southwest from Kwangyang, 50 miles northeast of the city, and joined the attack.

Thus the Chinese defenses east of Kweilin were being pounded from two sides.

While the Japanese blasted their way down the railway itself, a supporting column moved to outflank Kweilin on the west. Fighting was in progress at all points of the attack.

To protect their left flank Japanese forces based at the Hunan province town of Yungming, 75 miles east of Kweilin, struck across the Kwangsi border toward Fuchwan, 35 miles to the south.

In a renewed thrust from their West river base at Pingnam, 115 miles south of Kweilin, the Japanese scored a six-mile advance that carried them 18 miles west of Pingnam. Kweiping and Pingnam are the main bases for the drive on Liuchow, 95 miles southwest of Kweilin.

The only Chinese success recorded by the High command was the occupation of a major part of a Japanese stronghold eight miles southwest of Kweiping. The Chinese have been counterattacking in this area the past week with continual support of the U. S. 14th Air force.

On the east coast of China the Japanese advanced westward from the recently-seized seaport of Foochow and fighting was in progress six miles from the city. The Japanese are converging the recently invaded Foochow region into a base for possible use against feared American landings on the China coast. They are presumably planning to either extend their holdings in this area or mop up any Chinese forces likely to disturb their hold on the city.

JAPS AT POINT NEAR KWEILIN

Are Now Attacking Chinese at City's Outskirts.

Chungking, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Japanese opened an all-out offensive against the northern Kwangsi defense center of Kweilin yesterday and are now attacking Chinese positions at the outskirts of the city, a Chinese communique announced today.

The Japanese also advanced six miles in a renewed thrust westward from Pingnam, 115 miles south of Kweilin, and at the same time struck westward from the recently occupied East China seaport of Foochow.

The new Japanese push began after a long lull during which they regrouped forces, built roads to bring up supplies and completed other preparations for the major operation.

The drive began with twin thrusts down both sides of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, which struck at Chinese defenses from fourteen to seventeen miles east of Kweilin. Still another column swung southwestward from Kwangyang, fifty miles east northeast of Kweilin, with the ultimate aim of joining the general attack and bringing under two-sided pressure the city which the Chinese have said would prove China's Stalingrad.

As the Japanese blasted their way down the railway, a supporting column moved to outflank Kweilin from the west. The Chinese said fighting raged at all points of the attack.

In a move to protect the left flank of this offensive, a Japanese force based in the Hunan province town of Yungming, 75 miles east of Kweilin, jabbed southward across the Kwangsi border against Fuchwan, 35 miles distant.

On the West River front, the Chinese said, another new Japanese drive, one of two aimed at the American air base city of Liuchow, 95 miles southwest of Kweilin, had sprung westward 18 miles beyond its base at Pingnam. The other push toward Liuchow is being attempted from the Kweiping area, southeast of Liuchow.

The only Chinese success claimed by the high command was the occupation of the major part of a Japanese position eight miles southwest of Kweiping.

In the Fukien province fighting on the east China coast, the high command announced that the Japanese had advanced six miles west of the fallen seaport of Foochow. The Japanese are converting the Foochow area into a strong defensive base against feared American landings on the China coast.

Bombers From China Sink Jap Destroyer

Chungking, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—One Japanese destroyer was probably sunk and another damaged by United States Fourteenth Air Force bombers during night operations October 26 in an area seventy-five miles west of Luichow peninsula, a communique from Gen. Joseph Stilwell's headquarters announced today. In addition an enemy tanker and cargo vessel were damaged during the attack, the communique said.

China Victory In '45 Seen

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, told a group today that she believed China's eight years of war with the Japanese would end in victory by the early part of next year.

CHUNGKING, Oct. 28 (AP).—Brigadier General Benjamin G. Ferris, of Pawling, N. Y., and Watertown, Mass., deputy chief of staff at United States Army headquarters in Chungking, will return soon to America and report for duty to the commanding general of the Army Ground Forces.

General Ferris came to Chungking as deputy chief of staff last Oct. 4. He had served with General Joseph W. Stilwell in Burma in 1942 and later helped to organize Stillwell's rear echelon headquarters at New Delhi.

B-29 Base Little Damaged In Jap Raid

A Superfortress Base in West China, Oct. 27 (AP—Delayed)—A considerable force of Japanese medium bombers made an ineffective raid on a Superfortress base in west China last night.

Less than a dozen of the planes pierced the defenses and dropped bombs on three fields. The rest were driven off by Allied interceptors.

Four cargo aircraft and two light tactical planes were damaged on one field, while the other two reported moderate, repairable damage to three Superfortresses and seven light planes.

42 Claimed By Japs

(Japanese imperial headquarters declared yesterday that 42 Superfortresses were destroyed and 15 others were set afire in a raid Thursday night on a United States airbase at Chengtu, northwest of Chungking.)

Eight waves of enemy planes approached the fields during a three-hour aiert. Damage to runways was slight and the fields were back in use almost immediately after the alert ended.

Mot[illegible] Titles Conferred

Moscow, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet conferred the first titles of "Mother Heroine" today on 14 mothers who have ten or more children. Leading the group was Ann Alexakhina, eight of whose 12 children are in the Red army. Second was Xenya Zotova with 13 children, five of whom are in the army.

Allied Forces Gain On Arakan Front

Southeast Asia Command Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, Oct. 28 (AP)—West African troops have made further progress in the Kaladan Valley on the Arakan front, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced today, but elsewhere in Burma operations were limited to patrolling.

Eastern Air Command aircraft made concentrated attacks yesterday on enemy concentrations on the Chindwin front.

15 More Towns On Leyte Freed

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 28 (AP)—The crushing power of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion armies, released as Japan's shattered fleet fled the Philippines, rapidly engulfed Samar Island today, within 275 miles of Manila, aided brilliantly by Filipino guerrillas.

On Leyte, where land-based fighter planes drew cheers from elated soldiers as they began operating from captured airfields, great segments of the island fell to the onrushing Yanks.

By the hour, Japanese dead and wounded were added to the more than 14,000 casualties already inflicted. Most of the dead were men of Nippon's defeated and demoralized 16th Division which perpetrated the tortures on Bataan.

Capital Captured

Virtually all Samar's more than 1,200 square miles, which extend to within 15 miles of Luzon, were under American and Filipino domination. The capital city, Catbalogan, was captured by men of Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert's Tenth Corps.

It was the second island capital invested in the Philippines, the other being Leyte's Tacloban, now provisional capital for Sergio Osmena's Philippines Government.

Twelve more towns and villages were liberated on Leyte. At least 55 now are freed.

Bottled Up In Valley

Disaster from many directions confronted the selfsame Japanese who brutally compelled the hegward into the valley. They drove through Santa Fe and Pastrana.

Drive On Supply Base

Elements of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh and Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley's 96th divisions struck north above captured Burauen to within two miles of Dagami, main supply and troop concentration center for the Nipponese 16th.

The gap between the converging Yanks is less than ten miles. When it is closed, the plight of all Japanese between there and the east coast is hopeless.

Japanese facing the 24th blew up bridges to slow the American advance, but makeshift spans were built and the infantrymen continued the relentless pursuit.

Facing New Peril

Such Japanese as escaped north of Irving's valley spearheads headed straight for a new peril. Barring their way at Carigara Bay are 10th Corps elements of General Sibert, which have seized the coastal town of Barugo. It is the terminus for one of two escape roads the Japanese can use and is only five miles east of Carigara, terminus of the other.

MacArthur's communique today reporting the capture of Barugo also disclosed that men of General Arnold's Seventh have pushed down Leyte's east coast 14 miles below Dulag to enter Abuyog. From Barugo to Abuyog stretch 70 miles of Leyte coast now under control of the Yanks.

Airmen Cheered

Control of Samar Island plus the seizure of Barugo on Leyte would mean command of a 100-mile coastal segment bordering the Samar Sea. MacArthur's men, in gard Filipino-American garrison which surrendered on Bataan to march for days, killing the men who faltered.

Some Nipponese are bottled up in the Leyte Valley, with Yanks moving on them from north and south. They had two choices: Flee into the hills—or stand and die.

Spearheads of Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving's 24th Division, crashing through the 16th's backbone of resistance west of Palo, pushed spearheads six miles south-

shore-to-shore movements, earlier this week won both sides of San Juanico Strait, which leads into the Samar Sea from Leyte Gulf.

The appearance of land-based fighters on captured Leyte fields, after engineers had finished them for use, had an electrical effect. Soldiers, seeing an end to daylight enemy plane sallies, paused to cheer. Filipinos, told these were American planes back on the Philippines to stay, yelled wildly.

Requiem Sounded

Sailors aboard warships of the navy, whose carrier planes previously have had to cover land operations as well as pile into the Japanese fleet, waved to the army planes in friendly greeting.

MacArthur, who has made it plain he was eager to get at the Japanese who tortured his men on Bataan, sounded the requiem in today's communique:

"The Japanese 16th Division, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Shiro Makino, which participated in operations in the Philippines in 1942, has been thoroughly defeated. Remnants are retreating either toward the west coast or into the mountain ranges paralleling Leyte Valley on the southwest."

518 Yanks Killed

As against Japanese casualties of 14,045—practically half of the enemy forces on Leyte—during the first week's fighting, American casualties were 518 killed, 139 missing and 1,503 wounded.

American patrol torpedo boats now are operating on Leyte's west coast. Today's communique disclosed the PTs sank ten Japanese barges loaded with troops, and two coastal freighters in Ormoc Bay.

Foe Reported Demoralized

WITH THE 7TH DIVISION, Leyte, Oct. 28 (AP).—Japanese troops in the southern Leyte battle sector are demoralized, with American forces in possession of all airdromes and in hot pursuit of the enemy.

Buri Airdrome, where the enemy tried to make a stand, fell yesterday before a tank and infantry team which left Japanese dead strewn in its wake.

American troops to the north, at Burauen, are pushing toward the village of Dagami along one of the main inland roads and it is only a matter of time until forces from the south and the north join.

To the south, patrols have fanned out as far down the coast as Abuyog, eight miles beyond our present lines. They found little Japanese activity.

The few Japanese prisoners taken for the most part took un-

dernourished. The collar bones of one captive taken yesterday stood out and he didn't appear to weigh more than 100 pounds.

Much equipment is being abandoned by the hard-pressed enemy, including quantities of personal belongings left behind in their headlong flight—sometimes just a few moments ahead of American troops.

Leyte Invaders Surge Beyond River Barrier

Engineers Bridge the Palo; Infantry Takes Pastrana, Pays a Stiff Price for It

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, Leyte, Oct. 28 (Via Army radio) (AP)—The drive of the 24th Division through the central Leyte Valley, which holds the strategic key to reconquest of the Philippines, is rolling forward again today after having been held up while engineers rebuilt bridges across the Palo River.

In their retreat the Japanese destroyed the bridges and the general American advance was stopped yesterday. While waiting for artillery to cross the river infantrymen advanced to take Santa Fe and Pastrana.

The Americans paid a stiff price for Pastrana, which was taken only after the toughest fighting encountered since units of the 24th Division smashed through Japanese opposition at the Palo beachhead.

American mortars blasted the Japanese from poorly built blockhouses. Only a few Japanese escaped. Another unit which pushed beyond Santa Fe met stiff resistance, but by nightfall artillery was brought up to support the Americans. Fighting at this point went on through the night.

Meanwhile the 24th Division of the 10th Corps pushed its spearhead toward the center of the valley, where it expects to join the 24th Corps coming up from the south and thereby cut off the Japanese retreat westward.

A sizable Japanese force was reported at a bend on the Binhaan River to the south between Pastrana and Gagami. The Binhaan River bisects Leyte Valley.

The Japanese are making a supreme effort to keep this road open by using light artillery.

Adapting a page from the German book of strategy, the Japanese slowed the American advance yesterday with numerous land mines. They booby-trapped numerous native shacks along the road of the American advance.

Running Japs Speed Drive

With the 24th Corps, Leyte, P. I., Oct. 28 (AP)—Japanese troops will "run if they have a place to run to," Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, 24th Corps commander, observed today in describing the Leyte campaign as the "fastest in the Pacific war."

"The Japs have been running in all directions on Leyte," the stocky, firm-jawed, 51-year-old veteran of Guadalcanal and Bougainville said. "I think we could have chased them faster, although I can't say I'm not satisfied with the performance of our troops in the first week."

Hodge paid tribute to the 96th Division, now driving northwest through swampy terrain to cut the east-west road from Tanauan to Dagami.

Bong Gets 31st Kill In Pacific

At a Leyte Airstrip, Oct. 27 (AP—By Army Radio—Delayed)—Four hours after Major Richard Bong, top ranking American fighter Ace, landed with the first army planes to be based here, he collected his 31st "kill."

The chunky, blond, Poplar (Wis.) pilot was flying his second combat mission since returning to this theater several months ago.

Shortly after the army P-38 landing on this field, five Japanese planes were reported approaching from the west.

Bong and several other pilots hurriedly refueled and took off to intercept the raiders before they could reach this base. They did.

Bong blew up a Japanese fighter and Col. Robert Morrissey, of Tecumseh, Neb., bagged another. Two more planes fell before the guns of Major Gerald Johnson, of Eugene, Oregon.

Bong and his flying mates pursued the last Japanese who fled and made good his escape after 50 miles.

The top-ranking army flyer in the Pacific says he wants combat duty, but his official status in this area is gunnery instructor.

Under regulations Bong can take active part in combat only if American installations are attacked.

JAP LOSSES MOUNT TO 40 WARSHIPS

U. S. Troops Swarm Rapidly Over Leyte Against Weak Resistance.

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Sunday, Oct. 29—(AP)—(Via Army Radio)—Gen Douglas MacArthur revised upward today Japanese naval losses in the Philippines and announced his fighters had damaged an enemy destroyer near Cebu, thus raising to at least 40 the confirmed total of Nipponese warships sunk or damaged in the three battles.

At the same time, he justified Tokyo radio's broadcast concern over the ground situation in the Philippines by reporting that his troops were swarming rapidly over Leyte against enemy remnants who are fighting only delaying actions.

16 Enemy Warships Sunk

MacArthur confirmed that in the southernmost of the three naval actions, that directed through Surigao gulf, all 16 enemy warships—the battleships Yamasiro and Fuso, four cruisers and 10 destroyers—were sunk. Ten were sent down Oct. 25 in the first four hours of battle with the forces of Rear Adm. Jesse Oldendorf. The rest were tracked down and sent to their doom.

The destroyer was damaged in a separate action off Cebu by low-flying fighter planes.

These new MacArthur figures, added to confirmation of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz for the two other battles off Samar island and south of Formosa, make a total of 23 enemy warships sunk, including two aircraft carriers, two battleships, eight cruisers and 11 destroyers. An overall total of three ships probably were sunk and 14 damaged. Even these totals appeared likely to be increased with revisions to be expected on the Samar-Formosa actions.

Aground, MacArthur's men liberated sections of Leyte so far inland that behind the soldiers Filipino children trooped back to reopened schools.

Fighters Land on Leyte

His fighter planes, newly arrived at captured airfields on Leyte, lost no time in proving their prowess. MacArthur reported today that 18 enemy planes were shot down in combat and two more by anti-aircraft fire during "light and ineffectual raids."

On the north coast of Leyte, Tenth corps elements captured Carigara, thus seizing the last of two highway outlets for enemy forces which might be fleeing in that direction from the south. Yesterday MacArthur disclosed capture of the other highway terminus of Barugo.

To the south of there in the bottled up Leyte valley, Twenty-fourth division units compressed the north-south trap on the Nipponese to less than five miles. Troops moving north from Burauen to meet them were within one mile of Dagami. Dagami is the main supply and troop concentration point for remnants of Japan's demoralized and defeated 16th division, the torturers of Bataan.

The General said many survivors from the sunken enemy warships have been captured, including a captain of one of the destroyers.

The battleships were the Yamashiro and Fuso.

In his communique of October 26, MacArthur claimed only a battleship of the Yamashiro class had been sunk, along with "several cruisers and destroyers" and that a Japanese force east of Samar to the north had been beaten off and three battleships damaged and several cruisers and destroyers sunk. Today's announcement made no additional claims for the Samar engagement.

U. S. Losses Light

Seventh Fleet losses were one escort carrier and several PT boats sunk and one destroyer damaged.

MacArthur's communique also disclosed that Fifth Air Force planes sank one destroyer and "severely" damaged a light cruiser in the Camotes Sea on the west side of Leyte Island and shot down seven planes.

One American aircraft carrier sustained damage and casualties in this action.

North and south, ground forces fighting toward a juncture reported successes as MacArthur's Leyte campaign proceeded swiftly. Troops moved forward all along the line in pursuit of the demoralized troops of the Japanese 16th Division.

20 Jap Planes Downed

Aerial action on the island saw 20 Japanese planes shot down, 18 by American fighters and two by ack-ack.

Schools in the liberated areas of Leyte now are being reopened and enemy air raids while continuing are light and ineffectual.

The First Cavalry in the Fifth Corps sector operating on the west coast of Leyte made a three-mile advance along the coast to take Carigara town while units of the 24th Division advanced four miles farther up the Leyte valley to attack Japanese positions at Alanglang, 12 miles from the west coast. A Japanese counterthrust was beaten back.

7th Division Gains Mile

Elements of the Seventh Division, driving up from the south, moved to within one mile of Dagami, a gain of a mile since yesterday's communique. Dagami is the main supply and troop junction of the Japanese 16th.

MacArthur's men were bent on destroying the Japanese 16th to avenge the Death March of Bataan, which the 16th conducted.

There was no further word on the action on Samar where yesterday most of the island was under American-Filipino domination. Troops of the Tenth Corps are operating on the island which reaches to within 15 miles of Luzon, main island of the Philippines.

[John B. Hughes, broadcasting from General MacArthur's headquarters, said that Samar now is completely in American hands.]

Fighters Get Cheers

Appearance of the army fighter planes brought cheers from troops as they swooped to landings on newly completed airfields on Leyte. In their arrival soldiers foresaw a possible end to enemy daylight raids.

MacArthur's communique disclosed yesterday that more than 14,000 Japanese casualties had been counted. These constituted half the enemy force on Leyte.

Limping From Disaster.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—American planes and surface craft today were hunting down the Japanese warships limping from disaster in the Philippines, where the Imperial Fleet lost probably forty ships and had its maximum strength cut at least in half.

Bombers maintained an aerial dragnet from south China to the Sulu Sea, searching for survivors. Secrecy shadowed the activities of Allied fleet units which, however, were not overlooking the opportunity for a more decisive "kill."

The loss of six American warships in the three vital naval engagements was announced yesterday. They included the light carrier Princeton, most of whose personnel were saved, two escort carriers, two destroyers and one destroyer escort, all unidentified.

Rear-Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, chief of staff of the Pacific Fleet, reported: "It appears forty Japanese ships were sunk or crippled," although the box score of the naval engagements is not complete.

[Tokyo's latest claims of American losses were 108 warships and transports sunk or damaged, including eight carriers sunk and seven carriers and a battleship damaged. It acknowledged Japanese losses of six warcraft sunk—a carrier, a battleship, two cruisers and two destroyers—and a carrier and one battleship damaged.]

Navy Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said tonight that five American task forces, "probably the whole Pacific fleet," are on the move.

Two task forces are east of Leyte; two east of Luzon and the fifth is approaching the Philippines from New Guinea, the report said.

A revised total of Japanese losses in the Philippines fighting lists 40 Nipponese warships sunk or damaged, a loss which American naval officials said has drastically cut the enemy's capital striking force. The new figure, raised from 27, still was incomplete.

3 Small U.S. Ships Barred Jap Fleet

By SPENCER DAVIS

Aboard Admiral Kinkaid's Flagship, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 28 (AP—Via Army Radio) — Two American destroyers and a small destroyer escort in a virtual suicide stand, one of the most heroic actions of the war, straddled the path of the main Japanese battle fleet off the east coast of Samar to cover the retreat of vulnerable escort carriers the morning of October 25.

The odds against the trio were overwhelming. Four Japanese battleships, eight cruisers and 13 destroyers were enveloping the carrier.

Seen From Carrier

Joseph I. Russell, Miami, Fla., aviation chief machinist's mate, standing on the flight deck of a carrier in the center of the attack, saw the destroyer escort lay a smokescreen and then dart back into it to deliver a close-range torpedo blow.

The two destroyers then followed up.

Jap Battleship Hit

"Their torpedoes struck a Jap battleship," Russell said. "I saw it much later, dead in the water. That was one of the greatest performances I have ever seen. There were a lot of brave men fighting that day."

The carriers were under attack by the battleships and some 200 Zero land-based planes. Avenger and Wildcat pilots from baby flattops attacked the enemy with such fury that the Japanese were forced to withdraw.

(The dispatch from the flagship did not mention the fate of the two destroyers and the escort. Official American losses in the three battles in the Philippines announced at Pearl Harbor fleet headquarters, listed two unidentified destroyers and one unidentified destroyer-escort as sunk.)

JAP NAVAL FORCE WIPED OUT CLEAN IN ONE OF 3 FIGHTS

Two or Three Battleships, Five Cruisers and Several Destroyers Sunk.

Aboard Admiral Kinkaid's Flagship Off Leyte, Oct. 28 (A. P.). — The American warships guarding the Leyte invasion beachhead wiped out the entire Japanese naval force trapped in Surigao Strait, including at least two battleships and five cruisers, staff officers of the Seventh United States Fleet reported today.

This enemy force, based in Singapore waters, had been sent up to intercept the American fleet, and was met in a decisive battle before the dawn of October 25. A number of Japanese destroyers were also sunk in this action. Among the greater ships destroyed were the battleship Yamashiro and the heavy cruiser Mogami. The second battleship and the four other cruisers were not identified.

The staff officers said it was possible that a third Japanese battleship may have been among the vessels sent to the bottom in this fight. Earlier reports had indicated that the force included

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No Doubt About Elimination

It is not known definitely if the last two ships were fugitives from the Surigao action or were another light force, but there is no doubt about their elimination.

Whatever crippled ships the Japanese were able to siphon off from the northern attack force through San Bernardino Straits are believed making for Coron Bay off Mindoro and for the protected anchorage on the west coast of Palawan.

The destruction of the Singapore force has reduced the Japanese naval strength to such an extent they will be hard put to defend the South China Sea. How strong their fleet remains depends largely upon their ability to make quick repairs.

Praise for the Old Fellows.

Admiral Oldendorf maintained his attack for four hours.

"Whatever forces the enemy got inside that strait, didn't get out," he declared today. He sent planes into the air to photograph the broken hulks of Japanese vessels and was chagrined because some of the beaten ships sank before the planes could get there.

Admiral Oldendorf gave particular praise to the American battleships, some of which had been sunk and refloated at Pearl Harbor and had come back to fight again. "Those old fellows proved they could deliver the goods," he said. "I've never seen more beautiful shooting."

Strange Things Happen In Midst Of Sea Battle

Aboard a United States Carrier Force Flagship, Philippines, Sea, Oct. 25—(AP—Delayed)—Strange things come to pass in historic naval engagements. Little things, along with the great actions, etch themselves into memory.

Heroes are created by the moment—in one minute a man is an ordinary fighting mortal; the next he is an immortal whose name will go down in history for the great deed he has just performed.

Six Planes Singlehanded

Such as:

The Hellcat fighter pilot who shot down six enemy planes singlehanded in one week of fighting.

The torpedo plane group who went in, unescorted, against an entire enemy task force and slammed home a "tin fish" against a carrier.

The divebombers who shot down seven enemy aircraft and destroyed another without firing a shot, and the intrepid fighter pilots who strafed battleships.

Voters' Call Posted

Amidst it all, our executive officer, with a sense of humor, posted a notice saying "Anyone who feels he is eligible to vote but has not had the opportunity to do so may call the balloting officer at Phone 298."

It was an unorthodox engagement, as navy engagements go, so nothing seems surprising after two days in the center of this battle of the Philippines sea. Humor mixed as naturally with the powder smoke as F6F (American fighter) pilots against the Zekes (Japanese fighters).

A United States admiral even suggested that we take a disabled Japanese destroyer in tow, as a souvenir, but was overruled by Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Princeton's Last Hours Described By Survivors

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

Aboard United States Carrier Task Force Flagship, Philippine Sea, Oct. 26 (AP—By Army Radio—Delayed)—From his topside battle station aboard the light carrier U. S. S. Princeton, Clark L. Zeiders, chief gunner's mate, saw the first Japanese aerial bomb hurtle down on her, crash through her flight deck and start her on the way to destruction.

"A Japanese plane dived almost directly ahead of the ship from about 2,000 feet," Zeiders said.

Exploded In Third Deck

Zeiders, whose home address is RFD No. 1, Etters, Pa., said the bomb "looked like a 1,000-pounder, but appeared ten times that large as it came down."

The bomb smashed into the hangar deck and finally exploded on the third deck with a great burst of flame.

On the bridge of this carrier, two days ago, I saw the first smoke curl up from the Princeton at 8.45 A. M. During the next few hours we looked on helplessly as explosion after explosion tore into the ship, one sending a cloud of smoke billowing a thousand feet into the sky.

Baltimorean Twice A Survivor

What happened on the carrier itself was related today by the 25-year-old Zeiders and six other survivors who were brought aboard this ship. Two of them once before made the same fight to live when the original Wasp and Hornet were sunk.

The bomb hit overhead, aft the engine room. Leo J. Soboda, Jr., 27, chief machinist's mate, of 4304 Parkwood avenue, Baltimore, who survived the September 15, 1942, sinking of the big carrier Wasp, was in a forward part of the ship. In five minutes he couldn't see in front of him.

The smoke became unbearable—so bad that the crew was granted permission to leave the engine room.

On the way up the chief noticed a man who had lost a good part of his face. But nobody was hysterical.

Thought He Heard Strafing

"I started across the flight deck when I heard what I thought was strafing and immediately hit the deck," said Edward Mulgrew, 22, aviation chief ordnanceman, of 272 Willow street, Carlisle, Pa.

"I felt the jar of a bomb and saw a small fire on deck. Moving to the forward part of the deck I heard the muffled explosion of a bomb. In what seemed a few minutes the first torpedo went off on the hangar deck. It blew debris all over the place and took part of the flight deck right up in the air. Then there were small explosions. Probably of gasoline containers."

All But Two Returned

Leo P. Zilligen, 45, aviation chief machinist's mate, of Chicago, had gone to the flight deck to watch fighter planes land after they had shot down 37 Japanese planes out of several hundred which had attacked our carrier group that day. All but two Hellcats returned prior to the bombing.

A bomb made a hole three feet in diameter on the portside three fourths of the way aft, said Zilligen. He added, "Smoke started to come up. I heard the popping of .50-caliber ammunition below. The first explosion shook the ship and the next one blew the elevator fish (torpedo) off."

The torpedoes that went off were on nine planes due to be launched later and still on the hangar deck.

Flyer Sees First Casualties

Ensign Frank Goodrich, 23, a fighter pilot of Iron Mountain, Mich., was in the ready room just forward and below the ship's island structure. When the ack-ack firing began the flyers dispersed, but "we had no idea of its seriousness." Smoke already was beginning to fill the wardroom and Goodrich saw his first casualties—men badly burned.

In a communications office under the flight deck Lieut. (j. g.) Charles Avery, 42, Terrebonne, Ore., baldish veteran of 24 years with the navy, felt a slight jar and thought a plane had crashed while landing.

"No one was particularly worried until 20 minutes later," he said, "when smoke started coming into the passageway. It got thicker. We put on gas masks."

50 Feet From Big Explosion

"I was 50 feet away when a big explosion tore away the elevator, or part of the flight deck, but I don't remember any concussion and was not hurt. After the second explosion farther aft word was passed to put lines over the side."

Frederick A. Plath, 29, of McAllen, Texas, chief commissary steward, was in the provision issue room, about amidship on the starboard side of the second deck.

He was reading "The Last Flight of Butch O'Hare," a magazine account of the exploits of the famed navy flying hero. Plath had just prepared the lunch menu. The enlisted men were going to have asparagus tips, mashed potatoes, boiled red beans, chile and mince pie.

Had Baked 240 Pies

"We baked 240 pies the night before," the tatooed Texan related. "I remember we baked 400 mince pies on the Hornet the night before she was sunk, two years ago today.

"I had taken off my flashproof clothing just before the explosion. The pay clerk hit the deck in front of me. An ash tray fell off the desk. The light bulbs smashed. Someone in the gallery yelled 'help.' After the second explosion on the hangar deck the smoke was so thick a flashlight was no help at all."

Aids Injured Fellow Flyer

Plath felt his way around a bulkhead and an ensign told him to go forward. From the catwalk Avery climbed to the forward part of the flight deck and saw pharmacist's mates working over several wounded.

Goodrich, who had gone to the side of Lieut. Ralph S. Taylor, of Kerns, W. Va., after the bombing, started to help a fellow flyer who received an injured leg in aerial combat. Goodrich himself had a plaster cast on his head to support a brace on his nose, which had been broken in a sports accident.

Zilligen saw two fighter planes being shoved off the deck to prevent further fires.

Mulcrew got half way down the hangar deck but found it "an inferno."

Zeiders was forced to leave the enlisted men's ready room when the temperature topped 120 degrees. He threw gun clips overside from a gun mount.

Some In Water Four Hours

All seven made their way to the forecastle. Word spread to abandon ship. One by one they slid down lines or anchor chains into the water, where some remained as long as four hours.

When a destroyer came along, at least 150 other men jumped into its deck from the carrier's port gun mount in a few minutes.

Then the men who lived through the fires and explosions fought heavy swells in the sea and kept being swept under the ships. Several were crushed between the Princeton and another ship.

Some, like Saputo and Mulgrew, joined up in the water, swimming or floating in groups until they reached destroyers or were picked up by their motor whaleboats. Mulgrew yelled to one destroyer, "Come back for me," a statement he was able to laugh about today.

Could See Japs Shot Down

Even as hundreds of men bobbed about in the water the Japanese attempted new attacks. Two miles off an aerial dogfight could be seen. Then a Japanese plane went flaming into the sea.

Survivors used lifeboats, Mae Wests, watertight ammunition cans and life rafts to remain afloat until it was their turn to be picked up.

Zeiders sighted an elderly man who could not swim and took him in tow. For nearly three hours the latter held on to his right arm. When they approached a destroyer the old man kicked his legs to help get there faster.

Plath went to the aid of a man who cried "help" and who was floating on his back obviously sick. Plath secured the man's lifejacket which was not on properly.

Gives Powder Can To Youth

When someone called "Chief, help me" Zilligen gave his empty powder can to a youth who could not swim.

Sharks appeared but there was no report of their attacking any of the survivors. Sailors aboard the destroyer shattered the water with submachine gunfire around the men to make certain they would not be bothered by the sharks.

One engine crew was rounded up and told to prepare to return to their ship but it became apparent it would be useless to attempt to pump life into her.

About 6 P. M., a destroyer fired a torpedo into the smoking hulk of the Princeton on orders to scuttle her. The first hit seemed to have no effect. Then a cruiser closed in and gave her another torpedo. Those who saw it said the ship seemed to blow apart with flame that shot a thousand feet in the air. Part of the fantail floated awhile. Then it too disappeared.

Soboda In Navy 9 Years

Machinist's Mate Soboda, who has been in the navy nine years, is the husband of Mrs. Frances Penn Soboda, of 4304 Parkwood avenue. His mother, Mrs. Helen Millionie, lives at 204 East Lanvale street.

The last letter from the 27-year-old sailor was written on October 9.

Japs Call Plight Serious

San Francisco, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Japanese in a radio broadcast today reported that the situation has taken a serious turn for them in the Philippines because the Americans were pouring in reinforcements at a rapid rate.

Arrival of between 20 to 30 more American transports in Leyte Gulf yesterday was reported by the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Nippon broadcast said that the Americans had been able to restore "all airfields lying within the Tacloban and Dulag areas on Leyte Island" and were "trying desperately to construct more airfield."

The Japanese implied that they were outclassed in the air. They said an average of 300 American planes raided undisclosed targets in the Philippines Thursday and yesterday.

Japanese troops, the broadcast added, are attacking one American division in the Tacloban area and two divisions in the Dulag area to the south.

"The enemy," the announcer said, "is throwing in all of his strength to determine the fate of the Pacific and his design cannot be disregarded. Consequently the war situation cannot be viewed with optimism."

Optimism Brings Jap Warning

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Berlin indicated today that the Japanese press was recanting on its claims to great Japanese victories off Formosa and in the Philippines, quoting the Tokyo *Asahi* as warning "against too much optimism concerning Japanese successes."

"Premature optimism over the situation in the Philippines is out of place," the Berlin radio quoted the newspaper as saying.

"438 Planes Lost"

"For example the number of Allied aircraft carriers in the Pacific is estimated at roughly 60 to 70 while the enemy lost only 34 at Taiwan (Formosa) and the Philippines," the *Asahi* article was quoted as saying.

In addition *Asahi* reported that the Japanese had lost 438 planes in the two areas, "the heaviest losses in machines suffered during the war."

Asahi said Gen. Douglas MacArthur was continuing to pour reinforcements ashore at Leyte "notwithstanding the serious blows" dealt by the Japanese.

Transports Sighted

"Yesterday an additional 20 to 30 transports were sighted off Tacloban," *Asahi* said.

The broadcast said "seven more enemy surface craft," including five United States destroyers and two transports were heavily damaged by Japanese planes in Leyte Gulf.

More Sinkings Claimed

San Francisco, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Japanese Domei Agency in an English-language broadcast beamed to North America claimed Nipponese planes sank three large transports and one unidentified vessel, torpedoed two cruisers and damaged three other unidentified vessels in continuing attacks on Allied shipping in Leyte Gulf today.

The report brings to 141 the number of warships, transports and auxiliaries claimed sunk or damaged in the Philippines area in Tokyo propaganda broadcasts. (In contrast, Japanese imperial headquarters communiques have claimed the sinking of 17 warships and damaging of ten others.)

Trapped, Japs Say

The Domei dispatch, recorded here, said the Japanese naval planes "continued throughout yesterday to pound enemy warcraft and transports trapped in Leyte Gulf."

A picture of broken morale among American forces on Leyte was given in a later broadcast by

Domei which said "the enemy seem to be cowering in extreme fear and confusion before the relentless Japanese land assaults."

American forces on Samar Island were not mentioned in the broadcast.

Many "Planes Bagged"

Some dozens of carrier planes based near Tacloban were destroyed by Japanese planes, Domei said, "thereby smashing whatever little hopes the enemy had of creating an air attack force."

The liberation forces "have been forced to call for reinforcements of B-24s and navy bombers from distant bases at Morotai and Peleliu islands" in efforts to retain control of the air, the propaganda broadcast claimed.

Churchill Message Hails Pacific Victory

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill sent his congratulations to President Roosevelt today "on the brilliant and massive" American victory in the Philippines.

The text of the message issued from No. 10 Downing street:

"Pray accept my most sincere congratulations which I tender on behalf of his Majesty's Government on the brilliant and massive victory gained by the sea and air forces of the United States over the Japanese in the recent heavy battles.

"We are glad to know that one of his Majesty's Australian cruiser squadrons had the honor of sharing in this memorable event."

Jap Claims Called Wishful Thinking

San Francisco, Oct. 28 (AP)—An explanation of the extravagant claims of Japanese propagandists as "wishful thinking" was given by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman in a radio network pool broadcast today from a carrier off Leyte in the central Philippines.

In a radio interview recorded by NBC, Admaril Sherman, commander of the original carrier Lexington, said:

"We sometimes destroy an entire flight of Japanese planes. When they fail to return, the Japanese get to thinking about what damage they might have done to us before we brought them down.

"Their wishful thinking leads to their big damage claims. Generally, the greater the damage they claim to us, the greater the damage has been to themselves."

NAVY DEFEAT

JAPS' WORST

Nimitz Foresees Swift U. S. Drive Westward

NOV 29 1944

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz tonight described the naval beating given the Japanese in Philippine waters as "the greatest defeat our foes have yet suffered in this war."

"This is just a taste of what lies in store for him—whenever he heals his wounds and returns for more action," the Pacific fleet commander in chief added in a speech made public by the navy here.

"Th etime will come when our fleet, unhampered by the necessity of guarding American troops employed in seizing bases, will seek out the Japanese fleet wherever it may be and completely destroy it."

New Bases In Making

He pointed out that "the the Philippines under liberation by General Douglas A. McArthur, new bases from which Allied sea and air power can operate" are in the making.

"When the smashes will come I do not say—beyond stating that they will come, and as fast as we can push bases westward," Nimitz said.

Those steps will come, he went on, despite the fact that the American navy's problems increase as the advance continues. "More ships are needed, for replenishing the fleet and fuel, provisions and ammunition, as the attacks get nearer and nearer the Japanese homeland."

Japs Lost At Own Game

By Russell Brines

[Associated Press War Editor]

Allied warships crushed the Japanese task force in Surigao Straits with the same classic naval maneuver which Japan's Admiral Togo used to defeat the Russian fleet at Tsushima in 1905.

"We completely crossed their 'T,'" said Rear Admiral Jesse Oldendorf, who commanded the forces which beat back this direct Japanese threat to the Allied supply armada off Leyte beachead in the Philippines.

Higher Speed Needed

This maneuver, which modern Tokyo jingoists mistakenly claim the Japanese originated, is accomplished only by a fleet superior in speed, maneuverbility and leadership.

The "T" was crossed when the Allied naval column, cruising at right angles to the Japanese battle line, passed ahead of the Mikado's lead ships. Guns from each ship in the topbar roared in a concentrated blast on the first Nipponese warships which then were brought under far superior firepower.

Range Cut Japs Off

The Japanese warcraft near the stem of the "T" were out of the battle temporarily, because of the range. They were attacked subsequently with the same concentration of power when the lead ships were knocked out.

The principle of this maneuver was developed by British men-of-war in the 18th century. Admiral Jellicoe crossed the "T" twice in the Battle of Jutland during World War I.

The maneuver is considered a "knockout blow" by a battle force which already had gained an advantage in the engagement.

Used Against Czarist Fleet

Togo so used it against the inept Czarist fleet, in the narrow Straits of Tsushima, by employing greatly superior speed and seamanship.

Because of his success, the "T" is a standard part of Japanese naval strategy, and the island admirals have trained extensively to avoid having it applied against them. Moreover, they long have considered themselves supreme in their ability to fight in narrow, treacherous waters, such as Surigao.

They were beaten in their own game in a naval battle area which resembles Tsushima, where their greatest sea victory was won.

BELIEVES WAR CUT 6 MONTHS

Tydings Hails Pacific Victory As Saving American Lives

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Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—The navy's smashing victory in Philippine waters probably has shortened the Pacific war by six months, Senator Tydings declared today.

He figured the saving at "thousands of lives and billions in national treasure."

Tydings, chairman of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee and also of the joint Philippine Relief Commission, predicted that the Philippines will be given independence as scheduled, not later than July 4, 1946.

Sure Japs Will Be Out

"I feel certain that well before that date the Japanese will be either completely or substantially driven out of the islands," Tydings said in an interview, "but even if the war is still going on our pledge of independence will be carried out."

The Maryland Senator was author of the Philippine independence law of 1934 and also sponsored a bill, enacted by Congress early this year, authorizing the President to grant the Philippines independence sooner that 1946 if he considered that step advisable.

Says Filipinos Trust U. S.

Senator Tydings said that because Filipinos have come to trust "implicitly in the good faith and fairness of the United States . . . at the time of our invasion of the Philippines we had 18,000,000 friends—the entire population of the islands—morally and physically on our side."

Tydings said that ever since Bataan Filipinos have kept United States military authorities "fully informed" on what the enemy was doing.

"The Japs didn't get anywhere politically with the Filipinos," Tydings asserted. "Thus the Philippine independence law, idealistic in conception, has paid gigantic material dividend."

GREW WARNS JAPS MAY SEEK WAY OUT

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Calling on the Japanese to surrender now unconditionally, Joseph Clark Grew, American Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to Pearl Harbor, last night warned the American people that with the Japanese fleet defeated in a major battle "an enticing peace offer may come from Japan at any time."

Mr. Grew told a Navy league audience here that "there are many shrewd, level-headed, coldly calculating Japanese — including not only some of their statesmen but also men such as those who built up the great business houses and shipping companies and industrial concerns of Japan.

"Before the complete ruin of Japan, these men are almost certain to make an attempt to save something from the wreckage."

The Japanese will try to make peace, he said, because a growing number of them realize "beyond peradventure that they are going to be defeated, that their merchant fleet is being whittled down to the vanishing point, that their war plants are gradually being blotted out of existence, and that their gangster loot will eventually be taken from them.

". . . We must not, under any circumstances, accept a compromise peace, no matter haw allurring such a peace may be or how desirous we may become of ending this terrible conflict."

Malayan Isle Blasted.

San Francisco, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—An Allied air attack on Penang, Japanese-held island off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula about 400 miles north of Singapore, was reported by the Tokyo radio today.

In a broadcast recorded by the FCC, today said that about ten nuisance raiders made the attack last night, but that no damage was caused.

Former Jap Fleet Chief Gets Cabinet Post

San Francisco, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two pre-war Cabinet Ministers and a one-time commander in chief of the combined Japanese fleet were included in the 12 men named by Premier General Kuniaki Koiso as a Cabinet advisory group, the Japanese radio said today.

The group, named because "the war situation has grown more pressing than ever," was immediately approved by Emperor Hirohito, according to the broadcast recorded here.

Prominent among the members were Hachiro Arita, member of three pre-war Cabinets as Foreign Minister; Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, one-time commander in chief of the combined Japanese fleet and a perennial Government adviser; Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Iron Works and Foreign Minister in the third Konoye Cabinet, and Toyotaro Yuki, president of the Bank of Japan.

On Canadian Naval Mission

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Percy W. Nelles, chief of the Canadian naval mission in Great Britain, arrived here today, possibly for consultations on a switch of naval operations to the Pacific after the war with Germany, the increase in U-boat activity in the Atlantic and demobilization plans.

Natal-to-Montreal Trip Flown in Under 27 Hours

R. A. F. Plane Makes 5,600-Mile Flight in Record Time

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (AP).—A plane of the Royal Air Force Atlantic Transport Command, carrying a maximum load, ended at Dorval Airport today a journey officially described as "a performance without precedent among flights along the lengths of the American continent."

The plane, a converted Liberator bomber, took 26 hours and 52 minutes for a flight of 5,600 miles from Natal, Brazil, to Montreal, the, the R. A. F. said. Six hours of the total were passed in landing, picking up passengers and refueling.

ARGENTINA URGES PARLEY OF ENVOYS

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—(AP)—Argentina declared today her desire to discuss with other American nations her "international conduct" but ruled out any "negotiations" on her internal affairs.

The declarations were made in a note circulated by the Argentine embassy here to the embassies of the other American countries. The action was taken after the Buenos Aires government formally requested the Pan-American union to call a conference of American foreign ministers to consider the situation created by the almost solid American front of non-recognition of the militaristic Farrell regime in the South American country.

Officials of the union said that the organization's governing board, composed of representatives of all the American governments, will take up the request Wednesday.

The United States member of the board is Secretary of State Hull, a leading advocate of the policy of diplomatic isolation for Argentina.

The State department said today that it had not been officially informed of Argentina's request for a Foreign Ministers' conference, but that if and when it comes through this country will consult fully with the others before reaching any decision.

It was subsequent to this that the embassy issued its statement and a spokesman said that would be officially delivered to the Department through the Chilean embassy here.

"It is unusual," the statement says, "for a country to show its will openly to consider, with its peers, a fundamental aspect of its international conduct." It adds that "because of the exceptional times the world is going through, exceptional spiritual understanding and generosity is required."

Argentina believes, the statement says, "that no stable and authentic order can be established among the American community of nations on the basis of the arbitrary exclusion of which one of its members is object."

two or three battleships.

[This is the first final report on any of the three battles which made up this week's great naval battle of the Philippines. The battle here referred to was only one of three distinct actions which developed when the Japanese sent three separate task forces converging on the Leyte invasion beaches and all three were intercepted.]

Dumbarton Oaks Conferees Asked to Define Aggressor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — (AP) There is worry here among the little nations' representatives over the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security because, they say, the conferees ran away from the $64 question.

This is the question, "when do you say that a nation has gone to war?"

And just to see how confusing that can be try the questions that came up before the Old League on your dinner table arguments:

Jap Attack Cited

Was it war when the Japs said

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the Chinese bombed a railroad in Mukden? It was on Chinese soil, and therefore should have worried Chinese alone. But the Japs claimed they had treaty rights to protect that railroad, so they moved in troops (while the League debated) and took Manchuria.

Was it war when the Germans sent radio programs into Czechoslovakia to make the German-Czechs sorry enough for themselves to help German troops which came along shortly?

Was it war on the Russian-Finnish border when a shot was fired? Both nations claimed the other fellow did it.

Was it war when Italy sent troops into Ethiopia after a shooting at the Wal-Wal water-hole which both nations claimed was under their own jurisdiction, and from Italy's point of view, not the worry of the League. The League argued and voted economic sanctions, and Italy took Ethiopia.

So there's much underground pressure here to have the United Nations Security agency set up a long list of specific acts labeled "war". The proposed "security armies" should move, say the pressure groups, when any one of the listed acts has been committed.

One such attempt has been made before. In the 20's Maxim Litvinoff, then Russia's commissar of foreign affairs, tried to get the Old League to adopt a "definition of an aggressor" which named five acts which might have set the League forces in action.

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Litvinoff's Plan Rejected

Litvinoff failed to put his "definition of an aggressor" through the League. But he kept on, and got seven nations to adopt it. They were Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan. They signed the pact July 3, 1933. But it fell through when Germany attacked Poland, in September, 1939.

Here's Litvinoff's formula for defining an aggressor. It's any nation that:

1—Declares war on another state.

2—Invades with armed forces, with or without a declaration of war. (That would have taken care of Japan when she invaded Manchuria.)

3—Attacks by its land, naval or air forces, with or without a declaration of war, on the territory, vessels or aircraft of another state. (That could have moved the League against Japan when she sank the U.S.S. Panay in the Yangtze river.)

4—Puts up a naval blockade against another state.

5—Supports armed bands which have invaded the territory of another state; or refuses, to take, in its own territory, measures to deprive such bands of assistance or protection, despite the request of the invaded state for aid. (That might have stopped the war in Spain when Germany and Italy were sending in planes and infantry to help one side.)

Now Russia has sat in on writing the Dumbarton pact which is supposed to do a better job than the old league. But no "definition of an aggressor" was mentioned, Litvinoff has been demoted to assistant-commissar of foreign affairs, and his successor, Molotoff, is described as less interested in international co-operation.

No Attempt to Be Made

Furthermore, our State department is telling inquiring ambassadors from the little nations that there will be no attempt to "define an aggressor" even when all the United Nations are called together here, early this winter, to modify and adopt the Dumbarton pact.

And there actually is little difference between the manner in which the Old League, and the Dumbarton pact would deal with a war-making nation.

Both of them would permit the other nations to investigate a scrap that might break the peace. Both of them would like to see the quarreling nations come up to teacher's desk to state their complaints, and then listen to good advice on how to behave like nice little boys.

Then if the bad little boys don't behave, both of them had, and have, two means of punishment: 1—They can shut off the scrappy nation from any communication with other nations, whether by air, or telegraph, or financial transactions, or trade. And, 2—They can (and the Old League could) call on air, naval, and land forces to quell the scrapper.

Nazi Torture Camp Becomes Allied Haven

Vught, The Netherlands, Oct. 28 (AP) — The largest concentration camp in the Netherlands, where an estimated 30,000 persons died at the hands of German torturers, was being transformed into a shelter for refugees today by Allied Civil Affairs officials.

The 640-acre estate near Vught fell into Allied hands yesterday. Eyewitnesses said that on one occasion there the Germans crowded 67 women into an airless, lightless room 12 feet by 7 feet and 8 feet high, for 13 hours. Twelve died, three became insane and 30 were hospitalized. Other inmates were beaten until their bones were broken, then ordered to lineup for roll call.

LIBERTY SHIP SUNK OFF NORTH AFRICA

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—(AP) The Liberty ship Edward H. Crockett, named for an Associated Press War Correspondent who lost his life when an Axis submarine sank the British minelayer Welshman off the North African coast early in 1943, has been torpedoed and sunk.

The loss of the Crockett and another Liberty ship, the John Barry in widely separated war areas was announced today by the War Shipping administration.

The Edward H. Crockett, built in South Portland, Me., and delivered Jan. 31, 1944, was in a convoy on the way from Murmansk, Russia, when it was hit and crippled by one torpedo. One crew member was lost, but the others were picked up by the steamship Zamalek. An escort vessel sank the damaged Liberty ship with gunfire.

WSA announced that the Edward H. Crockett was under the command of Captain Albert Baldi, the Bronx, New York. Date of the sinking was not revealed.

The John Barry, built at Portland, Ore., and commanded by Captain Joseph Ellerwald, New Orleans, was torpedoed in the Arabian sea "a few weeks ago." Two of the vessel's crew are missing, and two others were injured.

Lend-Lease Shipments For 9 Months Under '43

Crowley Reports Beef Quota Less, Milk Products Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Lend-lease shipments of food the first nine months of 1944 were lower than in 1943, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley reported today.

The most striking change was in beef and veal, where eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the United States' supply was lend-leased to the Allies as against 1.7 per cent in 1943, Mr. Crowley said. Smaller proportions of all other meats were sent broad.

A slight increase in the lend-lease shipment of milk products was noted, however. Smaller quantities of eggs, fats and oils, canned fish and canned fruits and juices were lend-leased abroad, Mr. Crowley reported. The shipments this year required 12.1 per cent of American eggs, 15.9 per cent of edible fats and oils, 6.9 per cent of canned fruit and juices and 10.3 per cent of canned fish.

Food received as reverse lend-lease by United States armed forces continued in heavy volume, particularly in England, Australia and New Zealand.

Mrs. Rogers Back in U. S. From European Fronts

Calls Italian Situation 'Bad,' Says Casualties Are Heavy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Seven weeks of mud, bouncing jeeps and Army potluck in Italy and France have convinced Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican of Massachusetts, there's a long fight ahead in Europe.

Returning to the Capitol today, the sixty-three-year-old high-ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, started work on a round-house blast about the war effort. She declined to say what will be in the statement summing up her findings—but it will be sharply critical on supplies.

"There's a bad situation in Italy," she said in an interview. "The President promised them (the civilian population) food and it didn't arrive.

"General Clark's 5th Army didn't have replacements. I'm thankful they're getting them now."

"There's no license for unnecessary delays in the conduct of the war. There is too much "overoptimism" in this country about the European situation.

"Casualties are very heavy. At that it's amazing the care the boys get under tremendous handicaps and didn't hear one complaint."

She said Prime Minister Churchill criticized what he called "the overoptimism of the American press," but at the same time she asserted "the English press was more overoptimistic than the Americans."

GETS MEDAL IN HOSPITAL

Wife of Lieut. Darst, Missing, Receives Award for Him

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Lee M. Darst received today at an Alexandria, Va., hospital, where she gave birth to a son on Oct. 19, the Air Medal on behalf of her husband, Second Lieut. Rayburn Darst, aged 28, missing since July 26, when a hospital plane was lost between Iceland and Newfoundland.

Lieutenant Darst, a flight engineer, was a member of the crew of the plane which was on its way to this country from England with twenty-six persons aboard, including eighteen stretcher cases. The officer was a member of the crew that flew President Roosevelt to the Teheran conference with Premier Stalin and also of the crew that flew Mme. Chiang Kai-shek from the United States to China in 194[illegible].

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Salvadorian Envoy Resigns

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Ambassador Hector David Castro of El Salvador, has resigned, the embassy reported tonight. The resignation was submitted to the provisional government three days ago but has not yet been accepted. Dr. Castro, who has been in Washington for ten years, was said to desire to return to his homeland and practice law.

Closed-Shop Ban Up To Voters

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—You may never have heard of it because of the uproar over the Presidential race, but voters in Arkansas, California and Florida will ballot November 7 on proposed amendments to those States' constitutions involving organized labor. The amendments are practically identical.

They propose that a person shall not be denied a job because of membership or non-membership in a labor organization. That's all.

But labor says the amendments are deliberately aimed at smashing union shops. The AFL and CIO are fighting the proposals.

A union—or "closed"—shop is a place where none but a union man may work. This arrangement is the result of agreement between labor and management in the individual shop.

Other States Expected To Follow

Labor says further:

These amendments—if they pass—are the signal for a torrent of similar amendments to be offered in other States by forces eager to destroy organized labor.

They actually would prevent strikes or threats of strike, they say.

Singling out the California amendment, labor says:

"Under the broad language of the proposed amendment, a corporation could challenge the right of a union even to attempt to organize its employes.

"Any union purusing an organizational campaign in California could be kept so busy in the courts that it would have no time to organize. It would be compelled to retain a corps of lawyers to defend itself against damage actions brought by employers. And the lawsuits would not be limited to what the union had done. It could be sued for what it intended to do."

From Tobin's Union

This quotation is from the *International Teamster*, official magazine of Dan Tobin's (AFL) International Teamsters' Union. The magazine says further:

"If that amendment passes it would automatically set aside all California laws which protect the rights of labor to organize, strike or peacefully picket. And no future law could be passed by the Legislature to restore these rights because it would conflict with the State Constitution."

AFL attorneys say the amendments are unconstitutional because:

The 14th Amendment says no State shall pass laws abridging the privileges or rights of citizens. (Collective bargaining, they argue, is a privilege of citizenship.) And the amendments are discriminatory because they would enforce an open shop by legislation.

Closed Shop Law Not Sought

One high-place AFL attorney said:

"Labor has never sought to obtain a closed shop by legislation. We have sought it by collective bargaining with employers. So we fight any attempt to force an open shop by legislation."

Joseph A. Padway, chief AFL attorney, writing in the AFL's magazine, *The Federationist*, says:

"Because of the apparent simplicity of these proposals, uninformed persons reading them are amazed to find anyone opposing them; but the truth is that the amendments are loaded with dynamite, for they expressly seek to outlaw the union shop; they seek to protect open-shop employers who do not wish to negotiate agreements with unions, and they have for their ultimate objective the destruction of collective bargaining.

Pre-Wagner Act Move

"The amendments seek to revert to the employer-employe relationship which existed before the passage of the Wagner Act."

(The Wagner Act guarantees the right of collective bargaining, says it is unfair labor practice for an employer not to bargain with the representatives of labor organizations and imposes penalties for refusing to recognize bargaining representatives.)

As an example of what the amendments would do, AFL people say they would tend to disrupt the meta and building trades unions, which have had closed shops for more than 30 years.

URGES POST-WAR SALE OF SURPLUS VESSELS

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The United States will have more than half the world's ocean shipping facilities by the middle of next year, Will Clayton, Surplus Property Administrator, told a subcommittee of the House today.

"There is only one thing to do with all these ships when the war ends," he declared. "We must use those we need and sell the rest to other nations who have lost theirs. We must not try to operate them all ourselves."

By mid-1945 the United States would have 56,500,000 deadweight tons of shipping out of a world total of 95,000,000 tons, he stated.

"We must help other countries get their foreign trade started again if we are going to prosper ourselves."

He also recommended two steps to expand post-war world trade, extension of credit to foreign nations and reduction of tariff barriers.

"Tariffs which keep the other fellow's goods out of our country are just as effective in keeping our goods in," he said.

Halts Sale of Plants to Alcoa

Department of Justice Takes Step Lest It Foster Aluminum Monopoly.

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—A new factor delaying sale of surplus war plants emerged today. It was disclosed that the Department of Justice has refused to approve the sale of Government-owned aluminum plants to the Aluminum Company of America on the ground that this would contribute to the growth of monopoly.

Three huge Alcoa-operated, Federally-owned aluminum plants—at Queens, N. Y., Burlington, N. J., and Riverbank, Cal., which together cost more than $60,000,000—have been declared no longer needed for aluminum production by the War Production Board.

In due course it is assumed they would be declared surplus and available for sale by the Defense Plant Corporation, but when this occurs Alcoa will not get consideration as a prospective purchaser, despite the general policy of giving plant operators first opportunity to buy surplus property.

Already alarmed at the indefinite delay confronting them in the sale of about $10,000,000,000 worth of war plants, as a result of restrictions written into the surplus war property act, disposal officers acknowledged that the anti-trust considerations would be a further deterrent.

Officials of the Surplus War Property Administration, who halted all sales of big plants as soon as the law was signed, have predicted dangerous delay in getting the Government's aluminum, steel, chemical and other plants, which give employment to 5,000,000 persons, into peace-time production.

Regarded as Monopoly.

A Department of Justice spokesman said that the anti-trust division had written the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that it regards Alcoa a monopoly and that approval would not be given to Alcoa purchase of the plants it has been operating.

Disposal officers pointed out that in view of the surplus law's strict provisions against fostering monopoly, the anti-trust division's opinion would govern their sale negotiations.

There was doubt, in any event, that Alcoa would be interested in the purchase of the three plants named, since the country's aluminum capacity is expanded far beyond any peacetime use that Government agencies can foresee.

Taken from Surplus List.

One of the plants, that at Maspeth, Queens, New York, was declared surplus some weeks ago and then removed from that category when the Navy leased part of it. The rest is being used by the DPC for storage. The other two, affected by Government aluminum cutbacks, have not been declared surplus by the DPC despite WPB's finding that they are no longer needed in aluminum production.

Two magnesium plants, one at Dearborn, Mich., and another at Lake Charles, La., have also been ruled unneeded.

Under the act, which President Roosevelt signed "with reluctance" on October 3, the Surplus War Property Administration cannot sell any plant costing more than $5,000,000 without first reporting to Congress and awaiting Congress's consent.

Surplus Administrator William L. Clayton has halted all sales until the three-man board created by the bill is appointed. He has refused to serve under the act, which he calls unworkable.

Senator Ball Lauds Ex-Gov. Stassen

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—Senator Ball (R., Minn.), who is backing President Roosevelt against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, today described Commander Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota's former Republican Governor now in the navy, as standing "head and shoulders above most of the political leaders in both parties."

"Stassen is a very big man, who stands for principles and is willing to be judged on those principles," Ball told reporters. "Inevitably he is going to be a big figure in national affairs. . . ."

Ball was asked to comment on the statements of some Stassen supporters that the Senator's support of the President jeopardized Stassen's political future.

"U. S. Needs Men Like Him"

He said:

"The people are looking for and the country needs men like Stassen, and that is what will determine his future, not what I say or do."

Ball declined to say whether he thought Stassen would be a Presidential aspirant in 1948, or to comment on the fact that the wife of the former Governor had a place on the platform at Governor Dewey's Minneapolis rally earlier this week. Ball originally was appointed to the Senate by Stassen.

He reiterated that he had not consulted with Stassen before indorsing Roosevelt.

"I never tried to speak for Stassen, or Willkie either," he said.

Two '1,000 Club' Heads Donate

Widow Quotes Borah Notes In an Answer to Roosevelt

Senator Reported President as Saying That if War in Europe Could Not Be Avoided, We Must Go In.

Washington, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt was quoted in personal notes of the late Senator William E. Borah of Idaho as saying in July of 1939 that if war came in Europe and "if we could not do that which would avoid war, we must go in."

Senator Borah's notes were made public by his widow because, she said, of the President's references to Senator Borah in his foreign policy speech last week. Mr. Roosevelt reported that Senator Borah had said "his own private information from abroad was better than that of the State Department—and that there would be no war in Europe."

The notes dealt with a White House conference the night of July 18, 1939, on revision of the neutrality act. Mr. Roosevelt asked leading members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the White House.

Written in the third person, the Idaho Republican's notes related his recollection of what transpired at the conference. He quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying that he thought there was "great danger ahead and that he as President of the United States wanted to be prepared to do our part in preventing war or meeting the situation should war come."

The notes also said with reference to the President:

"He made it clear, however, that he did not minimize the fact that we might be called upon to take part in the war and that we must be prepared to take our part when the time came; that if we could not do that which would avoid war, we must go in."

$35,000

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two Arkansas State Democratic finance directors, whose letters seeking party funds have been sharply criticized by Republican Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey, are listed among top contributors to the Democratic campaign chest.

A report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Miss Mae Oliver, assistant treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, showed contributions of $35,000 by H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, of Little Rock.

Charges "Privileges" Sold

Dewey in a Chicago address this week read a letter written by McAlister and Watkins soliciting memberships in the "One Thousand Club" and stating that persons who contributed $1,000 would be granted "special privileges and prestige by party leaders." Dewey charged the National Administration "boldly offers for sale 'special privileges.'"

Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, of the Democratic National Committee, denied in a statement the same night that he had discussed organization of the "One Thousand Club" with President Roosevelt and said a quotation read by Dewey and attributed to the President "is wholly without substance and unauthorized."

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Chance To Meet Roosevelt

Representative Hebert (D., La.) later told newsmen in Washington that he is one of three executive directors of the "One Thousand Club" and that membership carries no special privilege, except that each member eventually will have the opportunity to meet the President. McAlister and Watkins said in Little Rock that Dewey's interpretation of "'special privileges and prestige by party leaders' does not mean to us what has been inferred by him."

The Democratic committee's report showed it spent $1,052,589 between January 1 and October 25 out of $1,093,178 in contributions in the same period, leaving a balance of $40,589, with unpaid obligations of $131,015.40 as of October 25.

$1,000 F. D. R. Contribution

The report showed that President Roosevelt contributed $1,000. Other contributors listed included:

Francis Biddle, $500; Samuel Goldwyn, Hollywood, $5,000; Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, $1,000; Dave Beck, Seattle, $500; Herman B. Baruch, New York city, $2,500; Cordell Hull, Washington, $250; Walter Kirschner, Los Angeles, $4,000; Mrs. D. F. Zanuck, Los Angeles, $3,000; Frank Altschui, New York city, $5,000; Mary E. Rosett, Chicago, $5,000; Otto L. Spaeth, Dayton, Ohio, $5,000; Floyd V. Odlum, New York city, $5,000; R. S. Reynolds, Richmond, Va., $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., $2,000; R. S. Reynolds, Jr., of the Reynolds Metal Company, Richmond, $2,500.

Albert, Jack and Harry L. Warner, $5,000 each; Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans, $350; Roosevelt for National Security Club of Higgins Employes, New Orleans, $4,109; Paul Eisner, New York City, $5,000; Frank Frankel, Houston, $5,000; George Frankel, Houston, $5,000; Tennessee State Democratic Committee, $27,500.

The House clerk also received a report from the National Citizens' Political Action Committee showing $271,531 in contributions up to October 23 and $165,018 in expenditures. Frank Sinatra, crooner, was listed as having given $5,000.

Other Contributors

Democratic National Committee, Myron G. Blalock, director, Dallas, $15,000; Louis Pokrass and Harry Davis, New York City, $5,000 each; Randolph Paul, Washington, $500; Robert S. Hayes, Democratic committee finance director, Columbus, Ohio, $5,000; Midwestern Regional Headquarters, Chicago, George D. Crowley, director, $10,000; Leon Henderson, $200; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Slippery Rock, Pa., $2,000.

Report By PAC

A report filed by the Pennsylvania State Republican Finance Committee gave receipts of $912,713.18 and expenditures of $609,477.17 from January 1 to October 25.

Among Democratic expenditures were listed $384.61 weekly salary to National Committee Chairman Robert E. Hannegan and $168 paid to the Republican National Committee for half the cost of a telephone switchboard at the Chicago Stadium, scene of both party conventions.

CHIEF PARTIES LIST GIFTS FOR CAMPAIGN

Republicans Got $2,428,321 Spent $1,688,368 — Rivals $1,093,178 and $1,052,589

NOV 29 1944

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Republican National Committee reported to Congress today contributions totaling $2,428,321 for the Presidential campaign up to this week. The party has spent $1,688,368. The Republican Congressional Committee also reported a separate campaign chest of $382,669 and expenses of $353,465.

The Democrats have listed with the clerk of the House contributions of $1,093,178 and an outlay of $1,052,589.

Major gifts, the Republican statement showed, came from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Texas. Republicans in the Keystone State gave up $912,713 for the national campaign and spent $609,477.

Individual contributors included the family of Joseph N. Pew Jr. for $12,000, Ernest T. Weir for $2,000 and W. L. Mellon, Sarah Mellon Scaife and Paul Mellon of Pittsburgh a total of $8,000.

Other contributors were:

Sewell Avery, chairman of Montgomery Ward, Chicago, $3,000; John Ringling North, the circus man, New York, $1,000; DeWitt Wallace, Pleasantville, N. Y., editor of The Reader's Digest, $2,500; C. E. Wilson of General Motors, Detroit, $2,500; Marie Stranahan, Frank Stranahan, Page F. Stranahan and R. A. Stranahan, Perrysburg, Ohio, $12,000; Felix du Pont, Wilmington, Del., $2,000; Godfrey L. Cabot, Boston, $3,000; Harold Swift, Chicago, $3,000; Clyde Alexander, Dallas, Tex., $2,000; William Nelson Cromwell, New York, $5,000; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Blossom, Cleveland, $3,000; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hunt, Dallas, Tex., $5,000; Mrs. John T. Dorrance, Radnor, Pa., $3,000.

Mrs. Helen Bennett, Minneapolis, $3,000; H. L. Brown, San Antonio, Tex., $2,500; A. Rex Flinn, Pittsburgh, $2,900; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., New York, $1,000; Edward F. Hutton, New York, $3,000; former Vice President Charles G. Dawes, Chicago, $2,500; James Kemper, Chicago, $3,000; Sterling Morton, Chicago, $3,000; D. H. Brown, Houston, Tex., $2,000; Amos C. Miller, Chicago, $3,000; Ralph M. Shaw, Chicago, $3,000; Gerald Lambert, Manchester, Vt., $3,000; E. J. Johnson, Detroit, $2,500; M. E. Coyle, Detroit, $2,500; Frances A. Countway, Cambridge, Mass., $3,000; Agnes Cullen Arnold, Margaret R. Cullen, H. R. Cullen, Wilhelmina Cullen, all of Houston, Tex., a total of $10,000; Mrs. Helen Morris and Thomas Morrison of Spring Lake, N. J., $2,000 each; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown Jr., Orange, Tex., $4,000; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sheerin, San Antonio, Tex., $5,000; Lamont du Pont, Wilmington, Del., $2,000; Jasper Crane, Wilmington, $2,500.

With a bank balance of $40,588 on Oct. 25, the National Democratic Committee, in a report submitted by Miss Mae Oliver, assistant treasurer, said it had unpaid obligations of $131,015.40.

President Roosevelt has contribute $1,000 to the committee, the report showed. Among other contributors were:

Francis Biddle, $500; Samuel Goldwyn, Hollywood, $5,000; Dan-

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iel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, $1,000 Dave Beck, Seattle, $500; Herman B. Baruch, New York City, $2,500 Cordell Hull, Washington, $250 Walter Kirschner, Los Angeles $4,000; Mrs. D. F. Zanuck, Los Angeles, $3,000; Frank Altschul, New York City, $5,000; Mary E. Rosett Chicago, $5,000; Otto L. Spaeth Dayton, Ohio, $5,000; Floyd V Odlum, New York City, $5,000 R. S. Reynolds, Richmond, Va. $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., $2,000; R. S. Reynolds Jr. of Reynolds Metal Company Richmond, $2,500.

Albert, Jack and Harry L Warner, $5,000 each; Andrew J Higgins, New Orleans, $350 Roosevelt for National Security Club of Higgins Employes, New Orleans, $4,109; Paul Eisner, New York City, $5,000; Frank Frankel Houston, $5,000; George Grankel Houston, $5,000; Tennessee State Democratic Committee, $27,500.

Democratic National Committee Myron G. Blalock, director, Dallas, $15,000; Louis Pokrass and Harry Davis, New York City, $5,000 each

The National Citizens Political Action Committee reported that up to Oct. 23 it had received contributions totaling $271,531 and spent $165,018. It received $5,000 from Frank Sinatra.

Two Arkansas Democratic finance directors, whose letters seeking party funds have been sharply criticized by Governor Dewey, were listed among the top contributors to the Democratic chest. H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins of Little Rock turned in $35,000.

Meanwhile the Senate committee assigned to inquire into expenditures sent questionnaires to thirty-one independent groups to find out whether they were political and how much they had received and spent.

Among the organizations were:

Austrian Committee, New York.

Comite Latino-Americano Pro-Roosevelt, New York.

Communist Party of the United States, New York.

Democratic Republican Insurance Club for Dewey, New York.

German American Committee, New In Fact, New York.

Independent Committee for the Election of Dewey and Bricker, New York.

Independent Committee of German Americans for the re-election of Roosevelt, New York.

National Fraternal Committee, New York.

National Independent Committee for Roosevelt and Truman, New York.

Roosevelt Committee of Westchester, White Plains, N. Y.

Women Volunteers for Roosevelt, New York.

1000 CLUB PLAN SAID TO INCLUDE WASHINGTON PASS

Chattanooga Paper Claims Congressman Sent Out Letters on Privilege.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Chattanooga News-Free Press asserted in a copyrighted story today that Representative Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) had written a Tennessee business man that membership in the Democratic campaign fund-raising 1,000 Club was all the pass they need here in Washington to go anywhere.

The newspaper said it had possession of the letter, written on Mr. Kefauver's Congressional stationery and signed "ESTES." It Published a photo-engraving of the letter, withholding the recipient's name.

The letter was quoted as saying the 1,000 Club plan had been suggested by President Roosevelt and that the President "would like to counsel and advise with them (club members) through the rest of his term, if he were re-elected."

"Then, of course," the newspaper continued quoting, "there are many matters coming up in which membership in the One Thousand Club would not do any harm. Each member receives a copper-plated identification plate and certificate which is all the pass they need here in Washington to go anywhere."

Mr. Kefauver, who lives here and represents the Third Tennessee District, left Chattanooga yesterday and could not be reached for comment immediately. In an interview with the Chattanooga Times Thursday he said that he had not intended in any letter to convey the impression that membership in the club carried special privileges in dealing with governmental agencies. "I have written that we wanted money and needed it," he said in the interview.

A paragraph of the letter published today said:

"Incidentally, we have a lot of 'big shots' in our club. Including Jesse Jones, most of the members of the Cabinet, Marshall Field, Mr. Lewis of the Federal Reserve Board, who is national chairman, and Josephus Davies, who is head of the Washington chapter. So you see we have a pretty good bunch."

PRESIDENT SAYS FOES RESENT HIS CAMPAIGN TOUR

Roosevelt Asserts He Is Out to Correct Opposition's Misrepresentations.

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SPEAKS IN CHICAGO TONIGHT

Will Offer Plan to Aid Industry in Maintaining Employment in Address on Taxes.

En Route to Chicago With President Roosevelt, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, campaigning in the Middle West, told a Fort Wayne, Ind., station crowd today he is on tour to correct "misrepresentations" by his Republican opposition.

"I expect between now and election day to point out and correct more of them," he said as his train paused en route to Chicago where he will deliver a major address in Soldiers Field tonight.

At Fort Wayne Mr. Roosevelt called this a "campaign trip" for the first time—and said Republican orators resent it. He said: "They seem to believe I promised them that I wa snot going to campaign under any circumstances and, that therefore, they could say anything they wanted about my policies and my administration." He sai dthey forget his acceptance speech promise to "report to the people the facts about matters of concern to them, and especially to correct any misrepresentations."

"I believe that the American people know what those misrepresentations have been—and just who have made them," he declared.

He Praises Rail Record.

In Fort Wayne, a railroad center, Mr. Roosevelt praised the war job record of the railroads and the production abality of Indiana's farms and industry. Then he concluded: "I hope that—regardless of which party you support on election day—you will produce a record crop of votes."

Before reaching Fort Wayne the President's train went through Lima, Ohio, at a five-mile-an-hour pace while the President, seated on the rear platform waved a greeting to the crowd. In mid-morning a small throng gathered at Crestline, Ohio, but the shades on the President's car remained drawn and they did not get a glimpse of the Chief Executive.

To Discuss Taxes in Chicago.

In his speech tonight, it is expected that he will outline an inducement tax policy intended to help private industry maintain full employment into the post-war era.

The Chief Executive, stalking forty-one electoral votes in Indiana and Illinois, moved to the West after an administration war policy speech in Philadelphia last night in which he accused some Republican politicians of putting political advantage above effort to guarantee future peace.

One of the things he expects to advance is an administration policy for helping private enterprise through adjusted taxation, to maintain full pay rolls after the boom of war industries employment ends.

The Chief Executive wrote his Chicago speech as he rode today, probably still recalling the noisy reception in Philadelphia's jam-packed Shibe Park last night as he recounted his administration's preparedness and war record.

As Commander in Chief, he emphasized, he chose the nation's present top commanders — men responsible for what he called twenty-seven successful D days within the past year.

After checking over his administration's war record he declared to shouting Philadelphians that "some Republican politicians are stating that the Republicans in the Congress would co-operate with a Republican President in establishing a world organization for peace—clearly intimating that they would not co-operate toward the same end in the event of a Democratic victory."

"That, it seems to me, is a deliberate and indefensible effort," he said, "to place political advantage not only above devotion to country, but also above our very deep desire to avoid the death and destruction which would be caused by future wars."

ROOSEVELT SEES 60 MILLION JOBS IN POSTWAR PLAN

President Calls for 'High Wages and Decent Living' in Chicago Talk.

110,000 HEAR HIM

He Promises Wartime Controls Will Be Lifted as Soon as Possible.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—(AP) President Roosevelt outlined for America tonight a 60,000,000-job post-war program and said he was giving Republican campaign orators more opportunities to say "me too".

"America" he said "must remain the land of high wages and efficient production. Every full-time job in America must provide enough for a decent living". Roaring Midwesterners crammed into Soldier Field beside Lake Michigan —capacity 110,000—hailed his words with thundering applause. It was his fifth major campaign speech and he gave it over to an exposition of his economic views and to jabs at his fourth-term opposition.

Voicing faith in America's ability to meet the challenge of stupendous peacetime problems, Mr. Roosevelt pledged that wage, price and production controls would be lifted, and this time, he said, veterans "can grow apples on their own farms instead of having to sell apples on street corners."

From a nearby railroad siding Mr. Roosevelt drove to the tremendous Lake-front stadium and waited outside until a few moments before he was to speak—directly to a vast audience and by radio to the nation.

Andy Frain, chief of ushers at the Stadium, estimated 110,000 persons were in the big enclosure and 150,000 others were outside.

Hatless and coatless, despite a frosty fall night, Mr. Roosevelt battled a stiff northeast wind for possession of his manuscript—and won.

Assails Nye, Smith

Applause and lusty boos greeted his "me too" crack, but they swelled into heavier volume when he picked Senator Gerald Nye (R., N. D.), Gerald L. Smith, and the Chicago Tribune for targets.

As the President rode across the green turf that has seen many a stirring football game, he heard thousands of throats declaring "We Want Roosevelt"—like an organized rooting section for the favorite team.

Floodlights played on the Chief Executive from the top of impressive fluted colonnades and an electrical Stars and Stripes waved from the football scoreboard.

The crowd yelled lustily when Mr. Roosevelt declared men and women in the armed forces are coming back to "the best possible place on the face of the earth—to a place where all persons—regardless of race, color, creed or place of birth, can live in peace, honor and human dignity—free to speak and pray as they wish—free from want—and free from fear."

Something apparently was wrong with the amplifying system, and Mr. Roosevelt's voice was scarcely audible much of the time to reporters working on the Stadium's playing field.

And midway in the address, people were observed making their way out of exits at the far end of the stadium.

But the mention of 60 million productive jobs brought out a heavy hand, and so did a statement a minute or two later that "never again must we in the United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity."

The promise to remove wartime controls over wages and salaries coupled with a declaration that colective bargaining between unions and employers must determine pay adjustments, produced a resounding volley of cheers.

So did the mention of veterans growing apples instead of peddling them on street corners.

He proposed:

Congressional creation of a Permanent fair employment practices committee.

A "genuine crop insurance program" for farmers and continuation of a policy of giving them a chance to own their own land—with veterans growing apples instead of selling them on street corners.

Expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority idea into similar development [illegible] Missouri, Arkansas [illegible] Columbia river basins.

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Special capital and credit for small business, with every facility to buy government-owned plants, equipment and inventories.

For business large and small, encouragement of plant expansion and replacement of obsolete equipment, with the depreciation rate on new plants and facilities accelerated for tax purposes.

Hits G.O.P. Claims

Amplifying his point that this is the strangest of political campaigns, Mr. Roosevelt asserted he had listened to various Republican orators urge the people to throw out the present administration and put in the Republicans. In effect, he said, they say just this:

"Those incompetent bunglers in Washington have passed a lot of excellent laws about social security and labor and farm relief and soil conservation—and many others—and we promise if elected not to change any of them."

"And they go on to say: 'These same quarrelsome, tired old men have built the greatest military machine the world has ever known, which is fighting its way to victory, and if you elect us, we promise not to change any of that, either.

"'Therefore,' say these Republican orators, 'it is time for a change.'

"They also say in effect: 'Those inefficient and wornout crack-pots have really begun to lay the foundation of a lasting world peace. If you elect us, we will not change any of that either, but they whisper, we'll do it in such a way that we won't lose the support even of Gerald Nye or Gerald Smith—and —and this is very important—we won't lose the support of any isolationist campaign contributor. We will even be able to satisfy the Chicago Tribune.'"

The Chief Executive repeated and reindorsed an "economic bill of rights" which he first laid before congress [illegible] and added:

"To assure the realization of the right to a useful and remunerative employment, an adequate program must provide America with close to 60,000,000 productive jobs."

Urges Government Aid

He proposed that government do its part in helping private enterprise finance plant expansion through normal investment chan-

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Text of Roosevelt's Chicago Address

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—(AP) Following is the prepared text of President Roosevelt's speech in Soldier Field tonight:

The American people are now engaged in the greatest war in history—and we are also engaged in a political campaign.

We are fighting this war and we are holding this election—both for the same essential reason: because we have faith in democracy.

And there is no force and there is no combination of forces powerful enough to shake that faith.

As you know, I have had some previous experience in war—and I have also had a certain amount of previous experience in political campaigning.

But—I must confess—this is the strangest campaign I have ever seen.

Raps Republican Orators

I have listened to the various Republican orators who are urging the people to throw the present administration out and put them in and what do they say?

Well, they say in effect, just this:

"Those incompetent bunglers in Washington have passed a lot of excellent laws about Social Security and labor and farm relief and soil conservation—and many others—and we promise if elected not to change any of them."

And they go on to say: "these same quarrelsome tired old men have built the greatest military machine the world has ever known, which is fighting its way to victory; and if you elect us we promise not to change any of that, either."

"Therefore," say these Republican orators, "it is time for a change."

Have Laid Peace Plan

They also say in effect: "those inefficient and wornout crackpots have really begun to lay the foundations of a lasting world peace. If you elect us, we will not change any of that either.

"But" they whisper, "we'll do it in such a way that we won't lose the support even of Gerald Nye or Gerald Smith—and—and this is very important—we wont' lose the support of any isolationist campaign contributor. We will even be able to satisfy the Chicago Tribune."

Tonight I shall talk simply about the future of America—about this land of unlimited opportunity. I shall give the Republican campaign orators some more opportunities to say—"me too."

Today everything we do is devoted to the most important job before us—winning the war and bringing our men and women home as quickly as possible.

U. S. Astonished World

We have astonished the world and confounded our enemies with our stupendous war production, with the overwhelming courage and skill of our fighting men—with the bridge of ships carrying our munitions and men through the seven seas—with our gigantic fleet which has pounded the enemy all over the Pacific and has just driven through for a touchdown.

The American people are prepared to meet the problems of peace in the same bold way that they have met the problems of war.

The American people are resolved that when our men and women return home from this war, they shall come back to the best possible place on the face of this earth—to a place where all persons, regardless of race, color, creed or place of birth, can live in peace, honor and human dignity—free to speak and pray as they wish—free from want—and free from fear.

Outlines Economic Bill

Last January, in my message to the Congress on the state of the union, I outlined an Economic Bill of Rights on which "a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed":

I repeat them now:

"The right of a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

Aimed at Security

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

Some people have sneered at these ideals as well as the ideals of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms—saying they were the dreams of starry-eyed New Dealers—that it is silly to talk of them because we cannot attain these ideals tomorrow or the next day.

Americans Demand Objectives

The American people have greater faith than that. I know that they agree with these objectives—that they demand them—that they are determined to get them—and that they are going to get them.

The American people have a habit of going right ahead and accomplishing the impossible.

And the people today who know that best are the Nazis and the Japs.

This Economic Bill of Rights is the recognition of the simple fact that, in America, the future of the worker and farmer lies in the well-being of private enterprise; and that the future of private enterprise lies in the well-being of the worker and farmer.

The well-being of the nation as a whole is synonymous with the well-being of each and every one of its citizens.

Now I have the possibly old-fashioned theory that when you have problems to solve, objectives to achieve, you cannot get very far by just talking about them.

You have got to go out and do something:

60 Million Jobs Needed

To assure the full realization of the right to a useful and remunerative employment an adequate program must provide America with close to sixty million productive jobs.

I foresee an expansion of our peacetime productive capacity which will require new facilities, new plants and new equipment—capable of hiring millions more men.

I propose that the government do its part in helping private enterprise to finance expansion of our private industrial plant through normal investment channels.

For example, business, large and small, must be encouraged by the government to expand their plants and to replace their obsolete or worn-out equipment with new equipment, and to that end, the rate of depreciation on these new plants and facilities for tax purposes should be accelerated.

Great Unemployment in 1933

In 1933, when my Administration took office, vast numbers of our industrial workers were unemployed, our plants and businesses were idle, our monetary and banking system in ruins—our economic resources were running to waste. That means more jobs for the worker, increased profits for the business man, and lower cost to the consumer.

By 1940—before Pearl Harbor—we had increased our employment by ten million workers. We had converted a corporate loss of five and one-half billion dollars in 1932, to a corporate profit (after taxes) of nearly five billion dollars in 1940.

Obviously, to increase jobs after this war, we shall have to increase demand for our industrial and agricultural production not only here at home, but also abroad.

I am sure that every man and woman in this vast gathering here tonight agree with me in my conviction that never again must we in the United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

Expects to Treble Trade

I am confident that, with Congressional approval, the foreign trade of the United States can be trebled after the war—providing millions of more jobs.

Such cooperate measures provide the soundest economic foundation for a lasting peace. And, after this war ,we do not intend to settle for anything less than lasting peace.

When we think of the America of tomorrow, we think of many things.

One of them is the American homes — in our cities, in our villages and on our farms. Millions of our people have never had homes worthy of American standards—well built homes with electricity and plumbing and air and sunlight.

The demand for homes and our capacity to build them call for a program of well over a million homes a year for at least ten years. Private industry can build and finance the vast majority of these homes. Government can and will assist and encourage private industry to do this, and it has for many years. For those very low income groups that cannot possibly afford decent homes, the Federal government should continue to assist local housing authorities in meeting that need.

Many Post-War Improvements

In the future America we think of new highways and parkways. We think of thousands of new airports to service the new commercial and private air travel which is bound to come after the war. We think of new airplanes, new cheap automobiles with low maintenance and operation costs. We think of new hospitals and new health clinics. We think of a new Merchant Marine for our expanded world trade.

Think of all these vast possibilities for industrial expansion—and you will foresee opportunities for more millions of jobs.

Our Economic Bill of Rights—like the sacred Bill of Rights of our Constitution itself—must be applied to all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed or color.

Praises Work of FEPC

In 1941, I appointed a Fair Employment Practice committee to prevent discrimination in war industry and government employment. The work of the committee and the results obtained more than justify its creation.

I believe that the Congress should by law make the committee permanent.

America must remain the land of high wages and efficient production. Every full-time job in America must provide enough for a decent living. And that goes for jobs in mines, offices, factories, stores, canneries—and everywhere where men and women are employed.

During the war we have been compelled to limit wage and salary increases for one great objective—to prevent runaway inflation. You all know how successfully we have held the line by the way your cost of living has been kept down.

Sees More Goods After War

However, at the end of the war there will be more goods available, and it is only good common sense to see to it that the working man is paid enough, and that the farmers earn enough, to buy these goods and keep our factories running. It is a simple fact that a greatly increased production of food and fibre on the farms can be consumed by the people who work in industry only if those people who work in industry have enough money to buy food and clothing. If industrial wages go down, farm prices will go down too. After the war, we shall of course remove the control of wages and leave their determination to free collective bargaining between trade unions and employers.

In this war, the American farmer has been called upon to do far and away the biggest food production job in history.

The American farmer has met that challenge triumphantly.

Commends American Farmer

Despite all manner of war time difficulties—shortage of farm labor and of new farm machinery — the American farmer has achieved a total of food production which is one of the wonders of the world.

The American farmer is a great producer; and he must have the means to be also a great consumer. For more farm income means more jobs everywhere in the nation.

Let us look back for a moment to 1933. All of us remember the spreading tide of farm foreclosures; we remember four cent hogs, twen-

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Voicing confidence that foreign trade can be trebled after the war and provide millions of jobs, the President said that the demand for industrial and farm production must be increased not only at home but also abroad. Never again, he said must "we in the United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity."

Mr. Roosevelt came to Chicago at the end of a day-long train trip across the prairies country of Ohio and Indiana, where he waved to potential voters and spoke briefly at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

He came here to give an economic credo:

"I believe in free enterprise—and always have.

"I believe in the profit system—and always have.

"I believe that private enterprise can give full employment to our people."

And, he said, if any one feels his faith in America's ability to provide 60,000,000 peace-time jobs is fantastic, he should remember some people said the same thing about this 1940 demand for 50,000 airplanes.

Production and price controls will be lifted, he promised, as soon as they are no longer needed, to encourage private business to produce more under conditions of free and open competition.

Wage and salary restrictions, he said, were necessary to prevent runaway inflation but after the war, he pledged, "we shall of course remove the control of wages and leave their determination to free collective bargaining between trade unions and employers."

The future of America, like its past, the President declared, must be made by deeds—not words. And he emphasized what he termed the need for keeping together in peacetime a winning team made up of American business men, workers and farmers.

"We are not going to turn back the clock" he declared.

"Going Forward," He Says

"We are going forward—and—with the fighting millions of our fellow countrymen—we are going forward together."

In his analysis of prospective postwar economic conditions, the President foresaw a demand for "well over a million homes a year for at least 10 years," for the most part privately built and financed. But government, as it has for years, can and will encourage private industry in this, he said.

He spoke, too, of an America of new highways and parkways, thousands of new airports, planes new, cheap cars, new hospitals and health clinics and a new Merchant Marine for expanded world trade.

Sees Jobs in Future

"Think of all these vast possibilities for industrial expansion—and you will foresee opportunities for more millions of jobs," he declared.

The American people, their President said, are prepared to meet problems of peace in the same bold way they have met problems of war. They are resolved, he said, that men and women returning from war, shall come back "to a place where all persons, regardless of race, color, creed or place of birth, can live in peace, honor and human dignity—free to speak and pray as they wish—free from want—and free from fear."

These American people, he said, have a habit of accomplishing the impossible and those who know it best are the Nazis and Japs.

He said he knew they demanded the eight points in his economic bill of rights and were determined to get them and he pledged that "they are going to get them."

They encompass such things as rights to remunerative jobs, adequate food, clothing and recreation, trade by businessmen without unfair competition, decent homes for every family, a good education, protection from economic fears, a fair return to every farmer for his products.

Defends Economic Record

Mr. Roosevelt spoke up for the economic record of his administration, declaring that in 1933 vast numbers of industrial workers were unemployed, plants and businesses were idle and the monetary and banking system in ruins. By 1940, he said, employment had risen by 10,000,000 and a corporate loss of five and a half billion dollars in 1932 had been transformed into a profit, after taxes, of nearly five billion dollars in 1940.

In 1933, he said, there was a "spreading tide of farm foreclosures, 3¢ hogs, 20-cent wheat, five-cent cotton. But from $2,250,000,000 in 1932, farmers' net income rose to $5,500,000,000 in 1940," he said, "and to about $14,500,000,000 in 1944.

"Certainly the American farmer," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "does not want to go back to a government owned by the moguls of 1929—and let us bear it constantly in mind that these same moguls still control the destinies of the Republican party."

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ty cent wheat, five cent cotton.

Cites Recovery Figures

I am going to give you some figures of recovery—and I am sure you will pardon me if I quote them correctly.

In 1932 the American farmers' net income was only two and one-quarter billion dollars.

In 1940—a year before we were attacked—farm income was more than doubled to five and a half billion dollars.

This year—1944—it will be approximately thirteen and one-half billion dollars.

Certainly the American farmer does not want to go back to a government owned by the moguls of 1929—and let us bear it constantly in mind that these same moguls still control the destinies of the Republican party.

Must Conserve Forests

We must continue this Administration's policy of conserving the enormous gifts with which an abundant Providence has blessed our country—our soil, our forests, our water.

The work of the Tennessee Valley authority is closely related to our National Farm program, and we look toward the similar developments which I have recommended in the Valley of the Missouri—in the Valley of the Arkansas—and in the Columbia basin.

And incidentally—and as an aside—I cannot resist the temptation to point to the gigantic contribution to our war effort made by the power generated by TVA and Bonneville and Grand coulee.

Do you remember when the building of these great public works was ridiculed as New Deal "boondoggling"? and we are now planning developments at Grand coulee, which will provide irrigation for many thousands of acres—providing fertile farm land for settlement—I hope—by many of our returning soldiers and sailors.

More "boondoggling"! !

Farmers Dream Realized

This administration has put into the law of the land the farmer's long dream of parity prices.

And we propose, too, that the government will cooperate when the weather will not—by a genuine crop insurance program.

This administration adopted—and will continue—the policy of giving to as many farmers as possible the chance of owning their own farms.

That means something to those veterans who left their farms to fight for their country.

This time they can grow apples on their own farms instead of having to sell apples on street corners.

I believe in free enterprise—and always have.

I believe in the profit system—and always have.

I believe that private enterprise can give full employment to our people.

And if anyone feels that my faith in our ability to provide sixty million full-time jobs is fantastic, let him remember that some people said the same thing about my demand in 1940 for fifty thousand airplanes.

I believe in exceptional rewards for innovation, skill, and risk-taking by business.

We shall lift production and price control as soon as they are no longer needed — encouraging private business to produce more of the things to which we are accustomed and also thousands of new things, in ever-increasing volume, under conditions of free and open competition.

This Administration has been mindful from its earliest days, and will continue to be mindful, of the problems of small business as well as large.

Small business played a magnificent part in producing thousands of items needed for our armed forces. When the war broke out, they were mobilized into war production. Money was loaned to them for machinery. Over one million prime and subcontracts have been distributed among sixty thousand smaller plants of the nation.

We shall make sure that small business is given every facility to buy government-owned plants, equipment and inventories. The special credit and capital requirements of small business will be met.

And small business, will continue to be protected from selfish and cold-blooded monopolies and cartels. Beware of that profound enemy of the free enterprise system who pays lip service to free competition—but also labels every anti-trust prosecution as a "persecution."

This war has demonstrated that when the American business man and the American worker and the American farmer work together, they form an unbeatable team.

We know that—our Allies know that—and so do our enemies.

That winning team must keep together after the war, and it will win many more historic victories of peace for our country, and for the cause of security and decent standards of living throughout the world.

We owe it to our fighting men and to their families—we owe it to all of our people who have given so much in this war—we owe it to our children—to keep that winning team together.

The future of America, like its past, must be made by deeds—not words.

America has always been a land of action—a land of adventurous pioneering—a land of growing and building.

America must always be such a land.

The creed of our democracy is that liberty is acquired and kept by men and women who are strong and self-reliant, and possessed of such wisdom as God gives to mankind—men and women who are just, and understanding, and generous to others—men and women who are capable of disciplining themselves.

For they are the rulers and they must rule themselves.

I believe in our democratic faith and in the future of our country which has given eternal strength and vitality to that faith.

Here in Chicago you know a lot about that vitality.

And as I say good-night to you, I say it in a spirit of faith—a spirit of confidence.

We are not going to turn back the clock.

We are going forward—and—with the fighting millions of our fellow countrymen—we are going forward together.

Truman Challenges Dewey Again To Act

With Truman En Route to Worcester, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman gave Thomas E. Dewey what he described as a "last chance" to reply at Syracuse, N. Y., today, to his recent suggestion that the Republican standard bearer repudiate eight "isolationists" Republican Senators seeking reelection.

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President said that "the time has come for Mr. Dewey to act" and added:

"If he will not act this noon when he speaks at Syracuse, I think that we can fairly assume that he has no intention of acting.

"Last Opportunity"

"This is Mr. Dewey's last chance. Let us hear from him, or let him be judged by his silence."

(In his Syracuse talk, Dewey did not mention the subject.)

Truman indicated he would have more to say on the subject in another foreign policy speech tonight at Worcester, Mass. His statement was released under an Albany (N. Y.) heading.

The statement followed a speech at Akron, Ohio, where Truman asserted that the national election campaign had degenerated in closing weeks because of his Republican opponents whom he termed "fakers who want to get into power."

Misquoted, He Says

Departing from his prepared address, the Senator declared:

"The President has been misquoted. I have been misquoted. They've called the President a Communist and called me a Ku Kluxer when I have been fighting the Klan organization all of my political life."

Truman said Dewey should be compelled to make a stand with reference to Senators Taft, Ohio; Nye, North Dakota, and "six other isolationists" running on the Republican ticket.

Truman told the Democratic rally that Taft voted against a number of defense bills, including lend-lease, "which saved Britain and Russia from defeat" and "gave us nearly a year's start on war production."

Taft's Stand Cited

Taft, he said, took the position "we were strong enough to defend ourselves."

"Maybe we could have done it," Truman continued, "but, thank God, our boys did not have to die trying to do it. We are losing enough men in battle as it is, when we are fighting shoulder to shoulder with courageous Allies."

In his statement today, Truman said Dewey has "indulged in double talk" on foreign policy.

Sees Public Demand

He said Dewey abandoned a farm speech at Minneapolis to make a fourth address on foreign affairs there "because the people of the country demanded to know where he stood."

"Mr. Dewey had to give a fourth speech, but he refused to tell the people whether he was for a Congress that would work with him," Truman asserted.

Truman quoted Dewey as saying to reporters at Chicago: "I never comment upon the statements of Senators," and added:

"In other words, the Republican candidate refuses to take action necessary . . . to make his words mean something.

"Now that will not do when the lives of Americans are at stake."

Bowles Is For Roosevelt, But He Won't Campaign

He Says O. P. A. Will Preserve Its Non-Partisanship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles declared tonight he is a "strong believer" in the policies of President Roosevelt and will vote for him.

He added that in order to preserve the O. P. A.'s non-partisan position he will take no active part in the campaign.

Mr. Bowles's statement was in reply to a report that he had refused an invitation of the Democratic National Committee to make a speech in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt. This Mr. Bowles did not deny.

Circulation of the report, however, "leads to serious misrepresentations of my personal views on the election," the O. P. A. administrator said. "For this reason, and only for this reason, I am called upon clearly to state my position as a voter."

"I have been a lifelong Democrat," the statement continued. "I am a strong believer in the policies of Mr. Roosevelt. I shall vote for him on Nov. 7. The non-partisan programs and policies of the Office of Price Administration as a war-time agency have been rigidly adhered to in the past. We will adhere to them with equal vigor in the future."

DEWEY HITS BACK AT ROOSEVELT IN SPEECH AT UTICA

'Won't Claim Credit for Achievements of People,' He Declares.

WILL END QUARRELING

Must Avoid Extreme Price Fluctuations, He Says in Farm Talk at Syracuse.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey struck tonight at President Roosevelt's recital of the Democratic administration's war accomplishments.

The Republican presidential nominee asserted at Utica that if he were elected he "would never use the office of President to claim personal or political credit for the magnificent achievements of the American people or for the sacrifices of their sons."

Stopping at Utica on his return to Albany after delivering a noon farm address at Syracuse, Dewey told a [illegible]-card-bearing station crowd of several hundred persons that he had "not yet found one single, constructive suggestion for the future of our country" in any of his Democratic opponent's addresses.

The crowd received with applause his indirect reference to the President's Friday night talk at Philadelphia in declaring:

"I want to give you one assurance, your next President will never use his office to claim personal or political credit for the magnificent achievements of the American people or for the sacrifices of their sons."

Will End "Quarreling"

"We will bring government by quarreling, by epithet and by abuse to an end," Dewey continued. "We will respect the opinions of every American and by so doing we can unite our people."

At Philadelphia, Mr. Roosevelt said that as Commander-in-Chief he had assumed a responsibility in the conduct of the war. He outlined the production and fighting accomplishments of Americans in general, with emphasis on the victories the Navy had won.

Dewey said if he became President next Jan. 20 he wanted, with the aid of Congress, to change the tax laws which, he said, now are "choking little business to death and making it impossible to run a business in this country."

In Albany, the Governor and Mrs. Dewey walked from Union station to the Executive Mansion.

In his Syracuse speech, directed to the nation's farmers, Dewey demanded "an end of generalities about the abundant life from a government which for eight long years promoted a chattering fear of production."

The Republican candidate for President, speaking from the center of New York's upstate Republican territory, assailed what he called "New Deal theorists in Washington" and said:

"The White House spreads confusion from the cabinet level up. And the Secretary of Agriculture spreads confusion from the cabinet level down."

Citing what he termed the hog market price support "scandal" of the past year, Dewey said this was "but another example of the fact that for 12 years in this country we have had an unmanageable surplus of promises — promises lightly made, sketchily kept, or openly violated."

Urges Price Support

"We cannot control the weather," he said. "But for the sake of the nation, we can and we must avoid these extreme price fluctuations. As a nation, we are committed to the proposition that the prices of major farm products must be supported against the sub-standard levels we saw for so many years before this yar.

"We have learned that depression on the farm leads inevitably to depression in the nation, just as unempoyment and misery in the city lead to misery on the farm.

"If we are to have a strong, vigorous and happy country, we must have full employment in the factories and fair prices on the farms."

The Governor chose the seat of the annual New York State Fair for the traditional farm speech which presidential candidates usually deliver in the Midwest. The choice was made after Dewey switched topics in Minneapolis earlier this week to renew his foreign policy debate with President Roosevelt.

Introduced By Iowa Governor

The Midwest was tied into today's address through a radio hookup which enabled Gov. Bourke B Hickenlooper of Iowa to introduce Dewey over the Blue Network from Burlington, Iowa.

The introduction was dramatic. Dewey and his wife did not appear in the hall until the Iowa governor's voice was heard presenting him as the next President of the United States.

When Dewey strode on to the platform, the tightly packed crowd in Central High school's Lincoln auditorium stood and cheered.

Hickenlooper declared the New York Governor would establish a farm program "free from political control and practical in operation." He predicted a "magnificent" farm belt majority for the Republican nominee.

DEWEY OFFERS PLAN TO SOLVE

FARM PROBLEM

Governor Would Bar Theory of Scarcity and New Deal Shrinking Economy.

CALLS FOR BETTER DIETS

Charges Washington Attempts to Force More Regimentation on Farmers---Speaks in Syracuse.

Syracuse, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Charging the New Deal with attempting to force "increased regimentation" upon the farmers, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey pledged the Republican party today to a simplified agricultural administration which would provide firm support for farm prices.

Declaring that "three square meals a day" for all Americans would solve the post-war farm problem by requiring even greater production of food than now, the Republican presidential nominee said that to continue the New Deal in office would mean an eventual return to the "substandard prices our farmers were still receiving after eight peacetime years . . . in 1940."

Gov. Dewey, who came here on short notice for a major farm speech that he had postponed in Minneapolis, was applauded loudly by a crowd of 3,100 persons who jammed themselves into a combined auditorium and gymnasium. Several hundred failed to gain admission.

Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, introducing Gov. Dewey from Burlington, Iowa, by radio, said he was satisfied that if he were elected the New York Governor would cooperate with Congress to "establish a farm program free from political control, practical in its operation and with long range prosperity as its objective."

"Despite our war prosperity," Gov. Dewey said, "millions of families in America do not get enough of the right things to eat. We still have further to go. We must never go back to the scarcity theories and shrinking economy of the New Deal years.

"We must go forward and develop the great American market for our farm products through improved diet for the American people. If we can keep set on this objective we shall need, not a reduction, but an increase in food productions. We must not go back to those dismal days in the middle age of the New Deal when two families out of five in America were living at the undernourished level of less than $20 a week."

To Stop in Utica.

Gov. Dewey planned to stop in Utica for a brief address on his way back to Albany.

Although President Roosevelt spoke in Philadelphia last night, the Republican candidate made no direct attempt to answer any of his opponent's statements, except to repeat his assertion that there was "bickering, chaos and confusion in Washington" and to reiterate the Republicans' intention to "bring our fighting men home promptly when victory is achieved."

Charging the administration with "attempts at increased regimentation by New Deal terrorists in Washington," Gov. Dewey said that the nation should be committed "to the proposition that the prices of major farm products must be supported against the sub-standard levels we saw for so many years before this war."

"It took a war to get decent farm prices, just as it took a war to get jobs," he declared

Declaring President Roosevelt often put "two men in one job," the candidate said the executive order which had given the Secretary of Agriculture and the Food Administrator co-equal powers had caused the country to lose "a first class man" in Chester Davis, Food Administrator. Mr. Davis, he said, resigned with the statement that he had—and here Gov. Dewey quoted—"assumed a public responsibility while the authority, not only over broad food policy, but day-to-day actions, is being exercised elsewhere."

Likewise, Gov. Dewey said that a "White House cabal" had been "trying to get rid of" Harry Slattery, the rural electrification administrator, but that Slattery had turned down an offer of a new job at the same salary to study rural electrification in Europe. As a result, Gov. Dewey said, the Secretary of Agriculture had moved in a deputy administrator to take charge so that the REA "has been torn apart by conflict and confusion between the usual two men in a job."

Cites Hog Market Scandal.

When the Government makes a pledge to support hog prices, the nominee said, the farmers ought to know "who is responsible—whether it is the OPA or the War Food Administrator or the director of Economic Stabilization or the Secretary of Agriculture or who."

"The hog market scandal," he declared, "is but another example of the fact that for twelve years in this country we have had an unmanageable surplus of promises—promises lightly made, sketchily kept, or openly violated."

"Let us have an end to generalities from a Government which for eight long years promoted a chattering fear of production," he said.

Gov. Dewey recalled the Republican platform promises to put the Agriculture Department "under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation."

He goes to the ODT for a truck permit, to the OPA for a rubber boot permit, to the AAA for his lime and phosphate, to the post office for his auto use stamp, to the Selective Service board about his hired man, and until this election was drawing near, he went to the county war board to get permission to buy machinery. He may have other assorted errands in town at the OCD, the USES, the WFA, the USC or the SCS.

Refers to St. Louis Speech

The other night in St. Louis I told about an executive order in which my opponent, on April 19, 1943, dealt with the powers of his new War Food administrator, whom he had appointed to take over the job of the secretary of Agriculture in handling our critical food situation. Referring to both of them, he declared, they "shall each have authority to exercise any and all of the powers vested in the other by statute or otherwise."

There it is in his own words—two men in one job.

Now, my opponent has complained that I did not tell the whole story about that executive order. I am happy to accept the invitation. Here's the rest of it.

That executive order created the port to the administrator through his deputy. The deputy moved in and took charge, firing people right and left. And just at the time when the REA should be getting ready to do a big post-war job providing electricity to farmers, it has been torn apart by conflict and confusion between the usual two men in one job.

White House Spreads Confusion

The White House spreads confusion from the cabinet level up. And the Secretary of Agriculture spreads confusion from the cabinet level down.

That's why we need a responsible cabinet in this country. That's why it's time for a change.

I am resisting the temptation to talk at length about these things. Time does not permit discussion of what happened to support prices in the hog market and the egg market during the past year. But one thing is very clear: when the government makes a pledge to support hog prices, for example, the farmer ought to know who is responsible — whether it is the OPA or the War Food administrator or the Director of Economic Stabilization or the Secretary of Agriculture or who.

Cites Hog Market Scandal

The hog market scandal is but another example of the fact that for twelve years in this country we have had an unmanageable surplus of promises—promises lightly made, sketchily kept, or openly violated.

That is why it is so important to restore efficiency as well as integrity to our government, so that its spoken word may be trusted once again.

To that end my party in its national convention adopted a platform to which I am pledged. The unqualiifed pledges of that platform read in part, as follows:

"A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs.

Fair Market Prices

"An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. . .

"Disposition of surplus war commodities. . . without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.

Text of Dewey's Syracuse Address

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—(AP) The text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's farm speech here today follows:

These war years have produced trying days on the farms all over our country. Millions of sons from our farms are fighting on battlefronts all over the world. Fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers have taken over the extra work, without regard to age or physical handicaps. Shortage of help and shortage of equipment have increased the burdens. And to cap it all, have been the inexcusable attempts at increased regimentation by New Deal theorists in Washington.

As one who has worked with our own farm leaders day and night to achieve the success of our farm manpower service, our emergency food commission and the farm machinery repair program, I have come to feel that of all the heroes of this war, our farmers have received the least credit for the tremendous job they have done.

War Drawing to Close

Now the war is drawing ever closer to its conclusion. With mighty triumphs in Europe and the Pacific, our fighting men are bringing victory nearer every day. As you know, a change of administration next January 20 will not involve any change in our military command. But it will bring an end to the bickering, chaos and the confusion in Washington. It will bring a stronger, more United Nation backing up our fighting men without division and warring at home.

It will be a signal to all the world that free government is strong and able to strengthen itself in total war. It will mean quicker victory And it will mean an Administration which does not fear the peace—one which will bring our fighting men home promptly when victory is achieved.

What will peace mean to our farmers? Will it mean just continued efforts to control their lives from Washington? Will it mean the same collapse of prices which occurred under a Democratic administration after the last war? Will it mean a return to the sub-standard prices our farmers were still receiving after eight peacetime years of the New Deal in 1940? It must not mean these things. We can and must do better if we are to have a free and progressive America.

Farmer is Heavy Purchaser

Few people seem to realize that the American farmer is the largest purchaser of the products of our mills and factories. Every American, regardless of his business or employment, has a direct interest in the prosperity and stability of agriculture.

Unlike other producers, the farmer deals with elements wholly beyond his control. He may plant wisely and well and then the weather can destroy his crops. He may produce to the maximum and find that a national surplus has broken his prices to the point where he has a loss for an entire year's work.

We cannot control the weather. But for the sake of the nation, we can and we must avoid these extreme price fluctuations. As a nation, we are committed to the proposition that the prices of major farm products must be supported against the sub-standard levels we saw for so many years before the war.

Fair Farm Prices Urged

We have learned that depression on the farm leads inevitably to depression in the nation just as unemployment and misery in the city lead to misery on the farm. If we are to have a strong, vigorous and happy country, we must have full employment in the factories and fair prices on the farms.

Is there any hope of achieving this result under the New Deal? Well, the simple answer is that after it had been in office nearly eight years in 1940, the New Deal had still failed to achieve anything like fair prices for farm products And one of the main reasons for that was that there were still 10 million Americans unemployed. Now, my opponent seeks a vote of confidence on that record. He asks for 16 straight years in the White House. And what does he offer for the future? Nothing different from or better than the program which failed. It took a war to get decent farm prices, just as it took a war to get jobs.

From the very beginning of the New Deal, farm programs put forward by the farmers have been set up, only to be exploited for political profit and to gain control over the operation of our farms.

Urges Restoring of Resources

For example, one of our most important needs is to preserve, restore and build up our soil resources. The soil conservation service has done a good job in some parts of the country. But this program will fail if it is used as an excuse for regimentation and wasteful bureaucracy.

Let's be specific. Take, for example, a farmer not far from here who signed up with the soil conservation program. Within a period of four months 14 different government agents travelled to this one little farm of 45 acres to tell how his job should be done. Several came many times. When he got all through, the farmer paid for the actual work, and he also paid in taxes for the 13 unnecessary government agents.

That sort of thing would not have happened if local people had anything to say about it, if state and county, with Federal aid, were permitted to share in the job of seeing that Federal programs were adapted to local needs. This has been so well demonstrated by the successful work of the land grant colleges and the extension service, that even the New Deal should have found it out by now.

Farm Credit Is Important

Government assistance in farm credit is also of the utmost importance, but if the farmer needs to borrow some money, he may go to a national Farm Loan association, the Production Credit association, the Farm Security administration, the Office of the Emergency Crop and Seed loan, or to the Regional Agricultural Credit corporation. If he wants a seal-up loan on his wheat or corn, he has to go to the AAA in still another office.

usual conflicts. Within two months that War Food administrator, Mr. Chester Davis, resigned. He was drafted to do a big job and then prevented from doing it. Here is what he said: "I find that I have assumed a public responsibility while the authority, not only over broad food policy, but day-to-day actions, is being exercised elsewhere."

Lost First Class Man

So, we lost a first class man. Another man was put in the job and the chaos rolled on. But there is still more to this story of two or more men in one job. The White House cabal had been trying to get rid of Harry Slattery, the Rural Electrification administrator. Finally they offered to create a new job for him, at the same salary and at the taxpayers' expense. He was asked to undertake a special study of rural electrification not in China, this time, but in war-torn Europe in 1943.

But Mr. Slattery stuck to his job. So the Secretary of Agriculture appointed a deputy administrator and gave orders to the entire REA staff that henceforth they should all report to the administrator through his deputy.

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"The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of new uses developed through constant research, vigorous development of foreign markets, . . . adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

"Intensified research to discover to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

"Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.

"Consolidation of all government farm credit under a non-partisan board.

Improve Farm Life

"To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural road, sound extension of Rural Electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy. . .

"Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

"A comprehensive program of soil, forest water and wild life conservation and development and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at state and regional levels."

To these pledges we stand committed and while this program is comprehensive, we may be sure that the farmers of our country can be relied upon to propose sound measures to meet any new kind of emergency which may arise. As the farmers of my own state, here today, know so well, your next administration may be counted on to welcome such programs.

Here we have a broad, forward-looking policy for the specific welfare of agriculture. But unless we have a market which can pay a fair price, the farmer will continue to have an inadequate income. He must not again find it necessary to live on his depreciation, on the paint he cannot afford to put on his barn.

The far mand food problems of the United States are inseparable. Neither will be solved until all our people are well fed, and our agriculture is stabilized on a par with industry and labor.

Must Have Real Market

We can have fully employed agriculture with fair prices and a real market if we have three square meals a day for all our people. That can be obtained through a fully employed, expanding industry with real money for real jobs.

By heroic efforts and against every obstacle, our farmers have increased food production by one-third. It will not be easy to maintain balance during the changeover from war to peace. It is going to take ingenuity, teamwork and the unhesitating will of government to maintain prices and wages and income without undue inflation or shrinkage from the present scale.

We in America have had the American standard of living—we have had more to consume than any other nation, because we produced more. We must again have the courage to push forward as our forefathers pushed beyond the frontiers of their day.

Must Go Forward

Despite our war prosperity, millions of families in America still do not get enough of the right things to eat. We have still further to go. We must never go back to the scarcity theories and shrinking economy of the New Deal years. We must go forward and develop the great American market for our farm products through improved diet for the American people. If we can keep set on this objective, we shall need, not a reduction, but an increase in food production. We must not go back to those dismal days in the middle age of the New Deal when two families out of five in America were living at the undernourished level of less than $20 a week.

Let us have an end of generalities about the abundant life from a government which for eight long years promoted a chattering fear of production.

For this we need a government in Washington whose primary interest is not in fighting within itself, not in teaching people to feed a family of five on a relief income of $700 a year.

Jobs Seen in Future

Before us lies the immediate practical prospect and reality of jobs — the business of making things and doing things—real jobs for real money, real prices in a real market.

This must be the fundamental which provides three square meals a day for our people, as well as cars, washing machines, radios, tractors, highline power, running water, education and all the undeveloped realities which lie within our reach.

To these fundamentals, a productive and a prosperous agriculture is essential to the future of America. That future we can and will achieve by the constructive program I have outlined since the beginning of this campaign. And in doing so, we must again restore the freedom of the individual farmer from dictation and control by this own government. The farmers of our country have broken new frontiers in their productive power. It is our solemn duty to equal their contribution by going forward with a prodctive, growing and secure America.

NOV 29 1944

AP And Rail Suits Political, Says Bricker

NOV 29 1944

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 28 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker asserted today that the New Deal resorted to attacks on business as part of a "scheme to build political power by setting class against class."

As an example, said the Republican nominee for Vice-President, "the anti-trust suit against the Associated Press has all the earmarks of a political speech. So also has the recent anti-trust suit against 47 Western railroads."

The Ohio Governor was booked at Memorial Hall here in a one-day, eight-speech campaign through Missouri, home of Senator Harry S. Truman, his Democratic opponent.

"Tired And Confused"

He opened his drive for Missouri's 15 electoral votes last night in Kansas City with an address branding President Roosevelt's foreign policy as an "utter failure" and contending that the nation could not afford "to leave world peace and national security in the hands of an administration that is tired, confused and afflicted with dismal failure."

In a prepared text of his Joplin speech the Governor said Attorney General Biddle admitted that his charges against the Western railroads "cannot be supported for at least six months, and that it will be a year before the case can be heard."

"'It looks,'" he remarked, quoting the *Saturday Evening Post*, "'as if the Roosevelt administration had begun filing fireside chats with Federal district courts and calling them lawsuits.'"

Bricker declared that small business "has been injured more than any other"; that before the war it "literally was stunted in growth by arbitrary and restrictive New Deal policies."

Among the purported handicaps he listed discouragement of private investment, tax legislation devised "to obstruct equity financing," forced distribution of earnings, "governmental questionnaires, complicated reports, regimentation and red tape."

New Tax Setup Planned

He said the Republican party recognized small business "as the basis of American enterprise," and proposed to help by revising taxation, "by eliminating excessive and repressive regulation and Government competition—by the enforcement of laws against monopoly and unfair competition—and by providing simpler and cheaper methods of obtaining venture capital necessary for growth and expansion."

Bricker will end his Missouri tour with a speech tonight in Springfield after visiting Harrisonville, Rich Hill, Nevada, Lamar, Neosho and Aurora. Truman accepted the Democratic nomination at Lamar, his birthplace.

NOV 29 1944

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

BY ROBERT EUNSON

LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-COLOGNE GOT ITS WORST BLASTING OF THE WAR TODAY DURING AN INCREASINGLY FEROCIOUS AERIAL ASSAULT ON THE REICH THAT BEGAN WHEN BRITISH MOSQUITO BOMBERS STRUCK BERLIN LAST NIGHT AND HAS SENT 2,500 PLANES OVER GERMANY WITHIN 24 HOURS. NOV 29 1944

THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THAT ALLIED BOMBERS WERE APPROACHING WESTERN GERMANY AGAIN TONIGHT. DURING THE DAY 350 AMERICAN BOMBERS LAMBASTED MUNSTER AND HAMM AND ABOUT 250 RAF HEAVIES STRUCK THE DUTCH ISLANDS NORTH OF THE SCHELDE RIVER ESTUARY.

BUT COLOGNE CAUGHT A BLOW FROM MORE THAN 750 LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES THAT DUMPED AN ESTIMATED 4,000 TONS OF BOMBS DIRECTLY INTO THE CITY'S FACTORY DISTRICT. NOV 29 1944

AIRMEN RETURNING FROM THIS LATE AFTERNOON ATTACK SAID THAT FIRES WERE OUT OF CONTROL. IT WAS THE ELEVENTH TIME THIS MONTH THAT COLOGNE HAD BEEN ASSAULTED FROM THE AIR.

RAILWAY YARDS AT HAMM AND MUNSTER WERE ATTACKED BY THE LIBERATORS AND FORTRESSES, WHICH DROVE THROUGH CLOUDS SO THICK THE CREWMEN COULD

NOT SEE THE DEFENSIVE ANTIAIRCRAFT BURSTS. ABOUT 200 AMERICAN FIGHTERS AS ESCORT WERE UNOPPOSED.

BRITISH HEAVIES ESCORTED BY SPITFIRES WENT BACK TO WALCHEREN ISLAND BY DAYLIGHT AND RAF CREWS SAID THE WEATHER CLEARED FOR THEM ABOUT 15 MINUTES, ENABLING THEM TO COME IN AT VERY LOW LEVELS. THE BIG LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES WERE SHAKEN BY EXPLOSIONS FROM THEIR OWN BOMBS AS THEY JOINED IN THE BATTLE FOR THE USE OF THE PORT OF ANTWERP. EIGHT LARGE GUN EMPLACEMENTS WERE HIT. TWO OF THE BOMBERS ARE MISSING.

NOV 29 1944

A LARGE ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER MAAS AT ROEDMENS, HOLLAND, WAS DESTROYED BY FRANCE-BASED BRITISH MITCHELLS AND BOSTONS. CREWS SAID THE CENTER OF THE BRIDGE COLLAPSED AFTER BEING HIT BY THREE STICKS OF BOMBS.

THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED ALLIED BOMBERS OVER SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY LATE THIS AFTERNOON, INDICATING THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE WAS GOING AROUND THE CLOCK.

DESPITE GOEBBELS' THREATS, AMERICAN PILOTS OVER HAMM SAID THEY SAW ONLY ONE GERMAN PLANE, A JET-PROPELLED JOB, AND RAF CREWS HAD A FIELD DAY EXCEPT FOR FLAK.

THUNDERBOLTS HIT RAILWAYS, ROADS AND RIVER TRAFFIC NORTHEAST OF AACHEN AND BETWEEN COLOGNE AND DUSSELDORF.

TWO FIGHTER BOMBERS FROM THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE STRIKE FAILED TO RETURN.

NOV 29 1944

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BY ROBERT EUNSON

LONDON, OCT 28-(AP)-THE WEATHER OVER HAMM TODAY WAS SO BAD THE AIRMEN COULD NOT SEE FLAK EXPLODING ALL AROUND THEM.

CAPT.ROBERT B.BROWN, 2201 BRASCH ST., HOUSTON, TEX., A COMMAND PILOT, SAID "THE MIXTURE OF MIST AND VAPOR TRAILS OVER THE CONTINENT WERE THICKER THAN MUSH. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE MOST OF THE TIME TO MAKE OUT THE BOMBERS IN FRONT. WE COULD NOT SEE THE FLAK BUT COULD HEAR IT BARKING ALL AROUND US."

"PUSHING THROUGH THAT SOUP WAS A SOLID EIGHT-HOUR SWEAT," SAID SGT.WARNER M.MORRELL, 4651 LEONAS ST., ST.LOUIU, MO., A TAILGUNNER.

SGT.HOMER L.BRADY, OF ANGLETON, TEX., SAID HE SAW A ME-163 "ABOUT 10,000 FEET AWAY AND IT WAS GETTING AWAY FROM OUR FORMATIONS AS FAST AS IT COULD."

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"ON THE BOMB RUN THE JERRY FLAK GUNNERS WORKED OVERTIME BUT WE GOT THROUGH O.K.," SAID MAJ.ISAAC N.TAYLOR, 2122 FONSHILL ST., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., A SQUADRON LEADER.

LT.HAROLD W.PIERPONT, OF BENEDICT, TEX., (EDS: CABLECOPY) CO-PILOT OF THE "ABEL MABEL" SAID THEY HAD GOOD WEATHER UNTIL THEY REACHED THE TARGET AND "THEN WE DROPPED THROUGH THE UNDERCAST ON INSTRUMENTS."

"THE FLAK WAS MEAN BUT NOT TOO ROUGH," SAID SGT.DURWARD L. MINDS, OF TEXLINE, TEX.

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"THE FLAK WAS INTENSE," WAS THE REACTION OF CAPT. E.D. SCOTT, JR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A PILOT WHO LED HIS COMBAT WING OVER THE TARGET.

BY1226AEW

LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-EIGHT DELEGATES TO REPRESENT BRITAIN AT THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO BEGINNING NOV. 1 WERE NAMED TONIGHT.

IN ADDITION TO LORD SWINTON, NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION, THEY INCLUDE: ARTHUR STREET, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR; W.P.HILDRED, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION; J.M.MACOWAN,

COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON; SIR GEORGE LONDON AND A.J.WALSH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND; W.C.G.CRIBBETT, ASSISTANT UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND G.G.FITZ-MAURICE FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIXTEEN OTHER REPRESENTATIVES, INCLUDING HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION, THE WAR MINISTRY AND THE RAF TRANSPORT COMMAND WILL ATTEND THE CONFERENCE.

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RW11SAEW

LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT FIVE AMERICAN TASK FORCES, "PROBABLY THE WHOLE PACIFIC FLEET," ARE ON THE MOVE.

TWO TASK FORCES ARE EAST OF LEYTE; TWO EAST OF LUZON AND THE FIFTH IS APPROACHING THE PHILIPPINES FROM NEW GUINEA, THE REPORT SAID.

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TA709PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY OCT 29-(AP)-THE SUNDAY OBSERVER SAID TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN IS IN PERIL OF BEING OVERTHROWN UNDER PRESSURE FROM MOSCOW BECAUSE OF "ITS REFUSAL TO GRANT OIL CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR."

THE PAPER SAID AN "UNREMITTING CAMPAIGN" AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER SAED HAD BEEN WAGED FROM MOSCOW AS WELL AS INSIDE IRAN. THE INTERIOR OPPOSITION WAS ATTRIBUTED TO A "FREEDOM FRONT" WHICH, THE OBSERVER SAID, "HAS BEEN FORMED LARGELY UNDER RUSSIAN AUSPICES."

RW1209AEW

LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE U.S.EIGHTH AIRFORCE HAS DELIVERED AN AVERAGE OF TWO AND A HALF BOMBS PER MINUTE, DAY AND NIGHT, AGAINST THE ENEMY SINCE IT BEGAN OPERATING IN AUGUST, 1942, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT.

IN A RECAPITULATION OF ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS, THE AIRFORCE HEADED BY LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE ACCOUNTED FOR 11,000 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED, 9,000 SHOT OUT OF THE AIR AND ANOTHER 11,000 EITHER PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

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RW1230AEW

LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE VATICAN RADIO SAID THAT POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED IN PRIVATE AUDIENCE TODAY MYRON C.TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL ENVOY TO THE VATICAN, AND DR.KAZIMIERZ PAPEE, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE.

RW1233AEW NM CLEAR

LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-A JAIL DELIVERY BY AIR WHICH SAVED ABOUT 100 FRENCH PATRIOTS FROM ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH AT THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS AT AMIENS LAST FEBRUARY WAS REVEALED TODAY BY THE AIR MINISTRY.

TWO SQUADRONS OF RAF MOSQUITO BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE DARING AND SPECTACULAR OPERATION. THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND, HELP WAS AWAITING THE PRISONERS WHEN THEY BROKE THROUGH THE HOLES BLASTED BY THE BOMBERS IN THE PRISON WALLS AND STREAKED ACROSS SNOW-COVERED FIELDS.

RAF CREWS WERE BRIEFED WITH MINATURE MODELS OF THE PRISON, A BUILDING SET IN A COURTYARD SURROUNDED BY 20-FOOT WALLS THREE FEET THICK.

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WHILE ONE WAVE OF MOSQUITOES BLASTED THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST WALLS, THE SECOND WAVE PULVERIZED A WING OF THE BUILDING WHICH WAS KNOWN TO HOUSE THE GERMAN GUARDS.

THE BOMBERS AND THEIR ESCORTING FIGHTER PLANES STREAKED AWAY AFTER THE ATTACK, BUT THEIR LEADER, GROUP CAPT.P.C.PICKARD, PILOT IN THE MOTION PICTURE, "TARGET FOR TONIGHT," LINGERED BEHIND TO VIEW THE RESULTS OF THE AERIAL JAILBREAK AND WAS SHOT DOWN, THE MINISTRY REPORTED. ANOTHER BOMBER AND TWO OF THE FIGHTERS ALSO WERE LOST.

IT IS KNOWN THAT A GREAT PERCENTAGE OF THE FRENCH PRISONERS, MOST OF WHOM H

IT IS KNOWN THAT A GREAT PERCENTAGE OF THE FRENCH PRISONERS, MOST OF WHOM HAD BEEN IMPRISONED FOR HELPING ALLIED FLIERS SHOT DOWN OVER FRANCE, ESCAPED, BUT SOME WERE KILLED BY GERMAN PRISONERS AND OTHERS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CASUALTIES OF THE BOMBING.

RW1225AEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-WAC SGT. MARGARET C.CONKLIN OF SUSANVILLE, CALIF., A 44-YEAR-OLD GRANDMOTHER AND MOTHER OF SIX, VOLUNTEERED FOR THE WOMEN'S ARMY TWO YEARS AGO IN THE SLIM HOPE OF REMAINING CLOSE TO HER "BABY" SON ARNET--A 22-YEAR-OLD INFANTRYMAN.

IN TYPICAL ARMY FASHION, SHE WAS SENT TO ENGLAND AND BECAME A COOK AT AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS STATION, WHILE ARNET, WHO HAD ENLISTED IN JANUARY, 1941 WAS KEPT BEHIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

JUST ABOUT THE TIME MRS.CONKLIN WAS GIVING UP HOPE OF SEEING HIM AGAIN UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, ARNET ARRIVED HERE A WEEK AGO, OUTRANKING HER BY ONE STRIPE.

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YOU CAN PROBABLY GUESS WHAT THEY DID ON THEIR FIRST VISIT.

MOTHER AND SON WENT TO THE MESS HALL WHERE SHE PROUDLY SERVED HIM ARMY FOOD SHE HAD HELPED PREPARE.

"THE BEST MEAL OF NEARLY FOUR YEARS OF ARMY CHOW," SAID STAFF SERGEANT CONKLIN.

"I'VE GOT TO FATTEN UP MY BOY--EVEN IF I CAN'T MAKE HIS FAVORITE, A HOME-BAKED CHOCOLATE CAKE", SAID WAC BUCK SERGEANT CONKLIN.

ASKED IF SHE WERE GOING TO CHAPERONE HER SON ON DATES WITH ENGLISH GIRLS, MRS. CONKLIN REMARKED:

"HE'S GOING TO TAKE AN AMERICAN GIRL BACK TO THE STATES-AND ITS GOING TO BE ME."

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS)

VS7PEW

STILWELL (450)

BY THOBURN WIANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO RECENTLY COMPLETED TWENTY MONTHS IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER, INCLUDING MANY FRONTLINE ASSIGNMENTS WITH GEN. STILWELL)

LONDON, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE RECALL OF GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL TO WASHINGTON FOR A "NEW AND IMPORTANT" ASSIGNMENT MAY WELL MEAN THAT HE IS TO BECOME SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED ARMIES WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL DRIVE THE JAPANESE FROM THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.

STILWELL KNOWS CHINA BETTER THAN MOST CHINESE--AND THE DECISIVE BATTLES AGAINST THE JAPANESE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE FOUGHT THERE. HIS MILITARY ABILITY IS UNQUESTIONED. HIS RESOUNDING SUCCESSES IN THE 1943-44 BURMA CAMPAIGN DREW TRIBUTES FROM HIS CHINESE AND BRITISH ASSOCIATES.

BEFORE LEAVING THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER LATE LAST SUMMER, I HEARD FREQUENT SPECULATION THAT STILWELL MIGHT TAKE OVER THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPAN AFTER GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD DRIVEN THE ENEMY FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

IT IS TRUE THAT STILWELL ALWAYS HAS BEEN MORE OF A SOLDIER THAN A DIPLOMAT. "VINEGAR JOE'S" FRANKNESS AND SHARP TONGUE SOMETIMES HAVE GOTTEN HIM INTO HOT WATER. HE HAS HAD SOME HEATED DEBATES WITH HIS FAR EASTERN SUPERIORS, LORD LOUIS MOUBTATTEN AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. BUT THESE DEBATES ENDED AMICABLY, AND STILWELL USUALLY PROVED HIS POINTS LATER IN ACTION.

IF STILWELL HAD NOT FITTED INTO THE FAR EASTERN PICTURE SO WELL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD NOT HAVE NOMINATED HIM TO BECOME FULL GENERAL AS RECENTLY AS LAST AUGUST.

ONLY YESTERDAY, BRIGADIER N.L. C. IRWIN, CHIEF STAFF OFFICER OF THE BRITISH 14TH ARMY, PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO STILWELL AT A LONDON PRESS CONFERENCE. IRWIN MENTIONED THAT STILWELL HELD THREE JOBS: DEPUTY TO LORD LOUIS, CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE GENERALISSIMO, AND COMMANDER OF ALL AMERICAN FORCES IN CBI.

"A DIFFICULT POST, BUT ONE WHICH CLOSE PERSONAL RELATIONS AND FRIENDSHIPS OVERCAME," IRWIN SAID. "JOE STILWELL, GREAT SOLDIER THAT HE IS, DID THAT--AND THERE NEVER WAS ANY TROUBLE THERE."

A52

STILWELL'S ALLIED FORCES IN NORTHERN BURMA WERE UNDER THE COMMAND OF IRWIN'S SUPERIOR, LT.-GEN.WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM.

"STILWELL, FULLY REALIZING THAT AN UNDIVIDED COMMAND WAS ESSENTIAL, TOOK AND ACCEPTED ANY INSTRUCTIONS FOR BATTLE FROM GENERAL SLIM," IRWIN SAID.

DURING NEARLY FIVE MONTHS IN THE BURMA JUNGLE WITH STILWELL, I WAS AMAZED TO FIND MORE CHINESE THAN AMERICANS RECOGNIZING AND SALUTING THE GENERAL, WHO RARELY WORE ANY INSIGNIA. HE AND HIS

CHINESE OFFICERS WERE ON FRIENDLY, HIGHLY-COOPERATIVE TERMS.

THE POSITION OVER THE HUMP IN CHINA HAS STEADILY DETERIORATED, HOWEVER. THE CHINESE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE FROM SEIZING MOST OF THE AMERICAN AIR BASES IN EASTERN CHINA. STILWELL CONCEIVABLY MAY HAVE BECOME CRITICAL OF THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO REORGANIZE ITS ARMIES INTO MORE EFFICIE FORCES.

LONDON'S NEWSPAPERS PLAYED THE STORY OF STILWELL'S RECALL PROMINENTLY, BUT APPARENTLY DID NOT KNOW EXACTLY WHAT IT MEANT. THE SUNDAY EXPRESS, HOWEVER, HAD A TWO-COLUM, FRONT-, HEADLINE SAYING, "STILWELL HAS BEEN RECALLED TO GET BIG SECRE. JOB."

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT.

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TA726PEW

AJ2 U.S. Bomber Base, Belgium ME-109

THE INJURED CREWMEN- LT.JACK P.STOVALLY, 22, PEABODY, KAS., AND ROBERT E.UNDERWOOD, 24, OF 4919 N. 42ND ST., OMAHA, NEB., RECOVERING IN A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

THE CO-PILOT WHO FINISHED THE FLIGHT WAS LT.JAMES R.O'L L, 23, OF 48 EAST ST., HANOYA FALLS, N.Y.

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WD1233PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

FIRST CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, HOLLAND, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE PURSUIT OF GERMANS FALLING BACK NORTHWARD TO HOLLAND'S RIVERS CONTINUED TONIGHT, CANADIAN INFANTRY PUSHING PATROLS 1,000 YARDS NORTH OF BERGEN OP ZOOM, ABANDONED ANCHOR OF THE GERMAN LINE, THE BRITISH REACHING POINTS JUST OUTSIDE ROOSENDAAL, AND POLISH TROOPS THRUSTING WITHIN TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES OF BREDA.

ON SOUTH BEVELANBND CANADIAN IN

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ON SOUTH BEVELAND ISLAND CANADIAN INFANTRY, CROSSING THE BROAD NORTH-SOUTHBEVELAND CANAL, WORKED ALMOST TWO MILES WEST OF THAT WATERWAY AT ITS SOUTHERN END AND WERE ONLY THREE MILES FROM A LINK-UP WITH BRITISH TROOPS WHO HOLD BEACHHEADS ON THE ISLAND'S SOUTH COAST. THE BEACHHEADS WERE BEING REINFORCED AND EXPANDED IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION ALMOST TWO MILES.

THE CANADIANS ACROSS THE CANAL AND THE BRITISH ON THE COAST HAD TAKEN MORE THAN 500 PRISONERS. THEY REPORTED THE GERMANS SURRENDERED WILLINGLY WHENEVER THE ALLIES GOT INTO CLOSE RANGE BUT THE PROBLEM WAS IN GETTING THAT CLOSE TO AN ENEMY THAT AN

OFFICER DESCRIBED AS "EXCEEDINGLY SLY."

FURTHER CONSOLIDATION WAS ACHIEVED IN CANADIAN POSITIONS AROUND THE GERMAN POCKET ON THE SCHELDE'S SOUTH BANK WITH CAPTURE OF THE VILLAGE OF NIEUWVLIET, TWO MILES EAST OF CADZAND. THERE STILL WAS BITTER FIGHTING THERE AS THE GERMANS WERE BEING PUSHED BACK FARTHER FROM THE SCHELDE BANK.

ON THE EASTERN FLANK IN HOLLAND, THE POLES, IN ADDITION TO DRIVING CLOSER TO BREDA, ALSO LINKED UP WITH BRITISH ARMORED FORCES WHICH CAME UP ON THEIR RIGHT AT THE VILLAGE OF RIJEN NORTH OF THE BREDA-TILBURG ROAD.

BREDA ALSO WAS BEING APPROACHED FROM THE SOUTH BY CANADIAN TROOPS LESS THAN FOUR MILES AWAY, AND FROM THE SOUTHWEST ALONG THE HEAVILY-MINED ANTWERP HIGHWAY.

TA716PEW

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A51

PALENBURG, GERMANY--FIRST ADD GALLAGHER'S TANKMEN (TOP A98)

X X SHUT UP," HE SAID.

PVT.ROMAN GERBER OF FERDINAND,IND., ASSISTANT DRIVER, SAID:

"WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE NOW IS A BIG STEAK AND FRENCH FRIES. AND A PLACE WHERE I CAN LAY OUT FLAT FOR JUUT ONCE."

WHEN THE GRIMY, BEARDED TANK MEN CAME OUT THROUGH THE MUCK AND FOG OF THE FRONT LINE TODAY AND HEARD THAT SOME GERMAN CIVILIANS HAD BEEN COMPLAINING BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT FED WHITE BREAD IN REFUGEE CAMPS, THEY WERE READY TO EXPLODE.

"I WOULD LIKE TO LOCK SOME OF THESE GUYS UP IN A SHERMAN AND TOSS THEM UP FRONT," HALL DECLARED.

THE USE OF DUG-IN TANKS FOR DEFENSIVE POSITIONS FOLLOWS THE TACTICS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT. ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE FROM A DISTANCE DID THE TANKS LITTLE DAMAGE AND EVERY TIME THE GERMANS TRIED TO HAUL UP ANTI-TANK GUNS THE SHERMANS SHOT THEM UP. THE BIG GUNS OF THE SHERMANS BLASTED THE NAZIS IN HOUSES AND TRENCHES AND MADE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM ALSO TO MOVE OUT OF THEIR OSITIONS IN THE DAYTIME.

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ANOTHER TANK COMMANDER, SGT.EMMET M.BOLGARD OF YORK,PA., SAID SOME OF THE TANKS WERE SO CLOSE TO THE GERMAN LINES "THE CREWS COULD HEAR THEM TALKING, BUT COULDN'T SEE THEM."

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THE GERMANS WATCHED THE CREWS EVERY MINUTE, AND WHEN THE CREW OF THE TANK IN WHICH SGT.HAROLD R.PRICE OF ELKTON,VA., WAS A MEMBER SNEAKED OUT THEY WERE HIT BY ARTILLERY FIRE. ONLY HE ESCAPED INJURY.

LT.OLIVER LEWIS OF STEUBENVILLE,OHIO, SAID MANY OF THE MEN SPENT THEIR TIME WRITING LETTERS. ONE OF THEM TURNED OUT 14 LETTERS IN ONE DAY.

"YOU SHOULD SEE WHAT SOME OF THOSE BOYS WROTE," ROSE SAID. "I WOULD BE CENSORING THE LETTERS AND THERE WE WERE SITTING IN A TANK WITH SHELLS FALLING ALL AROUND, AND THEY WOULD WRITE 'DEAR MOM--I AM WELL AND EVERYTHING IS FINE. NOTHING MUCH GOING ON,' AND SO FORTH."

"IT SURE GOT PLENTY TIRESOME SITTING UP IN THAT TURRET," OPINED SGT.ROBERT L.BLAKNEY OF CORINTH,MISS., A TANK COMMANDER.

T/5 ROSCOE CARROL OF WOLFE CITY,TEX., MADE A HAZARDOUS TRIP TO THE REAR LINES TO BRING UP MEDICS FOR THE WOUNDED AND HAD TO DIVE FROM SLIT TRENCH TO SLIT TRENCH ON THE WAY BACK AS THE GERMANS SPOTTED HIM.

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THE TANK MEN CAME OUT TO HOT SHOWERS, MOVIES AND DOUGHNUTS, AND TO RECREATION CENTERS SO CLOSE TO THE FRONT LINES THEY ARE WITHIN SHELLING RANGE.

A LUCKY FEW, BY DRAWING LOTS, GOT TRIPS TO THE REAR AREA REST CAMPS, AND A FEW OTHERS WON TRIPS TO PARIS.

NS46AEW

WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, OCT 28-(AP)-LT.GEN.SIR RICHARD N. O'CONNOR OF THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY PINNED GOLD BARS TODAY ON FOUR NEWLY COMMISSIONED AMERICAN LIEUTENANTS WHO WERE ELEVATED IN THE FIELD FROM STAFF SERGEANTS.

THE AMERICANS ARE SERVING WITH FORCES ATTACHED TO THE SECOND ARMY, AND THE CEREMONY WAS HELD IN THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL HIGH-RANKING AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

TWO OF THE NEW OFFICERS ARE HAROLD CHARLES BIANCAT OF PORT HURON, MICH.; ROBERT LEE RUMMER OF CUSTER, MICH.

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BY1228AEW

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE, OCT. 28-(AP)-AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS SCORED SLIGHT GAINS EAST OF EPINAL TODAY WHILE, AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FRONT, A HEAVY SNOWFALL IN THE ALPS BLANKETED THE ACTIVITY OF FRENCH FIRST ARMY SOLDIERS.

SOUTH OF BRUYERES, THE YANKS CLEARED THE GERMANS FROM THE VILLAGE OF JUSSARUPT AFTER WEATHERING HEAVY ENEMY MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE. ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE WAS HEAVY ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

RW1229AEW

PARIS, OCT 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FLAK-SCARRED PLANE WHICH NO PILOT WANTED AT FIRST WAS THE CENTER OF A MILITARY CEREMONY AT LE BOURGET AIRFIELD TODAY.

THE PLANE IS AN A-20 HAVOC, THE FIRST NINTH AIR FORCE LIGHT BOMBER TO COMPLETE 100 MISSIONS WITHOUT ONCE TURNING BACK. RENAMED "LA FRANCE LIBERE," THE PLANE WAS DEDICATED BY BRIG.GEN.VICTOR H.STRAHM AS "A NAME WE HOPE WILL TRULY AND WORTHILY SYMBOLIZE FRANCE FOREVER."

THE SHIP BEGAN ITSCAREER AS A "HANGAR QUEEN." PILOTS USED IT FOR ODD JOBS AROUND ITS BRITISH AIR BASE, AND REPAIR CREWS STRIPPED IT OF PARTS NEEDED FOR OTHER PLANES. SOMEHOW, NO PILOT SEEMED TO REALLY WANT IT.

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BUT CAPT.HUGH A.MONROE, 21, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., NOW FLIGHT

LEADER, HAD CONFIDENCE IN IT, AND FLEW IT ON MAI F HIS 54 MISSIONS WHICH BROUGHT HIM THE AIR MEDAL WITH NINE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

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SHY BUT PROUD, HE STOOD DURING THE CEREMONY BENEATH THE PROPELLOR WITH TWO MEMBERS OF HIS ORIGINAL CREW--SGT.STEVE RISKO, 24, OF CHICAGO, ILL., GUNNER, A VETERAN OF 57 MISSIONS, WITH AIR MEDAL AND 10 OAK LEAF CLUSTERS; AND SGT.WILMAR L.KIDD, 30, OF MEDDESHA, KAS., ANOTHER GUNNER OF 55 MISSIONS, WITH AIR MEDAL AND TWO SILVER OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, AND A SILVER STAR FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC CAMPAIGN.

WITH THEM WAS SGT.ROYAL S.EVERTS, 23, SON OF MR. AND MRS.CHARLES EVERTS OF SOUTHPORT, CONN., COMMENDED BY BRIG.GEN.STRAHM FOR THE "MARVELOUS JOB" E DID AS CREW CHIEF IN KEEPING THE PLANE IN REPAIR. THE SHIP STILL HAS ITS ORIGINAL ENGINES.

PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY WERE FRENCH AIR MINISTER CHARLES TILLON; BRIG.GEN.EDWARD N.BACKUS, HAVOC COMBAT WING COMMANDER OF THE NINTH BOMBARDMENT DIVISION; BRIG.GEN.EARLY W.DUNCAN OF DURHAM, N.C., HERE ON A VISIT; AND COL.THEODORE R.AYLESWORTH OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., HEAD OF THE GROUP IN WHICH THE PLANE FLEW.

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DY1155PEW

WITH THE U.S. 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY, OCT. 28-(AP)-TWO 30TH INFANTRY PLATOONS OPERATED AN OBSERVATION POST INSIDE THE NAZI LINES FOR FIVE DAYS, MOVING IN AND OUT 1,200 YARDS IN FRONT OF THEIR OWN LINES, UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS.

"IT WAS A POPULAR SPOT FOR OP'S ALL RIGHT," SAID LT.GEORGE S. MC CLANANAN OF ASHLAND, KY. "THE JERRIES HAD THREE OF THEM ABOUT 200 YARDS IN THE REAR OF OURS."

"WE COULD SEE EVERYTHING THE JRRIES DID--EATING, SLEEPING, HAULING AMMUNITION AND MOVING FROM ONE PILLBOX TO ANOTHER," SAID SGT.HAROLD V.STERLING OF BERKLEY, W.VA.

OTHER PLATOON MEMBERS WHO "PUT THE FINGER" ON EVERY MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY INCLUDED STAFF SGT.THOMAS COLOSANTO, RICHLAND, N.Y.; SGT.ROBERT COOPER, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; CPL.ROBERT SCHRAGE, PARKERSBURG, IOWA, AND SGT.PHILIP SCHULTZ, PITTSBURG, PA.

WD1237PEW

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BY LEWIS HAWKINS

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, FRANCE, OCT.28-(AP)-SGT.ALLEN NUGENT OF OKEANA,OHIO, HAS DRIVEN BOTH THE AMERICAN 30-TON SHERMAN TANK AND THE GERMAN 50-TON PANTHER TANK, AND IS CONVINCED THE SHERMAN IS SUPERIOR.

NUGENT IS CREW CHIEF IN A MAINTENANCE UNIT OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION'S EIGHTH TANK BATTALION, AND RECENTLY DROVE BACK TO THE REAR A NEARLY-NEW PANTHER TANK KNOCKED OUT NEAR RECHICOURT BY A SHELL THROUGH ITS SIDE.

THE PANTHER TANK HAS SOME SUPERIORITIES OVER THE SHERMAN, HE SAID, BUT "I SOON FOUND THAT ONE OF ITS WORST DISADVANTAGES WAS THAT THERE WAS NO WAY FOR THE DRIVER TO RUN THE MACHINE WITH HIS HEAD STICKING OUT, AS HE CAN IN THE SHERMAN, SO HE HAS TO USE THE PERISCOPE ALL THE TIME.

"I FOUND IT TRICKY TO STEER BECAUSE WHEN YOU PULL EITHER CONTROL LEVER FAR BACK IT LOCKS THE TRACK ON THAT SIDE, WHILE THE OTHER DOUBLES ITS SPEED, SPINNING YOU AROUND LIKE A TOP."

SUCH LOCKING PREVENTS REMOVA OF A DISABLED TANK FROM

SUCH LOCKING PREVENTS REMOVAL OF A DISABLED TANK FROM THE BATTLEFIELD EXCEPT BY USING HEAVY RECOVERY MACHINES.

SEVERAL TANK EXPERTS INCLUDING NUGENT'S COMMANDER, CAPT. JAMES CHESTER OF NEW BRIGHTON, PA., AND WARRANT OFFICER LLOYD R. KELLY OF 529 WINNIPEG ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXAMINED THE PANTHER. SOME OF THEIR CONCLUSIONS WERE:

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THE PANTHER'S BIGGEST WEAKNESS FROM A MAINTENANCE STANDPOINT IS THAT ALL REAR ARMOR HAS TO BE TAKEN OFF TO GET AT THE ENGINES.

THE SHERMAN'S TURRENT SWINGS FASTER THAN THE PANTHER'S WHEN POWER OPERATED, AND MUCH FASTER AND EASIER WHEN IT HAS TO BE TURNED BY HAND.

ALTHOUGH THE PANTHER IS HEAVIER, CREWMEN SAY IT HAS LESS ROOM INSIDE.

THE PANTHER'S 75-MM. GUN IS HARDER HITTING WITH AN OUT-SIZE POWDER CHARGE, BUT THE TANK CAN CARRY ONLY ABOUT 60 ROUNDS, AS AGAINST MORE THAN 80 IN THE SHERMAN, WHICH HAS A FASTER FIRE RATE.

THE PANTHER LACKS THE SHERMAN'S ANTIAIRCRAFT PROTECTION.

THE GERMAN'S TRACKS ARE WIDER, GIVING IT BETTER FLOTATION, BUT THIS IS PARTIALLY OFFSET BY GREATER WEIGHT.

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N954AEW

WITH THE U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE IN LUXEMBOURG, OCT. 28-(AP)-OUT-NUMBERED FIVE TO ONE, A GROUP OF 16 THUNDERBOLTS BATTLED MORE THAN 80 GERMAN PLANES IN A FIERCE SKY FIGHT TODAY AND TURNED BACK ONE ENEMY CHALLENGE TO NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER BOMBERS WHICH BLASTED NAZI INSTALLATIONS IN THE RHINELAND.

THE THUNDERBOLTS DIVED INTO A FORMATION OF ME-109S AND FW-190S AT 8,000 FEET OVER ANDERNACH, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF COBLENZ, AND SHOT DOWN FIVE AND DAMAGED ANOTHER WHILE LOSING TWO OF THEIR OWN FORMATION.

MAJ. GEORGE MC LAUGHLIN, OF CADIZ, OHIO, FLYING HIS FIRST MISSION AS A SQUADRON COMMANDER, DOWNED TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS, BOOSTING HIS TOTAL TO NINE. HIS WINGMAN, LT. CHARLES CRONK, 122 SINCLAIR ST., BELLEVUE, OHIO, ALSO GOT A NAZI PLANE AS DID LT. JOSEPH WILSON, ROUTE 3, SHELBY, KY.

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A SQUADRON LED BY MAJ. HOWARD GALBREATH, CHINO, CALIF., HIT AN AMMUNITION DUMP AND TROOPS CONCENTRATIONS NEAR HEINSBERG, 20 MILES NORTH OF AACHEN.

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A LIGHTNING GROUP COMMANDED BY COL. CHARLES YOUNG, HELENA, ARKANSAS, DESTROYED FIVE LOCOMOTIVES AND 45 AMMUNITION CARS WEST OF COLOGNE.

MAJ. HAROLD SPARKS, FRANKFORT, KY., LED ANOTHER GROUP IN AN ATTACK ON RAIL BRIDGES BETWEEN COLOGNE AND DUREN.

TA206AEW

Add Athens Greek (Reuter) x x other lowers +

(ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ROME ANNOUNCED THAT TROOPS LANDING FROM THE BRITISH CRUISER SIRIUS OCCUPIED WITHOUT OPPOSITION THE ISLAND OF PISCOPI (TILOS), IN THE DODECANESE MIDWAY BETWEEN GERMAN-MANNED RHODES AND COO.

(BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARDED THE NAZIS THURSDAY ON MELOS, SOUTHWESTERNMOST ISLAND OF THE CYCLADES GROUP ABOUT 70 MILES NORTH OF CRETE, THE LARGEST AEGEAN ISLAND STILL OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

(RECENT ALLIED MOVES HAVE RESULTED IN THE OCCUPATION OF EVOCIA, OFF THE GREEK MAINLAND NORTHEAST OF ATHENS; LEMNOS, WHICH GUARDS THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES; SKOPELOS IN THE NORTHERN SPORADES, AND THERA (SANTORIN) NORTH OF CRETE.

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30.24 — 19977

(ALLIED NAVAL SUPERIORITY HAS MADE EVACUATION BY SEA ALL BUT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE NAZIS REMAINING ON ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN, ESTIMATED AT 23,000. LOSS OF AIRFIELDS IN GREECE HAS MADE RESCUE OF THE TROOPS BY AIR LIKEWISE HOPELESS.)

B245PEW

ATHENS--FIRST ADD GREEK X X X THE GERMANS.

A COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS IN THE SKIRMISHING IN THE KOZANE AREA. THE TOWN OF ELASSON, 20 MILES NORTH OF LARISA, WAS REPORTED LIBERATED.

PILOTS RETURNING FROM YESTERDAY'S RESTRICTED AIR OPERATIONS SAID I WAS INCREASINGLY EVIDENT THAT THE GERMANS WERE RUNNING SHORT OF TRANSPORT AND MANY WERE FORCED TO MOVE ON FOOT.

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A HEAVY BLANKET OF SMOKE WAS REPORTED OVER SALONIKA AS A RESULT OF EXTENSIVE NAZI DEMOLITIONS PREPARATORY TO EVACUATION.

"GERMAN EVACUATION TRAINS HAVE LEFT KATERINE, HALFWAY BETWEEN LARISA AND SALONIKA," SAID AN RAF ANNOUNCEMENT. "ON THE WAY OUT THE ENEMY BLEW A TUNNEL AT IRAKLION, ON THE EAST COAST 20 MILES SOUTH OF KADRINI."

SW1158AEW

ATHENS, GREECE, OCT. 28--(AP)--AN ARMY MOBILIZATION DECREE AFFECTING THE 1916-1919 CLASSES WAS SIGNED BY REMIER PAPANDREAU TO

THE ORDER FOLLOWED CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE PREMIER AND ELSS ELAS GUERRILLA CHIEFS AT WHICH IT WAS AGREED TO ABSORB OFFICE OF ELIGIBLE AGE INTO THE REGULAR ARMY.

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RCA BARBERS 01730 CCC 1159A

ATHENS, OCT. 28 (AP)--ONE RUSSIAN ARMY CAPTAIN STOLE THE SHOW TODAY AS DEMONSTRATORS PARADED THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS OF ATHENS IN CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN ATTACK ON GREECE.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL GREECE'S POLITICAL PARTIES PARADED PAST THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER WHERE AT AN EARLIER CEREMONY GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN; AIR MARSHAL SIR JOHN C. SLESSOR, DEPUTY COMMANDED OF THE XXXX MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE; ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, AND MEMBERS OF THE GREEK CABINET PAID HOMAGE.

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EXCEPT FOR SOME INCIDENTS WHEN FORMER ALLEGED COLLABORATORS WERE DENOUNCED AND POUNCHED UPON BY MOBS THE PROCESSION WAS REMARKABLY ORDERLY.

THE PARADE HAD BEEN PASSING DOWN THE MAIN STREET FOR NEARLY THREE HOURS WHEN SOMEONE SPOTTED THE RUSSIAN CAPTAIN AMONG THE SPECTATORS. XXXXXX IMMEDIATELY HE WAS RAISED UPON THEIR SHOULDERS BY SOME OF THE PARADERS AND CROWDS OF COMMUNIST SUPPORTERS CHEERED MADLY AND RAISED THEIR HANDS IN THE SOVIET CLENCHED FIST SALUTE.

THE OFFICER ESCAPED TO A NEARBY BUILDING WHERE HE MADE IN IMPRO PTU BASHFUL SPEECH OF THANKS FROM A WINDOW.

IT TOOK 15 MINUTES FOR THE POLICE TO GET THE PARADE MOVING AGAIN.

APRB 1330AM1255P

Adl Rinfop MacA's HQ, Philippines (Special) xx Leyte.

ENEMY FORCE ON LEYTE. MOST OF THESE WERE INFLICTED ON THE DEMORALIZED JAPANESE 16TH, WHICH BRUTALLY COMPELLED THE WEARY FILIPINO-AMERICAN GARRISON WHICH SURRENDERED ON BATAAN TO MARCH FOR DAYS, AND KILLED MEN WHO FALTERED ALONG THE ROAD.

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MACARTHUR MADE IT PLAIN THAT ONE REASON FOR GOING INTO LEYTE WAS TO GET AT THE JAPANESE 16TH.

EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE WERE BECOMING DEMORALIZED WAS REPORTED BY AL DOPKING, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 17TH DIVISION IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR.

A3KX

HE SAID THE FLEEING JAPANESE WERE BEING PRESSED SO HARD THAT THEY WERE ABANDONING EQUIPMENT AND EVEN PERSONAL EFFECTS.

MOVING UP FROM THE SOUTH TOWARD U.S.TROOPS IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR, THE 7TH DIVISION CAPTURED BURAUEN AND THEN SMASHED FORWARD FOUR MILES TO COME WITHIN TWO MILES OF DAGAMI, ROAD JUNCTION AND MAIN SUPPLY AND TROOP CONCENTRATION CENTER FOR THE JAPANESE 16TH.

UNITS OF THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION IN THE NORTH CAPTURED SANTA FE AND PASTRANA.

NOV 29 19[illegible]

FRED HAMPSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 24TH, SAID FIGHTING FOR PASTRANA, JAPANESE KEY POINT, WAS THE BLOODIEST SINCE THE 24TH BLASTED ITS WAY THROUGH NIPPONESE OPPOSITION AT THE PALO BEACHHEAD AT THE START OF THE CAMPAIGN.

WITH AMERICAN FORCES CONVERGING UPON THEM FROM THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH SOME JAPANESE UNITS FACED THE PROSPECT OF ANNIHILATION OR THE ALTERNATIVE OF FLEEING INTO THE HILLS TO BECOME GAME FOR PROWLING FILIPINO GUERRILLAS.

NOV 29 1944

AMERICAN CASUALTIES SINCE THE START OF THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN NUMBER MORE THAN 2,100. MACARTHUR SAID THE DEAD TOTALLED 518, MISSING, 139 AND WOUNDED, 1,503.

TEN TROOP-LADEN JAPANESE BARGES WERE SMASHED BY AMERICAN PT-BOATS OPERATING OFF THE WEST COAST OF LEYTE. TWO COASTAL FREIGHTERS ALSO WERE DESTROYED IN ORMOC BAY BY THE SPEEDY PATROL TORPEDO BOATS.

NNW322PCW NM

BARGES.)

Adl US Pac Flee HQ, Pearl Harbor xx damaged).

ADMIRAL SHERMAN'S ESTIMATE WAS INCLUDED IN A NAVY DAY BROADCAST FROM HONOLULU. HE ADDED THAT "IT WILL BE A LONG TIME BEFORE THE JAPANESE FLEET AGAIN IS FIT FOR SEA."

NOV 29 1944

A16FX

HERE ARE OTHER REPORTS BY TOP OFFICIALS, SPEAKING ON NAVY DAY:

ADM.ERNEST J.KING, AT NEW YORK -- THE JAPANESE FLEET HAS BEEN REDUCED "TO NOT MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ITS MAXIMUM STRENGTH."

NAVY SECRETARY FORRESTAL, AT CHICAGO -- THE PHILIPPINE BATTLES "LAID UP, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, TWO-THIRDS OF THE JAP'S BATTLESHIPS. IT CHEWED UP A SIZABLE PORTION OF THEIR CARRIERS. AND IT SUBTRACTED FURTHER FROM AN INADEQUATE NUMBER OF

CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS."

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ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, AT HONOLULU -- "ALTHOUGH THE FULL EXTENT OF HIS (THE ENEMY'S) LOSSES ARE NOT YET COMPLETELY KNOWN, IT IS SAFE TO SAY THEY ARE SO GREAT AS TO RENDER HIS FLEET INCAPABLE OF CHALLENGING ANY SIZABLE PORTION OF OURS FOR SOME TIME TO COME." THE IMPERIAL FLEET "RIGHT NOW IS LIMPING AWAY FROM THE SCENE OF ITS DISASTER." THE "SUPREME TEST" WITH THE JAPANESE "WILL COME IN THE YEAR AHEAD."

FROM THE PHILIPPINES CAME FULLER REPORTS OF THE FOUR-HOUR BATTLE OF SURIGAO STRAITS, SOUTHEAST OF LEYTE, WHERE ALLIED UNITS UNDER REAR ADM.JESS OLDENDORF CRUSHED A JAPANESE FORCE OF 13 TO 15 WARSHIPS. THE NIPPONESE OF THIS SOUTHERN UNIT OPENED FIRE ON TRANSPORTS AND AUXILIARY SHIPS SUPPORTING GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S LANDING, BEFORE THEY WERE BEATEN BACK.

THE BASIS OF THE ACTION WAS "NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK," ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS REPORTED AFTER INTERVIEWING ADMIRAL OLDENDORF. THE JAPANESE WERE "SUCKERS" FOR ENTERING THE NARROW, TWISTING STRAITS.

THE ADMIRAL PLACED HIS CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ON EITHER FLANK AND THREW HIS BATTLE LINE OF PRE-PEARL HARBOR BATTLESHIPS SQUARELY ACROSS THE STRAIT OFF PORT HINGATUNGEN, SOME 30 MILES INSIDE THE ENTRANCE.

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AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS, COMMANDED BY REAR ADM.GEORGE LENWELYER, OPENED UP WITH HEAVY SALVOS FROM 16,000 TO 17,000 YARDS.

OLDENDORF SAID "IT WAS THE SORT OF NAVAL BATTLE YOU DREAM ABOUT. WE COMPLETELY CROSSED THEIR 'T.'" THE JAPANESE WERE HIT WITH FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, 14 AND 16 INCH GUNS, AFTER A SMASHING TORPEDO ATTACK.

"AT ONE TIME THERE WERE EIGHT ENEMY SHIPS TURNING SIMULTANE-

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NOV 29 1944

"AT ONE TIME THERE WERE EIGHT ENEMY SHIPS TURNING SIMULTANEOUSLY," OLDENDORF RELATED. "ONE LARGE CRIPPLE, WHICH WE BELIEVE WAS A BATTLESHIP, WITH TWO DESTROYERS ALONGSIDE, WAS MAKING 11 KNOTS WHEN ONE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS LANDED A SALVO DIRECTLY ON THE TARGET. ALL THREE SHIPS SANK."

EA1226APW NM

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LEYTE AIRSTRIP--FIRST ADD FIGHTER ACE BY BERGHOLZ

XXX ARE ATTACKED.

BONG HAS BEEN THE "ACE OF ACES" OF THIS WAR, IN ALL THEATERS, SINCE SHORTLY AFTER HE RETURNED TO THE PACIFIC FROM THE U.S.

ON A RECENT RAID ON THE BALIKPAPAN OIL CENTER IN BORNEO HE WENT ALONG AS A "TEACHER" TO INSTRUCT OTHER AMERICAN PILOTS IN THE ART OF AERIAL WARFARE. MORE THAN A SCORE OF ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTED TO DEFEND THE IMPORTANT OIL INSTALLATIONS, WHICH SUPPLIED 15 PER CENT OF JAPANESE AVIATION GASOLINE AND OIL.

"TEACHER" BONG DOWNED TWO PLANES AS PART OF HIS "CLASSROOM DEMONSTRATION" AND RAN HIS TOTAL BAG OF JAPANESE PLANES TO 30.

ALTHOUGH OFFICIALLY THE AMERICAN ACE ISN'T SUPPOSED TO FIGHT, BECAUSE OF HIS "TEACHER" STATUS, AIR FORCE OFFICIALS EXPLAINED "IF ENEMY PLANES ATTACK, AND IF WE HAVE PLANES ON THE GROUND, ANY PILOT MAY BE SENT UP. IF BONG IS AVAILABLE AND NEEDED HE WILL GO AND OF COURSE BONG MIGHT HAVE TO GIVE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION

ON OCCASION, IN CONNECTION WITH HIS GUNNERY LESSONS."

THE AMERICAN ACE OF ACES UNTIL JULY, 1944, WAS LT.COL. FRANCES S.GABRESKI, NOW MISSING IN ACTION, AND LISTED AS A PRISONER IN GERMANY. HE HAD 28 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, BUT FAILED TO RETURN FROM A EUROPEAN MISSION JULY 20.

EA&HW805PPW NM

NAVY (N.Y.) HQ, Pearl Harbor-Fleet xxx incomplete.

SURFACE AND AIR UNITS OF THE ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY AND VICE ADM. THOMAS C.KINKAID FLEET COMMANDS DESTROYED SO MUCH OF NIPPON'S SEA POWER THAT IT WILL BE MONTHS REGAINING ENOUGH STRENGTH TO AGAIN SERIOUSLY CHALLENGE ALLIED SEA POWER, AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICIALS SAID.

FORCES OF THE VICTORIOUS U.S.NAVY IN THE PACIFIC NOW ARE SUPPLEMENTED BY ARMY AIR UNITS USING THE RECENTLY-CAPTURED TACLOBAN AIR FIELD ON LEYTE ISLAND.

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WHILE FINAL FIGURES WERE NOT YET AVAILABLE FOR JAPANESE LOSSES SUFFERED IN THE THREE SEPARATE ACTIONS WHICH DOOMED THE ENEMY'S ATTEMPTS TO HALT GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES, REAR ADM.FORREST P.SHERMAN, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, SAID:

"IT APPEARS THAT 40 JAPANESE SHIPS WERE SUNK OR CRIPPLED."

JAPANESE LOSSES BASED ON AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE INFORMATION RELEASED SO FAR TOTALED AT LEAST 39 WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED. THE FIGURES, INCREASED FROM FORMER COMPUTATION OF 27 BY MACARTHUR'S REVISED TABULATION OF ENEMY SHIPS SUNK BY KINKAID'S FLEET IN SURIGAO STRAIT, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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SUNK--TWO CARRIERS, TWO BATTLESHIPS, EIGHT CRUISERS AND 11 DESTROYERS; PROBABLY SUNK--ONE CARRIER AND TWO BATTLESHIPS; DAMAGED--SIX BATTLESHIPS, FIVE CRUISERS AND TWO, PERHAPS MORE, DESTROYERS.

SHERMAN IN HIS ESTIMATE OF 40 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK OR CRIPPLED GAVE NO DETAILS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SAID THE AMERICAN FLEETS LOST SIX VESSELS SUNK, THE LIGHT CARRIER PRINCETON, TWO ESCORT CARRIERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND A DESTROYER ESCORT.

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STRIDENT TOKYO CLAIMS PLACED AMERICAN LOSSES AT 141 WARSHIPS, TRANSPORTS AND AUXILIARIES SUNK OR DAMAGED, INCLUDING CARRIERS SENT DOWN OR HIT. THE ENEMY ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF SIX VESSELS SUNK--AMONG THEM A CARRIER AND A BATTLESHIP-AND A CARRIER AND ANOTHER BATTLESHIP DAMAGED.

CHINA-BASED UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BOMBERS ADDED FOUR ENEMY VESSELS TO THE NAVY'S TOTAL-A DESTROYER PROBABLY SUNK, ANOTHER DAMAGED, AND A TANKER AND CARGO SHIP DAMAGED-IN BLOWS DELIVERED AGAINST JAPANESE WARSHIPS RETREATING HOMEWARD THROUGH THE CHINA SEA.

IN A VIVID ACCOUNT OF ONE OF THE PHILIPPINE ACTIONS, SPENCER DAVIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, SAID THE SHIPS OF KINKAID'S SEVENTH FLEET WIPED OUT THE ENTIRE ENEMY NAVAL FORCE TRAPPED IN SURIGAO STRAIT BELOW LEYTE ISLAND, BEFORE DAWN OCT. 25.

"WHATEVER FORCES THE ENEMY GOT INSIDE THE STRAIT DIDN'T GET OUT," SAID REAR ADM.JESSE OLDENDORF, COMMANDER OF KINKAID'S BATTLESHIPS.

STAFF OFFICERS SAID THE JAPANESE FORCE INCLUDED AT LEAST TWO BATTLESHIPS, FIVE CRUISERS AND A NUMBER OF DESTROYERS. THEY SAID THAT PERHAPS A THIRD BATTLESHIP ALSO WAS SUNK.

IT WAS A SWEET REVENGE FOR SOME OF OLDENDORF'S BATTLESHIPS, WHICH WERE AMONG SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE JAPANESE SNEAK ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

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A15KX

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID THAT WHILE JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE THREE BATTLES, ONE IN SURIGAO STRAIT, SOUTH OF LEYTE ISLAND, ANOTHER EAST OF SAMAR ISLAND, AND A THIRD SOUTH OF FORMOSA, WERE NOT

YET FULLY KNOWN, IT WAS SAFE TO SAY THAT NIPPON'S FLEET WAS RENDERED "INCAPABLE OF CHALLENGING ANY SIZABLE PORTION OF OURS FOR SOME TIME TO COME."

AUSTRALIAN CRUISERS SHARED IN THE FIGHTING AND FROM LONDON PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SENT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONGRATULATIONS ON THE "BRILLIANT AND MASSIVE" AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW THAT ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S AUSTRALIAN CRUISER SQUADRONS HAD THE HONOR OF SHARING IN THIS MEMORABLE EVENT," CHURCHILL SAID.

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DOMEI, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN A TOKYO BROADCAST, SAID NIPPONESE PLANES WERE CONTINUING STRIKES AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING IN LEYTE GULF. IT SAID THREE LARGE TRANSPORTS AND ONE UNIDENTIFIED VESSEL WERE SUNK, TWO CRUISERS WERE TORPEDOED AND THREE OTHER VESSELS WERE DAMAGED.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THIS. U.S. NAVAL FORCES THERE HAVE BEEN COVERING GENERAL MACARTHUR'S LANDINGS ON LEYTE ISLAND.

FROM BERLIN CAME A BROADCAST QUOTING THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI AS WARNING AGAINST "TOO MUCH OPTIMISM CONCERNING JAPANESE SUCCESSES," INDICATING A COOLING OF SUCCESS HYSTERIA BRED OF IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' CLAIMS.

ASAHI SAID THE JAPANESE HAD LOST 438 PLANES IN THE FIGHTING IN THE FORMOSA-PHILIPPINES AREAS, "THE HEAVIEST LOSSES IN MACHINES SUFFERED DURING THE WAR," AND TOLD OF CONTINUED ALLIED AIRCRAFT CARRIER STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC, "ESTIMATED ROUGHLY 60 TO 70," DESPITE THE ALLEGED HEAVY LOSSES LISTED IN JAPANESE COMMUNIQUES.

DV418PCWNM

Aid Adv. U.S. Carrier Force Lightship (Lanham) via Mulcher.

THE PILOT WITH SIX NICKS IN HIS GUN IS LT.WILLIAM J.MASONER, JR., OF RIVERSIDE,ILL., A VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL WHO HAS A TOTAL OF 11 TO HIS CREDIT.

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HW718PPW NM

NAVAL BATTLES SIDEBAR (380)

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS,PEARL HARBOR,OCT.28-(AP)-JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES SUFFERED BY FAR THEIR LARGEST DEFEAT OF THE WAR IN THE THREE ENGAGEMENTS AROUND THE PHILIPPINES, ALTHOUGH FINAL FIGURES ON ENEMY CASUALTIES ARE NOT AVAILABLE YET.

THESE THREE ACTIONS, COMPOSING

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HE SECOND BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA, COST THE IMPERIAL NAVY BETWEEN 27 AND 40 WARSHIPS SUNK OR CRIPPLED. AMONG THEM WERE THREE CARRIERS AND PROBABLY 10 BATTLESHIPS, A HEAVY TOLL OF THESE LARGEST AND MOST VITAL WARCRAFT. AMERICAN LOSSES WERE SIX WARSHIPS.

OTHER KEY PACIFIC WAR NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS AND LOSSES INCLUDE:

THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, MAY 7-8, 1942--

JAPANESE LOSSES: ONE CARRIER, ONE DESTROYER, THREE FREGHTERS OR TRANSPORTS SUNK; ONE CARRIER, ONE SEAPLANE TENDER, ONE DESTROYER AND ONE FREIGHTER DAMAGED. TOTAL: 9.

ALLIED LOSSES: THE U.S. CARRIER, LEXINGTON, THE DESTROYER, SIMMS, AND THE TANKER, NEOSHO, SUNK; THE CARRIER YORKTOWN, DAMAGED. TOTAL: 4.

IT WAS BELIEVED AT LEAST 125 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, TO 66 AMERICAN PLANES.

(IN THIS BATTLE, AN AMERICAN CARRIER FORCE WITH AUSTRALIAN DESTROYERS TURNED BACK AN ENEMY FORCE BELIEVED BOUND FOR AN AMPHIBIOUS LANDING AT PORT MORESBY. THE VICTORY HALTED JAPAN'S WINNING STREAK, PROBABLY FORESTALLED AN INVASION OF AUSTRALIA AND LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE AMERICAN INVASION OF GUADALCANAL.)

THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY, JUNE 3-6, 1942--

JAPANESE LOSSES: FOUR CARRIERS, ONE HEAVY CRUISER, ONE LIGHT CRUISER SUNK; TWO BATTLESHIPS, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS, ONE LIGHT CRUISER, ONE FREIGHTER, DAMAGED. TOTAL: 13.

AMERICAN LOSSES: THE CARRIER, YORKTOWN, AND THE DESTROYER, HAMMAN, SUNK. TOTAL: 2.

JAPANESE AERIAL LOSSES, 300 PLANES; AMERICAN, 150, INCLUDING THE ENTIRE FAMED TORPEDO SQUADRON EIGHT FROM THE CARRIER HORNET.

(IN THIS VICTORY, THE AMERICANS TURNED BACK PROBABLY THE LARGEST JAPANESE ARMADA OF THIS WAR, FRUSTRATING THE INVASION THRUST AT MIDWAY AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. IT ENDED THE IMPERIAL NAVY'S PERIOD OF OFFENSIVE NAVAL ACTION IN THE PACIFIC.)

A84FX

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THE NIGHT BATTLES OF GUADALCANAL, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1942--

JAPANESE LOSSES, ACCORDING TO REVISED U.S. FIGURES ISSUED TODAY: TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE HEAVY CRUISER, THREE DESTROYERS, 12 FREIGHTERS OR TRANSPORTS SUNK; FOUR CRUISERS, FOUR DESTROYERS, DAMAGED. TOTAL: 26.

AMERICAN LOSSES: THE CRUISERS, ATLANTA AND JUNEAU, AND SEVEN DESTROYERS SUNK; ONE BATTLESHIP, THREE CRUISERS, FIVE DESTROYERS, ONE CARGO SHIP DAMAGED. TOTAL: 18.

(PREVIOUS AMERICAN FIGURES WERE 35 JAPANESESHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN THE GUADALCANAL BATTLES, WHICH SMASHED JAPAN'S SUPREME EFFORT TO RETAKE GUADALCANAL AND MARKED A DECISIVE SHIFTING OF THE BALANCE OF NAVAL POWER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC TO THE UNITED STATES' FAVOR. THEY CONSISTED OF TWO NIGHT SURFACE ENGAGEMENTS FOUGHT AT EXTREMELY CLOSE RANGE, TERMED BY ADM.ERNEST J.KING AS "ONE OF THE MOST FURIOUS SEA BATTLES EVER FOUGHT.")

HW712PPW

A60KX
UNDATED BOX SCORE
BY THE ESSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES IN THE THREE BATTLES OFF THE PHILIPPINES, BASED ON OFFICIAL REPORTS WHICH ARE NOT YET COMPLETE, WERE AT LEAST 39 WARSHIPS SUNK, PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED.

THE 39 ARE CONFIRMATIONS. THEY INCLUDE REVISED FIGURES NEWLY ISSUED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, LARGELY FOR THE SURIGAO STRAIT BATTLE.

REVISIONS EXPECTABLE FOR THE BATTLE OFF SAMAR AND SOUTH OF FORMOSA UNDOUBTEDLY WILL PUSH THE TOTAL WELL PAST 40. PARTICULAR IS THIS SO CONCERNING THE FORMOSA ACTION WHERE "SEVERAL" DESTROYERS WERE LISTED AS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

THE BOX SCORE:

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SHIPS	SUNK	PBLY SUNK	DAMAGED	TOTAL
CARRIERS	2	0?)6		
CARRIERS	2	1	0	3
BATTLESHIPS	2	2	6	10
CRUISERS	8	0	0	13
DESTROYERS	11	0	2	13
TOTALS.....	23	3	13	39

AMERICAN LOSSES ACKNOWLEDGED WERE ONE LIGHT CARRIER, TWO ESCORT CARRIERS, TWO DESTROYERS AND ONE DESTROYER ESCORT SUNK AND AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

DV714PCWNM

BULLETIN
FOURTH NIGHT LEAD FLEET -WEST OUT-
BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

U.S.PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR,OCT.28-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY THAT A FOURTH JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER WAS SUNK IN THE BATTLE SOUTH OF FORMOSA--ONE OF THREE NAVAL BATTLES FOUGHT EARLIER THIS WEEK--AND THAT THE TOTAL ENEMY SHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED IN ALL THREE BATTLES WOULD WELL EXCEED 40 WAS RAISED HERE TONIGHT.

NAVAL CIRCLES UNOFFICIALLY DWELT ON THIS AS WAR CORRESPONDENTS AWAITED A COMMUNIQUE FROM ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ WHICH WOULD GIVE A COMPLETE PICTURE OF THE THREE PHASES OF THE GIGANTIC NAVAL ENGAGEMENT WHICH WAS TURNED INTO DISASTER FOR THE JAPANESE, WORST IN NIPPON'S HISTORY.

NIMITZ ON OCT. 26 ANNOUNCED THAT TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE SUNK AND A THIRD PROBABLY SANK AS THI

NOV 29 1944

D FLEET PLANES, WAR-

WERE SUNK AND A THIRD PROBABLY SANK AS THIRD FLEET PLANES, WARSHIPS AND SUBMARINES TOOK ON A BIG FORCE OF JAPANESE MOVING SOUTH FROM FORMOSA TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES AS TWO OTHER ENEMY FORCES ATTEMPTED TO CONVERGE ON GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S INVASION BEACHES.

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THERE NOW APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A STRONG POS
A FOURTH ENEMY CARRIER IN THE GROUP.

HW913PPW NM

A FLEET SPOKESMAN SAID UNOFFICIALLY THAT "EVERY JAPANESE CARRIER INVOLVED WAS SUNK OR DAMAGED BUT WE ARE AWAITING OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION BY ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., BEFORE WE ANNOUNCE THE EXACT NUMBER."

THE CARRIER FORCE CONSISTED OF THREE TO FOUR CARRIERS, FOUR BATTLESHIPS, FIVE OR SIX CRUISERS AND POSSIBLY 15 DESTROYERS, AND ALL WERE BELIEVED EITHER SUNK OR DAMAGED.

(SUCH A TOTAL OF 27 TO 29 WOULD BOOST BY FROM 15 TO 17 ENEMY WARSHIPS THE TOTAL NIMITZ ANNOUNCED SUNK OR DAMAGED SOUTH OF FORMOSA IN HIS OCT. 26 COMMUNIQUE.)

HW921PPW NM

ADDING THESE 27 TO 29 TO THE 20 MACARTHUR HAS ACCOUNTED FOR THIS WEEK, PLUS SEVEN MORE TENTATIVELY LISTED FOR THE BATTLE OFF SAMAR, WOULD PROVIDE A TOTAL EXCEEDING 50 BUT THE FORMOSA FIGURES, OF COURSE, WERE UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES.

MORE THAN 40 IS THE CONSERVATIVE COUNT.

MORE THAN 60 JAPANESE WARSHIPS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN ALL PHASES OF THE WAR'S GREATEST NAVAL ACTION, EXTENDING THROUGH THREE DAYS AND FROM THE PHILIPPINES SEA TO THE SIBUYAN AND SULU SEAS. STILL FRAGMENTARY REPORTS INDICATE THE MAJORITY OF THESE WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

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A138FX

THE SIBUYAN SEA BATTLESHIP FORCE, WHICH MOVED OUT BETWEEN LUZON AND SAMAR FOR THE BATTLE OFF SAMAR CONSISTED OF FOUR BATTLESHIPS, 10 CRUISERS AND ABOUT 13 DESTROYERS.

NIMITZ-MACARTHUR COMMUNIQUES REPORTED TWO CRUISERS WERE SUNK IN THIS FORCE, FOUR BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED AND ONE DESTROYER WAS LEFT DEAD IN THE WATER.

ONE CRUISER INITIALLY REPORTED DAMAGED PROBABLY WAS ONE OF A PAIR LATER REPORTED SUNK. THESE INCOMPLETE REPORTS INDICATE EIGHT CRUISERS AND A DOZEN DESTROYERS MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED.

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A139FX

(VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID IN AN UNOFFICIAL RECAPITULATION FOR WAR CORRESPONDENTS SAID AFTER THE BATTLE THAT BETWEEN 25 TO 30 WARSHIPS COMPRISED THE JAPANESE GROUP AND ONLY 14 WERE ABLE TO RETIRE).

NIMITZ-MACARTHUR COMBINED REPORTS SHOW ALL SEVEN SHIPS OF THE SOUTHERN (SURIGAO STRAITS) FORCE APPARENTLY WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

(MCMURTRY FILED HIS DISPATCH BEFORE RECEIPT OF MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY WHICH REPORTED ACTUALLY 16 WARSHIPS WERE SUNK IN THE SURIGAO STRAITS BATTLE, A 17TH SUNK AND AN 18TH DAMAGED WEST OF LEYTE THE NEXT DAY. MACARTHUPTRTNRBTOO

IN THE SURIGAO STRAITS BATTLE, A 17TH SUNK AND AN 18TH DAMAGED WEST OF LEYTE THE NEXT DAY. MACARTHUR ALSO REPORTED TODAY DAMAGE OFF CEBU OF A JAPANESE DESTROYER AND EARLIER THIS WEEK HE TOLD OF PLANES DAMAGING A JAPANESE LIGHT CRUISER IN THE MINDANAO SEA.

A140FX

NOV 29 1944

(OBVIOUSLY A FEW OF THE FIGURES WERE OVERLAPPING WITH THE CLEAR CUT DIFFERENTIATION BY BATTLES YET TO COME).

PHILIPPINES LAND ACTION (320)

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,PHILIPPINES,SUNDAY,OCT.29-(AP)-AMERICAN INVASION FORCES FANNED OUT SO FAST TODAY IN ALL DIRECTIONS ON LEYTE TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE COULD DO NO MORE THAN OFFER DELAYING ACTIONS AND FILIPINO CHILDREN TROOPED SAFELY TO REOPENED SCHOOLS IN AREAS BEHIND THE LIBERATING ARMIES.

ON LEYTE'S NORTH COAST, 10TH CORPS ELEMENTS SWEPT WESTWARD FROM BARUGO TO CARIGARA. THOSE TWO TOWNS TERMINATE THE ROADS FROM WHICH JAPANESE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO ESCAPE ENTRAPMENT TO THE SOUTH IN THE LEYTE VALLEY MIGHT FLEE TO CARIGARA BAY. THEY ARE FLEEING BEFORE 24TH DIVISION UNITS WHICH ARE LESS THAN 15 AIR LINE MILES FROM THE BAY AT THE LEYTE VALLEY TOWN OF ALANGALANG.

IN THE CENTRAL LEYTE VALLEY, YANKS PRESSING DOWN THE NORTH ARM OF A SQUEEZE ON BOTTLED UP NIPPONESE REPULSED AN ENEMY COUNTERATTACK AT SANTA FE. OTHER YANKS PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN REPORTED STILL FURTHER SOUTH AT PASTRANA.

MOVING FROM THE SOUTH TO A JUNCTURE WITH THE PASTRANA SPEAR-

HEADS, SEVENTH DIVISION ELEMENTS HAVE FOUGHT UP FROM BURAUEN TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF DAGAMI, THE MAIN SUPPLY DEPOT AND CONCENTRATION BASE FOR SURVIVORS OF THE JAPANESE 16TH DIVISION, THE TORTURERS OF BATAAN. THENORTH AND SOUTH FORCES ARE LESS THAN 10 (CORRECT) MILES APART. SOUTHEAST OF BURAUEN, THREE MORE TOWNS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE APPROXIMATELY 60 LIBERATED ON LEYTE.

FIFTH AIRFORCE FIGHTER PLANES, NEWLY ARRIVED AT CAPTURED AIR BASES, LOST NO TIME IN GETTING INTO ACTION. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY DISCLOSED THAT 18 ENEMY PLANES MAKING WEAK RAIDS WERE SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT. TWO MORE FELL VICTIM TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

BY PUSHING ALONG THE NORTH COAST TO CARIGARA, THE YANKS HAVE EXTENDED TO MORE THAN 70 MILES THEIR SHORELINE HOLDINGS WHICH REACH ON AROUND THE EAST COAST DOWN TO ABUYOG. CAPTURE OF ABUYOG WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY. TODAY MACARTHUR SAID SIX HIGH-CALIBRE COAST DEFENSE GUNS AND 40 VEHICLES WERE SEIZED THERE. PATROLS PUSHED INLAND FROM ABUYOG, ENCOUNTERING SLIGHT RESISTANCE.

YESTERDAY MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED THAT BIG SAMAR ISLAND, WHICH EXTENDS TO WITHIN 15 MILES OF LUZON AND IS WITHIN 275 MILES OF MANILA, WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS AND FRIENDLY, WELL-ORGANIZED FILIPINO GUERRILLAS.

TOKYO RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED THE PHILIPPINES SITUATION HAD BECOME WORSE FROM THE JAPANESE STANDPOINT. IT REPORTED 20 TO 30 AMERICAN TRANSPORTS WERE FEEDING ASHORE MORE REINFORCEMENTS AND TOLD THE HOMELAND THE YANKS HAD BEEN ABLE TO RESTORE "ALL AIRFIELDS LYING WITHIN THE TACLOBAN AND DULAG AREAS." NOV 29 1944

A78FX

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THEN EARLIER THIS WEEK, TOKYO RADIO TOLD THE HOMELAND THAT THE NAVAL AND AIR BATTLES OFF THE PHILIPPINES CONSTITUTED GREAT VICTORIES FOR JAPAN. IT SAID MACARTHUR'S SITUATION ON LEYTE WAS AKIN TO A MAN WHO WAS CAUGHT UPSTAIRS WITH THE STAIRS PULLED DOWN.

HW646PPW NM ASKED NOV 29 1944

PMS BUDGET

ARGENTINE (450)

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IT HAD ASKED THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION IN WASHINGTON TO CALL A CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF ALL AMERICAN NATIONS TO CONSIDER ARGENTINA'S INTERNATIONAL STATUS AND SEEK AN "ADEQUATE SOLUTION."

"IT HAS BEEN ALLEGED," SAID A MEMORANDUM FORWARDED TO ALL FOREIGN MINISTERS, "THAT ARGENTINA HAS NOT FULFILLED ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, WHICH FACT X X X INVOLVES A PROBLEM WHICH INTERESTS NOT ONE COUNTRY, NOR A GROUP OF COUNTRIES, BUT THE ENTIRE CONTINENT."

WHILE DECLARING THAT ARGENTINA WOULD "RECEIVE IN A CORDIAL SPIRIT ANY INITIATIVE TENDING TO ACCENTUATE THE COLLABORATION AMONG THE NATIONS," THE STATEMENT MADE CLEAR THAT "IN NO CASE CAN THE ADOPTION OF MEASURES OF INTERNAL ORDER, RELATED TO THE JURIDICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REGIME OF THIS COUNTRY, BE MATTERS OF INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION."

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID THE REQUEST FOR THE CONVOCATION WAS MADE IN A NOTE HANDED BY THE ARGENTINE CHARGE D'AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON, RODOLFO GARCIA-ARIAS, TO THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

THE STATEMENT DECLARED THE CONFERENCE WOULD AFFORD ALL COUNTRIES "AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN THEIR POINTS OF VIEW" AND ADDED:

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NOV 29 1944

A32

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IN ASKING FOR THE CONFERENCE, THE STATEMENT SAID, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT "HAS A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING" THAT "IT IS INDEED UNUSUAL THAT A COUNTRY SEEKS TO CONSIDER JOINTLY WITH ITS PEERS THE FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS OF ITS INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT."

"BUT ARGENTINA," IT ADDED, "CAN DO SO WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO ITS DIGNITY. IN THE FIRST PLACE, BECAUSE THIS ATTITUDE IS CONSONANT WITH ITS BEST DIPLOMATIC TRADITIONS OF LOYALTY AND FRANKNESS.

"IN THE SECOND PLACE, BECAUSE THE UNUSUAL PERIOD THROUGH WHICH THE WORLD IS PASSING REQUIRES COMPREHENSION AND SPIRITUAL GENEROSITY EQUALLY EXCEPTIONAL."

ARGENTINA, THE MEMORANDUM DECLARED, BELIEVES THAT "THE GREAT AND ARDUOUS PROBLEMS WHICH THE NATIONS MUST SOLVE REQUIRE THE FIRM COLLABORATION OF ALL" FOR "NO STABLE AND AUTHENTIC ORDER CAN BE CREATED IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY ON THE BASIS OF THE ARBITRARY EXCLUSION OF WHICH ONE OF ITS MEMBERS IS THE OBJECT."

JR504AEW

MONTREAL, OCT. 28-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF EIGHT COUNTRIES IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PUT THEMSELVES ON RECORD AT A CONFERENCE ENDING HERE LAST NIGHT AS FAVORING CREATION OF A "STANDING COMMONWEALTH AIR TRANSPORT COUNCIL."

THE STATEMENT DECLARED SUCH A COUNCIL WOULD BE FOR PURPOSES OF CONSULTATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG MEMBER STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH. IT APPARENTLY WOULD HAVE NO DIRECT RELATION TO THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL AIR AUTHORITY, CREATION OF WHICH ALSO WAS DECLARED DESIRABLE BY THE DELEGATES.

THOSE REPRESENTED WERE CANADA, AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND INDIA.

JS19AEW NOV 29 1944

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT OF EL SALVADOR ON WEDNESDAY UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED THAT COUNTRY'S NEW GOVERNMENT UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND THE COURT'S MEMBERS IMMEDIATELY WERE ORDERED ARRESTED, MAX P.BRANNON, WHO HAD JUST RESIGNED HIS POSTS AS SALVADOREAN AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO AND MINISTER TO CUBA AND SANTO DOMINGO, SAID TODAY.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT, ESTABLISHED BY A REVOLUTIONARY TRIUMVIRATE OF ARMY COLONELS, IS CONFRONTED WITH PASSIVE RESISTANCE DESPITE THE FACT THE ARMY FORCES MERCHANTS TO KEEP THEIR STORES OPEN AND FARMERS BRINGING THEIR PRODUCE INTO TOWNS, BRANNON SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED.

1228AEW

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HW646PPW NM ASKED NOV 29 1944

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S519AEW NOV 29 1944

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W1228AEW

BROADCASTS (120)
SAN FRANCISCO, OCT.28-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED EARLY TODAY THAT JAPANESE PLANES BOMBED TACLOBAN AIRFIELD AND DESTROYED "ALL THOSE CARRIER BASED PLANES" WHICH IT SAID HAD MADE LANDINGS THERE DURING THE SEA-AIR BATTLES EAST OF LEYTE IN THE CENTRAL PHILIPPINES.
THE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE BLUE NETWORK HERE, SAID "JAPANESE PLANES ALSO INTERRUPTED CONSTRUCTION OF AN AIRFIELD IN THE TACLOBAN AREA BY BLASTING IT WAS JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS."
(IN SHARP CONTRAST WITH THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY BY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR THAT LANDBASED FIGHTER PLANES ARE OPERATING FROM THE LEYTE AIRFIELDS AND THE FIELD DISPATCHES OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO TOLD OF CARRIER PLANES RETURNING TO THE NAVAL BATTLE SCENE TO THE EAST AS SOON AS THEY COULD REFUEL AND REARM.)
XZ345ACW NM

NOV 29 1944

BROADCAST (130)
NEW YORK, OCT. 28--ADOLF HITLER AND BENITO MUSSOLINI EXCHANGED MESSAGES OF MUTUAL ESTEEM TODAY ON THE TWENTYJASECOND ANNIVERSARY OF

MESSAGES OF MUTUAL ESTEEM TODAY ON THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF MUSSOLINI'S MARCH ON ROME, THE FASCIST RADIO OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN ITALY REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
HITLER, IN HIS MESSAGE, SAID HE WAS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY AND DECLARED, "RECENT EVENTS IN ITALY HAVE SHOWN THAT OUR ENEMIES X X X ARE COMPLETELY INCAPABLE OF REPLACING FASCISM WITH A SATISFACTORY SOCIAL IDEAL. THEREFORE, POLITICAL CHAOS AND DISORGANIZED ECONOMY REIGN EVERYWHERE AS INEVITABLE PHENOMENA WHICH FOLLOW WESTERN DEMOCRACY."
MUSSOLINI SAID HE REAFFIRMED "OUR TWO REVOLUTIONS, REPRESENTING A WORLD CONCEPTION SUPERIOR TO PLUTO-JEWISH-COMMUNIST SYSTEMS AND THEIR IDEOLOGIES."
RW1226AEW

THE ROAD TO BERLIN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
1. WESTERN FRONT: 301 MILES (FROM WEST OF DUREN).
2. RUSSIAN FRONT: 304 MILES (FROM VISTULA, NORTH OF WARSAW).
3. ITALIAN FRONT: 558 MILES (FROM SOUTH OF BOLOGNA).

FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
OCT. 28, 1940--KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND MESSAGES KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND MESSAGES KING GEORGE 11 OF GREECE: "WE ARE WITH YOU IN THIS STRUGGLE -- WE SHALL BE FIGHTING A COMMON FOE." HITLER AND MUSSOLINI CONFER IN FLORENCE.

A104

NOV 29 1944

EUROPEAN WAR FLASHBACK
- - -
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
- - -
OCT. 29, 1918--AMERICANS OPEN HEAVY FIRE ON VITAL GERMAN LINE NORTHEAST OF VERDUN. GERMANY REPORTED PREPARING TO RESIST INVASION. BERLIN PEACE RIOTERS DEMAND REPUBLIC. INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY PROCLAIMED. AUSTRIA RENEWS REQUEST FOR QUICK PEACE.
OCT. 29, 1940--AN ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE ON THE INVASION OF GREECE SAID THE ADVANCE WAS CONTINUING, BUT THAT PROGRESS WAS SLOW AND DIFFICULT OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRITORY. IT TOLD OF REPEATED BOMBINGS OF THE PORT OF PATRAS. THE FIRST UNITED STATES PEACETIME COMPULSORY SERVICE WAS INAUGURATED WHEN WAR SECRETARY STIMSON DREW THE NUMBER 158 FIRST OF 16,313,240 REGISTERED IN THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.
TA1113PEW

NEW YORK, OCT 28-(AP)-THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN INVASION OF GREECE "FINDS GREECE STILL FIGHTING THE ENEMY WITH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES," NICHOLAS G.LELY, IN CHARGE OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES, SAID IN AN ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT HERE TODAY.

LELY SAID THE "COST TO GREECE OF HER FIGHT FOR WORLD LIBERTY" WAS APPROXIMATELY 13,000 KILLED IN BATTLE, 70,000 WOUNDED IN BATTLE, 400,000 DEAD OF STARVATION AND 1,500,000 HOMELESS.

"THE DATE OF OCT. 28, 1940 STANDS HIGH AS A GREAT SYMBOL OF HEROISM AND LOVE FOR LIBERTY NOT ONLY IN GREECE BUT ALSO IN ALL FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES," HE SAID.

NOV 29 1944

LESTER B. PEARSON, CANADIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, SAID HERE THAT THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (UNRRA) MISSION HAD LANDED IN GREECE LESS THAN 48 HOURS AFTER THE ALLIED LANDING FORCES.

SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON OF THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB, HE SAID THAT "A VERY SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE GREEKS WERE SAVED FROM STARVATION BY CANADIAN WHEAT."

NOV 29 1944

KA619PEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN LONDON TODAY RESERVED THE RIGHT TO CLAIM TERRITORIAL COMPENSATION FROM GERMANY FOR "WANTON" NAZI DESTRUCTION IN HOLLAND.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT, ISSUED BY THE NETHERLANDS EMBASSY SAID THAT WORLD WAR ONE EXPERIENCE SHOWED THE DIFFICULTY OF REPARATIONS BY TRANSFERRING ECONOMIC ASSETS ACROSS FRONTIERS. IT SUGGESTED THAT AFTER THIS WAR "A SUITABLE PART OF ADJOINING